ATTACHMENT 1:

INITIAL LIST OF POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS FOR REVIEW

MARRICKVILLE SOUTHERN AREA HERITAGE REVIEW –POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS AND AREAS FOR REVIEW

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
1	Community list	Dulwich Hill	Howard's garage	271-275	Wardell Road (corner Ewart Street)	Lot 18, DP130995 Single storey circa 1920s corner garage building, curving around the corner. Painted brick with a castellated parapet. Timber framed double hung windows, multi-paned, 2 garage doors, a few large shop windows. Appears to have a mezzanine level office above the garage level.	Once owned by John Howard's parents. Prominent corner building. This was the first of the two service station/garage businesses that John Howard's father ran. There is some evidence (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyall_Howard) that John Howard worked at the service station as a boy. This is considered to be an ephemeral historical connection. The building by itself would not warrant listing on aesthetic criteria. The historical association is considered ephemeral, and this building is considered representative but not aesthetically remarkable. Considered not worthy of further research/not worth pursuing as a heritage item.	27281
2	Community list	Marrickville	Federation era houses	13	Beauchamp Street	Lot 2, DP5598 A later Federation Queen Anne style house, single storey, painted brick with a hipped slate roof and integral front verandah roof, large setback from the street, chimney, timber filigree frieze to front verandah. Rear addition which is below the height of the front ridgeline.	Considered worth further research.	2310
3	Community list	Marrickville	Pair of Federation era houses	19, 21	Beauchamp Street	19 – Lot 1, DP100818 21 - Lot 2 DP100818 Pair of matching freestanding narrow-fronted Federation Queen Anne style brick single storey houses, brick, with roughcast stuccoed gable ends to decorative roof gablets decorative timber posts and freizes to front verandahs, No. 19 with slate roof; No. 21 with a terracotta tiled roof. Setback with timber picket front fences.	Modest houses which are not considered worthy of further research – No. 23 Beuachcamp St adjacent appears more interesting.	2313 & 2314

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
4	Community list	Marrickville	2 storey Victorian terrace house	75	Beauchamp Street	Lot 1, DP183456 2 storey Victorian Filigree style freestanding terrace-type house, rendered brick with a garage at side and rear additions at the side, parapet with chimneys & chimney pots visible behind, 2 pairs French doors to 1st floor front balcony, convex curved corrugated iron balcony roof, arched windows and fanlights to ground floor façade, cast iron lace balustrading & freizes to the verandah/balcony.	Considered worth further research. This house is viewed from the east down Hill Street so has a prominent position.	2340
5	Council list	Marrickville	Pair of semi-detached single storey + attic Victorian houses	17 &19	Cary Street	Lot 32, Section 3 DP759 Pair of Victorian Rustic Gothic style semis, single storey with attics, rendered brick, corrugated iron roofs, small setbacks, small front gardens, modern rendered brick front fences.	Early DP, both houses are on a single lot. Considered worth further research.	4071 & 4072

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
6	Community list	Marrickville	Art Deco flat buildings	66, 68, 70	Ewart Street (No. 70 corner Wardell Road)	66 – Lot C, DP329277 68 - SP51780 70 (Corner Wardell Rd) - SP49920 No. 70 "Warwick" – polychrome brick 2 storey Inter-war period flat building with wide steel-framed multipaned windows, an arched projecting porch to the front with the building name inscribed, a hipped glazed terracotta tiled roof, a matching brick front fence. No. 68 – "Windsor" – 2 storey Inter-war period flat building with a tapestry brick façade, flat roofed projecting porch, terracotta tiled hipped roof, rendered brick front fence. No. 66 – "Rothesay", 2 storey Inter-war period flat building, polychrome brick with rock-faced brick features, flat corrugated iron roof to the projecting porch, brick front fence.	No. 70 is on the corner of Wardell Road. This is a fine group of 3 inter-war period flat buildings, considered worth further research.	8501 & 8502 & 8503
7	Community list	Marrickville	Federation cottage	40	Excelsior Parade	Lot A, DP318358 "Calthorpe" Victorian Filigree style single storey freestanding house with a slate hipped & gabled roof, bullnose corrugated iron return verandah roof, imitation quoins to corners, original cast iron balustrade front fence and posts	Very original condition. Considered worth further research.	8778
8	Council list	Marrickville	Red pillar box post box	398 (outside)	Illawarra Road	In public domain outside No. 398 Illawarra Road.	There is one on Marrickville Road in front of the Fire Station. On public footpath, not far from corner with Warren Road Considered worth further research.	On footpath in front of 29203

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
9	Council list	Marrickville	Hillcrest –altered 2 storey Victorian villa	347	Livingstone Road	Lot 2, DP220979 2 storey Victorian villa converted to flats, hipped concrete tiled roof. Considerable alteration	Not considered worthy of further research due to extensive alterations.	15090
10	Community list	Marrickville	Federation cottage	294	Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road)	Lots 3 & 4 DP167245 Single storey late Federation period house with matching garage	Considered worth further research.	14677
11	Community list	Marrickville	Victorian cottage	298	Livingstone Road (corner Harnett Avenue)	Lot 1, DP515285 Single storey Victorian Filigree style freestanding house, rendered brick with glazed terracotta tiled hipped & gabled roof, no chimneys, bay windows to both street frontages, cast iron frieze & posts to front verandah, original front fence	Considered worth further research.	14674
12	Council list	Marrickville	2-storey Victorian Filigree freestanding villa	23	Premier Street	Lot A, DP 320862 2 storey Victorian Filigree style freestanding terrace type house, rendered brick, Juliet balcony with cast iron balustrade & freize to 1st floor facade	Considered worth further research.	20639

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
13	Community list	Marrickville	"Sarnie House" – 2 storey Victorian villa	94	Renwick Street	Lot X, DP410894 2 storey rendered brick Victorian filigree style terrace-type free standing house on a large L-shaped block, setback from the street with a small front garden, hipped terracotta tiled roof with 2 rendered brick chimneys, bullnose corrugated iron front balcony roof, balcony enclosed,fluted pilasters flank ground floor windows, modern painted brick and metal front fence	Divided into 3 flats according to NSW Land & Property Information Considered worth further research.	21670
14	Council List	Marrickville	Intact Federation row of 6 narrow detached houses	2-12	Warburton Street	No. 2- Lot 4 DP711396 No. 4 – Lot 3 DP711396 No. 6 – Lot 2 DP711396 No. 8 – Lot 1 DP711396 No. 10 –Lot 2, DP220068 No. 12 - Lot 1, DP220068	Group of three pairs of semi-detached face brick single storey Federation Queen Anne style houses, all with slate roofs with brick gablet ends, brick front verandah balustrades, timber filigree friezes to front verandahs, small setbacks, brick and timber picket front fences. Considered worth further research.	27109 & 27110 & 27111 & 27112 & 27113 & 27114
15	Council list	Marrickville	Postmaster's residence – Victorian period single storey house	61	Warren Road (Corner Stinson Lane)	Lot 1, DP667382 Single storey Victorian Filigree style freestanding house, rendered brick, bay window to front, gabled terracotta tiled roof without chimneys, cast iron freize to recessed porch and side verandah. Modern rear additions.	Considered worth further research.	27634

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
16	Community list	Marrickville	Victorian villa	6, 8 and 10	Warren Road	6 – Lot A, DP372900 8- Lot A, DP101069 10 – Lot 7, Sec 1, DP777 Three single storey freestanding Victorian Italianate style villas, rendered brick, all with hipped slate roofs with chimneys, bullnose corrugated iron roofed front verandahs with cast iron friezes. No. 10 has a large modern rear addition	No. 10 has a very early DP no. All three houses considered worth further research.	27605
17	Community list	Marrickville	Art Deco flat buildings	50,52, 54	Warren Road	50 – Lot 26, DP1733 52- Lot 25, DP1733 54 – Lot A DP326005 Nos. 50 & 52 are fairly original 2 storey Inter war flat buildings of polychrome brick & tapestry brick with timber framed windows and original brick front fences. No. 54 has had its brickwork painted, and also has one aluminium framed window to the façade.	No. 54 painted brick, the other 2 face brick, Nos. 50 & 54 may involve house conversions (1943 aerials) Consider 50 and 52 for further research. Remove No. 54 as a potential heritage item due to alterations.	27585 & 27584 & 27583
18	Council	St Peters	Federation Warehouse	45	Edith Street	Lot 1 DP91795 Brick factory with parapet, 1916-1918 AD on the parapet, original vents and ground floor windows, 1 original ground floor door opening (1 door opening bricked up), modern garage door is a later addition, 2 storey extension on northern side	Considered worth further research.	7808

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
19	Council	St Peters	Row of Federation houses	32-34-36-38	Edith Street	No. 32 - Lot 1 DP508637 (double widith block) No. 34 –Lot 1 DP737636 No. 36 – Lot 36 DP732934 No. 38 – Lot 1, DP648534 Group of free standing single storey Federation period houses with parapet walls on the southern side of each, unglazed terracotta tile roofs with roughcast stuccoed gable ends facing the street, terracotta tiled skillion front verandah roofs. Front verandahs have original timber valences to Nos. 32 and 36. Original front windows to Nos. 32 & 36, modern front window to No. 38 has widened opening. Attic addition to No. 36. The facades of all the houses are rendered brick. The side parapet walls are rendered to Nos. 32 & 38, painted to No. 36 and face brick to No. 34. All except No. 38 have original cast iron balustrade front fences.	Not considered worthy of further research due to extensive alterations, in particular cement rendering to facades.	7795 & 7796 & 7797 & 7798
20	Council list	St Peters	Victorian period Corner Shop with painted mural to side	51	Frederick Street (Corner Henry Street)	Lot 1, DP774115 Modest single storey rendered brick Victorian period corner shop with parapet, corrugated iron roofed post-supported awning with timber posts and valence, modern shopfront.	1920 Sand's Directory has the shop as occupied by "John Hill, Grocer" Shop opposite at 46 Frederick St is part of heritage item I279 in the 2011 LEP. Note corner shop to north at No. 52 Sutherland is also a listed heritage item. Should also consider shop at No. 48 Frederick St opposite (listed in 1920 Sand's as occupied by Robb, Cyril, bootmaker). Recommendation: Consider both No. 51 and No. 48 Frederick Street for research	9805

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
21	Community list	St Peters	Art Deco Industrial Factory	112	May Street	Lot 25 DP72656 Single storey Inter War Art Deco style factory, texture brick (now painted), stepped parapet with art deco detail to centre, symmetrical façade with central vehicle entry beneath a flat concrete awning. Decorative brickwork around the vehicle entry has been damaged,	Appears to have replaced an earlier pre 1943 building on the site (from 1943 aerials). A modest 1940s factory building which is representative rather than individually remarkable. The façade has some limited aesthetic value, however the façade brickwork has been painted and also is damaged around the central vehicle entry. Not considered worthy of further research	16810
22	Council list	St Peters	Whitehorse Hotel	161	Princes Highway	Lot 1, DP955053	Corner Victoria Street. Inter-war period hotel. Worth further research.	20705
23	Council list	St Peters	Factory building	271 - 279	Princes Highway	West to east: Lot B DP85447; Lot A DP85447; and Lot 1 DP131567 (this is the site of the earliest building on the property) Nos. 261-281 Princes Highway is a large brick 1 to 2 storey factory building, with parapet, brick, painted and rendered brick façade, steel framed multipaned windows. The section at the southern end appears circa 1930s (dark brickwork typical of that period), where the northern end appears earlier, circa 1920s. At No. 261 (the eastern end) the words "J Gainsborough Engineers" are just visible on the parapet where lettering has been removed.	Large site, which backs onto Roberts St and Roberts Lane to the north. Except for one building at the southern end of the site, the site has been redeveloped since 1943. The single storey linking structure between the two taller sections of the façade is post-1943. Not considered worthy of further research due to extensive alterations to the site since 1943.	20719 & 20720

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
24	Council list	St Peters	Row of 5 Federation Houses	311 313 315 317 319	Princes Highway	311 - Lot 4 DP547442 313 – Lot 3, DP547442 315 – Lot 2, DP547442 317 – Lot 1, DP725126 319 – Lot 1, DP921472 Group of five freestanding single storey Federation Filigree style houses, setback from the Princes Highway with small front gardens. The houses are polychrome brick with gabled roofs with brick gable ends with decorative timberwork facing the street. All have original cast iron balustrade front fences. Nos. 313 & 319 have corrugated iron roofs, No. 317 has a concrete tiled roof, the remainder have terracotta tiled roofs, with matching hipped front verandah roofs, Nos. 311 & 319 have an original upper section to front verandah roofs, No. 319 has a roller shutter over the front window. No. 315 has aluminium framed front windows. No. 313 has had its brickwork painted. No. 311 has had its front verandah enclosed.	Note; These houses are zoned B6 – enterprise corridor. The houses are fairly original, however they are representative rather than remarkable. Not considered worthy of further research	20724 & 20725 & 20726 & 20727 & 20728
25	Council list	St Peters	Circa 1920s industrial building	44-46	Princes Highway	Lot 1, DP181290 Stepped parapet, rendered brick & painted brick, original timber framed double hung windows to 1st floor façade, steel framed windows to the ground floor	Backs onto Barwon Park Road. Building appears on 1943 aerial photo. Considered representative only. Not considered worthy of further research	20960

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
26	Council list	Tempe	Pair of sandstone Semi-detached houses	31-33	Cook St	31 -Lot 1 DP207322 33 –Lot 2 DP207322	Rusticated Stone Semis. Single storey. No. 33 has a rendered side wall; hipped concrete tile roof with a parapet wall at each side. No. 31 has a brick chimney; No. 33 has a stone chimney. Both feature front verandahs with concave corrugated iron roofs, cast iron posts and freize. High modern front fences. Considered worth further research.	5535 & 5534
27	Council list	Tempe	Large Federation Villa	24	Quarry Street	Lots 14, 15 and 16 section 14 DP60038	Stone bedrock evident on boundary and house opposite. House on three lots. An elevated 2-storey Federation Queen Anne style house with roughcast stuccoed walls to the 1st floor, face brick to the ground floor, brick retaining wall to the street with picket fencing above, terracotta tiled hipped roof, roughcast stuccoed chimneys, leadlight timber-framed windows. Considered worth further research.	21151
28	Council list	Tempe	Single storey Corner Shop and attached house	93-95	Unwins Bridge Road (corner Bridge Street)	93 - Lot 8 DP444933 95 – Lot A, DP444933	Shop and attached house. The single storey shop is rendered brick with aluminium windows to the side elevation, modern shop windows and door to chamfered corner. Not considered worth further research due to alterations (shopfront not original, aluminium windows to side elevation)	26538 & 26537
29	Community list	Sydenham	Early 20th century industrial building	42	Reilly Lane	Lot 4, DP16124	Front 5 bays of central factory on the site appear on the 1943 aerial photo – extensive extensions to factory since. Not considered worth further research due to alterations	21654
30	Community list	Sydenham	Former Sydenham Picture Theatre	47	Unwins Bridge Road (Corner Gleeson Ave & Railway St)	Lot 1, DP104093	Corner Railway Road and Gleeson Avenue. Listed in the document Cultural Heritage of Movie Theatres in NSW 1896-1996 Part Two: List of venues used regularly at some time as Movie Theatres in NSW 1896-1996 authored by Ross Thorne, Les Tod & Kevin Cork, Dept. of Architecture Sydney University, 1997 (Source: www.rossthorne.com) as a purpose built cinema last known as The Rex, Gutted/adapted, Heritage Cateogry 2 – may be suitable for local heritage listing (replaced an earlier cinema on the site circa 1915, altered by architects Crick & Furse in 1929, cinema closed 1959). 2/3 storeys, rendered brick, painted brick, parapets to both street frontages with modern metal roofing behind, aluminium framed windows, one opening with glass bricks facing Gleeson Ave. Not considered worth further research due to alterations	26506
31	Community list	Sydenham	Former 19th Century Shop – 1886	184	Unwins Bridge Road (Corner Frederick Street)	Lot 1, DP224216	Corner shop. Rendered brick, parapet to front and side street elevations, aluminium framed windows to both Frederick St and Unwins Bridge Road elevations, chamfered corner with bricked up doorway, altered windows to ground floor shopfront. Suspended awning wrapping around the corner. Not considered worth further research due to alterations	26408

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
32	Community list	Sydenham	3 Pairs of Federation era semi-detached houses with house names after ships starting with "M".	206-216	Unwins Bridge Road	No. 206 – "Misima" – Lot 1, DP522603 No. 208 –"Hakamho" Lot 2, DP522603 No, 210 – "Matunga" Lot C, DP308512 No. 212 – Lot B, DP308512 No. 214 –"Mambare" Lot 2, DP220658 No. 216 –"Marsina" Lot 1, DP220658	No. 216 is no the corner of George Street. Originally all polychrome face brick, Nos. 212 and 216 have brickwork painted. Cast iron balustrade front fences to all except No. No. 212, No. 208 has original timber framed front casement windows with fanlights. Nos. 206, 210, 212, 214 and 216 all have modern front doors and windows. Not considered worth further research due to alterations.	26397 & 26396 & 26395 & 26394 & 26393 & 26392
33	Community list	Tempe	Old Stationmasters Cottage?	22	Bridge Street	Lot 3, DP979299	Not listed in the Transport for NSW Section 170 register (which was thoroughly reviewed in 2009). Unlikely to be a Stationmaster's cottage. The single storey house is set back on the block and difficult to see. The main roof, concrete tiled, appears to be split as if it were 2 semis. The walls at the rear appear to be rendered brick. The rear of the house faces Bridge Road and the house is built to face south, which is peculiar. The subdivision dates from the period 1884 to 1894. Considered worth further research.	2751
34	Community list	Tempe	Former Methodist Chapel (1855)	47	Hart Street	Lot 1, DP435146 Brick former Methodist chapel with rusty corrugated iron gabled roof, conversion to residence has altered the building - windows have been widened, extra windows added. Cracking to front wall brickwork	Considered worth further research, though conversion to a residence has altered the building (new window openings).	11428
35	Community list	Tempe	"Glenora" Victorian villa	6	Lymerston Street	Lots 3 & 4, DP1467	On a double block, early DP No. Single storey rendered brick Victorian Filigree style house, freestanding, with slate hipped roof, corrugated iron concave curved verandah roof with iron lace frieze to verandah, front elevation features central front door and fanlight flanked by pairs of timber French doors. Considered worth further research.	15425
36	Community list	Tempe	St Peters and St Paul Catholic Church	545	Princes Highway (with north frontage to Milne Lane)	Lots 4-9, DP3906 Gabled brick 1920s church, modern aluminium framed security windows installed to exterior over original stained glass windows. 1970s parish hall adjacent to church not significant.	On several lots, early DP No. Main church building appears circa 1920s, located on lots 4-8 angled across the lots. Adjacent Victorian period 2-storey house,- possibly a former rectory - at 2 Samuel St on Lots 1-4 corner Samuel Street and Princes Highway is also not heritage listed – review should consider this house as well as the church. Considered worth further research.	20772 & 22680

No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Item Name	Street No.	Street Name	Property Description (Lot & DP)	Comments	Property number
37	Council list	Tempe	Inter-war Functionalist style Factory/Bank? building pre-1943	838-840	Princes Highway	Lot 1, DP449862 2 storey Inter-war Functionalist factory/office building, complex form with curved bays, parapet, rendered brick with blond brick foundations, curved glass brick panels, timber framed double hung windows with horizontal glazing bars	Corner Fanning Street, building is on 1943 aerial photo. (Rretail shop opposite side of Fannnig St was not on the 1943 aerial). No. 838-840 Princes Highway considered worth further research.	20870
38	Community list	Tempe	Returned soldier houses (1919)	4,6,8	Tramway Street	No. 4 –Lot 22 DP8154 No. 6 –Lot 21 DP8154 No. 8 – Lot 20 DP8154	Group of 3 weatherboard single storey cottages – needs historical evidence for association with the War service homes commission None of the houses have chimneys and all appear to have later roof tiling (concrete to No. 8, terracotta to Nos. 4 & 6), No. 4 has aluminium framed windows to the front elevation. Considered worth further research, may be worth listing if connection to War Service Homes Commission is proved.	26005 & 26006 & 26007
39	Community list	Tempe	Stonemason's cottage?	139	Unwins Bridge Road	Lot 3 Section 13 DP1551 Single storey sandstone house with a hipped unglazed terracotta tiled roof, corrugated iron concave curved verandah roof, timber verandah posts with cast iron freize, modern front fence	Narrow sandstone single storey freestanding cottage with hipped roof. Near Wells Avenue HCA (C33) – adjacent to heritage-listed No. 137 Unwins Bridge Road (part of Heritage item No. I295 in 2011 LEP (on Lot 2, Sec 12 DP1551). Early DP. Considered worth further research.	26560
40	Community list	Tempe	Stonemason's cottage?	149	Unwins Bridge Road	Lot 1, Section 14, DP1551 Stone single storey cottage with a Federation period circa 1910 renovation featuring face brickwork to the façade and a hipped and gabled terracotta tiled roof, located on a prominent site between Edgar St and Richardsons Crescent.	Early DP. Sandstone single storey house with a later Federation period brick façade and unglazed terracotta tiled roof. Considered worth further research.	26565
41	Community list	Tempe	Former St Marks Church (c.1920)	15-17	Wentworth Street	Lot 1, DP774115 Originally brick, now cement rendered, corrugated iron gabled roof, timber framed windows, picket front fence, roof window currently being installed.	Cement rendered walls (originally face brick). Converted to a residence which has substantially altered the building. Not considered worthy of further research due to alterations.	71990

LIST OF POTENTIAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS FOR REVIEW

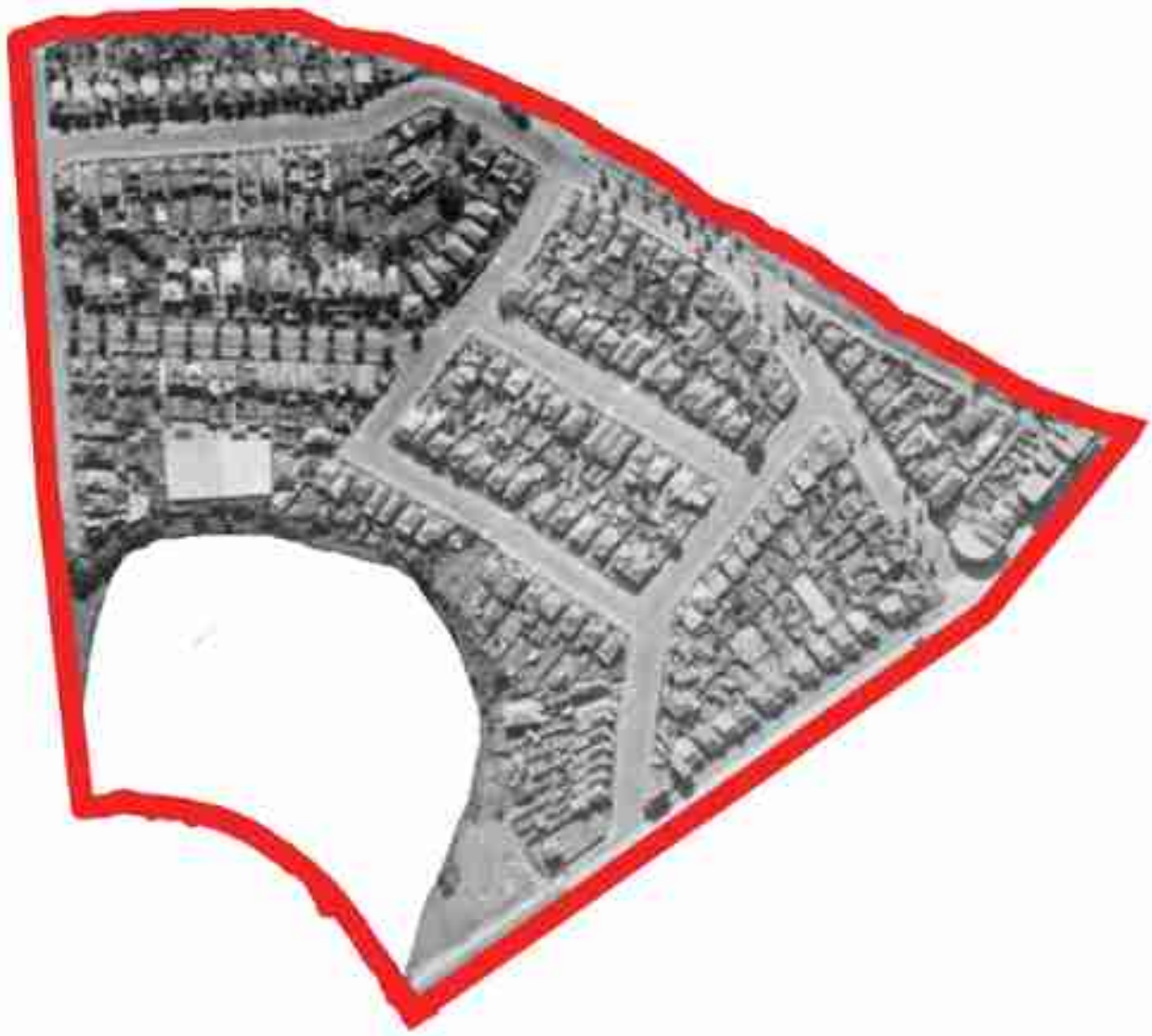
No in survey	Source List	Suburb	Potential HCA name	Inclusive of	Comments
Potential HCA 1	Council	St Peters	Campbell Street /Applebee Street HCA (includes properties on the Princes Highway, Applebee Street, Campbell Street, Lackey, May and Hutchison Streets	Group of 2-storey Victorian Filigree style terraces at 28-44 and 65-75 Campbell Street; group of weatherboard cottages in Applebee Street – Nos. 49-57 & 66-72; Federation era corner shop and factory at 73-79 and 81 Princes Highway (corner Short Street), No. 81 being a corner shop; 89 Princes Highway, Victorian period terrace shop; Nos. 93-97 Princes Highway – 2-storey Federation period terrace shops; and nine Federation period shops at Nos. 122-138 Princes Highway (No. 122 on the corner of Campbell Street)	Not far from the St Peters brickworks (now Sydney Park) In an area now zoned light industrial. Part of 73-79 Princes Highway has "1909 W. Dawes" on the parapet. No. 89 Princes Highway - parapet has "AD 1888" on it. No. 122 Princes Highway is on the corner of Campbell Street. No. 138 is on the corner of Albert Street. Looks on 1943 aerial photo as if No. 138 Princes Highway was built later. Draft map sent by Kate
Potential HCA 2	Council	St Peters	Crown Street HCA		Draft map sent by Kate
Potential HCA 3	Council	St Peters	Mary Street HCA	28-50 and 21-59 Mary Street. Intact groups of Federation & Victorian houses on both sides of the street.	59 Mary Street proposed for demolition under pre-planning proposal for redevelopment of 75 Mary Street, St Peters.
Potential HCA 4	Council	St Peters	Silver Street HCA	8-38 Silver Street and 88-98 Silver Street	Fairly intact run of Federation and Victorian semis on one side of the street. Nos. 88-98 are an intact group of timber cottages + timber cottage @ no. 95 Silver Street
Potential HCA 5	Council	Sydenham	George Street & Yelverton Street	Especially between Henry St & Princes Highway, very intact runs of Victorian to Federation period housing. Includes Nos. 6-20 George Street, a row of very narrow single-storey Federation period terraces. In Yelverton Street, various Federation and Victorian houses.	George Street and Yelverton Street are adjacent, so review as 1 area. This area is close to former brickworks (which were located on the southern side of the Princes Highway), so possibly worker's housing associated with the brickworks. Great timber cottages @ 15, 19 & 57 Yelverton St. Good group @ 30-52 Yelverton St
Potential HCA 6	Council	Sydenham	Hogan Avenue HCA	Western side, especially 30 and 6, 8, 10. Intact Vic & Federation with great row of 3 1970's immigrant layer	
Potential HCA 7	Council	Tempe	Park Road HCA	Intact runs of Federation houses especially between Unwins Bridge Road and Henry Street	Timber cottages @ 16, 58A, 73 & 99 Park Road
Potential HCA 8	Council	Tempe	Terry Street	Especially No 107 Terry Street, North East side row from Unwins Bridge Rd to Henry St, corner shop at Henry St; and.Between Unwins Bridge Rd & Princes Highway	Timber cottages @ 86, 88 & 90 Terry Street.

ATTACHMENT 2:

MAPS, CURRENT SATELLITE & 1943 AERIAL PHOTOS OF THE 10 FIELDWORK SUB-AREAS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Marrickville South Heritage Review Area-1943

Marrickville South Heritage Review Area



Area 1-1943

Area 1-Present

Area 2-1943

Area 2-Present

Area 3-1943

Area 3-Present

Area 4-1943

Area 4-Present

Area 5-1943

Area 5-Present

Area 6-1943

Area 6-Present

Area 7-1943

Area 7-Present

Area 8-1943

Area 8-Present

Area 9-1943

Area 9-Present

Area 10-1943

Area 10-Present

ATTACHMENT 3

POTENTIAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ITEMS IDENTIFIED THROUGH FIELDWORK & HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Potential Heritage Conservation Areas (or extensions to HCAs)

Note: Green Street Tempe is recommended for further research; Lackey Street/Simpson Park St Peters has been researched as part of this study, and recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) in the Marrickville LEP; the extension identified in May Street/Princes Highway to the Goodsell Conservation Area C16 is also recommended for inclusion as a HCA in the LEP.

Area	Comments
Green Street, Tempe	Unusual single storey semi-detached Inter-war California Bungalows, brick and roughcast rendered with hipped unglazed terracotta tiled roofs. A narrow, dead-end street.

Area	Comments
Lackey Street, St Peters & Simpson Park	Terraces at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street facing Simpson Park, public land behind the terraces, and Simpson Park. Note: Council agreed, during the course of the project, to proceed with historical research and significance analysis on this area as part of the current Review, and this is now a recommended Heritage Conservation Area.
Ficus trees (at left) on Campbell Street, Simpson Park at left	Terraces at 19-53 Lackey Street with Simpson Park to the right with Ficus trees planted along the street edge of the park

Area	Comments
May Street & King Street, St Peters – extension of HCA C16	Victorian period 2-storey corner shop at corner of May Lane (No. 9 May Street) should be incorporated into HCA C16 (though only the front section of building is significant), along with the interesting group of Victorian period (circa 1880s) houses and shops at Nos 1-7 May Street and 665 to 681 King Street. Note: This is now a recommended extension to Heritage Conservation Area C16

May Street, St Peters

Shops at 669-681 Princes Highway St Peters (developed as part of the 1882 Goodsell Estate subdivision).

Potential Heritage Items –public domain

Public domain - potential heritage items (excluding brick and sandstone kerbing and paving)
Note: public domain items with the exception of brick & sandstone kerbing are recommended for inclusion as heritage items in the Marrickville Local Environmental Plan.
Brick & sandstone kerbing (listed in the main report in Table 2, on pages 56-57) is recommended for mapping and the development of a management strategy which may involve heritage listing long continuous runs.

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Ness Avenue Dulwich Hill brush box street trees	Ness Avenue, Dulwich Hill	

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Osgood Avenue, Marrickville, brush box street trees	Osgood Avenue,	
Princes Street, Marrickville, large eucalyptus street trees on western, golf club side of the street	Princes Street, Marrickville	

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Bruce Street, Marrickville, large eucalyptus street trees on the southern, golf club side of the street	Bruce Street, Marrickville	
Harnett Avenue, Marrickville, brush box street trees	Harnett Avenue, Marrickville, trees planted within the street carriageway, thickest at the western end	

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Illawarra Road Ficus street trees planted along the road edge of Steel Park	Illawarra Road: Ficus trees planted along the road edge of Steel Park opposite between Wallace and Wharf Road	
Cahill Place Marrickville – sandstone rockface to elevated footpath	On elevated side of the street, sandstone rockface along street frontage, possible evidence of former quarry	

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Day Street, Marrickville, mature eucalyptus street trees	Day St - section from Hampden Ave to Illawarra Road	
Renwick Street, Marrickville Ficus street trees	Ficus trees at the end near Carrington Road, on the north side only, wrapping around the corner into Carrington Road	

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Carrington Road, Marrickville: date palms and Ficus street trees	Sections with date palms or ficus trees on one side only (Note: not all of these are currently heritage listed).	
High Street, Marrickville Palms street trees	Palms as street trees on the south-eastern side of the street only	

Potential item name	Location	Photo
Belmore Street, Tempe	Ficus and other street trees on the east side only	

Potential heritage items – buildings

Note: The places in this list are recommended for further investigation, including historical research

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Pair of 2-storey Victorian Filigree semi-detached houses (divided into flats)	7 Glen Street, Marrickville	

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Warren Road Marrickville - Victorian houses group	Illawarra Road is an historically important early thoroughfare, and retains an important collection of Victorian period houses, predominantly detached single storey Victorian Italianate style villas, though scattered rather than clustered along its length. **Odd side:** No. 29 Warren Road – single storey Victorian Italianate villa Nos. 31-33 Warren Road – Pair of Victorian Italianate semi-detached houses No. 73 Warren Road – single storey Victorian Italianate villa with slate roof No. 107 Warren Road – sandstone single storey Victorian period house **Even side:** No. 42 Warren Road (Corner Roach St) – single storey Victorian Italianate villa Nos. 62 & 64 Warren Road – single storey Victorian villas with missing or altered front verandahs, original front cast iron fences No. 74 Warren Road- 2 storey Victorian period freestanding terrace style house	 No. 107 Warren Road
 Victorian Italianate villa 29 Warren Road, Marrickville – overall form and detailing intact, despite recladding of roof and addition of arches and loss of iron lace to front verandah		 Victorian Filligree style semi-detached houses at 31-33 Warren Road

Victorian Italianate villa at 73 Warren Road

Victorian Italinate style villa at 42 Warren Road

Victorian Italianate villa at 62 Warren Road

Victorian Italianate villa at 64 Warren Road

	(Left) Victrorian FiligreeTerace style free-standing house at 74 Warren Road

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Two pairs of Victorian period 2-storey semis	39-41 and 43-45 Premier Street Marrickville	 43-45 Premier Street 39-41 Premier Street

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Freestanding Victorian Filigree style terrace in garden setting, original cast iron front fence	34 Renwick Street, Marrickville	
Victorian villa “Myrtle Grove” - built by James Meek Junoir circa 1884 - it has been divided into 4 flats, the roof form has been altered, it has lost its verandahs and balconies, but still retains 4 original chimneys. Now on a battleaxe allotment.	12 High Street Marrickville	

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Church of Christ, circa 1915	389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville	
2 storey circa 1880s boom-style Victorian house with corner tower	No. 8 Ivanhoe St (corner Grove St)	

Pair of Victorian Filigree style 2-storey semis	Nos. 26 & 28 Ivanhoe Street, Marrickville	
Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Intact Victorian Filigree style house	No. 1 Leslie Street, Tempe	

Electricity substation No. 36, Tempe	11 Union Street, Tempe, constructed circa 1912	
Industrial building – possibly former Cordial factory. No. 7 Alfred Street (corner Bakers Lane) appears 19th century – in 1909 Sand's Directory this building could be the cordial factory at No. 7 Alfred Street run by Adolphus M. Bergman. The 1919 Sands Directory noted 7-9 Alfred Street St Peters as the "Crystal Fountain Cordial Factory"	No. 7 Alfred Street, Sydenham	
Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos

Federation period freestanding house & group of Federation period semi-detached house	No. 26 George Street Sydenham (detached house, below) and semis (right) at Nos. 6-20 George Street Sydenham – part of The Grove Estate subdivision developed in 1914 – a brickworks was on the opposite (south-east) side of Princes Highway. No. 26 and Nos. 6-20 George Street are connected historically (same builder) as the houses all have the same gable end detailing.	 6-20 George Street
		 26 George Street

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Silver Street - Group of gabled weatherboard houses	Nos. 88 to 98 Silver street. Group of 6 freestanding weatherboard houses with gabled roofs and bullnose roofed front verandahs	
Former Baby Clinic, St Peters	Semi-detached single storey house at 35 Mary Street, St Peters (below). Used as a baby clinic from 1915, one of a group of early baby clinics operating in Sydney (see article). Text from Historian Nicholas Jackson: *Baby clinics:* *A government baby health clinic (after 1924 known as baby centre) was opened in Mary Street (then numbered 35 in the street), St Peters around 1916. The first government baby health clinic in New South Wales was opened in the inner Sydney suburb of Alexandria in August 1914. These clinics were set up by the Department of Public Health to assist nursing mothers in the care and feeding of their babies and themselves.,,,.('Baby Clinics', Sydney Morning Herald, 26/10/1915, p.4)*	

Potential item name	Location/notes	Photos
Potential archaeological site	370 Princes Highway, Tempe - remnant sandstone wall at rear of site facing Berne Street Note: this item has been recommended for inclusion in the Marrickville LEP as a heritage item (potential archaeological site)	 The sandstone wall facing Berne Street at the rear of 370 Princes Highway Tempe, from the east (centre) The sandstone wall facing Berne Street fat the rear of 370 Princes Highway Tempe, taken from the west (centre)
Former Church of Christ, Tempe	62 Union Street, Tempe (Corner Unwins Bridge Road) Built as a Church of Christ, opened November 1933	

Electricity Substation No. 200, St Peters	591 Princes Highway, St Peters – constructed in 1926		

ATTACHMENT 4:

DRAFT STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY FORMS FOR NEW BUILT HERITAGE ITEMS AND LACKEY STREET TERRACES & SIMPSON PARK HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: The Glen - Federation Queen Anne style house

LOCATION: 13 BEAUCHAMP STREET, MARRICKVILLE

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house "The Glen" at No. 13 Beauchamp Street, built 1914, is of historical significance as evidence of the Federation period development of the area. The house site is representative of an early 20th century subdivision pattern. The house is a fine representative example of a Federation Queen Anne style house within a substantial garden setting.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 2, DP5598

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North (rear) boundary adjoining the rear boundaries of properties at Nos. 4,6 and 8 Osgood Avenue (east to west) ; East (side) boundary adjoining properties at No.11 Beauchamp Street and Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 School Parade; South (front) boundary to Beauchamp Street; West (side) boundary adjacent to 15 Beauchamp Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1914 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house at No. 13 Beauchamp Street is a single storey painted brick (originally face brick) house with a hipped and gabled slate roof and roughcast stuccoed gable ends. The gable ends feature timber barge boards. Terracotta ridge capping and face brick and roughcast stuccoed chimneys are features of the roof. The front verandah is beneath an extension to the main roof. Windows are tall narrow timber-framed double hung in pairs, the front windows beneath the gable end having an original awning above supported on decorative timber brackets.

The house is located on the north-western side of Beauchamp Street on a large irregular allotment of land, well set back from the street.

There is thick vegetation to Beauchamp Street, obscuring the house from street view to some extent. The front fence is a low brick fence (possibly 1930s).

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: Brickwork to the house has been painted.

Changes apparent since 1943 are:

- large single storey rear addition to the house roofed in corrugated steel
- new outbuilding within the front building line
- alteration to the pattern of paths in the front and the overall landscaping of the site.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the "Petersham Estate" and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September

1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After his death "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The settlement of Marrickville remained sparse with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

Property

The land on which 13 Beauchamp Street sits is just outside of the main subdivision of Wardell's Petersham Estate and unfortunately little information exists on the early European use and settlement of this western portion of Wardell's land. The land directly to the south of the subject property was the Riverview Estate, subdivided in 1877, whilst the land directly to the south-east was part of the expansive Yule Estate (owned by Captain Yule of Petersham until 1883).

The street appears to have been settled in two distinct stages; the earlier settlement occurred south of Ewart Street from 1885 (the year of the street's first listing in Sands) into the early 1900s, while the later settlement occurred north of Ewart Street from approximately 1910 into the early 1920s. Two early residents were listed at Beauchamp Street in 1885; John Dilling and Hugh Brodie.

Beauchamp Street was listed as Terrace Road in the early 1900s Sands Directories. The first mention of a house on the site of No.13 appears in 1915 as occupied by Frederick Sparks. The house then appears to have been a rental property, for there were various occupants listed in the years from its construction (c.1914) up until 1933, some of whom appear to have been relatives of the original Sparks family. The house name "The Glen" first appeared in Sand's Directory in 1925 in relation to No. 13 Beauchamp Street.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The house at No. 13 Beauchamp Street, built 1914, is of historical significance as evidence of the Federation period development of the area. The house site is representative of an early 20th century subdivision pattern.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

No historical associations with prominent persons have been identified.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The house is a fine representative example of a Federation Queen Anne style house within a substantial garden setting.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

No social significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

No research significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

The house is not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative:

The house is a fine representative example of the Federation Queen Anne style.

Integrity/Intactness:

The house appears relatively intact, including original slate roof and chimneys.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville Council Archeology Summary Sheet – October 2001 (AR25)

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, front fence, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Photo of house at 13 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, taken from Beauchamp Street
Thumbnail Caption	Photo of house at 13 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, taken from Beauchamp Street
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	2 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Photo of house at 13 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, taken from Beauchamp Street to the south of the site, showing the original slate roof with its original chimneys. Note large rear corrugated steel roofed addition to the house is visible at left.
Thumbnail Caption	Photo of house at 13 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, taken from Beauchamp Street to the south of the site, showing the original slate roof with its original chimneys. Note large rear corrugated steel roofed addition to the house is visible at left.
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	2 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photograph of the site of No. 13 Beauchamp Street
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photograph of the site of No. 13 Beauchamp Street
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of No. 13 Beauchamp Street
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of No. 13 Beauchamp Street
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943, Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: HEATHERBRAE

LOCATION: 75 BEAUCHAMP STREET, MARRICKVILLE

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Heatherbrae, the house at 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, built in 1884, probably by its first occupant, builder Hugh Brodie, is of local historical significance as one of the earliest houses to be constructed in Beauchamp Street. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Victorian Filigree style house in a prominent location and within a garden setting, retaining four original gateposts to the front property boundary.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP183456

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North (side) :boundary adjacent to No. 73 Beauchamp Street; East (front): boundary to Beauchamp Street; South (side): boundary adjacent to 77 Beauchamp Street; West (rear): boundary adjacent to rear boundary of 2 Princes Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Probably Hugh Brodie, Builder (first occupant)

MAKER/BUILDER: Probably Hugh Brodie, Builder (first occupant)

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1884 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house is a freestanding Victorian Filigree terrace-style stuccoed brick house with a prominent parapet with triangular pediment, and fin walls to a 2-storey verandah/balcony with cast iron lace freizes, balustrading and posts. The house features tall chimney on the northern side with a pair of tall chimney pots.

The front fence is brick circa 1930s, however original Victorian gateposts frame the driveway entry and pedestrian gateway. The pedestrian gateway and driveway feature metal spearhead gates (probably modern) which are appropriate to the style of the house.

The house is located in a prominent position on the western side of Beachamp Street, with a vista down Hill Street to the east.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION/DATE/S: It apparent that the allotment is a result of later subdivision.

There are modern additions to the southern side of the house, including a garage, however these are set back from the front elevation. There are also additions at the rear.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the "Petersham Estate" and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After his death "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The settlement of Marrickville remained sparse with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

75 Beauchamp Street is situated on the western portion of Wardell's Estate, however unfortunately little information exists on the early European use of this area. It is known, however, that by 1877 the land bounded by what is now Hill Street, Beauchamp Street, Illawarra Road and the Cooks River was being subdivided as the 'Riverside Estate' and the subject site sits on Lot 1 of Section 3 of this 1877 subdivision. Lot 1 was bounded on the north by McLean's land and on the east by Beauchamp Street. The sales of Section 3 were good; Lots 1 and 2 were both shown a short time later as 'sold', along with Lots 15 to 47. Even though sales were solid the pace of development appears to have been slow, with only half a dozen residents listed on Beauchamp Street in the decade after the street's first listing in the 1885 Sands Directory.

Property

The street appears to have been settled in two distinct stages; the earlier settlement being south of Ewart Street from 1885 (the year of the street's first listing in Sands) into the early 1900s, while the later settlement was concentrated north of Ewart Street and was carried out from approximately 1910 into the early 1920s. Two early residents were listed at Beauchamp Street in 1885; John Dilling and Hugh Brodie. As the Sands listings get more detailed they reveal that Dilling appears to have lived on the eastern side of the street.

Hugh Brodie's 'Heatherbrae' was on the south side and retained this name until the late 1920s. The location of the house (directly opposite Hill Street and south of Sapsford's 'Hatton') and analysis of the 1877 Riverside Estate subdivision plan and the 1885 listing in Sands all suggest that the property now known as 75 Beauchamp Street is 'Heatherbrae', built c.1884 and one of the first two houses constructed on Beauchamp Street.

The house had a settled history of occupation with each occupant that lived there remaining for a considerable amount of time. Hugh Brodie was listed there in 1885 and was followed by the listing of a Mrs. Brodie (presumably his wife) from 1886 to 1888. Hugh Brodie of Marrickville was noted in an 1884 newspaper notice (Insolvency proceedings, page 4, The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 5 June 1884). as a builder of Marrickville, so it appears likely that he built the house.

The next occupant, Frederick Jenkins, lived there from 1889 to 1893 followed by George Robinson for nine years from 1894 to 1903. Samuel Amos Rheuben was occupant until 1915, and following his death in the same year his wife Mrs. Dinah Rheuben took up occupation of the property. Dinah Rheuben remained at Heatherbrae (also called Heather-Brae) until her death in 1936, making the Rheuben occupation of 75 Beauchamp Street over twenty years.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

Heatherbrae, the house at 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, built in 1884, probably by its first occupant, builder Hugh Brodie, is of local historical significance as one of the earliest houses in Beauchamp Street.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

No associations with prominent persons have been identified.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Victorian Filigree style house in a prominent location and within a garden setting, retaining four original gateposts to the front property boundary.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

No social significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

No research significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

The house is not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative:

The house is a fine representative example of a Victorian Filigree style house.

Integrity/Intactness:

The house is predominantly intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – ‘Marrickville’ folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

Approaches to Managing the Heritage Significance of the property:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, four original front fence posts, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

Opportunities for change:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or

- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Heatherbrae, No. 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, from Beauchamp Street
Thumbnail Caption	Heatherbrae, No. 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, from Beauchamp Street
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Original gate posts and pedestrian gate - Heatherbrae, No. 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, from Beauchamp Street
Thumbnail Caption	Original gate posts and pedestrian gate - Heatherbrae, No. 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville, from Beauchamp Street
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 75 Beauchamp Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943, downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Pair of Victorian period semi-detached houses - Waratah (No. 17) and Essendene/Elmside (No. 19)

LOCATION: 17 and 19 Cary Street, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential buildings (private)

CATEGORY: Houses

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The pair of semi-detached houses at Nos. 17 & 19 Cary Street are of local historical significance as evidence of the development of the first 1881 subdivision of the land of "The Warren" estate owned by Thomas Holt. The pair of houses are of local aesthetic significance as an interesting blend of the Victorian Italianate and Victorian Rustic Gothic styles. The houses are considered locally rare for their interesting blend of two late Victorian architectural styles (Victorian Italianate and Victorian Rustic Gothic).

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 32, Section 3 DP759

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:rear boundary shared with No. 18 Renwick Street ; East: boundary shared with No. 21 Cary Street; South: front boundary to Cary Street; West: boundary shared with No. 15 Cary Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: 1882 YEAR COMPLETED: 1892 CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Nos. 17-19 Cary Street, Marrickville are a pair of semi-detached 2-storey houses, rendered brick, with corruagated steel roofs with half-hipped gable ends. The style of the building is a mix of Victorian Italianate and Victorian Rustic Gothic. The Gothic features are the steeply pitched roof and decorative timber filigree barge boards to gable ends. The Victorian Italaniate features are the arched windows and render detailing to walls. The first floor of each house is within the steeply pitched roof form. The windows are timber framed double-hung, some sashes with vertical glazing bars. The ground floor front elevation of each house features a rectangular projecting bay with hipped standing seam sheet metal roofing, elaborate stucco work, and a pair of timber framed double hung arched windows.

Each house has a narrow driveway down the side. The front fence is a rendered brick fence with metal gates which appears modern.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS: Further historical research – in particular a land title search - is recommended.

HISTORY

Early History of the Area

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, *The Empire*, p. 7). The subject property sits within the most southern-part, Section 5, of the 1854 Sydenham Farms subdivision. The settlement of Marrickville remained sparse with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

In 1859 Thomas Holt (1811-1888), wool merchant, financier and politician, purchased 130 acres of land from the Sydenham Farm subdivision. By 1866 Holt's castellated Victorian Gothic mansion, 'The Warren', designed by George Mansfield, had been built. It was an impressive landmark in Marrickville and the surrounding area.

Holt's health deteriorated in the early 1880s and he returned with his family to England in 1883, where he eventually died five years later. Before his final return to England however, the Warren Estate had begun to be gradually subdivided. In October 1881 the Excelsior Land, Investment & Building Co. and Bank Ltd released for sale a significant portion of the Warren Estate, including the mansion. This remained on a 12 acre block and was purchased by a French order of Carmelite nuns. (The nuns departed the property in 1903 due to outstanding debts, leaving The Warren to be used during World War One as an artillery training range before finally being resumed in 1919 by the New South Wales Government and eventually demolished.)

Property History

The subject property sits on Lot 31 within Section 3 of the first subdivision of "The Warren", Thomas Holt's property, which had first been released for sale by public auction on 3 December 1881. The subdivision was advertised as a position possessing good soil, splendid views, excellent positioning and suitable for all uses.

This pair of semi-detached houses were constructed between 1881 and 1892.

The first definite occupation of the houses was recorded in Sand's Directory in 1893, with the first occupant of No. 17 recorded that year being Thomas Ryall, and the first occupant of No. 19 being Mrs. J.S. Paris, the proprietor of The Royal Hotel in Croydon. The occupants appear to have been working class. Note that while Cary (or "Carey") Street is first listed in Sand's in 1884, no street numbers are given.

The Sands Directory listing for the property is contradictory between the years 1915 and 1929 where the numbering for the north and south sides of Cary Street were swapped and No.17 and 19 were not listed, instead appearing to be listed as No.20 and 22.

The longest use of 17 Cary Street was by Leslie Mathews who occupied the property for approximately twenty years from 1929 to at least 1947. Mrs J.S. Paris occupied 19 Cary Street for at least eleven years from the early 1890s to 1905. The house name "Waratah" is recorded for No. 17 Cary Street in Sands Directory in 1899. The house name "Essendene" is recorded for No. 19 in 1906, however No. 19 is recorded with the house name "Elmside" from 1907-1918.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development

Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions - First subdivision of “The Warren”

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residences

Former Use/s: residences

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The pair of semi-detached houses at Nos. 17 & 19 Cary Street, built between 1881 and 1892, are of local historical significance as evidence of the early development of the first, 1881, subdivision of the land of “The Warren” estate owned by Thomas Holt.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

No particular historical associations with prominent persons have been established.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The pair of houses is of local aesthetic significance as an interesting blend of the Victorian Italianate and Victorian Rustic Gothic styles.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

No social significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

No research significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

The houses are considered locally rare for their interesting blend of late Victorian architectural styles (Victorian Italianate and Victorian Rustic Gothic).

SHR Criterion (g) Representative:

The houses are representative of the post-1881 development of the first subdivision of Thomas Holt’s “The Warren” estate.

Integrity/Intactness: The houses appear to be intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – ‘Marrickville’ folder

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact.

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged, other than subdivision to separate the two existing semi-detached dwellings onto separate titles. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of ‘do as much as necessary but as little as possible’. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A ‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged. Note that the existing front fence of this property is not an original fence, and could be replaced with a front fence more sympathetic to the period of the houses.

IMAGES

Image type	Photo
Image Caption	Satellite view of site of 17 & 19 Cary Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite view of site of 17 & 19 Cary Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	Accessed July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photo
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 17 & 19 Cary Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 17 & 19 Cary Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	Accessed July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photo
Image Caption	17 & 19 Cary Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	17 & 19 Cary Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	1 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Group of three Inter-war Georgian Revival style residential flat buildings –
No. 66 – “Rothesay”;
No. 68 – “Windsor”;
No. 70 - “Warwick”

LOCATION: 66, 68 and 70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: Residential flat buildings

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The buildings are of local aesthetic significance as a fine intact group of 1930s Inter-war Georgian Revival style residential flat buildings, with original brickwork, roof forms and roof tiling, windows, doors, porches and some original front fences. The buildings are of local historical significance as examples of 1930s Depression period residential development in Marrickville.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: No. 66 – Lot C, DP329277; No. 68 - SP51780; No. 70 (Corner Wardell Rd) - SP49920

BOUNDARIES: The group has the following boundaries: North:boundary of No. 70 to Wardell Road ; East: front boundary to Ewart Street ; South: shared boundary to No. 60 Ewart Street ; West: rear boundary shared with No. 60 Ewart Street and No. 266 Wardell Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: 1930 (No. 66) YEAR COMPLETED: 1935 CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

No. 66 – "Rothesay", 2 storey Inter-war Georgian Revival style residential flat building, polychrome brick with rock-faced brick features, flat corrugated iron roof to the projecting porch, brick front fence.

No. 68 – "Windsor" – 2 storey Inter-war Georgian Revival style residential flat building with a tapestry brick façade, flat roofed projecting porch, terracotta tiled hipped roof, rendered brick front fence.

No. 70 "Warwick" (corner Wardell Road) – polychrome brick 2 storey Inter-war Georgian Revival style residential flat building with wide steel-framed multipaned windows, an arched projecting porch to the front with the building name inscribed, a hipped glazed terracotta tiled roof, and a matching brick front fence.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: Recessed balconies to facades may have originally been open. Rendering to front fence of No. 68 likely a later alteration.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River

in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The settlement of Marrickville was sparse at this time, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

Property:

The properties at 66 – 70 Ewart Street are situated in the western portion of Wardell's Estate and in the parcel of land acquired on 6 January 1855 by Mr Thomas de Lacy Moffatt, a well-known squatter and political figure who was based in Queensland, but held 46 acres of land between the Riverside and Gladstone Hall Estates to the south of Marrickville, edging the Cooks River. Moffatt's 46 acres of land was subdivided following his death in 1864 and released for sale in 1 acre allotments as part of the 'Moffatt Estate' in 1879, of which the subject properties sit on Lots 5 and 6 of Section 1.

It is unclear whether the flats that now occupy the sites were built on vacant land or whether they replaced earlier development. From approximately 1910 a James Carr occupied a house on Ewart Street, and according to the Sands directory, his was the property closest to Wardell Road. This house was named 'The Pines' and continued to be occupied by Carr up until approximately 1916, when it was taken over by Mrs. Ruth Arnold. Ruth Arnold remained at the property until 1929 when both her name and the property listing disappears from the Directories. This would be consistent with the land being acquired by 1929 and the house demolished in anticipation of the erection of the flat buildings.

The flat buildings now at 66 – 70 Ewart Street demonstrate striking similarities of materials and design (and originally, garden layout) and appear to have been constructed as a group in the 1930s. The 1931 Sands Directory lists only no. 66 and identifies R.S.Moore as sole occupant. In the following year no.66 again was the only one of the three to be listed but by now it was occupied by Mrs S. Piggot, N.R. Beadle, A.Edwards, Simson, W.A.Wilson, A. Shadlow and G.Olde. No. 66 was named 'Rothesay' (as it is today) and was listed as closest to Wardell Road, confirming that Nos. 68 and 70 were yet to be built. The date of their construction is not clear because the Sands Directories ceased publication in 1932-1933, however all three buildings appear on the 1943 aerial photographs of Sydney held by NSW Land & Property Information, confirming they had been constructed prior to that date. A detailed investigation of the Land Titles of these properties would clarify the earlier occupation of the land and possibly also the date of erection of Nos. 68 and 70 Ewart Street.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The buildings are of local historical significance as examples of 1930s Depression period residential development in Marrickville.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The buildings are of local aesthetic significance as a fine group of highly intact 1930s Inter-war Georgian Revival style residential flat buildings.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: A representative group of Inter-war Art Deco style residential flat buildings.

Integrity/Intactness: The group has a high level of external integrity, including original brickwork, windows, porticos, roofs, some original front fences,

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the buildings should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the buildings should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic buildings on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of sites of Nos. 66-70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill (site of No. 66 highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of sites of Nos. 66-70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill (site of No. 66 highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph showing sites of Nos. 66-70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill (site of No. 66 highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph showing sites of Nos. 66-70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill (site of No. 66 highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	No. 66 Ewart Street, Dulwich HIll – ‘Rothesay’
Thumbnail Caption	No. 66 Ewart Street, Dulwich HIll – ‘Rothesay’
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	No. 68 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill – ‘Windsor’
Thumbnail Caption	No. 68 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill – ‘Windsor’
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	No. 70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill (Corner Wardell Road) - “Warwick”
Thumbnail Caption	No. 70 Ewart Street, Dulwich Hill (Corner Wardell Road) - “Warwick”
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Calthorpe – Victorian filigree style villa

LOCATION: 40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES: Salopia

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house at 40 Excelsior Parade, built circa 1881-1889 is of historical significance as evidence of the early development of the of the first, 1881, subdivision of the land of "The Warren" estate owned by Thomas Holt. The house has historical association with George James Beckett, the first occupant of the house and a long-term resident (c.1890 - 1921), who was a chief draftsman and consulting engineer of rail and tram construction, part of his body of work including work on the Zig Zag Railway in the Blue Mountains. The house is of aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot A, DP318358

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North-east: Excelsior Parade; North-west: shared side boundary with No. 38 Excelsior Parade; South-west: rear boundary to an un-named narrow laneway which connects Cary Street to the north to Premier Street to the south; South-east side boundary shared with the rear boundary of properties at Nos. 53 to 57 Premier Street (east to west).

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: 1881 YEAR COMPLETED: 1889 CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house is a single storey Victorian Filigree style freestanding house of stuccoed brick with a slate hipped & gabled roof, bullnose corrugated iron return verandah roof, imitation quoins to corners, cast iron filigree freize brackets and posts to the return verandah, and an original cast iron balustrade front fence and sandstone posts, set on a large, landscaped site.

The house is located on a slightly irregular but largely rectangular allotment running between Excelsior Street and an un-named narrow rear laneway to the south-west, and while the allotment is larger than most in the vicinity, it is clearly a later subdivision of the larger original site for the house.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The house has a carport addition with roller door to the south-eastern side, and has also been extended at the rear.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/locality History:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the "Petersham Estate" and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After his death "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, *The Empire*, p. 7).

The subject property sits within the most southern-part, Section 5, of the 1854 Sydenham Farms subdivision. The settlement of Marrickville remained sparse with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

In 1859 Thomas Holt (1811-1888), wool merchant, financier and politician, purchased 130 acres of land from the Sydenham Farm subdivision. By 1866 Holt's castellated Victorian Gothic mansion, 'The Warren', designed by George Mansfield, had been built. It was an impressive landmark in Marrickville and the surrounding area.

Holt's health deteriorated in the early 1880s and he returned with his family to England in 1883, where he eventually died five years later. Before his final return to England however, the Warren Estate had begun to be gradually subdivided. In October 1881 the Excelsior Land, Investment & Building Co. and Bank Ltd released for sale a significant portion of the Warren Estate, including the mansion. This remained on a 12 acre block and was purchased by a French order of Carmelite nuns. (The nuns departed the property in 1903 due to outstanding debts, leaving The Warren to be used during World War One as an artillery training range before finally being resumed in 1919 by the New South Wales Government and eventually demolished.)

Property History:

The subject property sits on Lot 38 within Section 6 of the first subdivision of The Warren, which had first been released for sale by public auction on 3 December 1881. The subdivision was advertised as a position possessing good soil, splendid views, excellent positioning and suitable for all uses. A part of the subject property's current irregular boundary cuts into a portion of Lot 39 (53-57 Cary Street), and the property has a modern DP No., this provides evidence that Lots 38 and 39 of the Warren subdivision were purchased together as one parcel of land and were later re- subdivided to create the current site.

Excelsior Parade was first listed in the Sands Directory in 1888. The history of 40 Excelsior Parade's occupancy is remarkably stable. The subject property appears to have been among the earliest houses built on the street. Its early Sands listing in 1890 indicates the first occupant of the house as 'Beckett'.

George James Beckett was a chief draftsman and consulting engineer of rail and tram construction (part of his body of work included working on the Zig Zag Railway in the Blue Mountains) and he named the house 'Salopia'. George J.Beckett appears to have lived with his wife and five children at Salopia for two decades (c.1890 - 1921), while his brother, Thomas S.Beckett, lived in a house directly to the north, most likely No. 38, from 1891 to 1910. George J. Beckett moved to Wahroonga after 1921 and went on to name his next house Salopia also (this name appears not to have remained associated with 40 Excelsior Parade).

Thomas Herbert took up occupancy after George J. Beckett in 1922 and remained at the property until 1928. In the following year Cyrus Chaseling is listed as the occupant, however he appears to have only lived there for one year.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme

Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions - First subdivision of “The Warren” estate

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The house at 40 Excelsior Parade, built circa 1881-1889, is of historical significance as evidence of the early development of the of the first, 1881, subdivision of the land of “The Warren” estate owned by Thomas Holt.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

The house has historical association with George James Beckett, the first occupant of the house and a long-term resident (c.1890 - 1921), who was a chief draftsman and consulting engineer of rail and tram construction, part of his body of work including work on the Zig Zag Railway in the Blue Mountains.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The house is a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

No social significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

No research significance has been identified.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

The house is not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative:

The house is a good representative example of the Victorian Filigree style.

Integrity/Intactness: The house appears to be reasonably intact, including an original front fence.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, front fence, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A

‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged. Note that the existing front fence of this property is an original Victorian period cast iron palisade fence, and should be retained.

IMAGES

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	1 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photography
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	
Image date	Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

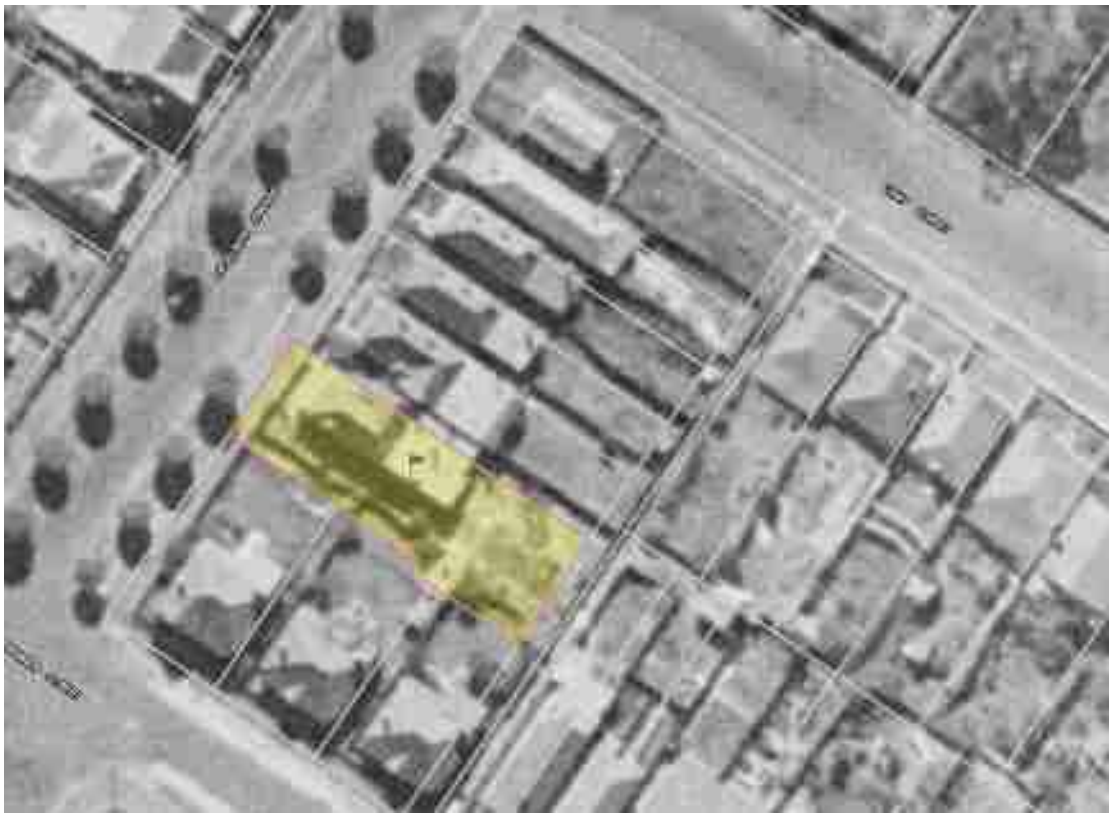


Image type	Photography
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 40 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	
Image date	1943, Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Church of Christ Marrickville

LOCATION: 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Religious buildings

CATEGORY: Church

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Church of Christ, Marrickville, built circa 1900, is of historical significance as evidence of the early and continuing local presence of the Church of Christ, a protestant non-conformist group with an American religious reformation background and a Wesleyan temperance philosophy, located in a then working-class area. The historical evidence of the temperance movement campaigning of the Church of Christ in the early 20th century is an important part of early 20th century social activism.

The church is of local aesthetic significance as a representative, simple protestant church built in the Federation Gothic style, featuring brickwork with rendered bands, gabled terracotta tiled roof, buttresses of brick and rendered brick, and to the facade gothic arched windows within rectangular window frames, and a brick front porch with a castellated parapet.

The church has social significance for its current congregation.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Religious organisation

LOTS/DPS: Lots 5 & 6, DP2595

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North-west: boundary to Illawarra Road, Marrickville; North- East: boundary adjoining 387 Illawarra Road; South-east: boundary to a rear laneway; South-west: boundary adjoining No. 391 Illawarra Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1900

CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Church of Christ Marrickville, built circa 1900, is a simple Federation Gothic style church of brick with horizontal rendered bands. The church has a front porch with side entry steps and doorway featuring a castellated parapet. The main church building behind the porch has brick buttresses. Apart from the three rectangular windows to the façade of the brick porch, the windows to the church façade are gothic in style, some multi-paned, some leadlight, within rectangular window openings. The church has a gabled terracotta tiled roof.

The front fence is of later construction.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: Comparison of 1943 aerial photo and current satellite photo indicates that the 1915 school hall at the rear of the church (shown in 1943 aerial as a gable roofed structure) has since been replaced with a flat-roofed modern structure.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

HISTORY:

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boat builder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr. Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a

site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the “Petersham Estate” was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr. Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell’s death the “Petersham Estate” was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs. Priddle, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Frazer.

A large portion of the land was subdivided as the "Sydenham Farms Estate", bounded on the east side by Illawarra Road.

The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

Property:

The site of the Church of Christ Marrickville (now 389 Illawarra Road) had been acquired by 1900 by the Church of Christ following the opening of the Marrickville Railway Station, and the church had been built by 1903 (as there is a wedding recorded in the church on 15th July 1903 – in the Sydney Morning Herald “Wedding Bells” column, 8 August 1903 page 5). There was also a school hall built by 1915. The site remains in use by the Church of Christ.

The Churches of Christ were part of the “Restoration movement” in the United States (1790-1840), promoting a return to the purposes of the 1st century churches. The Church of Christ generally follows protestant Christian beliefs and practices, including baptism, temperance, and reenactments of the Last Supper during services. Both men and women may be ordained.

Early Churches of Christ were established in Australia in South Australia in 1862 and in Queensland in August 1882. In the early 20th century the Church of Christ was heavily involved in the temperance movement, establishing “Temperance and moral committees”, and holding seminars and public lectures on the topics of temperance and morality.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Developing community
Culture	Religion	Local churches

Owner: Religious organisation

Current Use/s: Church

Former Use/s: Church

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The Church of Christ, Marrickville, built circa 1900, is of historical significance as evidence of the early and continuing local presence of the Church of Christ, a protestant non-conformist group with an American religious reformation background and a Wesleyan temperance philosophy, located in a then working-class area. The historical evidence of the temperance

movement campaigning of the Church of Christ in the early 20th century is an important part of early 20th century social activism.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The church is of local aesthetic significance as a simple protestant church built in the Federation Gothic style, featuring brickwork with rendered bands, gabled terracotta tiled roof, buttresses of brick and rendered brick, and to the facade gothic arched windows within rectangular window frames, and a brick front porch with a castellated parapet.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

The church has social significance for its current congregation.

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not rare

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The church is a representative example of the Federation Gothic architectural style.

Integrity/Intactness: The main church building on the site appears relatively intact. The front fence on Illawarra Road appears to be later, and the building behind the church appears to be relatively modern.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(Note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

Note that the front fence of the church is of later construction, and also the building at the rear of the church appears to be relatively modern. These elements on the church site are considered to be of lower significance than the main church building.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photo
Image Caption	Satellite photo of the site of Christ Church, Marrickville (outlined in red, highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of the site of Christ Church, Marrickville (outlined in red, highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	April 2015
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photo
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of Christ Church, Marrickville (outlined in red, highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of Christ Church, Marrickville (outlined in red, highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The Church of Christ, Marrickville, 389 Illawarra Road
Thumbnail Caption	The Church of Christ, Marrickville, 389 Illawarra Road
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	11 August 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Red pillar post box

LOCATION: 398 Illawarra Road Marrickville (outside, on public footpath)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Postal and Telecommunications

CATEGORY: Post Box

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The post box on the footpath outside 398 Illawarra Road is of local historical significance as a rare early post box which is still in use as a post box, and as the last remaining visual evidence of a postal service that existed at 398 Illawarra Road for over forty years (circa 1890-1936), known as the "Harnleigh Post Office" from 1907. The post box illustrates the adaptation of a British imperial post box design with the incorporation of the symbol of the waratah (now a NSW State emblem), illustrating the use of local flora as decorative devices in the 1890s, a period of increasing Australian nationalism. The post box is of local aesthetic significance as a rare example of a cast iron post box based on a British design of 1879, with the design modified for Colonial use, with a stylised top, representing the appearance of a gold waratah, and with a stylised waratah leaf pattern pressed into the iron, illustrating the appearance of the waratah as a local symbol in the 1890s.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Marrickville Council

LOTS/DPS:

BOUNDARIES: The post box is located on the public footpath outside No. 398 Illawarra Road, Marrickville.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: 1890 YEAR COMPLETED: CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A red cast iron pillar post box located on the public footpath outside No. 398 Illawarra Road Marrickville. The post box has a stylised top, representing the appearance of a gold waratah, and with a stylised waratah leaf pattern pressed into the iron. The design is based on a British post-box design of 1879, modified to include the waratah, a NSW symbol.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

A large portion of the land was subdivided as the "Sydenham Farms Estate", bounded on the east side by Illawarra Road, however a map of the Petersham Estate released by lithographer John Allen in 1848 reveals that 398 Illawarra Road is situated in what was once Lot 2 of

Section 5 within the greater Petersham Estate, therefore situating the subject property just to the south of the Sydenham Farms subdivision.

The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

The Petersham Estate was further subdivided throughout the 1850s and 1860s. Lawrence Joseph Harnett (1842-1911) purchased 26 acres of land, being Lots 1, 1a, 2, 2 and 2c from Division No.2B of this Estate, and established his residence 'Harnleigh House' on the parcel. L.J. Harnett was a respected Sergeant-at-arms in the Legislative Assembly from the 1880s to the early 1900s. Upon his retirement in 1909 he was remarked as being "an Australian whom Australia has reason to be proud of". (Friday 16 July 1909, The Sydney Stock and Station Journal, p. 13) Harnleigh Estate was originally twenty-five acres in size and appears to have been bounded by Illawarra Road, Livingstone Road, Warren Road and Hill Street.

The Harnleigh Estate was offered for sale in 1875 and included a 6 room house (with kitchens and servants rooms) and stables, coach-houses, paddocks and gardens. The Estate was subdivided in the house advertised for sale once again in 1882, by which time two grand rooms had been added and the house gardens reduced to only four acres. Unfortunately little other information on Harnleigh House itself exists, for the house and outbuildings have since been demolished.

The suburban lots of the Harnleigh Estate were released for sale in several stages. The earliest (and largest) subdivision occurred on 14 January 1882 and included 97 allotments in four sections within the area bounded by Illawarra Road, Warren Road, Livingstone Road and Hill Street. (Z/SP/M9/76)

The land on which 398 Illawarra Road is situated appears to have been Lot 38 of Section 1 of this 1882 subdivision. Lot 38 was purchased within a collection of sales made soon after the 1882 subdivision. This holding of land was further re-subdivided in 1885 into 26 smaller lots, and it was upon these lots that the current street pattern between Warren Road and Harnett Avenue was formed as it can be seen today. 398 Illawarra Road sits on what was once Lot 22 of this 1885 subdivision.

History of the Postal Service in Marrickville

The post box on the footpath outside 398 Illawarra Road is the last remaining visual remnant of a postal service that existed at the site for over forty years (1892-1936), and is remarkable as an early post box still in use. This was not the site of the main post office in Marrickville (this was on Marrickville Road), and although the Illawarra Road post office remained part of the Marrickville community for over forty years, little official records and newspaper articles exist on the property relating to its use for postal services.

The postal service of New South Wales began in 1809 when Isaac Nichols was appointed Australia's first postmaster. His role was to take charge of the incoming mail ships and control the distribution of mail as an attempt to overcome the issues the colonial officials were facing at the time with individuals impersonating other and fraudulently obtaining possession of letters and parcels. (Hunter, Australia Post Delivering more than ever, 2000) The first post office building was in fact simply an office in Nichols' home from which mail could be collected. This system came to an end following Nichols' death in 1819, ten years after his appointment to the post. The post office was then transferred to a small building on Kings Wharf, however the postal arrangements remained privatised. By 1825 the postal service had begun to be "increasingly regulated" (Hunter, Australia Post) and in 1828 the first post offices beyond Sydney were established (Australian Post Office History).

The first post office established in the area was at Petersham, in 1860. A petition was soon brought forward by people of Marrickville requesting an office in Addison Road, Marrickville. This request was granted and in July 1864 the Marrickville Post Office was opened. By 1882, however, Mrs Fairbairn the postmistress wrote that “the inhabitants of Marrickville have increased so much of late, and the extra offices that are required to meed the demands of such, I find that the duties will be too much for me to undertake.” (Australian Post Office History, p. 5) In the following year more petitions were forwarded to the Postmaster-General requesting the establishment of a branch office in a more central position at Marrickville.

In 1888 the Postmaster-General approved the purchase of a site at the corner of Marrickville Road and Silver Street, and it was upon this land in 1891 that the new post office was opened.

History of 398 Illawarra Road

The post office established at 398 Illawarra Road appears to have been a more minor office than the examples detailed above; its purpose was to perhaps lighten the workload on the postmaster/ postmistress and to reach the residents in Marrickville south. The post office at 398 Illawarra Road had been established by c.1890 (the same time in which the other post offices in Marrickville appear to have been struggling with demand). Charles Sworn, a stationer, was its first occupant and by 1907 it was listed as the ‘Harnleigh Post Office’ (the name originating from the Harnleigh Estate on which the property sat). Sworn remained at Harnleigh Post Office until 1918, when the position was taken up by Mrs Jean Challis. Challis held the position for six years and was followed in 1924 by W.F.Hillman, a newsagent, who stayed for only one year. In 1927 the Sands Directory listed multiple occupants and businesses at 398 Illawarra Road.

The Post Box

A search of telephone book records shows that Harnleigh Post Office continued to operate up until 1936. The pillar box that has remained from the property’s period as a post office stands in the public domain as a red cast iron pillar box with a stylised top, representing the appearance of a gold waratah, and with a stylised waratah leaf pattern pressed into the iron. (Marrickville Heritage Blogspot). Though the waratah was not officially proclaimed as a floral emblem of NSW till 1962, the waratah was frequently used in the decorative arts in NSW from the 1890s, a period of increasing Australian nationalism.

The first posting boxes for letters appeared in the colony in 1831, at this time they still consisted of small wooden boxes attached to walls. The more well-known cylindrical design of post boxes seen at 398 Illawarra Road today were introduced in Britain in 1879 and eventually had an influence on the design of post boxes in the burgeoning New South Wales colony. The post box at 398 Illawarra Road is one of the last remaining examples of the old style of postboxes (Chrys Meader, Marrickville Image Library) in the Marrickville area and is also rare in the wider Sydney metropolitan area. The post box is considered additionally remarkable as it is still in use as a post box.

The Marrickville South post office is now located further north, on the other side of the road, at 399 Illawarra Road.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement		

Owner: NSW Government

Current Use/s: Post box

Former Use/s: Post box

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The post box on the footpath outside 398 Illawarra Road is of local historical significance as the last remaining visual evidence of a postal service that existed at 398 Illawarra Road for over forty years (circa 1890-1936), known as the “Harnleigh Post Office” from 1907. The post box illustrates the adaptation of a British 1879 post box design with the incorporation of the NSW Colonial symbol of the waratah.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The post box is of local aesthetic significance as a rare example of a cast iron post box based on a British design of 1879, with the design modified for Colonial use, with a stylised top, representing the appearance of a gold waratah, and with a stylised waratah leaf pattern pressed into the iron, illustrating the appearance of the waratah as a NSW symbol in the 1890s.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The post box at 398 Illawarra Road is one of the last remaining examples of the old style of postboxes (Chrys Meader, Marrickville Image Library) in the Marrickville area and is also rare in the wider Sydney metropolitan area.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant

Integrity/Intactness: The post box is highly intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

An Australian Post Office History: Marrickville (Marrickville Council Library local studies collection)

Australia Post Delivering More than Ever – M. Hunter, 2000 (Marrickville Council Library local studies collection)

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Marrickville Heritage Society Blog

Marrickville Image Library

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – ‘Marrickville’ folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove Newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council heritage staff about proposals affecting the post box and the level of documentation that will be required.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POST BOX:

(note: 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.)

All fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the post box should be protected.

The Council should monitor the condition of the post box regularly and maintain the external paint layer to prevent rust.

IMAGES

Image type	Map
Image Caption	Location of 398 Ilwarra Road, Marrickville (highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Location of 398 Ilwarra Road, Marrickville (highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	20/1/2015
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Red pillar post box circa 1890, on footpath outside No. 398 Illwarra Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Red pillar post box circa 1890, on footpath outside No. 398 Illwarra Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Red pillar post box circa 1890, on footpath outside No. 398 Illwarra Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Red pillar post box circa 1890, on footpath outside No. 398 Illwarra Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Roseen-Dhu - detached house

LOCATION: 294 Livingstone Road, Marrickville (corner Warren Road)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house Roseen-Dhu, built 1923 by Marrickville builder W.S. Baker as his family residence, is of local historical significance as a house built by a master builder as his own family residence, and as evidence of 1920s development of the re-subdivision of the Marrickville House estate. The house is of local aesthetic significance as an rare blend of the Federation Queen Anne and Inter war California Bungalow styles, and for its fine construction detail – including slate roofing, gable end detail, bull's eye windows, fine brickwork, matching brick front fence and garage - which are evidence of its history as a house built by a master builder as his own family residence.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS**:** Lots 3 & 4 DP167245

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary shared with No. 292 Livingstone Road; East: boundary shared with No. 1 Warren Road; South: boundary to Warren Road; West: boundary to Livingstone Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: W.S. Baker of W.S. Baker & Sons builders of Marrickville

MAKER/BUILDER: W.S. Baker of W.S. Baker & Sons builders of Marrickville

YEAR STARTED: 1923 YEAR COMPLETED: 1924 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house is a single storey free-standing dark face brick house with a hipped and gabled slate roof with metal ridging and exposed rafter ends to eaves. The house is built across two lots on a corner site with a generous garden area. The house is built to face both streets (Livingstone Road and Warren Road) however with the Livingstone Road frontage being the primary frontage of the house.

The style of the house is a mix of Federation Queen Anne and Inter-war California Bungalow. The Federation Queen Anne style features are the slate roof, the casement and bull's eye windows, the detail to the gable ends, the tessellated tiling to the front path and verandahs. The Inter-war features are the dark face brickwork, the front fence design and the brick balustrade and brick and timber posts, and simple timber brackets to the front verandah.

On Livingstone Road, the house features a front verandah with slate roof which is part of the main roof, with a gablet above, the gablet featuring timber shingling at the apex with imitation half-timbering below. The verandah, reached by a tessellated tiled pathway, features a brick balustrade and brick posts with timber posts and brackets above. The front fence, which extends along both street frontages is an original dark brick fence with brick posts, metal pipe railings and original wrought metal pedestrian gates.

On the Warren Road street front, the house features two gable ends with timber shingled apexes with imitation half-timbering below, with a verandah between. Windows are timber-framed, including casements with fanlights and two bull's eye windows to one of the bays on the Warren Road street frontage.

At the rear of the house, on Warren Road, there is a timber lattice screen between the brick front fence and the house, behind which is a timber fence along the Warren Road property boundary, with a tall pedestrian gate and timber driveway gates. In this rear garden area there is an original brick garage with a gabled slate roof and timber doors.

The generous garden setting of the house includes many shrubs and small trees, however it is evident from the 1943 aerial photo that all of the garden planting are post-1943.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The house and garage are very intact and original, including the original front pathway and front fence.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of

land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, *The Empire*, p. 7). 294 Livingstone Road is situated in Lot 4 of Section 3 of the 1854 "Sydenham Estate", being within Plan No.2. The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

Approximately four acres were purchased and 'Marrickville House', complete with landscaped gardens, was established upon the holding. In February 1882 Marrickville House was advertised as for sale and the four acres of land subdivided into five lots. The Estate was advertised as…

"DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED VILLA RESIDENCE and improved grounds area, about 4 ½ acres, at the corner of Warren Road and Livingstone Road, opposite Harnleigh and within easy walking distance of the present TRAMWAY TERMINUS, and only a few hundred yards from the Warren gate, at which there is to be a stopping place for the tram when the line is extended. This very beautifully situated and faithfully-built Residence is well known as MARRICKVILLE HOUSE. It is most substantially built of brick on stone foundation, slate roof, and contains hall, 7 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and laundry, with detached coachhouse and stabling...The whole forms one grant property for a gentleman's residence. A portion of the land could readily be subdivided and building allotments, the demand for which in this attractive tramway suburb, is rapidly on the increase. The property will be submitted in ONE OR FOUR LOTS, to suit purchasers." *(*Saturday 18 February 1882, *Sydney Morning Herald,* p.14*)*

With such an attractive advertisement it is unsurprising that the house and grounds were purchased just one month later, by private contract. The £3000 sale was made to Mr. J. Kingsbury, who held various local positions including Mayor of Newtown during the 1870s, and the President of the Associated Churches of Christ New South Wales. Kingsbury then subdivided the gardens surrounding the house into suburban lots, but details of purchasers of each lot in this subdivision would require a detailed Titled Search.

Property:

Sands Directory for Marrickville suggests that from 1885 to 1908 the area closest to the corner of Warren Road was occupied by quarryman Thomas Wright. By 20 September 1921 Mrs Margaret Ellen Baker had come to acquire Lots 3 and 4 of Kingsbury's re-subdivision and it was these lots, situated on the corner of Livingstone Road and Warren Road, which formed the parcel of land on which the house at 294 Livingstone Road was built. Margaret Baker's husband William Salisbury Baker, was a builder whose building and contracting company, 'W.S.Baker and Sons', was based at Livingstone Road and Canal Street in St Peters *(*9 December 1926*, Sydney Morning Herald,* p.8*).* It is likely that Baker was contracted to build the group of five Californian bungalows that sit between Moncur Street and Warren Road (Nos. 286 – 294), for William Baker was listed in 1923 as occupant (the year before the subject property was built) of 290 Livingstone Road.

The house at 294 Livingstone Road was the last in the group to be built, being first listed in the 1924 Sands Directory and the Bakers appear to have retained the property as their family home until Margaret's death in 1954. Two mortgages were taken out over the property in the late 1920s, both being discharged in 1950.

Advertisements were placed in the Sydney Morning Herald on 1 and 4 June 1932 advertising the availability of 294 Livingstone Road and its furniture for purchase, and confirming that W.S. Baker had built the house. The advertisement on 4 June read " West Marrickville…At the Residence, Roseen-Dhu, 294 Livingstone Road, Marrickville (Situated corner Warren and Livingstone road, near West Marrickville Public School). Under instructuions from W.S. Baker, Esq, who is leaving Sydney, THE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN FURNITURE…Also, THE ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY, with 6 large rooms, verandahs, 30 x 7, large Garage, Land 75 x 120…(as advertised in yesterday's Real Estate column) will also be offered. This MOST ATTRACTIVE property is very suitable for a PROFESSIONAL MAN, as the position is IDEAL situated in the DRESS CIRCLE of Marrickville. A FINE HOME specially built by the Vendor….." (Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 4 June 1932 page 10).

Despite the urgency suggested in the advertisement, no sale of the house was ever made at this time. William Salisbury Baker died in October 1948 and Margaret continued to live at the house until her own death in 1954. The Baker occupancy of the house lasted over thirty years and was followed by a series of quick acquisitions and mortgages; Charles Eugene Sperd, a conveyancer, and Margaret White, a spinster, acquired the property by transmission in March 1955 and sold it several months later to Alan Edward Lightfoot, a clerk, and his wife Esther Hunt Lightfoot. The Lightfoots mortgaged the property initially and then leased it one year later, in 1956, to Christina McCullock, a spinster of Marrickville. After almost two decades of ownership, Alan Lightfoot sold 294 Livingstone Road to Pete Vourlas, a labourer of Marrickville, in 1972.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house Roseen-Dhu, built 1923 by Marrickville builder W.S. Baker as his family residence, is of historical significance as evidence of 1920s development of the re-subdivision of the Marrickville House estate. The house is also of historical significance as a house built by a master builder as his own family residence.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of local aesthetic significance as an rare blend of the Federation Queen Anne and Inter war California Bungalow styles, and for its fine construction detail – including slate roofing, gable end detail, bull's eye windows, fine brickwork, matching brick front fence and garage - which are evidence of its history as a house built by a master builder as his own family residence.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The house is a rare blend of the Federation Queen Anne and Inter war California Bungalow styles.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant

Integrity/Intactness: Highly intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages historical records

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville Council Archeology Summary Sheet – October 2001 (AR25)

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the buildings – house and garage - should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fence, paths and other original landscape elements should be retained (note all garden plantings on the site are post-1943, however the garden setting of the house in general, not specifics, is important).

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, the street facades to Livingstone and Warren Roads) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours. Face brickwork to the house, garage and front fence is not to be painted. The slate roofing to the house and garage is to be retained, repaired or if/when necessary due to deterioration, replaced with new slate roofing.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed – these specifically include those facing Livingstone and Warren Roads.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of ‘do as much as necessary but as little as possible’. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A ‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged. In the case of this house, given the corner site, the front building line is the front garden defined by the original brick front fence which wraps around the Livingstone/Warren Road corner to the timber lattice screen at the rear of the house on Warren Road.

IMAGES

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photograph of site of 294 Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road), covering two lots Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photograph of site of 294 Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of 294 Livingstone Road, Marrickville, showing the complete absence of any plantings on the site at that time, other than lawn. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of 294 Livingstone Road, Marrickville Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Roseen-Dhu - 294 Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road), Marrickville - taken from Livingstone Road
Thumbnail Caption	Roseen-Dhu - 294 Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road), Marrickville - taken from Livingstone Road
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Roseen-Dhu - 294 Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road), Marrickville - taken from Warren Road
Thumbnail Caption	Roseen-Dhu - 294 Livingstone Road (corner Warren Road), Marrickville - taken from Warren Road
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Victorian Filigree style villa

LOCATION: 298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville (Corner Harnett Avenue)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES: Bream Villa, Wythona

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS:

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS:

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary to Harnett Avenue; East: boundary shared with No. 49 Harnett Avenue; South: boundary sahred with No. 300 Livingstone Road ; West: front boundary to Livingstone Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1884 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house is located on the south corner of the intersection of Livingstone Road and Harnett Avenue.

The house is a large, free-standing single storey Victorian Filigree villa of stuccoed brick, with a hipped and gabled roof, front verandah with cast iron columns, freize and brackets. The house features faceted bays with hipped roofs to both the front (Livingstone Road) and side (Harnett Street) elevations, and heavy decorative mouldings and brackets. The gable end facing Livingstone Road features decorative timber bargeboards. While the timber-framed double-hung windows are not original (circa 1950s), the original window openings remain. The front path is a tessellated tiled path. The front fence is the original cast iron palisade fence.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION/DATE/S: The original roof cladding (likely slate) has been replaced with terracotta tiling, resulting in the loss of separate corrugated iron verandah roof and also loss of chimneys and other roof detailing.

While original window and door openings remain to main front and side elevations, the timber-framed double-hung windows are not original. The rear of the side elevation features some aluminium framed windows in altered openings.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

A large portion of the land was subdivided as the "Sydenham Farms Estate", bounded on the east side by Illawarra Road, however a map released by lithographer John Allen in 1848 reveals that 50-52 Warren Road are situated in what was once Lot 2 of Section 5 within the greater Petersham Estate, therefore situating the subject properties just to the west of the Sydenham Farms subdivision.

The settlement of Marrickville was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

The Petersham Estate was further subdivided throughout the 1850s and 1860s. Lawrence Joseph Harnett (1842-1911) purchased 26 acres of land, being Lots 1, 1a, 2, 2 and 2c from Division No.2B of this Estate, and established his residence 'Harnleigh House' on the parcel. L.J. Harnett was a respected Sergeant-at-arms in the Legislative Assembly from the 1880s to the early 1900s. Upon his retirement in 1909 he was remarked as being "an Australian whom Australia has reason to be proud of". (Friday 16 July 1909, *The Sydney Stock and Station Jour*nal, p. 13) The Harnleigh Estate was originally twenty-five acres in size and appears to have been bounded by Illawarra Road, Livingstone Road, Warren Road and Hill Street.

The Harnleigh Estate was originally offered for sale in 1875 and included Harnleigh, a 6 room house (with kitchens and servants rooms) and stables, coach-houses, paddocks and gardens. The Estate was subdivided with the house advertised for sale once again in 1882, by which time two grand rooms had been added and the house gardens reduced to only four acres. Unfortunately little other information on Harnleigh House itself exists, for the house and outbuildings have since been demolished.

Property

The suburban lots of the Harnleigh Estate were released for sale in several stages. The earliest (and largest) subdivision occurred on 14 January 1882 and included 97 allotments in four sections within the area bounded by Illawarra Road, Warren Road, Livingstone Road and Hill Street. (Z/SP/M9/76). The land on which 298 Livingstone Road is situated was originally Lot 1 of Section 2 of this original 1882 subdivision. Lot 1, together with Lot 2 to the south (note the subdivision has since been realigned), was purchased by Gabriel Bryant, a butcher of Surry Hills, in 1884. The first reference made to a house on the lot was made in the 1885 Sands Directory, which listed Mrs M. Selby at 'Bream Villa', a house likely to be the subject property (the property appears to have been a tenanted for quite some time, up until at least 1931).

Bryant sold his holding in its entirety in 1890 to William Reginald Stanley, a gentleman of Marrickville. Stanley sold Lots 1 and 2 separately, however both appear to have been purchased by the same recipient, Dugall Stewart Blair. Blair was a resident and builder of Marrickville, and it seems that he purchased Lot 2 first, followed by the acquisition of Lot 1 on 6 February 1892. Blair's purchase of Lot 1 also included a nine feet wide right of way at the eastern end of the property, adjoining Lot 4 and Lot 2. Blair sold Lot 1 to James Matthews, of Ryde, on 21 February 1893. Just one year later, James Matthews died and his widow, Sarah Jane Matthews, inherited the property. Matthews was owner of 298 Livingstone Road for 13 years until she sold it to Katherine Annie Sim, a spinster of Marrickville, in November 1906.

Katherine Sim held the property for over two decades. On 21 May 1930 the property was transferred to Vallick Cartwright Mollen, a company director in Sydney (city), who held it for another lengthy period of 19 years. In September 1941 William James Alexander Rogers, a produce merchant, purchased 298 Livingstone Road and, in keeping with the history of the property, appears to have continued to lease the property.

The property at 298 Livingstone Road is first shown as occupied in 1885, which is consistent with the architectural style of the existing house, suggesting that it was the first structure on the site. This was the reference to Mrs M. Selby at 'Bream Villa', and was at this time the northern-most house south of Warren Road. Bream Villa was next occupied by Henry Jenna, a coach builder, from 1887 to 1888 and was still known as Bream Villa. The listings for the next two years are inconsistent, however it appears that a Miss Harvey occupied the property in 1889, followed by an individual named 'Davis' in 1890.

Mrs Davidson was listed at Bream Villa in 1891 and 1892, and then again in 1894. By 1896, W.H. Metcalfe was living at the property and remained there for 10 years until 1906. No occupant was listed from 1907-1908. In 1909 the property was known as "Wythona" and was occupied by Samuel. G. Hawkins, who continued to live there until 1921. Following this, the property was leased to a succession of occupants; George Bunyon (1922), Algie Herrick (1923-1924), David Gardener and W.Clarke, JP (1925), 'Hodgeson' (1926) and George Birch (1927-1931).

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions - Earliest subdivision of the Harneligh estate 1882

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The house at 298 Livingstone Road, built 1884, is of historical significance as evidence of the earliest and largest 1882 subdivision of the Harnleigh Estate.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

No known association with any prominent person.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The house is a fine representative example of a Victorian Filigree style villa.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

Not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative:

The house is a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style.

Integrity/Intactness: The house is largely intact, despite roof cladding change, loss of front verandah roof and some other evident alterations.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Marrickville Council Archeology Summary Sheet – October 2001 (AR25)

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

Sixviewer

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, front fence, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

The reinstatement of a separate front verandah roof of corrugated steel in an appropriate profile is encouraged.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged. Note that the existing front fence of this property is an original Victorian period cast iron palisade fence, and should be retained.

IMAGES

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	1 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville, taken from Harnett Street
Thumbnail Caption	298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants
Image date	1 September 2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville. Note originally separate front verandah roof and chimneys (since removed) are evident in this image. It is also apparent the site extended further to the south-east at this time.
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 298 Livingstone Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Six Maps, NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943, Downloaded 15 July 2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Victorian filigree style house

LOCATION: 23 Premier Street, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES: Charlton Kings (from 1916)

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house at 23 Premier Street, constructed in 1886, is of local historical significance as one of the earliest houses built in Premier Street on land originally part of Lot 33 within Section 5 of the first subdivision of The Warren. The house provides evidence of the earliest development phase of the street. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style, unusual for the extensive decorative features to the façade including the faceted bay, the Juliet balcony, decorative bargeboards, stuccoed walls featuring imitation quoins and heavy mouldings, and side entry with verandah/balcony above featuring further decorative cast ironwork.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot A, DP320862

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary shared with Nos. 26 & 30 Cary Street at the rear; East: boundary shared with No. 25 Premier Street; South: boundary to Premier Street ; West: boundary shared with No. 21 Premier Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1886 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house at No. 23 Premier Street is a 2-storey Victorian Filigree style freestanding house with rendered brick walls and a gabled corrugated iron roof. The house features, to the street façade, a Juliet balcony to the first floor above a faceted bay featuring 3 semi-circular arched timber framed double hung windows, imitation quoins to corners and heavy stucco mouldings and brackets. The Juliet balcony features a cast iron decorative balustrade, columns and bracket, a steep double curved corrugated iron roof (cyma reversa) capped with a cast iron frieze. The gable end facing the street features a decorative timber bargeboard. The roof retains two rendered brick chimeys to the side. The front entry is beneath a recessed verandah/balcony at the side, featuring cast iron columns and brackets, with the balcony above with a bullnose corrugated iron roof enclosed but retaining its cast iron brackets. The original cast iron balustrade front fence and gate remain, obscured somewhat by hedging.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The house is very intact apart from the enclosure of the 1st floor balcony above the recessed entry down the side of the house, however the cast iron column and brackets in this area remain.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the "Petersham Estate" and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September

1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After his death “Petersham Estate” was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, The Empire, p. 7). The subject property sits within the most southern-part, Section 5, of the 1854 Sydenham Farms subdivision. The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

In 1859 Thomas Holt (1811-1888), wool merchant, financier and politician, purchased 130 acres of land from the Sydenham Farm subdivision. By 1866 Holt’s castellated Victorian Gothic mansion, ‘The Warren’, designed by George Mansfield, had been built. It was an impressive landmark in Marrickville and the surrounding area.

Holt’s health deteriorated in the early 1880s and he returned with his family to England in 1883, where he eventually died five years later. Before his final return to England however, the Warren Estate had begun to be gradually subdivided. In October 1881 the Excelsior Land, Investment & Building Co. and Bank Ltd released for sale a significant portion of the Warren Estate, including the mansion. This remained on a 12 acre block and was purchased by a French order of Carmelite nuns. (The nuns departed the property in 1903 due to outstanding debts, leaving The Warren to be used during World War One as an artillery training range before finally being resumed in 1919 by the New South Wales Government and eventually demolished.)

Property:

The subject property sits on Lot 33 within Section 5 of the first subdivision of The Warren, which had first been released for sale by public auction on 3 December 1881. The subdivision was advertised as a position possessing good soil, splendid views, excellent positioning and suitable for all uses. The positioning of the property on the block suggests that Lot 33 was purchased and then later re-subdivided into two narrower blocks of land.

Premier Street was first listed in the Sands Directory in 1886, five years after the initial Warren subdivision. The house itself was also listed in this same year, therefore making the subject property among the earliest houses constructed on Premier Street (it was one of twelve in 1886).

The history of 23 Premier Street’s occupancy is remarkably consistent, in that over the span of its early history it had only three occupants;

The first occupant was Nathan Abbarow Hollingworth, son of Nathan Hollingworth Senior, a proofreader at the Government Printing Office for nearly fifty years. Nathan and his wife, Ann Davis Hollingworth (whom he married in 1863) lived at 23 Premier Street for thirty-one years, until Nathan Hollingworth’s death on 22 July 1916. In this same year the house acquired the name ‘Charlton Kings’, a name that remained associated with the property for many years. (At around this time the property was also referred to as No.34 Premier Street, however this numbering eventually became No.23 when the street was renumbered in approximately 1925.)

In the year following her husband’s death Ann Hollingworth is not shown as listed at Charlton

Kings, however she appears again as the occupant in 1918 and continues to occupy the residence until her own death there, on 15 April 1922, aged 83 years. The Hollingworth family occupied Charlton Kings from 1886 to 1925, a period of forty years. (The Sands Directory lists A.D. Hollingworth as occupant in 1926, however this is incorrect for Mrs Hollingworth died in 1925.)

In 1930 Mr C. Dent is listed at the property and he remains occupant until at least 1933.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house at 23 Premier Street, constructed in 1886, is of local historical significance as one of the earliest houses built in Premier Street on land originally part of Lot 33 within Section 5 of the first subdivision of The Warren. The house provides evidence of the earliest development phase of the street.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style, unusual for the extensive decorative features to the façade including the faceted bay, the Juliet balcony, decorative bargeboards, stuccoed walls featuring imitation quoins and heavy mouldings, and side entry with verandah/balcony above featuring further decorative cast ironwork.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research:Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The house is a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style.

Integrity/Intactness: The house is remarkably intact, including the original cast iron front fence and gate.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages historical records

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, four original front fence posts, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

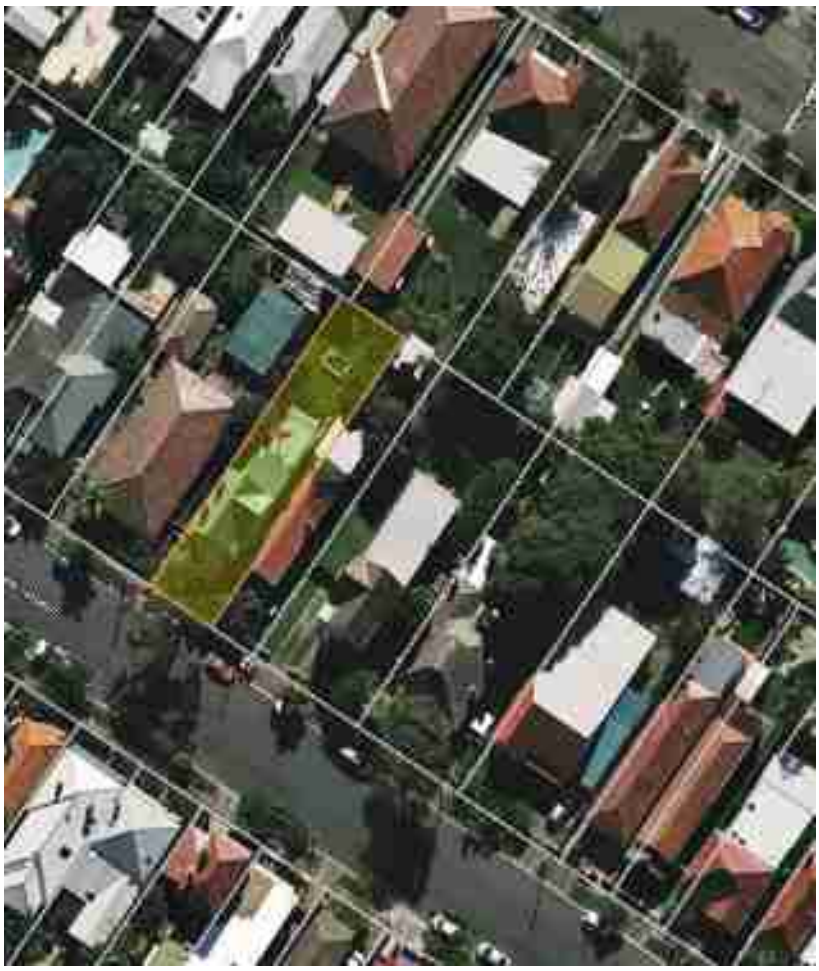


Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photograph of the site of 23 Premier Street Marrickville (highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photograph of the site of 23 Premier Street Marrickville (highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of 23 Premier St Marrickville (highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of 23 Premier St Marrickville (highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Victorian Filigree style house at 23 Premier Street Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Victorian Filigree style house at 23 Premier Street Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	2/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: "Sarnie House" - Victorian Filigree style house

LOCATION: 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house at No. 94 Renwick Street Marrickville, built circa 1886, is of local historical significance as an example of the earliest phase of development of the first, 1881, subdivision of The Warren, as the site was originally part of Lot 11 within Section 4 of the first subdivision of The Warren. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot X, DP410894

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North-east:front boundary to Renwick Street ; South-East: side boundary shared with No. 98 Renwick Street; South-west: shared rear boundary with Nos. 81 and 83 Cary Street ; North-West: shared side boundary with No. 92B Renwick Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: 1886 YEAR COMPLETED: 1887 CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The house at No. 94 Renwick Street is a freestanding two-storey Victorian Filigree style villa on an L shaped allotment on the southern side of Renwick Street., with a driveway along the southern side of the house. The house features rendered brick walls with extensive stucco decorative elements to the façade, and an enclosed bullnose-corrugated iron roofed balcony above a timber posted ground floor verandah with cast iron frieze and brackets. The main roof is hipped clad in glazed terracotta tiles (tiles not original), however the two tall stuccoed brick chimneys to the northern side of the main roof remain, and an additional original chimney to the rear section on the northern side.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The house has evidently been extended towards the rear (evident from comparison of 1943 aerial and modern satellite photos of the site). The front balcony has been enclosed. The roof cladding has been replaced, however original chimneys remain. The front fence is not original.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the "Petersham Estate" and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After his death "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, The Empire, p. 7). The subject property sits within the most southern-part, Section 5, of the 1854 Sydenham Farms subdivision. The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

In 1859 Thomas Holt (1811-1888), wool merchant, financier and politician, purchased 130 acres of land from the Sydenham Farm subdivision. By 1866 Holt's castellated Victorian Gothic mansion, 'The Warren', designed by George Mansfield, had been built. It was an impressive landmark in Marrickville and the surrounding area.

Holt's health deteriorated in the early 1880s and he returned with his family to England in 1883, where he eventually died five years later. Before his final return to England however, the Warren Estate had begun to be gradually subdivided. In October 1881 the Excelsior Land, Investment & Building Co. and Bank Ltd released for sale a significant portion of the Warren Estate, including the mansion. This remained on a 12 acre block and was purchased by a French order of Carmelite nuns. (The nuns departed the property in 1903 due to outstanding debts, leaving The Warren to be used during World War One as an artillery training range before finally being resumed in 1919 by the New South Wales Government and eventually demolished.)

Property:

The subject property was originally part of Lot 11 within Section 4 of the first subdivision of The Warren, which had first been released for sale by public auction on 3 December 1881. The subdivision was advertised as a position possessing good soil, splendid views, excellent positioning and suitable for all uses.

Renwick Street was first listed in the Sands Directory three years later, in 1884. The listing of the properties from 1884 to 1933 is contradictory (an occurrence also common in the listing of neighbouring streets at this time). The numbering for the north and south sides of Renwick Street were swapped in various years and the southern side of the street is listed as 'Government Road' and as 'Renwick' simultaneously. The subject property appears to have also been listed as No.85 for many years before finally being renumbered as No.94 in approximately 1928.

Mr James Dillon appears to have been the earliest listed occupant of the property, listed in 1887. Dillon was a longstanding resident of Marrickville and had an association with the Metropolitan Ice Works. He lived on Renwick Street with his wife Ellen and two sons, James and Thomas. Dillon occupied the subject property for two years, however the Dillon family also occupied Nos. 12 & 28 Renwick Street at times over the next decade.

In 1889 Michael Dillon, a draper and James Dillon's brother, was the occupant of 94 Renwick Street. He remained resident of the property for the next eight years until his nephew James (James Dillon Snr.'s son) took up the occupation (James Dillon Snr. had died the year previous, in 1900).

The Sands listing of Renwick Street from 1902 to 1904 appears confusing; in 1902 Mr D.J. O'Brien appears to have been the occupant of 94 Renwick Street, followed by Lewis Thurgood in 1903. By 1904 however the occupation was back to the Dillon family, this time to

Thomas Dillon; second son of James Dillon Snr. It is possible that the property was in the ownership of the Dillon family and was being tenanted to various occupants throughout this time. A land title search would clarify this.

Thomas Dillon was listed as the occupant of the property for an overall of fourteen years (1904-1909 & 1914-1921), however this period was interrupted between 1910 and 1913 when the property instead appears to have been possibly occupied by Mr. John Mercer, a printer.

After a long history of Dillon family ownership, beginning at the time of the property's construction in c.1887, 94 Renwick Street went through a phase of quick tenancies; William Brammer was the listed occupant in 1922 and 1923, followed by Henry Christensen (1925), James Creed (1926-27) and W. Rooke (1928). There appears to be no listing for the property in 1929, however by the following year Alfred Courtney was listed as living there and he remained occupant until at least 1933.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence (3 flats)

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house at No. 94 Renwick Street Marrickville, built circa 1886, is of local historical significance as an example of the earliest phase of development of the first, 1881, subdivision of The Warren, as the site was originally part of Lot 11 within Section 4 of the first subdivision of The Warren.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Victorian Filigree style.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The house is representative of the Victorian Filigree style.

Integrity/Intactness: The front balcony has been enclosed and main roof cladding replaced, however the house appears otherwise relatively intact, retaining chimneys, overall form, and stucco detailing.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages historical records

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of the site of 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville (highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of the site of 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville (highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of No. 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville (highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of No. 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville (highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	House at No. 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	House at No. 94 Renwick Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Sandstone stonemason's cottages

LOCATION: 30 and 32 Schwebel Street, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The pair of sandstone houses at Nos. 30 and 32 Schwebel Street, built in 1889 and first owned and occupied by local stonemasons Alexander Munro and John McDonald and their descendants from 1899 till the 1920s-1930s, are of local historical significance as evidence of owner/occupied artisans housing in late 19th century Marrickville, and as evidence of the work of local stonemasons of that period. The proximity of Schwebel's quarry, a possible source of the sandstone for the houses, is also of historical interest. The pair of sandstone houses are of aesthetic and technical significance as evidence of late 19th century stonework, as houses built by stonemasons for their own occupation, with dressed sandstone facades and rusticated side walls. The houses are locally rare, as sandstone houses built in the proximity of a local quarry (Schwebel's quarry).

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: No. 30: Lot 1, DP901253

No. 32: Lot 1, DP926827

BOUNDARIES: The properties have the following boundaries: North-west:boundary of No. 30 shared with No. 26 Schwebel Street; North-East: boundary to Schwebel Street; South-east: boundary of No. 32 shares with No. 34 Schwebel Street; South-West: rear boundaries shared with No. 2 Ivanhoe Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER: Likely stonemasons Alexander Munro and John McDonald

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1889 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Nos. 30 and 32 Schwebel Street are a pair of detached, narrow-fronted single storey sandstone cottages located on the south-western, high side of Schwebel Street. No. 30 is the northern cottage with No. 32 located adjacent to the south. Both houses are setback from the street frontage, with small front gardens, accessed via steps from the street.

Both house sites have tall sandstone retaining walls along their property street boundaries with cast iron palisade fencing above. There is a timber pedestrian gate to the passage between the two houses

No. 30 Schwebel Street: The house at No. 32 has a hipped corrugated iron roof with a bullnose corruagated iron front verandah roof, and no chimneys. The front verandah features original cast iron decorative posts with a cast iron freize and brackets, and a decorative cast iron balustrade. The façade is of dressed sandstone (with rusticated sandstone to the side walls), and features a timber paneled entry door with fanlight above and a pair of tall timber-framed double hung windows.

No. 32 Schwebel Street: The house at No. 30 has a hipped terracotta tiled roof with a skillion terracotta tiled verandah roof, and no chimneys (roof cladding replaced). The front verandah features timber posts with a decorative timber frieze, brackets and balustrade, which are late Federation period (1910s) in style. The façade is of dressed sandstone (with rusticated sandstone to the side walls), and features a timber paneled entry door with fanlight above and a pair of tall timber-framed double hung windows.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: No. 30 has an extensive gable-roofed rear addition, and roof cladding to house has been altered. The front verandah roof to No. 30 has been altered in both form and materials. The front verandah detailing to No. 32 appears to have been “updated” in the 1910s.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore’s estate. Wardell’s aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the “Petersham Estate”

and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848 and continued into the 1860s. Anne Fisher and her husband John inherited Division 2B of the Estate, and in the 1860s their son Thomas John Fisher began to subdivide and sell off portions of it, known as Plan No.3 of Sydenham Farms. In 1865 Philip Andreas, a butcher of Sydney, acquired several parcels of this land that formed a holding of over 60 acres. Andreas' parcel was eventually subdivided and sold off in portions, part of which was acquired by a prominent local quarrying family, the Schwebel family.

Property:

George Schwebel was born in Australia to German immigrants. His wife Jessie was formerly Miss Jessie Meeks, daughter of James Meeks who settled in Marrickville in 1838 and established his prominent market garden along Carrington Road. George Schwebel's son, Adam Schwebel, acquired some land in Section 4 of Philip Andreas' subdivision. On 18 December 1880 Adam Schwebel sold 3 acres of his holding, part of Lots 10 and 11 of Section 4, to Benjamin Herbert Chapman, an estate agent of Sydney. Chapman immediately subdivided the land and in February 1881 he released it for sale as the 'Warren Grove Estate' subdivision. (Schwebel retained part of his land and lived for some years at 'Woonona' on Schwebel Street, further to the north-west, now demolished.)

The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings as well as various market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape. The 1881 Warren Grove subdivision created Schwebel Street, however George Schwebel had been quarrying between Schwebel and Grove Streets from as early as the 1860s. ('Waterevolution- Planning the Eastern Channel North Subcatchment', Marrickville Council), Schwebel opened quarries along Illawarra Road well into the 1890s. One particularly large Schwebel quarry opened in c.1889 on the cliff face where Hilltop Avenue is situated now. In 1907 George Schwebel purchased land on Undercliffe Road and began to quarry the stone there also. It was a large family business that involved two of George Schwebel's six sons, as well as an assortment of other tradesmen including stonemasons, stone breakers, carpenters and labourers.

30 and 32 Schwebel Street are both situated on Lot 10 of the 1881 Warren Grove Estate subdivision (Deposited Plan 2294). On 1 June 1884, Lot 10 was sold to Fanny Chaffer. In 1889 Chaffer sold the property to Alexander Munro, a stonemason of Marrickville. In this same year the Sands Directory listing reveals Munro and John McDonald, another stonemason, as residents of what are now 30 and 32 Schwebel Street.

It is clear that the finishes and detailing of the stonework of the two cottages suggest that they were constructed in the late 1880s, i.e after the land had been sold from Schwebel's estate agent to Fanny Chaffer. It was therefore unlikely that Adam Schwebel, although a builder, was responsible for the erection of the cottages. Fanny's husband William Chaffer was also a builder, therefore it is possible that the Chaffers built the two cottages on their one parcel of land after Fanny's purchase in 1884. However, the first listed occupants were, as already stated, stonemasons. The quality of the dressed stonework on the facades of the two cottages indicates that the stonemasons Munro and McDonald may have been involved in the construction of the cottages. It is not known if Munro and McDonald were employed by the Schwebels as stonemasons at the time they occupied the cottages.

There may have been a familial link between Munro and McDonald, for in 1905 McDonald's property was inherited by a widow named Jane Frazer Munro McDonald.

Although a connection has been made between the land on which the properties sit and the prominent quarrying Schwebel family, it is not known with certainty if the stone used in the erection of the cottages was sourced from the Schwebel quarries. Stone sourced from Schwebel's quarries is known to have been used in kerbing and guttering in the Marrickville area ('Waterevolution- Planning the Eastern Channel North Subcatchment", Marrickville Council), as well as for a retaining wall in Schwebel Street (Marrickville Image Archive, Asset 002664). It is therefore possible that the stone for the cottages was also sourced from one of Schwebel's quarries, either the small quarrying done on Schwebel Street by George Schwebel in the late 1880s, or perhaps from one of the quarries along Illawarra Road.

Alexander Munro became sole owner of the two cottages when he purchased them from Fanny Chaffer in 1889. He presumably tenanted the other cottage to McDonald for several years, until July 1891 when Munro entered into a half-share of the property with McDonald as tenants in common. Only one month later, McDonald became sole owner of the property, however both Munro and McDonald continued to occupy the cottages. Alexander Munro was listed at what became No.30, and John McDonald at No.32. This listing was swapped in 1899 and Munro would remain listed at No.32 and McDonald at No.30. The men may have indeed swapped cottages, however the inconsistency of early Sands directory listings is a more likely explanation.

In 1905 Lot 10 was subdivided and Alexander Munro purchased No.32 from John McDonald, while McDonald retained ownership of No.30. McDonald remained at the property until 1905, the year that he presumably passed away, for in this same year his widow, Jane Frazer Munro McDonald, inherited No.30. Jane McDonald lived at the property from 1907 to 1920 (however she appears to have been listed as 'Mrs Jeannie McDonald' throughout this time).

In 1920 No.30 was inherited by Miss Ann Bella Ross McDonald, a spinster. (The middle name 'Ross' was also shared by the inheritor of Alexander Munro's property, Janet Ross Munro. This further suggests, as was mentioned earlier, that a familial link between the McDonalds and Munros existed.)

Ann McDonald (listed as 'Miss Annie McDonald') lived at No.30 for four years. By 1924 she had married a man named Edward Lee Regenduke, and in this same year the property began to be leased to various occupants; T.W.Thompson (1925-1926), Charles Pritchard (1927), H.E.Whitfield (1931) and J.Bonner (1932-1933). Ann Regenduke sold No.30 in 1959 to Mario Mantone, a machine operator, and his wife Anna. The Mantones promptly mortgaged the property back to Ann Regenduke, and then in 1962 they sold the property on to Antonio Lagogennis, a labourer of Marrickville. The property was then mortgaged several times and was sold by Lagogennis in December 1968 to John and Kristina Flagiaudakis as joint tenants.

Elias Kassi, a clerk of Marrickville, and his wife Georgette Kassi, purchased No.30 in 1973. They then sold it in 1986. The property was next transferred in 1995 to its current owners.

32 Schwebel Street has a very consistent occupancy. Alexander Munro continued to live at the property up until 1931, making his occupancy over forty years. In 1932 Mrs Mary Munro (potentially his widow) was listed as occupant and she remained at the property for several years. In 1960, Janet Ross Munro, a spinster, acquired No.32.

As has been mentioned earlier, the name 'Munro' had been given to John McDonald's widow as a middle name, and it appears that Miss Ann McDondald's middle name 'Ross' is also shared by Janet Ross Munro. The consistency of names further suggests that there was a familial link between John McDonald and Alexander Munro.

Janet Ross Munro held No.32 for over fifteen years, until in 1976 she transferred it to Donaldina Munro, also a spinster. In the following year, Nassim Boutros, a cook hand of Marrickville, and his wife Aida, purchased the property. They then sold it to Nicholas Petratos, a sales manager in New South Wales and Queensland, and his wife Despina in 1979. The Petratos' held No.32 for three years until F.S.Carroll Pty. Ltd. acquired it in 1981. In 1986

Peter Vincent Rein and Carmen Rein purchased the property as joint tenants. No.32 was again transferred in 1989, 1997, 2002 and then finally in 2008 to its current owners.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The pair of sandstone houses at Nos. 30 and 32 Schwebel Street, built in 1889 and owned and occupied by local stonemasons Alexander Munro and John McDonald and their descendants from 1899 till the 1920s and 1930s, are of local historical significance as evidence of owner/occupied artisans housing in late 19th century Marrickville, and as evidence of the work of local stonemasons. The proximity of Schwebel's quarry, a possible source of the sandstone for the houses, is also of historical interest.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The pair of sandstone houses are of aesthetic and technical significance as evidence of late 19th century stonework, as houses built by stonemasons for their own occupation, with dressed sandstone facades and rusticated side walls.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Sandstone houses are relatively rare in Marrickville LGA and usually indicate the proximity of quarries.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant.

Integrity/Intactness: The houses are relatively intact, with few alterations externally (mainly to roofing).

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Undercliffe

Land and Property Information Services – Sixviewer

Marrickville Council Image Archive

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Waterevolution: Planning the Eastern Channel North Subcatchment, Marrickville Council

Sands Directory – 1888 - 1933

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the buildings should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours. Note that sandstone walls should not be painted or rendered.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged. Note that the sandstone retaining walls with cast iron fencing above to Schwebel Street property boundaries are significant and should be retained.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	The site of No. 30 Schwebel Street (highlighted, with site of No. 32 Schwebel Street at right) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	The site of No. 30 Schwebel Street (highlighted, with site of No. 32 Schwebel Street at right) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photograph
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Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Sandstone cottages at No. 30 (right) and No. 32 Schwebel Street, Marrickville (left)
Thumbnail Caption	Sandstone cottages at No. 30 (right) and No. 32 Schwebel Street, Marrickville (left)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Group of three pairs of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached houses

LOCATION: 2-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES: No. 2: Booyong; No. 4: Kyogle; No. 6: Dunnon; No. 8: Eltham; No. 10: Casino; No. 12; Eureka

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The semi-detached houses at 2-12 Warburton Street built in 1914 are of local historical significance as evidence of the development of the 1907 Marrickville Station Estate subdivision. The original house names relate to the names of towns and localities in northern NSW. The group of houses are of aesthetic significance as a fine yet modest and very intact group of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached dwellings retaining polychrome brickwork, slate roofs and verandah detailing.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: No. 2- Lot 4 DP711396
No. 4 – Lot 3 DP711396
No. 6 – Lot 2 DP711396
No. 8 – Lot 1 DP711396
No. 10 –Lot 2, DP220068
No. 12 - Lot 1, DP220068

BOUNDARIES: The properties have the following boundaries: North-west: No. 12 has a side boundary fronting an unnamed laneway adjacent to McNeilly Park; South-East: The group backs onto Greenbank Street; South-west: No. 2 has a side boundary to an unnamed

laneway which runs between Warburton Street and Greenbank Street ; North-West: The group of houses fronts onto Warburton Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1914 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Group of three pairs of semi-detached polychrome face brick single storey Federation Queen Anne style houses, all with slate roofs with brick gablet ends, brick front verandah balustrades, timber filigree friezes to front verandahs, small setbacks, brick and timber picket front fences.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River

in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, The Empire, p. 7). 2-12 Warburton Street are situated in Lot 6 of Section 3 of the 1854 Sydenham Farms Plan No.2 subdivision. The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. (The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station [now Dulwich Hill] on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.)

Property:

The properties at 2-12 Warburton Street are situated on land that was once a part of the 'Marrickville Station Estate'. The first subdivision of this estate appears to have been on 25 March 1893, which was limited to land along O'Hara Street. A later subdivision of the same name was released on 2 November 1907. It consisted of the land bounded by Illawarra Road, Warburton Street and Greenbank Street and included the land on which 2-12 Warburton Street are now situated, being lots 14,15,16 and 17 of the Marrickville Station Estate.

Although Warburton was depicted as a street in the original 1907 subdivision sale advertisement, it is not mentioned in the Sands Directory of Marrickville until the 1914 edition. The houses were built as one group just prior to this. By 1914 each semi was occupied and named, and these names appear to have remained with each house up until the 1930s. They appear to have been rented for much of their early history for a succession of occupants are listed at each one throughout the years.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The semi-detached houses at 2-12 Warburton Street built in 1914 are of local historical significance as evidence of the development of the 1907 Marrickville Station Estate subdivision. The original house names relate to the names of towns and localities in northern NSW.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The group of houses are of aesthetic significance as a fine yet modest and very intact group of Federation Queen Anne style semi-detached dwellings retaining polychrome brickwork, slate roofs and verandah detailing.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: A fine representative of modest Federation Queen Anne style dwellings.

Integrity/Intactness: Very intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Site of 2-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville (site of No. 2 highlighted yellow, the remaining houses to the left)
Thumbnail Caption	Site of 2-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville (site of No. 2 highlighted yellow, the remaining houses to the left)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Aerial Photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of 2-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville (site of No. 2 highlighted yellow, the remaining houses to the left). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
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Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	2-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	2-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	6-8 Warburton Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	6-8 Warburton Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	10-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	10-12 Warburton Street, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Victorian Italianate style villa

LOCATION: 61 Warren Road (Corner Stinson Lane)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES: Tregullo (from 1905); Kawaran (1908-1911)

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house at 61 Warren Road, built by 1897, is of local historical significance as one of the earliest houses constructed on the north side of Warren Road, evidence of late 19th century subdivision in the area. The house has historical association with early occupant Frederick Lawrence Langdon (1865-1929), alderman and three-time Mayor of Petersham Council, who was the first occupant of the house from 1897-1900. Langdon was born in Tressillian, Cornwall, and arrived in Australia in 1890. Soon after his arrival he began a successful specialist timber and joinery business, 'Langdon and Langdon' (located in Rozelle Bay) with members of his family. He became president of the Timber Merchants Association and of the New Canterbury Progress Association, a group that advocated the development of the Marrickville area (including the extension of the electric tramway from Enmore to Dulwich Hill). Langdon lived at 61 Warren Road for three years before constructing a family home, (named 'Tressillian' after his village of origin) at 2-4 Shaw Street in Petersham. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Victorian Italianate style villa on a large site with an extensive garden.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP667382

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary shared with No. 63 Warren Road; ; East: boundary shared with No. 63 Warren Road; South: boundary to Warren Road; West: boundary to Stinson Lane

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1897 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

No. 61 Warren Road is a single storey Victorian Italinate style freestanding house of rendered brick, with a gabled terracotta tiled roof without chimneys. The two gable ends facing the street both feature decorative timber bargeboards. The house is set on a large site within a substantial garden. The house features bay window to front, either side of a central recessed entry porch with a cast iron freize. The house also features a side verandah. The front fence is an original Victorian palisade front fence.

The house has modern rear additions.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: There is a modern rear addition to the house.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834), purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres, known as the "Petersham Estate" and included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot whilst out riding by bushrangers near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After his death "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

The subdivision of the Petersham Estate began in 1848. A large portion of it was subdivided as the "Sydenham Estate" and advertised for sale by public auction on 22 December 1854 (Monday 13 November 1854, *The Empire*, p. 7). 61 Warren Road sits within the southern area of the subdivision, Lot 5 in Section 4 of the 1854 Sydenham Farms subdivision (or Lot 11 of Section 4 / N2B in the Petersham Estate).

The settlement of Marrickville remained sparse with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches

and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

The name for Warren Road is derived from Thomas Holt's 'Warren' Estate on the southern side of Warren Road (bounded approximately by Illawarra Road and Carrington Road). Holt (1811-1888) was a wool merchant, financier and politician, who purchased 130 acres of land from the Sydenham Farm subdivision directly to the south of 61 Warren Road. Holt's castellated Victorian Gothic mansion, 'The Warren', designed by George Mansfield, was an impressive landmark in Marrickville and in the surrounding area. Holt's health deteriorated in the early 1880s and he returned with his family to England in 1883, where he eventually died five years later. Before his final return to England however, the Warren Estate had begun to be gradually subdivided.

Property:

Hardie and Gordon released a subdivision of the land north of Holt's estate in 1893. This subdivision, advertised as 'Warren Grove, Marrickville Heights' was a relatively minor subdivision of 32 building allotments along Illawarra Road, Warren Road and Ivanhoe Street. The site of 61 Warren Road sat within a large parcel (bounded on three sides by Stinson Lane, Frede Lane and Warren Road). This land was not included within the lots offered, being marked on the subdivision plan as being owned by L. Harnett Esq.. This was possibly Lawrence Joseph Harnett, a Sergeant-at-arms and owner of 'Harnleigh' directly to the south-east of the property (between Ilawarra and Livingstone Roads, south of Warren Road).

The house at 61 Warren Road was one of the earliest houses constructed on the north side of Warren Road. By 1897 it was occupied by Frederick Lawrence Langdon (1865-1929), an Alderman and three-times Mayor of Petersham Council. Langdon was born in Tressillian, Cornwall, and arrived in Australia in 1890. Soon after his arrival he began a successful specialist timber and joinery business, 'Langdon and Langdon' (located in Rozelle Bay) with members of his family. He became president of the Timber Merchants Association and of the New Canterbury Progress Association, a group that advocated the development of the Marrickville area (including the extension of the electric tramway from Enmore to Dulwich Hill). Before occupying 61 Warren Road, Frederick Langdon was listed at New Canterbury Road (1889). Langdon lived at 61 Warren Road for three years before constructing a family home, (named 'Tressillian' after his village of origin) at 2-4 Shaw Street in Petersham.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions
	Persons	Prominent local persons

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house at 61 Warren Road, built by 1897, is of local historical significance as one of the earliest houses constructed on the north side of Warren Road, evidence of late 19th century subdivision in the area.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: The house has historical association with early occupant Frederick Lawrence Langdon (1865-1929), alderman and three-time Mayor of Petersham Council, who was the first occupant of the house from 1897-1900. Langdon was born in Tressillian, Cornwall, and arrived in Australia in 1890. Soon after his arrival he began a successful specialist timber and joinery business, 'Langdon and Langdon' (located in Rozelle Bay) with members of his family. He became president of the Timber Merchants Association and of the New Canterbury Progress Association, a group that advocated the development of the Marrickville area (including the extension of the electric tramway from Enmore to Dulwich Hill). Before occupying 61 Warren Road, Frederick Langdon was listed at New Canterbury Road (1889). Langdon lived at 61 Warren Road for three years before constructing a family home, (named 'Tressillian' after his village of origin) at 2-4 Shaw Street in Petersham.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of a Victorian Italianate style villa on a large site with extensive garden.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Representative example of the Victorian Italianate style.

Integrity/Intactness: Very intact including original front fence and garden setting.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A

‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 61 Warren Road (highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 61 Warren Road (highlighted yellow). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
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Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	House at No. 61 Warren Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	House at No. 61 Warren Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	House at 61 Warren Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	House at 61 Warren Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME:	Victorian Italianate style villas – group of three
LOCATION:	6,8 and 10 Warren Road, Marrickville
ALTERNATE ADDRESS:	
OTHER/FORMER NAMES:	No. 6 'Edgell' (1896-1930s); No. 8: 'Soudan' (1896); 'Denholme' (1905); No. 10 'Eureka' (1908); 'Bosworth' (1918)
ITEM TYPE:	Built
GROUP:	Residential Buildings (private)
CATEGORY:	House
GROUP/COLLECTION:	-----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The three villas at Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Warren Road are of local historical significance as evidence of the late 19th century development of the 1882 Harnleigh Estate subdivision – the villas having been built on Lots 2,3 and 7 of Section 1 this subdivision, between 1886 (No. 10) and 1887 (Nos. 6 & 8).

The three villas are of local aesthetic significance as fine representative examples of Victorian Italianate style villas within substantial garden settings, and with a high degree of integrity including slate roofs.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: No. 6 – Lot A, DP372900; No. 8- Lot A, DP101069; No. 10 – Lot 7, Sec 1, DP777

BOUNDARIES: The properties have the following boundaries: North:front boundaries to Warren Road; East: side boundary of 10 shared with No. 12 Warren Road; South: rear boundaries shared with Nos. 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 Harnett Avenue ; West: side boundary of No. 6 shared with Nos. 4 Warren Road and No. 294A Livingstone Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: 1887 (No. 10) YEAR COMPLETED: 1890 (No. 6) CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Three single storey freestanding Victorian Italianate style villas, rendered brick, all with hipped slate roofs with tall rendered brick chimneys, and bullnose corrugated iron roofed front verandahs with cast iron friezes.

No. 6 has a slate roof with terracotta ridge capping, a faceted bay window to the facade with a small bullnose corrugated iron roofed entry verandah to the west side, and a larger bullnose corrugated iron roofed front verandah to the eastern side of the bay window. There are three chimneys to the eastern side of the roof and one to the western side. Both front verandahs retain cast iron columns, however cast iron brackets and freizes are missing. Windows are timber framed double hung, with heavy stucco mouldings beneath. The site features an original cast iron palisade front fence. There is a narrow driveway along the western side of the house.

No. 8 is similar in design and detailing to No. 6 and may have been constructed by the same builder – the chimney detail, among other details, is identical for Nos. 6 and 8. The villa at No. 8 also has a slate roof with terracotta ridge capping, a faceted bay window to the façade with a small bullnose corrugated iron roofed entry verandah to the west side, and a larger bullnose corrugated iron roofed front verandah to the eastern side of the bay window. There are three chimneys to the eastern side of the roof and one to the western side. Both front verandahs retain cast iron columns, cast iron brackets and freizes. Windows are timber framed double hung, with heavy stucco mouldings beneath. The site features an original cast iron palisade front fence. There is a narrow driveway along the western side of the house.

No. 10 Warren Road, the earliest of the group, has a simpler design with a faceted bay window to the façade with a bullnose corrugated iron roofed front verandah to the eastern side of the bay. A cast iron column and part of the cast iron freize to the front verandah remain. This villa also has a hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge cappings, and a single chimney to each side of the roof. Note the chimneys to 10 are bracketed and more decorative than the chimeys to Nos. 6 and 8 Warren Road. Windows are generally timber-framed double hung, however windows and window openings onto the front verandah have been altered. The villa has a narrow driveway on the eastern side. There is a modern Victorian style timber picket front fence. There is substantial planting in the front garden of No. 10. A small fibro addition is evident on the eastern side of the house.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: No. 6 appears unaltered, even at the rear and has a substantial rear garden (evident through comparison of 1943 aerial and current satellite photos). Nos. 8 and 10 have modern rear additions. No. 10 has some façade alterations to window openings and some of the cast iron freize to the front verandah is missing.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Encourage reinstatement of cast iron brackets and freizes to front verandahs of No. 6 and 10 Warren Road villa. Encourage restoration of front window detailing to No. 10.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

A large portion of the land was subdivided as the "Sydenham Farms Estate", bounded on the east side by Illawarra Road, however a map of the Petersham Estate released by lithographer John Allen in 1848 reveals that 50-52 Warren Road are situated in what was once Lot 2 of Section 5 within the greater Petersham Estate, therefore situating the subject properties just to the south of the Sydenham Farms subdivision.

The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

The Petersham Estate was further subdivided throughout the 1850s and 1860s. Lawrence Joseph Harnett (1842-1911) purchased 26 acres of land, being Lots 1, 1a, 2, 2 and 2c from Division No.2B of this Estate, and established his residence 'Harnleigh House' on the parcel. L.J. Harnett was a respected Sergeant-at-arms in the Legislative Assembly from the 1880s to the early 1900s. Upon his retirement in 1909 he was remarked as being "an Australian whom Australia has reason to be proud of". *(Friday 16 July 1909, The Sydney Stock and Station Journal, p. 13)* His Harnleigh Estate was originally twenty-five acres in size and appears to have been bounded by Illawarra Road, Livingstone Road, Warren Road and Hill Street.

The Harnleigh Estate was offered for sale in 1875 and included a 6 room house (with kitchens and servants rooms) and stables, coach-houses, paddocks and gardens. The Estate was subdivided, with the house advertised for sale once again in 1882, by which time two grand rooms had been added and the house gardens reduced to only four acres. Unfortunately little other information on Harnleigh House itself exists, for the house and outbuildings have since been demolished.

Property:

The suburban lots of the Harnleigh Estate were released for sale in several stages. The earliest (and largest) subdivision occurred on 14 January 1882 and included 97 allotments in four sections within the area bounded by Illawarra Road, Warren Road, Livingstone Road and Hill Street. (Z/SP/M9/76)

On the northern side of Warren Road was the release of a neighbouring property, Marrickville House. The Marrickville Estate was advertised for sale in February 1882 as...

"DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED VILLA RESIDENCE and improved grounds area, about 4 ½ acres, at the corner of Warren Road and Livingstone Road, opposite Harnleigh and within easy walking distance of the present TRAMWAY TERMINUS, and only a few hundred yards from the Warren gate, at which there is to be a stopping place for the tram when the line is extended. This very beautifully situated and faithfully-built Residence is well known as MARRICKVILLE HOUSE. It is most substantially built of brick on stone foundation, slate roof, and contains hall, 7 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and laundry, with detached coachhouse and stabling...The whole forms one grant property for a gentleman's residence. A portion of the land could readily be subdivided and building allotments, the demand for which in this attractive tramway suburb, is rapidly on the increase. The property will be submitted in ONE OR FOUR LOTS, to suit purchasers." *(*Saturday 18 February 1882, *Sydney Morning Herald,* p.14*)*

With such an attractive advertisement it is unsurprising that Marrickville House and grounds were purchased just one month later, by private contract. The £3000 sale was made to Mr. J. Kingsbury, who held various local positions including Mayor of Newtown during the 1870s, and the President of the Associated Churches of Christ New South Wales. Kingsbury then subdivided the gardens surrounding the house into suburban lots.

On the southern side of Warren Road, the Harnleigh Estate was similarly being subdivided and sold off in suburban allotments. Both Lots 2 and 3 (No.s 6 & 8) had been purchased by 1885 (Z/SP/M9/72) and were presumably bought by the same owner, for the design and build of the houses is identical. Lot 7 (No.10) was the last of the three lots to be purchased, however interestingly, it appears to have been the earliest to be built upon.

(Note: The street numbering in this part of Warren Road changed early in the 20th century. Prior to 1924, the corner now occupied by 2 and 4 Warren Road was a single lot with a Victorian villa, 'Englishcombe', listed at No.2. 6 Warren Road was known as No.4, 8 Warren Road was No.6 and so on. When the villa at No.2 was demolished in c.1924/5, three Inter-war California Bungalows were built on the lot [294A Livingstone Road and 4 & 6 Warren Road]. This addition of a property changed the numbering to today's current street numbering pattern.)

No. 10 Warren Road

The house appears to have been constructed by c.1886, for in the 1887 Sands Directory listing Mr. John Ryder, a clerk, is listed at the property. The house was originally named 'Eureka' in 1908, however this name changed to 'Bosworth' in 1918 and the property appears to have kept this changed name for the next decade. John Ryder lived at No.10 for a considerable period of over forty years before passing it to women with the same family name, presumably his daughters, in 1930. The 'Misses Ryder' were listed at No.10 until at least 1933, extending the Ryder family's ownership and occupation of No.10 to over forty-five years. A search of the telephone books unfortunately reveals little about the occupants of 10 Warren Road after 1933.

No. 8 Warren Road

The house appears to have been constructed by c.1887 as a pair with neighbouring property, 6 Warren Road. The design and build of the two properties is identical, however their occupation differs greatly. 8 Warren Road appears to have been a rental property for much of its early history, for it had a more varied occupancy than No.6. The first recorded occupant was John Nisbitt in 1888, Henry Turner was the occupant 1889-1892. The house name

“Soudan” appeared in 1896 Sands, however Mrs Byron Baly (wife of a well known member of the Sydney Stock Exchange) occupant in 1904-1910 appears to have re-named the house “Denholme”.

No. 6 Warren Road

The house appears to have been constructed by c.1887 for it is of an identical design and build as neighbouring property 8 Warren Road. Although occupancy began in No.8 almost immediately, for an unknown reason it was not until five years later, in 1892, that its occupant was first listed in the Sands Directory. Like No.10, the history of occupancy of 6 Warren Road remained consistent, with only a few families living in the house up until 1933. Its first occupant, D.T. Blair (a builder), lived at No.6 for just one year, followed by Henry A. Hunt, in 1893. Hunt was a meteorological assistant who was made Federal Meteorologist in 1906. *(8 November 1906, Barrier Miner Broken Hill, p.2*) Hunt eventually moved to Melbourne to further his career, however prior to this he occupied 6 Warren Road for a period of sixteen years. It appears that Hunt was the one responsible for naming the house ‘Edgell’, a name that stuck with the property into the 1930s. In 1910 Albert Isaacs took up occupancy of 6 Warren Road and he remained there until at least 1953, at which point the house was also occupied by J.E.Farrell.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The three Victorian Italianate style villas at Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Warren Road are of local historical significance as evidence of the late 19th century development of the 1882 Harnleigh Estate subdivision – the villas having been built 1886-1887 on Lots 2,3 and 7 of Section 1 this subdivision.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The three villas are of local aesthetic significance as fine representative examples of Victorian Italianate style villas within substantial garden settings, and with a high degree of integrity including slate roofs.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not rare

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The villas are fine representative examples of the Victorian Italianate style.

Integrity/Intactness: The houses have a high degree of integrity, retaining features such as slate roofs, chimneys, front verandahs with decorative cast iron columns, brackets and friezes and cast iron palisade front fences.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages historical records
Australian Dictionary of Biography
Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham
Land and Property Information services – Sixviewer
Marrickville Council Archeology Summary Sheet – October 2001 (AR25)
Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan
Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman
Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder
State Library of NSW – Maps collection
Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933
Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952
Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants
Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*
Year: February 2015
Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan
Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo showing sites of Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Warren Road, Marrickville, with site of No. 8 highlighted yellow, with No. 6 site to left, No. 10 site to the right. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo showing sites of Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Warren Road, Marrickville, with site of No. 8 highlighted yellow, with No. 6 site to left, No. 10 site to the right. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

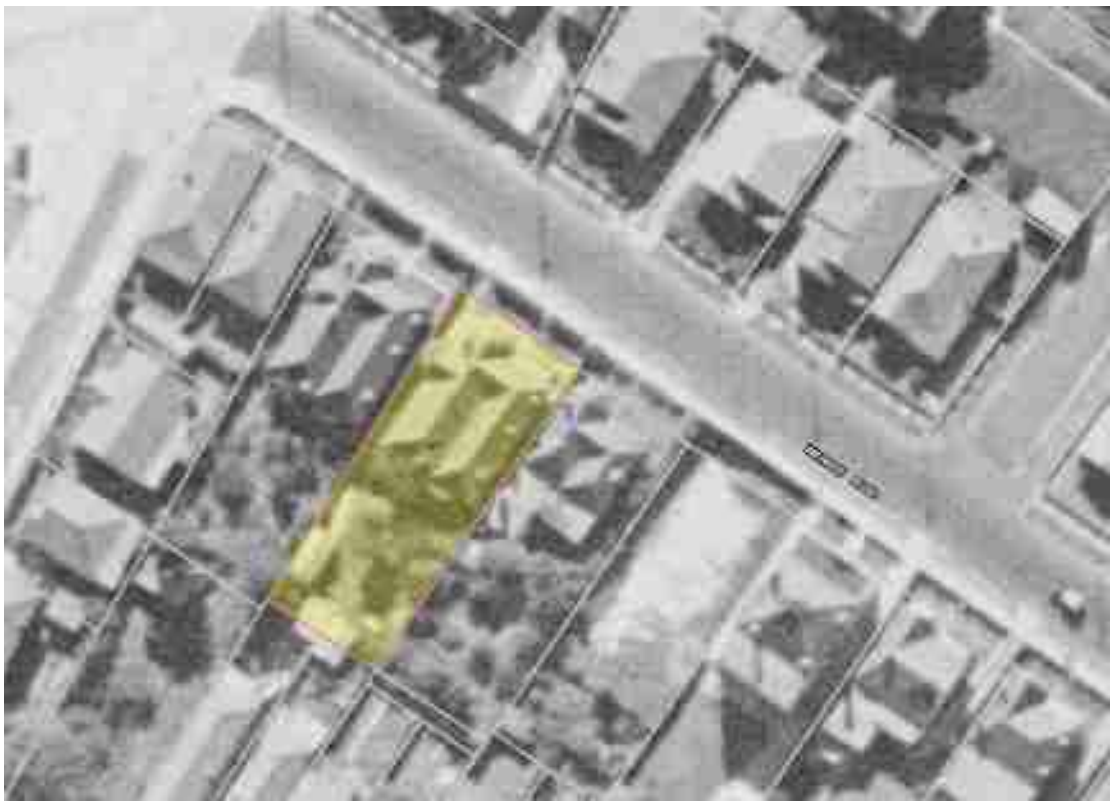

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Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Villa at No. 6 Warren Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Villa at No. 6 Warren Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Villa at No. 8 Warren Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Villa at No. 8 Warren Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Villa at No. 10 Warren Road, Marrickville
Thumbnail Caption	Villa at No. 10 Warren Road, Marrickville
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Pair of Inter war Art Deco style residential flat buildings

LOCATION: 50 and 52 Warren Road, Marrickville

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The buildings (No. 50 converted to flats with a new front in 1934, No. 52 constructed 1934) are of local historical significance as evidence of 1930s redevelopment of a late 19th century subdivision, retaining the original Lot and DP Nos. (Lots 26 and 25, DP 1733) from the earliest 1882 subdivision of the Harnleigh Estate. The pair of residential flat buildings are of local aesthetic significance as representative examples of the Inter-war Art Deco style with features of the style including tapestry brickwork, unusual in that No. 50 is a 1930s conversion of an 1880s house, and the two buildings are physically linked via a brick screen over a passageway between the two buildings.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS:

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North- east to Warren Road; west, boundary with No. 48 Warren Road, South boundary shared with Nos. 2-6 Harnett Avenue; East: boundary with No. 54 Warren Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: 1888 (No. 50) YEAR COMPLETED: 1934 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A pair of 2-storey Inter-war Art Deco style residential flat buildings with mixed dark brick facades with tapestry brick pilasters and surrounds around windows and recessed balcony openings. Each building has a hipped terracotta tiled roof, a tudor style arch over a recessed offset front entry, and timber-framed double hung windows, generally multi-paned. No. 50 is unusual in being a converted late 19th century house, evident from both its footprint and views down the driveway on the western side. The buildings are unusual in being joined by a brick screen above a passageway entry between the two buildings. Both have low brick front fences dating from the 1930s.

No. 50 contains 9 flats; No. 52 contains 6 flats.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable except front fences appear in poor repair – especially to No. 50, where cement render has chipped off the base of the fence to expose brickwork.

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The area now known as Marrickville was settled on several of the earliest land grants made in the Colony. Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840), a master boatbuilder, was granted 470 acres of land on 8 October 1799 by Governor Philip King (1758-1808). This grant was enhanced on 8 October 1803 by a further grant of 750 acres. By 1807 Moore held a total of 1920 acres in the area. This consolidated grant formed the largest land holding to the south-west of the new town of Sydney and extended over the area from Dulwich Hill Station south to Cook's River and from Stanmore Road to Unwins Bridge Road. The land was well timbered with swampy ground along its southern edge. Thomas Moore benefitted from the sale of this timber as well as the clearing of land for agricultural purposes.

In 1830 prominent colonial figure and wealthy barrister, Dr Robert Wardell (1793 – 1834) purchased several grants in the Marrickville area, including Thomas Moore's estate. Wardell's aggregated holding amounted to more than 2500 acres and was known as the "Petersham Estate". It included all of the present day suburbs of Dulwich Hill and Marrickville, as well as a large portion of Petersham. Wardell's house, "Sara Dell", stood near Parramatta Road on a site now occupied by Fort Street High School, though most of the "Petersham Estate" was south of Stanmore and New Canterbury Roads, stretching to the Cooks River. Wardell developed much of his estate for agriculture, including the running of deer for hunting. On 7 September 1834 Dr Wardell was shot by bushrangers whilst out riding near the Cooks River

in the southern part of the estate. After Wardell's death the "Petersham Estate" was divided between three female beneficiaries: Mrs Priddle, Mrs Fisher and Mrs Frazer.

A large portion of the land was subdivided as the "Sydenham Farms Estate", bounded on the east side by Illawarra Road, however a map of the Petersham Estate released by lithographer John Allen in 1848 reveals that 50-52 Warren Road are situated in what was once Lot 2 of Section 5 within the greater Petersham Estate, therefore situating the subject properties just to the south of the Sydenham Farms subdivision.

The settlement of Marrickville at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. The building of a tramway from Marrickville to Dulwich Hill via Marrickville Road in 1889 eventually encouraged suburban subdivisions and with the opening of the Wardell Road Railway Station (now Dulwich Hill) on the Belmore Line in 1895, this trend accelerated.

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The Harnleigh Estate was offered for sale in 1875 and included a 6 room house (with kitchens and servants rooms) and stables, coach-houses, paddocks and gardens. The Estate was subdivided in the house advertised for sale once again in 1882, by which time two grand rooms had been added and the house gardens reduced to only four acres. Unfortunately little other information on Harnleigh House itself exists, for the house and outbuildings have since been demolished.

The suburban lots of the Harnleigh Estate were released for sale in several stages. The earliest (and largest) subdivision occurred on 14 January 1882 and included 97 allotments in four sections within the area bounded by Illawarra Road, Warren Road, Livingstone Road and Hill Street. (Z/SP/M9/76)

Property:

The land on which 50 and 52 Warren Road are now situated appears to have been purchased following this 1882 subdivision, for in a later 1885 subdivision flyer the land between Warren Road, Illawarra Road and Harnett Avenue is marked as sold. (Z/SP/M9/71) This smaller holding of land appears to have been re-subdivided in the same year into a smaller subdivision consisting of 26 lots. 50 Warren Road is situated on Lot 26 of the re-subdivided 1885 holding (DP 1733) and retains its site dimensions and Lot & DP No. from this period.

The original residence on the site of 50 Warren Road was constructed c.1888. The only evidence to its original form is available from an outline of its footprint on a Deposited Plan (1733) of the Harnleigh Estate (Z/SP/M9/70). This shows that the building was likely to have been a Victorian villa in style with a prominent wing extending to the street with large curved bay window. The only outbuildings shown are two sheds that extended across the rear boundary of the site. The building's first resident was listed in the 1886 Sands Directory as Mrs E. Morphy, who had named it 'Ravenswood House' (a name possibly derived from her time growing up in the town of Ravenswood in Queensland). She lived at the property for approximately seven years until in 1895 when George C. James took up occupancy of Ravenswood House, where he remained until at least 1933.

52 Warren Road is situated on the land that constituted Lot 25 of the re-subdivided 1885 holding. The residence at 52 Warren Road was constructed c.1889 and seemed to have been used up until 1918 as accommodation for teachers; the first occupant was William Roberts, a public school teacher, (1889 – 1895); the second occupants were Michael Durfer, also a public school teacher, and Mrs Jessie Strathdee (1896 - 1897); the third occupant was Michael Dwyer for a short period of four years (1898 – 1901); and the fourth occupant was Miss J.Brodie, whose occupation was listed in the 1918 Sands Directory as operating a private school. The house was occupied by Brodie for seventeen years (1902 – 1918), after which Alexander McPherson occupied it for one year. Frederick T. Peat took up occupancy in 1920 and he remained there until 1933/34.

Although the building at 50 Warren Road was known as 'Ravenswood House' (shortened to 'Ravenswood' from 1893) and the building at 52 Warren Road appeared to have been used in its early phase as teacher accommodation, there is no connection between these two properties and the Sydney private girls school, Ravenswood, based in Gordon.

52 Warren Road was advertised for sale on 10 January 1934. It was described as a "detached single-front two-storey residence, built of brick, front cemented and painted, slate roof, having verandah and balconies, hall, lounge and dining rooms, breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, kitchens, bathroom and laundry." (*Tuesday 7 September 1875, The Sydney Morning Herald, p.8)* Ravenswood at 50 Warren Road was advertised just one year later, in July 1935, as "suitable for conversion into flats".

It appears that both sites were purchased and soon converted into flats, with the earlier single storey house at No. 52 Warren Road completely demolished and replaced with flats, while the house at No. 50 Warren Road was converted to flats with a new inter-war Art Deco style front added (this is evident from views down the western side of No. 50 and the satellite view of the building footprint).

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The buildings (No. 50 converted to flats with a new front in 1934, No. 52 constructed 1934) are of local historical significance as evidence of 1930s redevelopment of a late 19th century subdivision, retaining the original Lot and DP Nos. (Lots 26 and 25, DP 1733) from the earliest 1882 subdivision of the Harnleigh Estate.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The pair of residential flat buildings are of local aesthetic significance as representative examples of the Inter-war Art Deco style, with features of the style including tapestry brickwork, unusual in that No. 50 is a 1930s conversion of an 1880s house, and the two buildings are physically linked via a brick screen over a passageway between the two buildings.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The residential flats are representative of the Inter-war Art Deco style (in the case of No. 50, façade only).

Integrity/Intactness: The buildings are relatively intact from the period of 1934 construction/conversion to flats.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Births, Deaths and Marriages historical records

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information services – Sixviewer

Marrickville Council Archeology Summary Sheet – October 2001 (AR25)

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Marrickville' folder

State Library of NSW – Maps collection

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

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IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photograph of the sites – No. 52 highlighted yellow, with No. 50 site at left. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photograph of the sites – No. 52 highlighted yellow, with No. 50 site at left. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
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Image date	9/9/2014
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Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	No. 50 Warren Road flats, as seen from the west – evidence of the earlier 1880s building can be seen on the west side elevation – base course and narrow tall windows.
Thumbnail Caption	No. 50 Warren Road flats, as seen from the west – evidence of the earlier 1880s building can be seen on the west side elevation – base course and narrow tall windows.
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	No. 52 Warren Road flats, with brick linking structure between the two buildings visible at right.
Thumbnail Caption	No. 52 Warren Road flats, with brick linking structure between the two buildings visible at right.
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Federation warehouse (now 4 flats)

LOCATION: 45 Edith Street, St Peters

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Manufacturing and Processing

CATEGORY: Confectionary manufacture

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The former factory at 45 Edith Street is of local historical significance as the former D. Keys & Co. Ltd manufacturing confectioners factory built in 1916-1918, representative of early 20th century industry in the St. Peters area. The former factory is a good representative example of a Federation warehouse style building.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP91795

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary shared with Nos. 82A and 84 Silver Street, ; East: boundary to Nos. Silver Street; West: Boundary shared with Nos. 80 and 82 Silver Street; South: boundary to boundary shared with No. 43 Edith Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: 1916 YEAR COMPLETED: 1918 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

L shaped brick Federation warehouse style building (former factory) built to the street alignment of Edith Street, with a decorative parapet with stucco moulding. The date 1916-1918 AD is on the parapet, there are original vents below the parapet and original ground floor timber framed double hung windows. There is also one original ground floor door opening (one original door opening has been bricked up). One modern garage door is a later addition. There is a 2 storey brick extension on northern side.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: In 2009 the warehouse was converted for residential use into four flats.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Due to conversion to units, the interior of the building is likely to have been radically changed and to be non-significant.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres. 45 Edith Street is situated on the portion of land that once formed Lot 5 of Campbell's subdivision. Lot 5 was purchased (together with Lot 6 to the west) by Thomas Walker Esq., (1804 – 1886) in the 1830s. Thomas Walker was a Scotland-born merchant, banker and benefactor who arrived in Sydney in about 1822 at which point he joined his uncle's firm William Walker & Co., General Merchants. Walker succeeded the business some time later and became a magistrate in

1835. He was a director of the Australian Steam Navigation Co. and president of the Bank of New South Wales in 1869 – 1886. (Australian Dictionary of Biography) Walker lived at Yaralla, Concord, with his daughter Eadith Campbell Walker who also became a well known benefactor.

Property:

T. Steete acquired Walker's 11 acre holding at St Peters and proceeded to subdivide it into 74 individual allotments that extended from Edith Street to Silver Street. The subject property sits across two of these lots, Lots 24 and 25 within Section 2 of this subdivision. This two-lot parcel was purchased by W.Hunter

The occupation of the lots preceded the construction of the factory by almost two decades. An 1898 subdivision plan of Edith Street reveals a small cottage had been built on the north-western corner of the site, fronting Silver Street. This residence was listed the year before, in 1897, as occupied by William Keys and named 'Kirkcaldy'. Keys lived at Kirkcaldy until at least 1933, making his occupation of 82A Silver Street being over thirty-five years. The parcel was subdivided in approximately 1900 to allow another cottage to be built on the site (a semi, 80 and 82 Silver Street), however, it appears that at the same time another subdivision was also made at the southern end of the parcel that spanned across both lots. The southern portion formed an L-shape lot that fronted Edith Street.

The inscription on the factory's parapet and Sands Directory listings of Edith Street confirm that the warehouse at 45 Edith Street was built in 1918. A 1943 aerial photograph of the area reveals that unlike the house constructed on the eastern portion of the site, 45 Edith Street at the time appears not to have had a physical boundary fence to the original house at 82A. The reason for this is likely to be due to the factory being built and used by the Keys' family business, D. Keys & Co., Ltd, a manufacturing confectioners.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Economy	Industry	Association with local industry

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: Residential

Former Use/s: confectionary manufacture

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The former factory at 45 Edith Street is of local historical significance as the former D. Keys & Co. Ltd manufacturing confectioners factory built in 1916-1918, representative of early 20th century industry in the St. Peters area.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The former factory is a good representative example of a Federation warehouse style building.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: A good representative example of the Federation warehouse style.

Integrity/Intactness: Externally the building is relatively intact, despite northern extension.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photo
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 45 Edith Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 45 Edith Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 45 Edith Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 45 Edith Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	45 Edith Street, St Peters
Thumbnail Caption	45 Edith Street, St Peters
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Shop

LOCATION: 51 Frederick Street, St Peters 2044
(Corner Henry Street)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Retail and wholesale

CATEGORY: Shop

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The shop at No. 51 Frederick Street, St. Peters, built 1888, is of local historical significance as evidence of development of the 1881 Grove Estate subdivision, the property retaining the site dimensions and property description from that subdivision, and as evidence of local shops in the late 19th century. The shop is of local aesthetic significance as a representative small-scale example of a late 19th century shop which is relatively intact (shopfront altered).

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 37, Section D, DP726

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North-west:boundary shared with No. 59 Frederick Street; North-East: boundary shared with No. 52 Sutherland Street at the rear; South-east" boundary to Henry Street: South-west: boundary to Frederick Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1888 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The shop is located on the western side of Frederick Street, on the north-western corner of Frederick Street and Henry Street intersection. The property includes an attached single storey 1920s house on the northern side of the shop.

The shop is single storey, with an elaborate tall parapet with ball finials, which wraps slightly around the corner. The roof behind the parapet is a simple corrugated iron gabled roof.

The Frederick Street façade features a timber post-supported skillion-roofed awning, glazed door and large glazed shop windows with infill panels below.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The shop windows and door are relatively modern. The attached house to the side of the shop dates from the 1920s.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. The subject property sits on what was once Lot 11 of Campbell's subdivision, and was purchased (together with Lot 13 to the north) by R. Gill in the 1830s.

By the 1850s the land had been acquired by John George Church, a merchant of the firm Church Bros. Church was a colourful identity, often referred to by his business associates as 'Squatter John' (Australian Dictionary of Biography). The Grove estate occupied all of the land from Unwin's Bridge Road to the Princes Highway, between Reilly and Grove Streets (Chrys Meader, 2008, Dictionary of Sydney). In the 1880s Church proceeded to subdivide the surrounding acres of land around the Grove residence, much to the displeasure of surrounding neighbours who reminisced in later years about Church's 'cutting up' of the villa estate and "running through what was once a lovely old garden". (27 August 1904, *Evening News,* p.4)

Property:

The first subdivision of John Church's Grove Estate, released in approximately 1881, consisted of 150 suburban allotments in 8 sections between George and Grove Streets. 48 Frederick Street is situated on what was once Lot 1 of Section F, while 51 Frederick Street is situated on Lot 37 of Section D. Both lots appear to have been purchased at a similar time, however unlikely by the same purchaser.

The first positive mention of a building and occupant at 51 Frederick Street appears in the 1896 St Peters Sands Directory, with John T. Reddan listed at the property. From 1889 onwards there had been individuals listed at a site that could possibly have been the subject property, however the first certain mention of what is known to have been No. 51 occurs in 1896. (Details of the possible occupants of No.51 pre-1896 are detailed in the table below.)

The shop at 48 Frederick Street similarly had inconsistent listings in the Sands Directory; Mrs A. Frazer was listed as a storekeeper of a building that could possibly have been No.48, however the first clear reference to what is known to be No.48 occurred in 1895.

Both 48 and 51 Frederick Street were occupied by a series of storekeepers from the time of their construction (c.1891 and c.1889 respectively) into the early 1930s. Both properties have housed trades and services of a type that reflect the working class nature of St Peters and Tempe at the time. The most common occupation for both properties was that of grocers. Interestingly, grocer John William Hill began his Frederick Street business at No.48 (from 1907 to 1915) and then moved across the street to No.51 where he continued to trade as a grocer until into the 1930s.

In 1954 No.51 Frederick Street was owned by wholesale and retail grocers, 'Corrigans', who managed several stores in the inner-west including 51 Frederick Street. The business at the subject property was valued at £1933 and was advertised for sale by tender on 16 January 1954 (*Sydney Morning Herald*, p.17) The fate of the businesses at 48 Frederick Street are unknown.

Further research into the Land Titles of the properties are likely to provide additional information.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Economy	Commerce	Local shops
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence?

Former Use/s: shop

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The shop at No. 51 Frederick Street, St. Peters, built 1888, is of local historical significance as evidence of development of the 1881 Grove Estate subdivision, the property retaining the site dimensions and property description from that subdivision, and as evidence of local shops in the late 19th century.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The shop is of local aesthetic significance as a small-scale example of a late 19th century shop.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The shop is representative of small-scale late 19th shops in the local area.

Integrity/Intactness: The shop appears relatively intact, though the shopfront has been altered.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the shop building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved. Note that the shop windows are not original and reinstatement of shop windows consistent with the period of the shop's construction is encouraged.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;

- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Site of 49-51 Frederick Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of 49-51 Frederick Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	28/1/2015
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

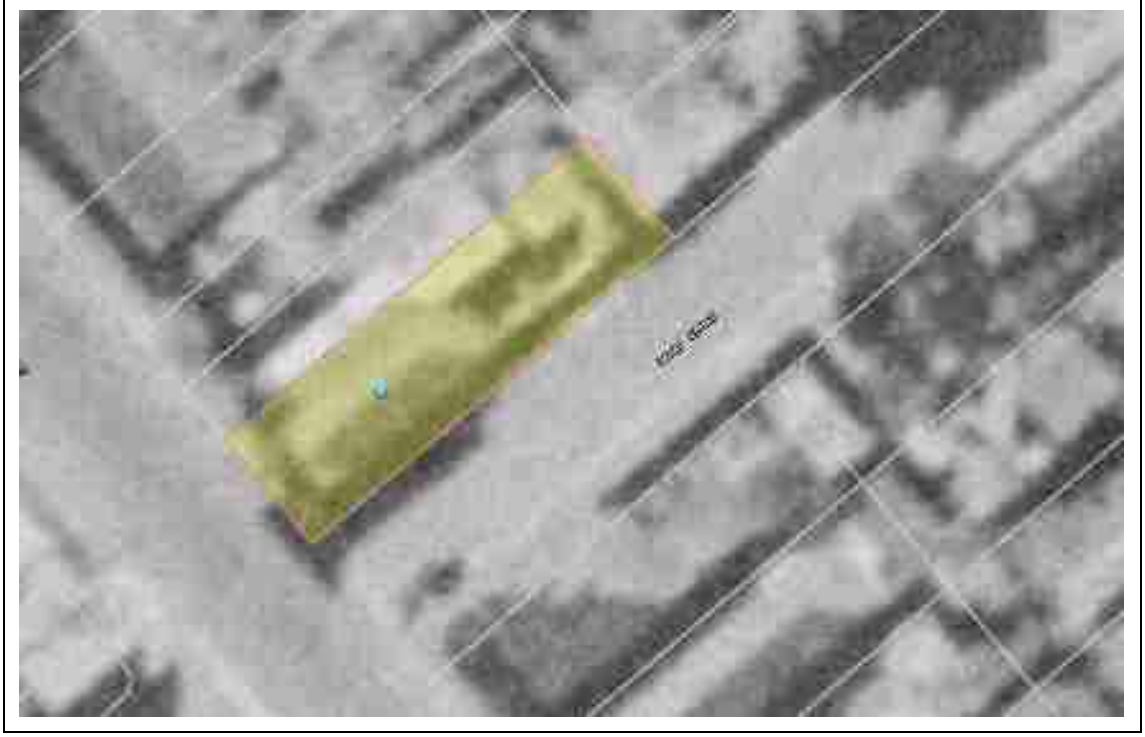

Image type	Aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of 49-51 Frederick Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of 49-51 Frederick Street, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Shop at 51 Frederick Street, St Peters
Thumbnail Caption	Shop at 51 Frederick Street, St Peters
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Shop at 51 Frederick Street, St Peters
Thumbnail Caption	Shop at 51 Frederick Street, St Peters
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Corner Shop & Residence

LOCATION: 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St Peters 2044
(Corner Henry Street)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Retail and wholesale

CATEGORY: Shop

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The shop and residence at Nos. 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St. Peters, built 1890, are of local historical significance as evidence of development of the 1881 Grove Estate subdivision, and as evidence of local shops with attached residences in the late 19th century. The shop and residence are of local aesthetic significance as an example of a late 19th century shop and attached residence of Victorian Filigree style, and as part of a group of Frederick Street corner shops.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lots A (No. 50) and B (No. 48), DP403148

BOUNDARIES: No. 48: The property has the following boundaries: North-west:boundary shared with No. 50 Frederick Street; North-East: front boundary to Frederick Street; South-east: boundary to Henry Street: South-west: boundary shared with No. 50 Frederick Street.

No. 50: North-east: front boundary facing Frederick Street; South-east: boundary with No. 48 Frederick Street; South-west: rear boundary with No. 55 Yelverton Street; North-west: boundary shared with No. 52 Frederick Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1890 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The 2-storey corner shop at No. 48 is located on the western side of Frederick Street, on the north-western corner of Frederick Street and Henry Street intersection. The shop is attached to a 2-storey Victorian Filigree style residence at No. 50 Frederick Street.

The two-storey Victorian corner shop is built to the street alignments of both Frederick and Henry Street, of rendered brick, with a simple parapet with projecting moulding. The building has a chamfered corner. The first floor features timber-framed double-hung windows. The ground floor has been altered, the original corner door infilled, and windows made smaller, with infill below. All ground floor windows are aluminium-framed. A chimney sits on the parapet fronting Henry Street. The current entry door to the shop is from Henry Street.

The attached 2-storey Victorian Filigree style residence at No. 50 Frederick Street is of rendered brick, with a simple parapet extended across from No. 48 adjacent. The house is setback from Frederick Street, with a small front garden and a two storey verandah/balcony with a cast iron lace balustrade to the balcony. The residence features elaborate drip moulds to the façade fenestration. The windows and doors to both levels of the façade appear original, with a pair of French doors to the first floor. Two chimneys are visible to the side parapet of the residence.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The shopfront has been altered with small modern windows and original corner door infilled. All ground floor windows to the shop at No. 48 are aluminium-framed.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Restoration of shopfront and windows consistent to the 1890 construction period of No. 48 are strongly encouraged.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as ‘Smyth’s Farm’). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled ‘Smith’) cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth’s holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell

(1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. The subject property sits on what was once Lot 11 of Campbell's subdivision, and was purchased (together with Lot 13 to the north) by R. Gill in the 1830s.

By the 1850s the land had been acquired by John George Church, a merchant of the firm Church Bros. Church was a colourful identity, often referred to by his business associates as 'Squatter John' (Australian Dictionary of Biography). The Grove estate occupied all of the land from Unwin's Bridge Road to the Princes Highway, between Reilly and Grove Streets (Chrys Meader, 2008, Dictionary of Sydney). In the 1880s Church proceeded to subdivide the surrounding acres of land around the Grove residence, much to the displeasure of surrounding neighbours who reminisced in later years about Church's 'cutting up' of the villa estate and "running through what was once a lovely old garden". (27 August 1904, *Evening News,* p.4)

Property:

The first subdivision of Church's Grove Estate, released in 1881, consisted of 150 suburban allotments in 8 sections between George and Grove Streets. Nos. 48 and 50 Frederick Street are situated on what was once Lot 1 of Section F, while 51 Frederick Street is situated on Lot 37 of Section D. Both lots appear to have been purchased at a similar time following the release of the subdivision. Nos. 48 and 50 Frederick Street were both built on Lot 1.

The first mention of a building and occupant at 48 Frederick Street is in the 1891 St Peters Sands Directory, with Mrs. A Frazer, storekeeper, listed at the property.

The shop at 48 Frederick Street had inconsistent listings in the Sands Directory; Mrs A. Frazer was listed as a storekeeper of a building that could possibly have been No.48, however the first clear reference to what is known to be No.48 occurred in 1895 when James Day, grocer was listed as the occupant of the shop. James Day, grocer, and subsequently Mrs James Day, grocer, occupied the shop at No. 48 Frederick Street from 1895-1901. The shop operated as a grocer store from 1892 to 1915, after which it operated as a confectioners, (1917-1918), a bootmaker (1919-1022) and as a fruiterers (1930-1933).

Nos. 48 & 50 and 51 Frederick Street were occupied by a series of storekeepers from the time of their construction (c.1891 and c.1889 respectively) into the early 1930s. Both properties have housed trades and services of a type that reflect the working class nature of St Peters and Tempe at the time. The most common occupation for both properties was that of grocers. Interestingly, grocer John William Hill began his Frederick Street business at No.48 (from 1907 to 1915) and then moved across the street to No.51 where he continued to trade as a grocer until into the 1930s.

At a much later date, probably mid-20th century, Lot 1 of Section F of the Grove Estate was subdivided into two allotments (Lots A (No. 50) and B (No. 48), DP403148). so that the shop at No. 48 and the residence at No. 50 Frederick Street are now on separate allotments.

Further research into the Land Titles of the properties would provide additional information.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Economy	Commerce	Local shops
Settlement	Towns suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residences

Former Use/s: shop (No. 48) and residence (No. 50)

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The shop and residence at Nos. 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St. Peters, built 1890, are of local historical significance as evidence of development of the 1881 Grove Estate subdivision, and as evidence of local shops with attached residences in the late 19th century.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The shop and residence are of local aesthetic significance as an example of a late 19th century shop and attached residence of Victorian Filigree style, and as part of a group of Frederick Street corner shops.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The shop and residence are representative of late 19th shops with attached residences in the local area.

Integrity/Intactness: The shop appears relatively intact except for ground floor alterations.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the shop building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved. Note that the shop windows are not original and reinstatement of shop windows consistent with the period of the shop's construction is encouraged.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of ‘do as much as necessary but as little as possible’. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A ‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite view of site of 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St Peters, with site of No. 50 Frederick Street highlighted, site of 48 Frederick St to the south (on corner) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite view of site of 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St Peters, with site of No. 50 Frederick Street highlighted, site of 48 Frederick St to the south (on corner) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

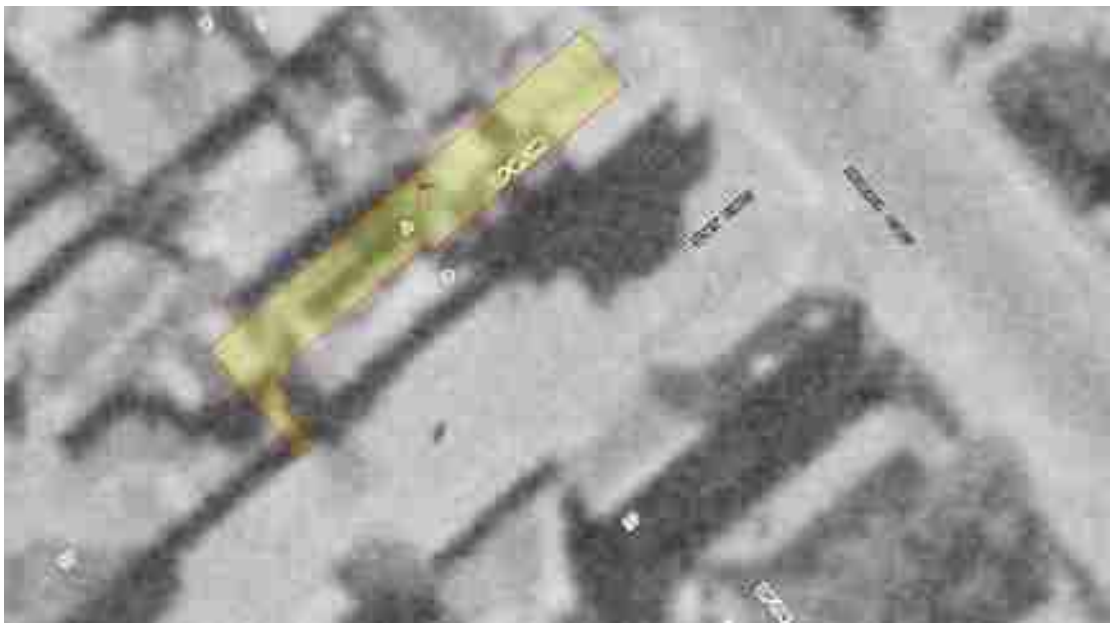

Image type	Aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St Peters (site of No. 50 Frederick St highlighted, site of No. 48 on corner to south) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of 48 and 50 Frederick Street, St Peters (site of No. 50 Frederick St highlighted, site of No. 48 on corner to south) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Shop at 48 Frederick Street, St Peters
Thumbnail Caption	Shop at 48 Frederick Street, St Peters
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Residence at 50 Frederick Street, St Peters
Thumbnail Caption	Residence at 50 Frederick Street, St Peters
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

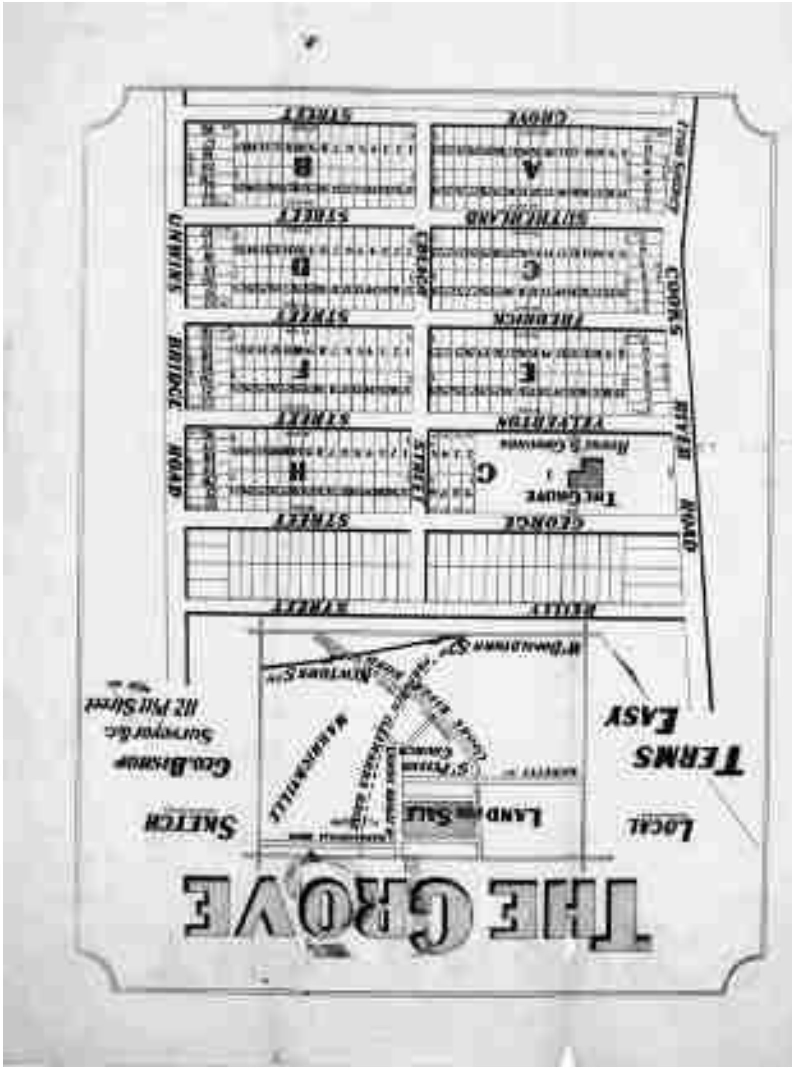

Image type	Map
Image Caption	The Grove Estate subdivision including Frederick Street, St Peters. Note that Creagh Street on the subdivision map is now Henry Street.
Thumbnail Caption	The Grove Estate subdivision including Frederick Street, St Peters. Note that Creagh Street on the subdivision map is now Henry Street.
Image Number	
Image by	
Image date	4/5/1881
Image copyright	State Library of NSW
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Whitehorse Hotel

LOCATION: 161 Princes Highway St Peters NSW 2044
(corner Victoria Street)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Commercial

CATEGORY: Hotel

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The White Horse hotel is of local historical significance as an inter-war period hotel built on a site which has been occupied by hotel buildings since 1853, when it was the site of the “Hero of Waterloo” Hotel. The current hotel building, built in 1929, is of local historical significance as evidence of Tooth & Co management of the property from 1916, and as a response to Princes Highway road widening in the years 1927-1929. The White Horse Hotel is of local aesthetic significance as a fine example of an Inter-war Free Classical style hotel, with features of the style such as elaborate parapets with cartouches, recessed balcony to Princes Highway façade, timber-framed double hung multi-paned windows to the first floor facades, and a hipped terracotta tiled roof. It is a fine example of the work of Sydney Warden, architect for Tooth & Co in the inter-war period.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP955053

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary to an un-named dead-end laneway off Victoria Street; East: boundary to Victoria Street; South: boundary to the Princes Highway; West: boundary shared with No. 169 Princes Highway.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Sidney Warden, Architect

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1929 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Whitehorse Hotel is an Inter-war Free Classical style corner hotel, 2 storeys, of painted and rendered brick (originally face brick with sections of rendered parapet and wall). The building is built to the street alignments of both the Princes Highway and Victoria Street, with a suspended awning wrapping around the corner. The building has a chamfered corner, and elaborate parapets with cartouches facing both the Princes Highway and Victoria Street. The first floor facades also feature timber-framed double hung multipaned windows in groups. The hotel has a hipped terracotta tiled roof with an original brick chimney towards the rear of the hotel. The first floor façade to the Princes Highway features a single recessed balcony.

The ground floor external walls have been rendered (likely originally tiled), and fenestration is extensively changed, however some door openings appear original.

Note the rear chimney is the only remaining evidence for the original colour of the brickwork. At the rear of the hotel building is a parking area accessed off Victoria Street which is partially asphalted and partially brick paved.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The majority of ground floor fenestration is modern small aluminum-framed windows.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Restoration of the ground floor façade to remove aluminium-framed windows and doors and reinstate original openings is encouraged.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as ‘Smyth’s Farm’). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled ‘Smith’) cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth’s holding, and on 31

December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres.

Alexander Brodie Spark (1792 - 1856), a merchant, was the major purchaser of Campbell's land. Spark was born in Elgin, Scotland and arrived in New South Wales in April 1823 on the 'Princes Charlotte'. He initially ran a store in George Street selling sugar, drapery and wine, as well as salt meat to the commissariat at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1826 he began a shipping agency that sent stores to Hobart and Calcutta and wool consignments to London. Despite two unsuccessful attempts to be elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales he joined the first board of the Bank of Australia in 1826 and became its managing director in 1832. By then his business activities had increased, especially his wool exports. In 1836 Spark became the first treasurer of the Australian Gaslight Co. and was director of at least two insurance companies and an active investor in several steam navigation companies. (Australian Dictionary of Biography)

Spark acquired 63 acres of Campbell's land along the foreshore of Cooks River, together with the land to the north-eastern side of the holding, bounded on the west by Cooks River Road (this holding would eventually be released in 1842 as the well-known 'Village of Tempe' subdivision). Although Spark had several houses in Sydney, he particularly favoured his 'Tempe House', which was likely designed by reputable architect John Verge and built on the southern shores of the Cooks River by c.1835. The house was named after the Vale of Tempe, which sits beneath Mount Olympus in Greece.

One of the many distinguished guests who visited Tempe House was James Mudie. Spark became the private distributor of Mudie's book 'The Felonry of N.S.W' in which Mudie launched an attack on all those who opposed his stance on emancipation in the colony. In so doing, "Spark incurred the wrath of Governor Sir Richard Bourke and narrowly escaped removal from the Commission of the Peace." (Australian Dictionary of Biography) At the time of his death in 1856, Spark was regarded locally as "the father of the district". (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

On 26 September 1838, Spark also purchased from Campbell approximately 20 acres of land in the parcel's far north, near Campbell Street. It is within this smaller, most northern portion of Spark's land that the subject property sits.

Property:

The earliest known reference to a hotel at this location was in 1853, when it was known as the 'Hero of Waterloo' Hotel. It remained known as such until 1873 when it was renamed the White Horse (or Whitehorse) Hotel. Both of these names were popular at the time, with the well-known hotels 'Hero of Waterloo' in Sydney's Rocks and another White Horse Hotel further to the north on King Street, at Newtown. Cooks River Road was also known until at least the mid-eighteenth century as King Street, making identification of the subject property in early Sands Directory listings and newspaper records difficult.

The Hero of Waterloo at Cooks River appears to have been constructed in or prior to 1853, for in this year Mr. John Cook was listed in The Empire as applying for a Publican's license for the property. Cook's license was granted and he remained publican at the Waterloo for three years, until in 1856 when it was taken over by Sarah Carpenter. She managed the hotel for another three years (1856-1858) and was followed by Henry Heap, who appears to have

managed it for only a short time (approximately one to two years). The next recorded listing of the property in the Sands Directory appears in 1863, with George W. Balmer as publican. It was during Balmer's occupancy that the Hotel appears to have undergone some renovations, for an advertisement was placed by Balmer for a shingler to work on the property. Henry Booth became the publican of the Hero of Waterloo Hotel in 1867 and managed it for approximately four years.

In 1873 the licence was taken over by John Richardson. John Richardson was the son of John (Snr.) and Catherine Richardson, managers of the White Horse Hotel on King Street, Newtown in the 1850s. This hotel was a cottage-style tavern that sat near the corner of White Horse Street and King Street today. This hotel was reportedly one of the oldest pubs in Sydney however unfortunately it was demolished in 1914. In the mid-1860s the White Horse Hotel Newtown was closed, converted into a private residence and occupied by the Richardson family, however it remained known in the Sands Directory as the White Horse Hotel. John Richardson Snr. continued to operate as a hotel publican at St. John's Tavern, also on King Street.

John Richardson Jnr acquired the licence to 161 Princes Highway (then known as the Hero of Waterloo on Cooks River Road) in 1873 and re-named it The White Horse Hotel. He did not own the land and the owner at the time is not known (a detailed Title Search would clarify this). The Primary Application for conversion to Torrens Title reveals that the Hotel's owner in 1875 was Mr. Gregory Board and the property was situated in a portion of the 20 acre parcel sold by Robert Campbell to Alexander Brodie Spark in 1838. On 7 July 1875, Gregory Board conveyed the parcel to H. Richardson. It is possible that H. Richardson had a family connection with John Richardson, who managed the Hotel from 1873 to 1875/6.

An 1875 advertisement for the hotel reveals that at the time of Richardson's tenancy the hotel was built of brick on stone foundations, with a shingled roof and contained a bar, three front parlours, a book parlour, three bedrooms, a large billiard room, kitchen, multiple cellars and had a frontage of 49 feet to Cooks River Road. (Saturday 5 June 1875, *The Sydney Morning Herald,* p.11). In a 1926 newspaper article recounting the early days of Newtown it was stated that "two four-horse omnibuses were started by the Richardsons, who kept the White Horse Hotel, a wooden one-storey building set back from the road.." (Old Times: memories of Newtown, Wonderful changes", Sydney Morning Herald, 20 July 1926, page 14). By the 1920s, there was probably some confusion about the various hotels that had been owned or operated by the Richardsons.

In 1877 John Eggbeer became the next publican of the Hotel. Eggbeer appears to have moved from managing the Native Home Hotel, located near Petersham Station in 1858. He continued to occupy the White Horse Hotel until 1880 when it was taken over by Geo Amos, in 1881/2. Amos ran the Hotel until 1884 when it was in turn taken over by Mrs Margaret Tait.

Margaret Tait was the first documented manager/owner of the Whitehorse Hotel. The property was conveyed to her from H. Richardson on 2 April 1884, and a few months later Tait transferred equity in the mortgage to Mr. Frederick Gannon. Gannon was a solicitor and well-known local figure, resident of Unwin Street Tempe and inn-owner on Cooks River Road ('Gannon's Inn' c.1930s, opposite Hart Street intersection, since demolished).

Throughout Gannon's ownership the Whitehorse Hotel was leased to various publicans; Thomas Tasker (1887), Patrick Kennedy (1888-1889), John Aitken (1890 – 1892), James S. Frew (1893 – 1894), Robert Duncan (1895), P.J.Cassidy (1896 – 1897), Claude Levan (1898-1899) and Peter Murphey (1900 – 1902), James Smith (1903-1905) and Jeremiah O'Brien (1906-1907). In September 1900, Gannon signed a lease to the Australian Brewery, Wine and Spirits Company Ltd, however little information exists on the exact nature of this transaction.

Allan Cameron took over this lease in 1906 and managed the Whitehorse Hotel for the comparatively lengthy period of twelve years (1908-1919). The ownership of the property remained with Gannon until approximately 1916 when it was acquired by brewery company, Tooth & Co. Limited. Tooth & Co. Ltd were a company of three brothers, Robert (1821 –

1893), Edwin (1822 – 1858) and Frederick (1827 – 1893) who were merchants, pastoralists and brewers. The company began in January 1860 when they were joined by J.S.Mitchell. The Tooth brothers' uncle, John Tooth, had opened the Kent Brewery on Parramatta Road, however John Tooth eventually became bankrupt in 1848 and the brewery was mortgaged for £30 200 (Australian Dictionary of Biography). Tooth & Co. Ltd profited from importing wines, beers and spirits in the early days of the colony, for colonial beer was not widely drunk until the 1880s (Australian Dictionary of Biography). On a large scale, the Tooth family legacy constituted of the Kent Brewery on Parramatta Road and the well-known 'Tooth's K.B.' beer. On a more local scale, however, their acquisition of various hotels and inns ensured a connection with the community that would last, in the case of the White Horse Hotel, for sixty-five years. The operating Publicans continued to change regularly.

In the period 1927-1929 the Princes Highway (aka King Street) St Peters underwent reconstruction and road widening. In 1929, the White Horse Hotel was advertising building materials, indicating rebuilding of the hotel around this time (Sydney Morning Herald, 30 July 1929, page 18 advertisement under "Building Materials" Stairs etc).

The property was purchased by Chagua Pty Ltd on 11 December 1981 and then mortgaged a short time later. The Hotel continued to be leased several times post-1996 and was last purchased in 2002.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Economy	Commerce	Local hotels
Culture	Leisure	
Culture	Creative endeavour	Architectural styles and periods – Inter-war

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: hotel

Former Use/s: hotel

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The White Horse hotel is of local historical significance as an inter-war period hotel built on a site which has been occupied by hotel buildings since 1853, when it was the site of the "Hero of Waterloo" Hotel. The current hotel building, built in 1929 is of local historical significance as evidence of Tooth & Co taking over the property in 1916, and as a response to Princes Highway road widening in the years 1927-1929.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The White Horse Hotel is of local aesthetic significance as a fine example of an Inter-war Free Classical style hotel, with features of the style such as elaborate parapets with cartouches, recessed balcony to Princes Highway façade, timber-framed double hung multipaned windows to the first floor facades, and a hipped terracotta

tiled roof. It is a fine example of the work of Sidney Warden, architect for Tooth & Co in the inter-war period.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The hotel is a representative example of an Inter-war Free Classical style hotel.

Integrity/Intactness: The hotel building is intact except for alterations to the ground floor facades.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

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'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Note: A 1985 photograph of the hotel prior to alterations to the ground floor and painting of the brickwork provides a template for restoration of the facades.

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the hotel building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved (this primarily relates to the street facades at the first floor level to the Princes Highway and Victoria Street, including the awning).

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed (this primarily relates to first floor street facades of the building).

Note that there has been considerable modernization of the ground floor facades below the hotel awning. Reinstatement of door and window openings and fenestration consistent with the Inter-war period style of the hotel is encouraged.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of ‘do as much as necessary but as little as possible’. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A ‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;

- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Site of the White Horse Hotel, 161 Princes Highway, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of the White Horse Hotel, 161 Princes Highway, St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	20/1/2015
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of the White Horse Hotel (corner Victoria Street), St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of the White Horse Hotel (corner Victoria Street), St Peters Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	White Horse Hotel, 161 Princes Highway St Peters, taken from Victoria Street
Thumbnail Caption	White Horse Hotel, 161 Princes Highway St Peters, taken from Victoria Street
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	White Horse Hotel, St Peters c. 1985, with brickwork unpainted. Source: Marrickville Library Local Studies Collection Image No. oai:tempId:62823; 003214
Thumbnail Caption	White Horse Hotel, St Peters c. 1985, with brickwork unpainted. Source: Marrickville Library Local Studies Collection Image No. oai:tempId:62823; 003214
Image Number	
Image by	
Image date	1985
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: PAIR OF SANDSTONE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES

LOCATION: 31-33 Cook Street, Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The semi-detached residences at Nos. 31-33 Cook Street are of local historical, technical and research significance as circa 1905 adaptations of an earlier sandstone building into two residences. The buildings are also rare.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: 31 - Lot 1 DP207322

33 – Lot 2 DP207322

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary of No. 31 shared with No. 15 Cook Street; East: front boundary to Cook Street; South: shared boundary of No. 33 to 35 Cook Street; West: rear boundary shared with No. 24 Quarry Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: prior to 1899 YEAR COMPLETED: 1905 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A pair of single storey rusticated sandstone semi-detached houses. No. 33 has a rendered side wall; both have hipped concrete tile roofs with a parapet wall at each side. No. 31 has a

brick chimney; No. 33 has a stone chimney. Both feature front verandahs with concave corrugated iron roofs, cast iron posts and freizes. Both have high modern front fences.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: Circa 1905 modification to two residences of an older sandstone building on the site built prior to 1899.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Encourage removal of high modern front fences. Note that physical analysis of building fabric may also contribute to an assessment of the age of the original building on the site which remains, though adapted to residences in 1905.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres.

Alexander Brodie Spark (1792 - 1856), a merchant, was the major purchaser of Campbell's land. Spark was born in Elgin, Scotland and arrived in New South Wales in April 1823 on the 'Princes Charlotte'. He initially ran a store in George Street selling sugar, drapery and wine, as well as salt meat to the commissariat at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1826 he began a shipping agency that sent stores to Hobart and Calcutta and wool consignments to London. Despite two unsuccessful attempts to be elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales he joined the first board of the Bank of Australia in 1826 and became its managing director in 1832. By then his business activities had increased, especially his wool exports. In 1836

Spark became the first treasurer of the Australian Gaslight Co. and was director of at least two insurance companies and an active investor in several steam navigation companies (Australian Dictionary of Biography).

Although Spark had several houses in Sydney, he particularly favoured his 'Tempe House', which was likely designed by reputable architect John Verge and built on the southern shores of the Cooks River by c.1835. The house was named after the Vale of Tempe, which sits beneath Mount Olympus in Greece. One of the many distinguished guests who visited Tempe House was James Mudie. Spark became the private distributor of Mudie's book 'The Felonry of N.S.W' in which Mudie launched an attack on all those who opposed his stance on emancipation in the colony. In so doing, "Spark incurred the wrath of Governor Sir Richard Bourke and narrowly escaped removal from the Commission of the Peace." (Australian Dictionary of Biography) At the time of his death in 1856, Spark was regarded locally as "the father of the district". (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

One of Spark's earlier subdivisions was of the 'Village of Tempe', released in 1842. The pattern of this subdivision remains clear today; it was bounded on the west by Griffiths and View Streets, on the south by the Cooks River, on the east by South Street and in the north by Smith Street (and Station Street on the western portion). It was a subdivision consisting of 19 sections and included residential and commercial allotments. The beginnings of the suburb of Tempe evolved from the development of this small 'village'.

By 1846 the entirety of Spark's holding was divided and sold to five individuals; John Walker, Thomas Barker, Hannibal Macarthur, James Norton, T.G. Ossilat and John Stirling. It was Stirling who acquired the portion of land in which the subject property sits; Lot 20 of Section 14 within the Village of Tempe.

On 22 March 1850 John Stirling made the first of two conveyances to Edward Flood. Flood's exact purchase is unclear, however it appears that he acquired approximately half of Stirling's holding over two conveyances in 1850 and 1855. A Primary Application made by John O'Brien (a landholder who would eventually acquire Flood's parcel) in 1896 reveals which lots were purchased by Flood and which were retained by Stirling, however unfortunately this section of the document is unreadable.

Property:

Given that 31 and 33 Cook Street were within the area later offered for sale by John O'Brien (see below), it is probable that they were included in his purchase from Stirling. Further research into the chain of land title during this period would clarify this point. An alternative chain of title would be that the land came into O'Brien's hands following a later subdivision by Flood of more of his original holding, this time into three portions; to F.G.Dally, Charles Nicholson Oliver and Henry Campbell. William Cooper (1861 - 1941) acquired part of Henry Campbell's land in 1893, and in the following year Cooper sold it to Frederick Lacey Sharp. Sharp held the land for two years, until he sold 130 allotments of it for 2975 pounds to John O'Brien on 18 June 1896.

John O'Brien retained the general pattern of subdivision laid out in Spark's 'Village of Tempe' and released the residue of the original 130 allotments on 7 October 1899, titled 'O'Brien's Tempe Estate'. The advertising poster for this sale shows that a building had been constructed on the subject site by this time. The footprint of this building accords closely to the front part of the existing building at 31-33 Cook Street. The Sands Directory listing for the late 1890s reveal only two to three occupants on Cook Street, the southernmost of which was Joseph Edgar, a blacksmith. The first Directory entries with street numbering (from 1906) suggest however that Edgar lived further to the north, which is confusing, however even today the street numbering is confusing, being 1-15 Cook St followed by Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 39 Cook Street. The 1906 Sands Directory shows both halves of the property were occupied at that time, and the succeeding years reveal a succession of occupants, suggesting that both were likely to have been used as rental properties.

A detailed Title search would clarify the early ownership and potentially also the pre-1906 occupancy of the property.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The semi-detached residences at Nos. 31-33 Cook Street are of local historical significance as circa 1905 adaptations of an earlier sandstone building into two residences.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The pair of houses are of technical significance as an early 20th adaptation of an earlier 19th century building.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (e) Research: The site may be of research potential, subject to further research on the original date of construction of the buildings.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The houses are rare as an adaptation of an older building.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant.

Integrity/Intactness: The buildings are relatively intact to the circa 1906 period, as an adaptation of an older building.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the buildings should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

Removal of the existing high front fences would enhance the appearance of the properties.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite Photograph
Image Caption	Site of 31 & 33 Cook Street, Tempe (with site of No. 31 highlighted, No. 33 site below). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of 31 & 33 Cook Street, Tempe (with site of No. 31 highlighted, No. 33 site below). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

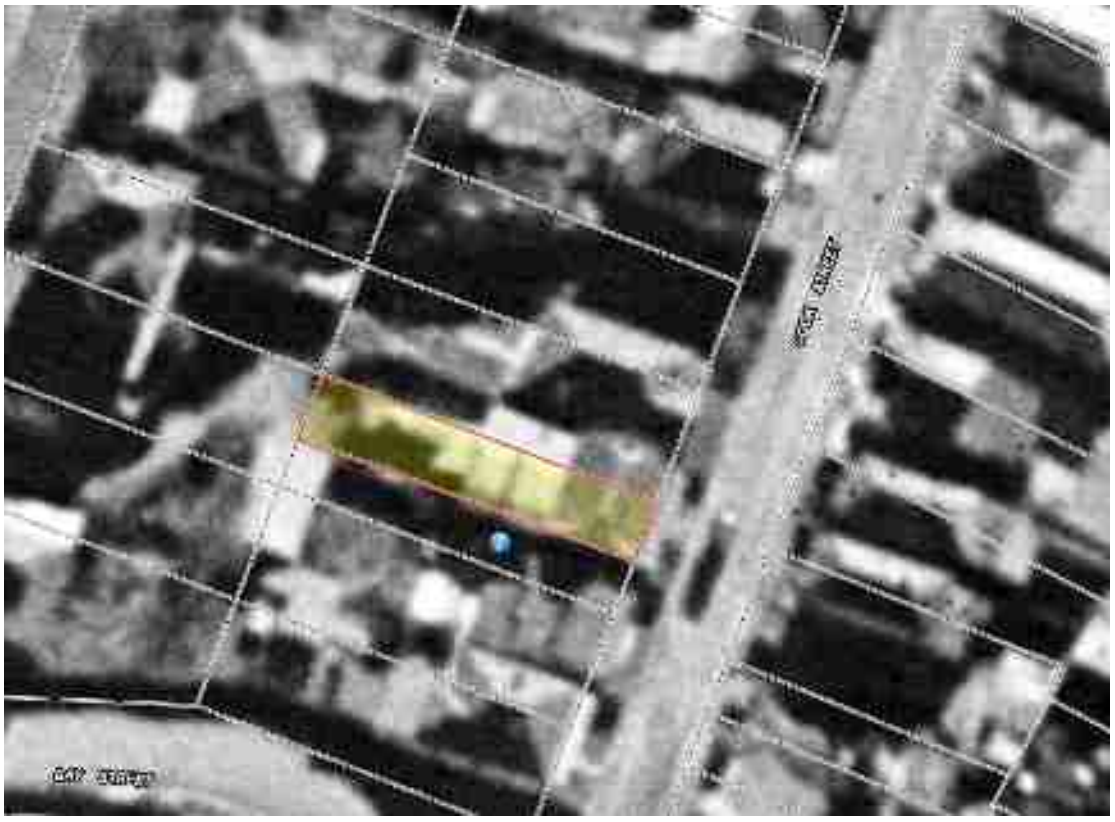

Image type	1943 aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of 31 & 33 Cook Street, Tempe (with site of No. 33 highlighted, No. 31 site above). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of the site of 31 & 33 Cook Street, Tempe (with site of No. 33 highlighted, No. 31 site above). Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	31 & 33 Cook Street Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	31 & 33 Cook Street Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

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Thumbnail filename	

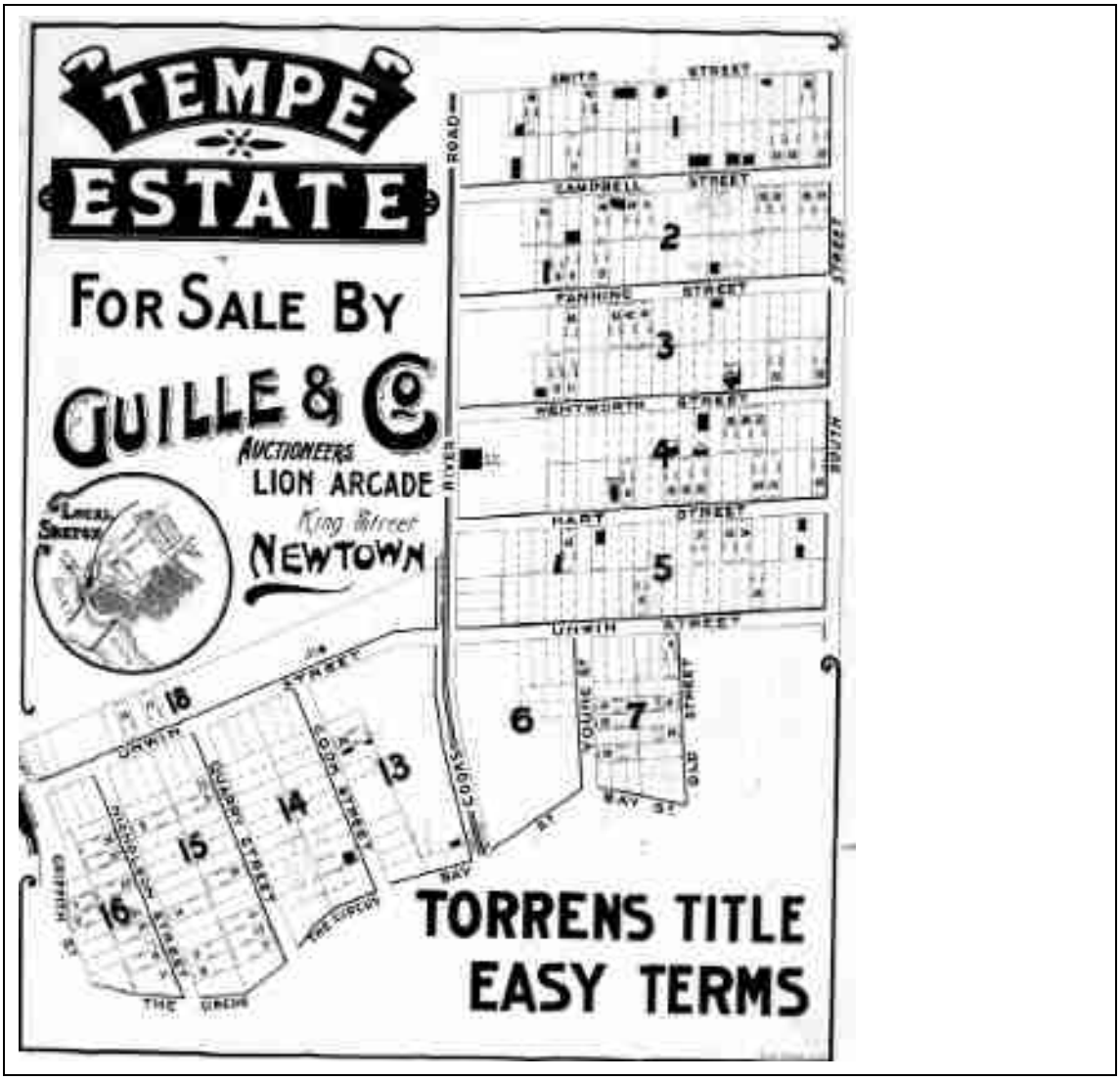

Image type	Scan
Image Caption	1899 Tempe Estate subdivision map, showing the site now 31 & 33 Cook Street, with a building already on it at this time. Source: National Library of Australia Trove
Thumbnail Caption	1899 Tempe Estate subdivision map, showing the site now 31 & 33 Cook Street, with a building already on it at this time. Source: National Library of Australia Trove
Image Number	
Image by	National Library of Australia
Image date	1899
Image copyright	National Library of Australia
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Former Methodist Chapel

LOCATION: 47 Hart Street, Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Wesleyan Chapel building, built in 1855 and opened in January 1856, is of local historical significance as evidence of the provision of places of worship following the first 1842 Village of Tempe subdivision and its re-offering for sale in 1850. The building provides evidence for the early presence of Wesleyan/Methodist “non-conformists” in the local area. The building is of local aesthetic significance as a simple Victorian Georgian style building evidencing the simplicity of mid-19th century “non conformist” places of worship. The building is both rare and representative as a mid 19th century “non conformist” place of worship within the Marrickville LGA.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP435146

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary shared with No. 53 Hart Street; East: boundary shared with No. 32 Wentworth Street; South: boundary shared with No. 45 Hart Street ; West: boundary to Hart Street, Tempe.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER: Mr. Bailey

YEAR STARTED: 1855 YEAR COMPLETED: 1856 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The former Methodist chapel is a brick single storey building with a gabled corrugated iron roof and a skillion corrugated iron roofed front verandah on simple timber posts. The verandah also features a stone flagged foor. The street (west) elevation is symmetrical, with a central front door with brick voissiors above the lintel, flanked by timber-framed double hung windows either side, with 6-paned sashes with stone sills. There is a cement rendered fin wall to the southern end of the front verandah featuring a blind arch. Evidence on the interior of the fin wall indicates the verandah roof was originally convex curved. Above the verandah roof in the brick gable end facing the street is a stone plaque. This brick gable end also shows extensive cracking. The gable end also features simple timber barge boards.

Windows to the northern side elevation are timber-framed double hung, but not original and there is evidence to the brickwork that window openings to the sides have been altered. The brick wall to the southern side elevation is cement rendered (as well as the fin wall mentioned before), which is probably the original finish, where the brick walls to the front (west) elevation and northern side elevation are exposed sandstock brickwork.

There are extensive rear additions with corrugated zincalume skillion roofs.

A brick-paved driveway runs down the northern side elevation of the building.

There is a modern timber picket front fence.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: The gabled corrugated iron roof is rusty, as is the skillion front verandah roof. The front brick gable end has extensive cracking.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The chapel was converted to a residence prior to 1907. The most recent recorded Development Approval in 2014 was a DA approval dated 2004, which involved the following work: “demolish part of the premises and erect ground floor additions, detached store and covered pergola and erect new front fence”.

Also,at some time in the past windows to the northern side, including window openings, have been altered, and cement render stripped off the northern side wall and the front wall of the building.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the

second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres.

Alexander Brodie Spark (1792 - 1856), a merchant, was the major purchaser of Campbell's land. Spark was born in Elgin, Scotland and arrived in New South Wales in April 1823 on the 'Princes Charlotte'. He initially ran a store in George Street selling sugar, drapery and wine, as well as salt meat to the commissariat at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1826 he began a shipping agency that sent stores to Hobart and Calcutta and wool consignments to London. Despite two unsuccessful attempts to be elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales he joined the first board of the Bank of Australia in 1826 and became its managing director in 1832. By then his business activities had increased, especially his wool exports. In 1836 Spark became the first treasurer of the Australian Gaslight Co. and was director of at least two insurance companies and an active investor in several steam navigation companies (Australian Dictionary of Biography).

Although Spark had several houses in Sydney, he particularly favoured his 'Tempe House', which was likely designed by reputable architect John Verge and built on the southern shores of the Cooks River by c.1835. The house was named after the Vale of Tempe, which sits beneath Mount Olympus in Greece.

One of the many distinguished guests who visited Tempe House was James Mudie. Spark became the private distributor of Mudie's book 'The Felonry of N.S.W' in which Mudie launched an attack on all those who opposed his stance on emancipation in the colony. In so doing, "Spark incurred the wrath of Governor Sir Richard Bourke and narrowly escaped removal from the Commission of the Peace." (Australian Dictionary of Biography) At the time of his death in 1856, Spark was regarded locally as "the father of the district" (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe').

One of Spark's earlier subdivisions was of the 'Village of Tempe', released in 1842. The pattern of this subdivision remains clear today; it was bounded on the west by Griffiths and View Streets, on the south by the Cooks River, on the east by South Street and in the north by Smith Street (and Station Street on the western portion). It was a subdivision consisting of 19 sections and included residential and commercial allotments. The beginnings of the suburb of Tempe evolved from the development of this small 'village'.

Property:

By 1846 the entirety of Spark's holding was divided and sold to five individuals; John Walker, Thomas Barker, Hannibal Macarthur, James Norton, T.G. Ossilat and John Stirling. It was Stirling who acquired the portion of land in which the subject property sits; Lots 14, 15 and 16 of Section 14 of the Village of Tempe.

On 22 March 1850 John Stirling made the first of two conveyances to Edward Flood. Flood's exact purchase is unclear, however it appears that he acquired approximately half of Stirling's holding over the two conveyances in 1850 and 1855. At around this time Flood donated two allotments of land to the Wesleyan Church on which to build a chapel. It was noted in the minutes containing the very first meeting of the Tempe mission committee that Edward Flood had in fact donated two allotments of land in Cook Street, however after inspecting it the committee decided that the proposed site for the chapel was not in an eligible position and instead a different pair of allotments were requested. Flood "very kindly agreed to exchange" and instead donated two lots in Hart Street. (Saturday 13 July 1855, *The Sydney Morning Herald,* p.8).

The Wesleyan Church had been (unofficially) conducting open-air services for quite some time already, however the release of the Village of Tempe subdivision began to "attract attention" (Saturday 13 July 1855, *The Sydney Morning Herald,* p.8) by various ministers, and by the early 1850s it was decided that the Tempe Mission was to begin.

The construction of the Chapel was organised to be "of brick, 24ft x 16ft x11ft high, with porch and belfry. Mr Bailey was to do the work at the lowest possible cost. Mr Goodsell offered £50 worth of bricks on credit for 12 months. Mr Andrews donated four window sills and a stone name-tablet, while others subscribed £43 /£10." The total cost of the chapel, including its seats and bell, was £267, 4 pence and 4 shillings (Saturday 13 July 1855, *The Sydney Morning Herald,* p.8).

The chapel was officially completed on January 7 1856 and was opened by the Rev. Walter Laurie, of Parramatta, on Thursday 17 January. The Sunday School was opened a short time later, on the 27th, by Mr. William Bailey, a gentleman of the district. The Sunday school gained an attendance of 17 children, which was considered "by no means a bad commencement, but seeing that the institution is much required, the number of pupils will probably be supplemented weekly; and as the village increases in population, the 'day of small things' will only exist in the records of the labours of Wesley's followers in Australia." (4 February 1856, *The Sydney Morning Herald).*

In a strange turn of events, at the committee meeting held in the days after the opening of the chapel the treasurer announced that he had been robbed and the chapel money had been stolen. In the spirit that was consistent throughout the establishment of the chapel, he consented to sustain the loss. *(13 July 1855, The Sydney Morning Herald, p.8)*

A request was made some years after the opening for the establishment of a provisional school to be held in the chapel; a request that was granted and put into action in 1872. The school appears to have remained open for only three years (Tempe Public School was opened in 1874). It was during the 1870s also that the Anglican Church began to also use the chapel, however little information on this phase can be found.

The ministers of the chapel over the years were:

Rev. S. B. Chapman 1855-57

W.A.Quick – 57-59

G. Martin – 1860

S. Rabone – 1860

J. Ironsides – 1861-3

J. Oram – 1864-5

S.B.Chapman (for an unidentified length of time)

H.H. Gaud 1871-74

G. Martin, G. Osbourne 1877-80

G.Lane 1880-3

J.A.Nolan 1883-86.

There appears to be some confusion regarding the date of conversion of the chapel from a place of worship to a private residence. Many reports have noted it as 1902, however the Sand Directory continues to list the building as a chapel (without an occupant) up until 1905, after which there were two years without a listing at all. The first recorded occupation of 47 Hart Street as a dwelling was in 1907 Sands Directory and, interestingly, for the first two years of its private occupancy the converted chapel appeared to house two individuals; Patrick Moran and George Franklin. The following year Franklin was listed alongside Richard Brennan, who continued to live at the property individually from 1909 to 1912. In 1913 John Bartlett, a licensed dealer in "old wares" took up occupancy of 47 Hart Street and he remained there until 1921. Andrew Carlon was resident for five years following Bartlett's departure, and then in 1927 the property was occupied by numerous individuals in quick succession; Robert Bain (1927), Herbert Campbell (1929-1931) and Mrs M. McNichol (from at least 1932-33).

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Culture	Religion	The building of local churches
Phases of Life	Events	Developing community
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: Methodist (Wesleyan) chapel

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The former Wesleyan Chapel building, built in 1855 and opened in January 1856, is of local historical significance as evidence of the provision of places of worship following the first 1842 Village of Tempe subdivision and its re-offering for sale in 1850. The building provides evidence for the early presence of Wesleyan/Methodist "non-conformists" in the local area.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The building is of local aesthetic significance as a simple Victorian Georgian style building evidencing the simplicity of mid-19th century "non conformist" places of worship.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The building is rare as mid 19th century "non conformist" place of worship within the Marrickville LGA.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The building is representative of mid-19th century Methodist chapels.

Integrity/Intactness: Since conversion to a residence sometime prior to 1907, the building has undergone some changes including removal of render to some walls and alterations to side windows, however the overall form of the building remain, along with original or early fabric such as brickwork, stone window sills, some original window openings, late 19th or early 20th century corrugated iron roofing.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

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'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of the site of 47 Hart Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of the site of 47 Hart Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
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Thumbnail filename	

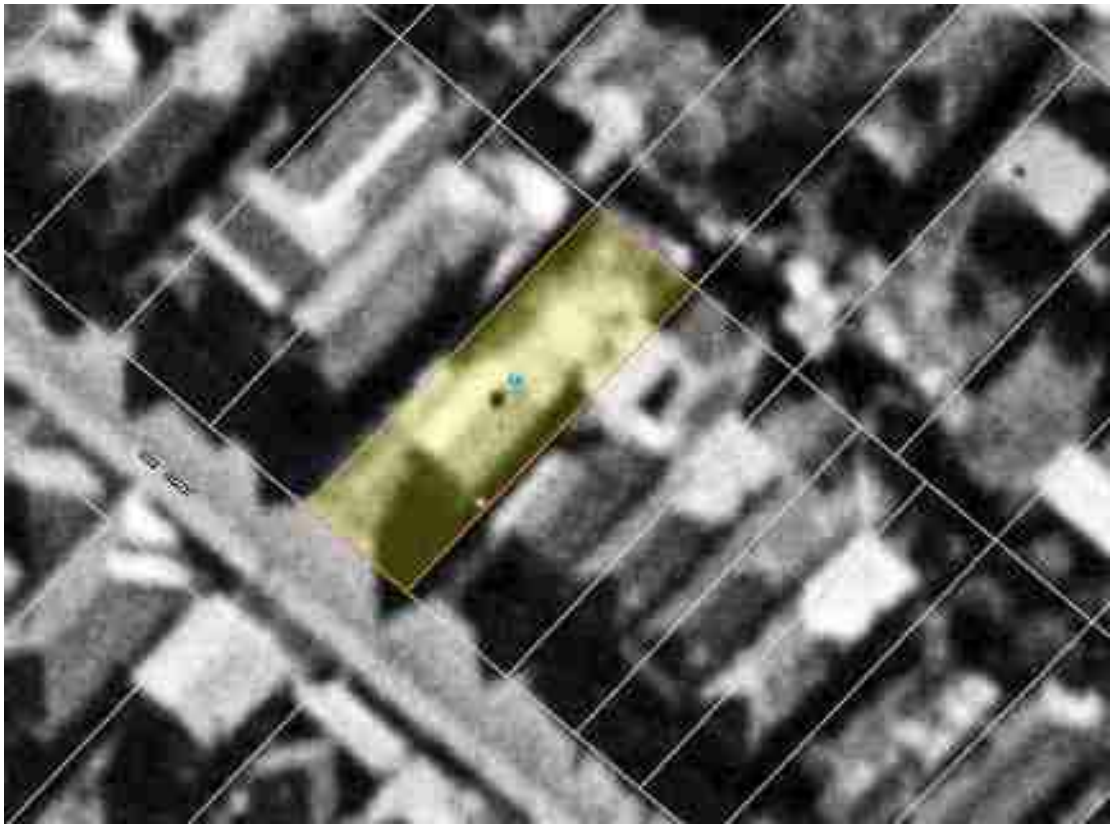

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Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The former Wesleyan Chapel (built 1855-1856), now a residence, at No. 47 Hart Street, Tempe
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Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Jane O'Brien's house

LOCATION: 24 Quarry Street Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house at 24 Quarry Street Tempe, constructed in 1910, is of local historical significance as the house of Jane O'Brien, the wife of John O'Brien, the 1899 subdivider of the Tempe Estate subdivision. The house sits across Lots 14, 15 and 16 of the subdivision. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a substantial Federation Arts & Crafts style house built on a substantial site. The house is locally rare for its architectural style and as a substantial residence in an originally working class area of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lots 14, 15 and 16 section 14 DP60038

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary shared with No. 18 Quarry Street; East: rear boundary shared with Nos. 15, 31, 33 and 35 Cook Street; South: boundary shared with No. 26 Quarry Street ; West: front boundary to Quarry Street

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1910 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A large Federation period house constructed across three lots.

An elevated 2-storey Federation Queen Anne style house with roughcast stuccoed walls to the 1st floor, face brick to the ground floor, terracotta tiled hipped roof with exposed rafter ends to eaves and terracotta finials, roughcast stuccoed chimneys, and leadlight timber-framed windows. Timber-shingled apron to 1st floor balcony (now enclosed) and timber shingled awnings are additional features.

The house appears to have been designed to face the Cooks River to the south and views to the east (rear), therefore the street elevation is not the major elevation of the house.

There is a brick retaining wall to the street with picket fencing above.

Stone bedrock is evident along the front boundary beneath the front fence.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears good, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres.

Alexander Brodie Spark (1792 - 1856), a merchant, was the major purchaser of Campbell's land. Spark was born in Elgin, Scotland and arrived in New South Wales in April 1823 on the 'Princes Charlotte'. He initially ran a store in George Street selling sugar, drapery and wine, as well as salt meat to the commissariat at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1826 he began a shipping agency that sent stores to Hobart and Calcutta and wool consignments to London. Despite two unsuccessful attempts to be elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales he joined the first board of the Bank of Australia in 1826 and became its managing director in 1832. By then his business activities had increased, especially his wool exports. In 1836 Spark became the first treasurer of the Australian Gaslight Co. and was director of at least two insurance companies and an active investor in several steam navigation companies. (Australian Dictionary of Biography)

Although Spark had several houses in Sydney, he particularly favoured his 'Tempe House', which was likely designed by reputable architect John Verge and built on the southern shores of the Cooks River by c.1835. The house was named after the Vale of Tempe, which sits beneath Mount Olympus in Greece.

One of the many distinguished guests who visited Tempe House was James Mudie. Spark became the private distributor of Mudie's book 'The Felonry of N.S.W' in which Mudie launched an attack on all those who opposed his stance on emancipation in the colony. In so doing, "Spark incurred the wrath of Governor Sir Richard Bourke and narrowly escaped removal from the Commission of the Peace" (Australian Dictionary of Biography). At the time of his death in 1856, Spark was regarded locally as "the father of the district". (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

One of Sparke's earlier subdivisions was of the 'Village of Tempe', released in 1842. The pattern of this subdivision remains clear today; it was bounded on the west by Griffiths and View Streets, on the south by the Cooks River, on the east by South Street and in the north by Smith Street (and Station Street on the western portion). It was a subdivision consisting of 19 sections and included residential and commercial allotments. The beginnings of the suburb of Tempe evolved from the development of this small 'village'.

By 1846 the entirety of Spark's holding was divided and sold to five individuals; John Walker, Thomas Barker, Hannibal Macarthur, James Norton, T.G. Ossilat and John Stirling. It was Stirling who acquired the portion of land in which the subject property sits; Lots 14, 15 and 16 of Section 14 of the Village of Tempe.

On 22 March 1850 John Stirling made the first of two conveyances to Edward Flood. Flood's exact purchase is unclear, however it appears that he acquired approximately half of Stirling's holding over the two conveyances in 1850 and 1855. Edward Flood's will in 1888 prompted a further division of the land, this time into three portions; to F.G.Dally, Charles Nicholson Oliver and Henry Campbell. The subject land sits in the parcel acquired by Campbell however the transaction of land is unclear. It can be ascertained that William Cooper (1861 - 1941) acquired part of Henry Campbell's land in 1893, and in the following year Cooper sold it to Frederick Lacey Sharp. Sharp held the land for two years, until he sold 130 allotments of it for 2975 pounds to John O'Brien on 18 June 1896.

Property:

John O'Brien retained the general pattern of subdivision laid out in Spark's 'Village of Tempe' and released the residue of the original 130 allotments on 7 October 1899, titled 'O'Brien's Tempe Estate'. The land on which 24 Quarry Street sits was Lot 14, 15 and 16 of Section 14 of this subdivision, forming a parcel size of approximately 36 perches. By 1909 John O'Brien had died and had left his estate to his wife Jane, who was gradually selling off various lots while she resided in Balmain. By 1909 she held only Lot 23 and Lots 14, 15 and 16. Lot 23 was sold in 1912, leaving the subject parcel the last remaining piece of land held by Jane O'Brien.

Remarkably, the boundaries of Lots 14,15 and 16 remained intact from their creation in 1842 as a part of Spark's original Tempe subdivision. Indeed, the size of the combined parcel

made it ideal for a substantial house and it appears that Jane O'Brien had a house constructed across the three lots in circa 1910, for she was listed as the occupant of 24 Quarry Street from 1911 onwards. The 1926 Sands Directory lists Robert Bute Burton as the new occupant, however a search of contemporary newspapers and the property's title deeds reveals that O'Brien remained at 24 Quarry Street until her death in August 1951, after which Burton applied by transmission to acquire the property. Burton gained legal ownership of 24 Quarry Street in 1954, however it is clear that the Sands lists him as its occupant from 1926 onwards. It is possible that Burton and O'Brien had a familial link and that they shared occupancy of the property in this period.

Burton lived at 24 Quarry Street for another two decades after taking ownership of it in 1954. The property was then acquired in 1975 by Kenneth Lionel Burton (of Loftus Laboratory) and Colin George Burton, a company director in Marrickville (presumably relatives of Robert Burton). The latter Burtons held the property for only a small amount of time, for on 23 January of the following year (1976) they sold the property to an investor from Tweed Heads, John Alexander Foyster.

In September 1989 24 Quarry Street appears to have been inherited by John Foyster's sons; Mark Foyster, John Bertram Foyster, Lloyd Foyster and Clive John Foyster. They too, like the Burton sons before them, promptly sold the property to Stephen Frederick Jones and Cheryl Lorraine Jones, on 15 May 1990.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house at 24 Quarry Street Tempe, constructed in 1910, is of local historical significance as the house of Jane O'Brien, the wife of John O'Brien, the 1899 subdivider of the Tempe Estate subdivision. The house sits across Lots 14, 15 and 16 of the subdivision.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of local aesthetic significance as a substantial Federation Arts & Crafts style house built on a substantial site encompassing three lots of the subdivision.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The house is locally rare as a substantial residence in an originally working class area of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The house is representative of the Federation Arts & Crafts style.

Integrity/Intactness: The house and its site are relatively intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

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The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

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As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

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IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Site of 24 Quarry Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of 24 Quarry Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

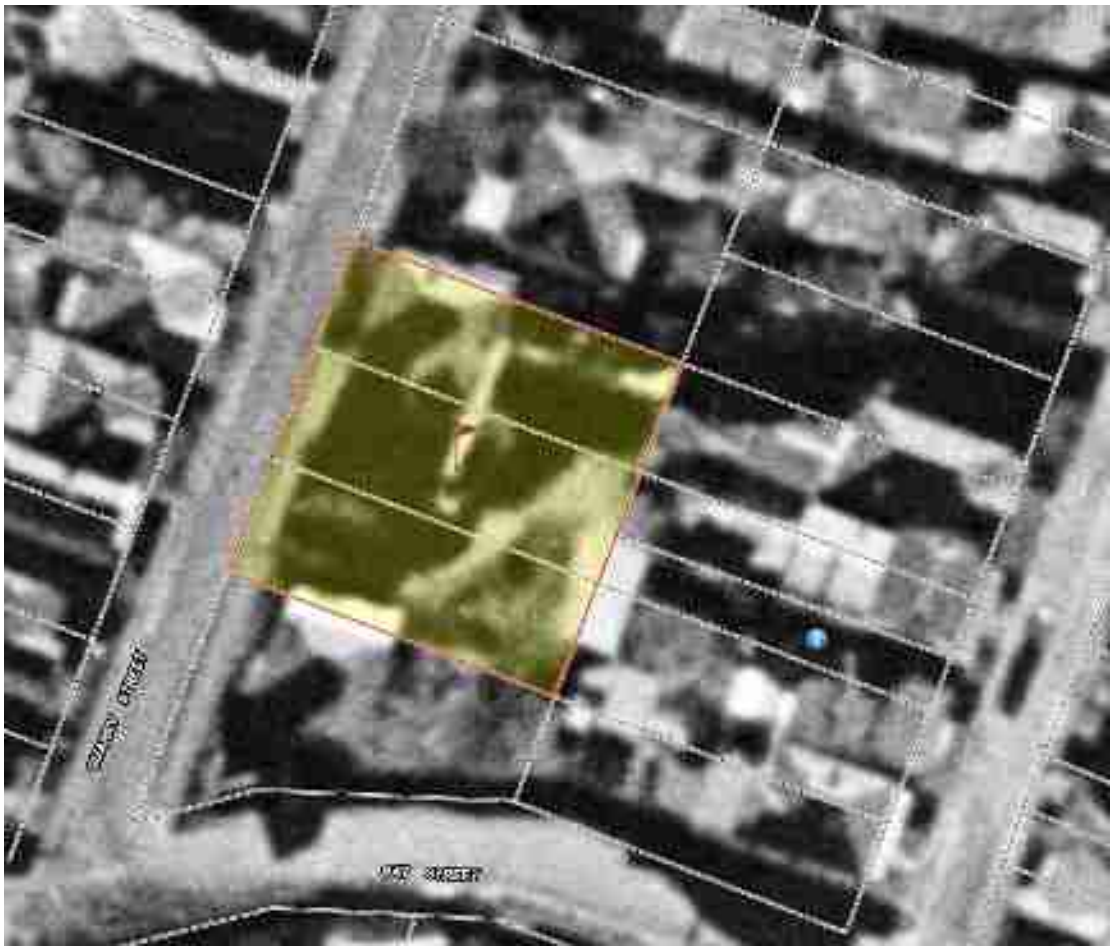

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Image date	1943
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Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Jane O’Brien’s house at 24 Quarry Street, Tempe, built 1910
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Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
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Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1986 photo of Jane O'Brien's house at 24 Quarry Street, Tempe, built 1910 Source: Marrickville Library Local Studies Collection Image No. Q1.462b
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Image date	12/9/2014
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Image type	Scan
Image Caption	O'Briens Tempe Estate of 1899, showing Lots 14, 15 and 16 in Quarry Street purchased for the construction of No. 24 Quarry Street. Source: National Library of Australia Trove
Thumbnail Caption	O'Briens Tempe Estate of 1899, showing Lots 14, 15 and 16 in Quarry Street purchased for the construction of No. 24 Quarry Street. Source: National Library of Australia Trove
Image Number	
Image by	National Library of Australia Trove
Image date	1899
Image copyright	National Library of Australia Trove
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Glenora – Victorian Italianate style villa

LOCATION: 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Glenora, the house at 6 Lymerston Street, built 1884, is of local historical significance as a representative of an early subdivision of the area, and as one of the two earliest houses built in Lymerston Street. The house is of local aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian Filigree style house in a garden setting.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lots 3 & 4, DP1467

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North-east:boundary to Lymerston Street; South-East: boundary shared with No. 4 Lymerston Street; South-west shared boundary with No. 601 Princes Highway ; North-West: side boundary shared with No. 8 Lymerston Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1884 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house at No. 6 Lymerston Street Tempe is a single storey rendered brick Victorian Filigree style house, freestanding, with a slate hipped roof with four rendered brick chimneys with tall terracotta chimney pots. The house features a front verandah with a corrugated iron concave curved verandah roof painted in stripes, with cast iron columns, brackets and iron lace frieze. The front elevation is symmetrical with a central front door and fanlight flanked by pairs of timber framed French doors with fanlights and timber shutters.

The front fence is a modern timber picket fence. The house retains a garden setting.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears good, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. Lot 22 was further subdivided by Campbell into 3 sections and it appears that John Lord, a merchant of Newtown, purchased the entire holding. 6 Lymerston Street is situated within what once comprised of the most northern part, Section A. The land, although subdivided into sections A, B and C, remained as one parcel until 1875 when it was subdivided as 'The Lymerston Allotments 1875' and sold in 13 portions.

Property:

Lots 1 to 5 of Lord's holding appear to have been purchased by the same individual, for a later re-subdivision was released that had realigned the 5 lots into 14 smaller residential and commercial lots, along Lymerston and Cooks River Road (Princes Highway) respectively. 6 Lymerston Street appears to be situated on what was once Lot 8 of this later (undated, c.1870s-early 1880s) subdivision.

The house at 6 Lymerston Street was one of the two earliest properties to have been listed on the street, first mentioned in the 1885 Sands Directory. John E. Wilmot, a stationer, was the first listed occupant of the property in 1886 and he remained there until 1901 after which the Nesbitt family took up occupation. The Nesbitts lived at 6 Lymerston Street for a substantial period of thirty years; Harry Nesbitt was listed from 1903 to 1926, Mrs Florence Nesbitt from 1927 to 1929 and their children Miss Amy Nesbitt, May Grundy (nee Nesbitt) and Alfred Grundy in 1933.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: Glenora, the house at 6 Lymerston Street, built 1884, is of local historical significance as a representative of an early subdivision of the area, and as one of the two earliest houses built in Lymerston Street.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of local aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian Filigree style house in a garden setting.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The house is a representative example of a Victorian Filigree style house.

Integrity/Intactness: The house appears very intact, retaining its original slate roof and chimneys, façade detailing including front verandah detailing.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

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Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

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HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

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Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photo
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of the site of 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The Victorian Filigree style house at No. 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	The Victorian Filigree style house at No. 6 Lymerston Street, Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Potential Archaeological Site including sandstone wall facing Berne Street

LOCATION: 370 Princes Highway Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS: Berne Street, Tempe

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Archaeological – Terrestrial

GROUP: Retail and wholesale

CATEGORY: Shop

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The site is of local historical significance as evidence of mid 19th century development on the Princes Highway, Tempe. The sandstone wall facing Berne Street is of local aesthetic significance as an example of mid 19th century stonemasonry. The site is of local research significance for its ability to reveal further information with regard to mid 19th century development along the Princes Highway (formerly Cooks River Road).

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Corporate

LOTS/DPS: Lot 68, DP658465

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary to the Prince Highway; East: boundary adjoins with 364 Princes Highway; South: boundary to Berne Street; West: boundary adjoins 372 Princes Highway

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1850 CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The sandstone wall facing Berne Street and any associated fabric are remnants only of a 19th century building on the site. The sandstone wall is two storeys in height, built to the street alignment of Berne Street, and contains three openings to the ground floor level – a central doorway flanked by window openings – and a single central opening to the first floor level. There is evidence for a hoist above the first floor door opening. The top of the wall has been raised with brickwork to form a stepped parapet.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: Not known

FURTHER COMMENTS: The sandstone wall facing Berne Street is a remnant only of a mid 19th century building on the site and an indicator of the site's archaeological potential to reveal further information.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres.

Property:

Detailed historical research has not been undertaken for this item, however it is known that the Princes Highway is a very early thoroughfare, which underwent several phases of road widening during the early to mid 20th century. It is considered likely that the sandstone wall is a remnant of a mid 19th century retail building which fronted the Princes Highway, and that the majority of the building was demolished as a result of 20th century road widening, The 1850 Wells map of this area shows a number of scattered buildings along Cooks River Road (later Princes Highway) in this general location.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Economy	Commerce	
Economy	Transport	19th century development along early roads
Settlement	Towns Suburbs and Villages	19th century development
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Corporate

Current Use/s: commercial

Former Use/s: probably commercial/retail

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The site is of local historical significance as evidence of mid 19th century development on the Princes Highway, Tempe.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The sandstone wall is of local aesthetic significance as an example of mid 19th century stonemasonry.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: The site is of local research significance for its ability to reveal further information with regard to mid 19th century development along the Princes Highway.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Due to 20th road widenings along the Princes Highway, the site is a rare remnant of 19th century development on the Princes Highway.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant

Integrity/Intactness: The sandstone wall and any associated fabric are remnants only of a 19th century building on the site.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

State Library of NSW Maps

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop an Archaeological Assesssment for the site.

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

An Archaeological Assessment report is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work to the sandstone wall on the site and any associated early fabric, and for any excavation on the site.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations or new development on the site.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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 retention of the sandstone wall as part of any future development, along with investigation of the archaeological potential of the site, is the preferred future outcome for the site.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

The heritage listing of the site as a potential archaeological site does not preclude future development, however an archaeological assessment of the site should be undertaken well before the consideration of design options for any future development.

IMAGES

Image type	Map
Image Caption	Location of 370 Prince Highway, Tempe. The sandstone wall is located facing Berne Street at the eastern end of the southern boundary of the site Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Location of 370 Prince Highway, Tempe. The sandstone wall is located facing Berne Street at the eastern end of the southern boundary of the site Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	12/3/2015
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Satellite photo
Image Caption	Satellite photo of 370 Prince Highway, Tempe. The sandstone wall is located facing Berne Street at the eastern end of the southern boundary of the site Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
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Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Sandstone wall at the rear of 370 Princes Highway facing Berne Street, Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	Sandstone wall at the rear of 370 Princes Highway facing Berne Street, Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
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Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
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MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: St Peter and St Paul Catholic Church AND Presbytery

LOCATION: 545 Princes Highway (Church), AND

2 Samuel Street, Tempe (Presbytery)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Religion

CATEGORY: Church and Presbytery

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church & Presbytery completed in 1913 are of local historical significance as evidence of the provision of places of worship for Catholic residents of the area in the early 20th century. The 1913 church and presbytery replaced the original 1858 Catholic Church at Tempe (since demolished) located on another site.

The church and presbytery have historical association with the Catholic parish of Tempe, including former priests who resided in the Presbytery, and with the designers of the buildings, architects Messrs. Buchanan and McKay. Austin McKay was also the designer of the presbytery of St Canice's Catholic Church in Katoomba (built 1918-1919) and St Patrick's Church at South Grafton (built 1935).

The church and presbytery are of local aesthetic significance as good representative examples of architect-designed local religious buildings in the early 20th century.

The church and presbytery have local social significance for the current Catholic community of Tempe.

The presbytery site at 2 Samuel Street has possible archaeological research significance as it was once the site of an outbuilding associated with the mansion "Marionette House" (requires further investigation).

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Religious organisation

LOTS/DPS: Lots 1-9, DP3906

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North: rear boundary to an un-named lane connecting Lymerston and Samuel Streets; East: boundary to Samuel Street (Presbytery at 2 Samuel Street); South: Front boundary to the Princes Highway ; West: shared boundary with No. 547 Princes Highway.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Messrs. Buchanan and McKay, George Street, Sydney

MAKER/BUILDER: Mr. P. Donlan of Warren Road, Marrickville

YEAR STARTED: 1912 YEAR COMPLETED: 1913 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Church: A gabled dark face brick church, angled across the site, with modern aluminium framed security windows installed to the exterior over original stained glass windows. The church building extends into the allotments on which the Presbytery is built. The church has brick buttresses at the sides, side entry with steps on the eastern elevation. While otherwise brick, the church features rendered window sills and rendered caps to buttresses, also rendered niches to the two buttresses flanking the façade, each of which contain large statues of religious figures.

The ground floor elevation facing the Princes Highway has a brick terracotta tiled hipped-roofed faceted entry structure, projecting towards the street from the main body of the church. This appears to be part of the original church design, as it has the foundation stone installed in its façade, which reads “Blessed and laid by his Grace Archbishop Kelly on 29th September 1912.”

Presbytery: A two storey brick Presbytery with a hipped and gabled colorbond roof, built to face Samuel Street, with a two-storey wrap-around verandah/balcony on the north-eastern corner of the house, which features cast iron columns, brackets and freizes. The presbytery has a substantial garden setting, with high brick wall to the Samuel Street, Princes Highway and laneway boundaries. The design and detailing of the Presbytery is very 19th century, despite its 1912 construction date.

Parish Hall: A circa 1970s brick single storey gabled parish hall adjacent to the west of the church is not considered significant.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears good, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The main gabled roof of the church is now colorbond clad, likely originally terracotta tiled.

FURTHER COMMENTS: The site of the Presbytery was formerly the site of an outbuilding to the (demolished) Marionette House.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. The subject property sits on a parcel of land that was once Lots 19 and 20 of Campbell's subdivision, and it is at this point that the property's history of title splits into two chains of ownership.

The first chain began with a sale of 10 acres to Adam Wilson, Esq., in 1838. The land was then sold by Wilson to David Chambers in the same year, followed by a sale to the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales in 1840. In 1854 the trustees of the Savings Bank acquired the land and sold it to Thomas Taylor. The second chain of title is much simpler; it began with a sale of 10 acres of land from Campbell's subdivision to X Hunt on 8 May 1839, followed by Hunt's sale of the 10 acres to Thomas Taylor on 10 October 1853. Thomas Taylor had acquired by 1854 both Hunt's 10 acres and David Chambers' original 10 acres, making his parcel approximately 20 acres in size and bounded by Cooks River Road to the west, Unwins Bridge Road to the east, Terry Street to the north and Lymerston Street to the south. Taylor sold the 20 acres to Henry Clarke in July 1857 who in turn sold the land to Samuel Henry Terry (1833 – 1887), of Windsor on 14 November 1857.

Samuel Terry was a well-known politician and expansive landholder who was a supporter of Sir John Robertson's Land Acts and was considered an "energetic" local member (Australian Dictionary of Biography). An early local sketch plan of the St Peters area (for a subdivision of land on Unwins Bridge Road) reveals a residence had been established on Terry's parcel and was occupied by him. Unlike other residences also drawn, this residence was unnamed. Terry is known to have resided at 'Marionette House' that was constructed on his land, however it is unlikely that this earlier structure was Marionette for it was depicted in the middle of his 20 acre parcel, and it is known that Marionette House was constructed towards the eastern edge of the holding, closer to Cooks River Road (now the Princes Highway). Marionette House had been constructed by c.1856 and consisted of 14 rooms and kitchen,

stables, outbuildings and grounds. Another early subdivision plan reveals an outbuilding within the Estate, on the corner of Cooks River Road and Lymerston Streets (approximately Lots 11 and 12 of DP3906) and gates at the opposite corner, where 2 Samuel Street sits today. The House itself was further west, beyond where Milne Lane is today.

The Marionette Estate subdivision was created by Samuel Terry in 1882 and was offered for sale by Mills & Pile Auctioneers from 1882 to 1884. It consisted of 6 sections of 108 individual allotments, with Marionette House and grounds offered for sale as one large 6 acre lot, Lot 1 within Section 1. Much of the immediate grounds around the house would have been retained for only 7 lots were created within Section 1 (considerably less than Section 3's 42 allotments).

Marionette House and grounds (Lot 1, Section 1) was purchased by Henry Zions, a tailor of Sydney, on 5 May 1882. He mortgaged the property back to Samuel Terry, and following its discharge in 1887 he took out another mortgage to William McGee. By 1902 the property appears to have been foreclosed on and Arthur and Herbert McGee were acting as executors of William McGee's will. The McGees promptly demolished Marionette House and subdivided the large 6 acre lot into 43 smaller individual allotments (DP3906).

Numerous lots were sold between 1902 and 1904, however most of these sales were on lots to the west of Milne Lane. The lots that remained were Lots 2-12 that abutted Cooks River Road (now the Princes Highway) and they remained unsold for the next decade (the reason for this remains unclear).

Property:

The original St Peter and St Paul's church Tempe was erected in 1858, and celebrated its "golden jubilee" in 1908 (The Catholic Press, Thursday 2 July 1908 page 15). The foundation stone of the original Tempe Catholiic church was laid on June 23, 1858 (ibid). This early Catholic Church was on another site near Station Street Tempe. The early original Catholic church at Tempe was built on land conveyed by Edward Flood to Archbishop Polding and the Ven. Archpriest McEncroe, which was the subject of the Tempe Church Land Bill put to the NSW Legislative Council in 1914, for the purpose of selling that site to defray the debt on the construction of the new church ("Tempe Church Land Bill" Freeman's Journal, Thursday 26 November 1914 page 21).

Lots 2-8 of DP 3906 (part of the former Marionette House estate), the site of the current St Peters and St Paul Catholic Church and Presbytery, were purchased on 13 April 1912 by a collective of three; Michael Kelly, Archbishop of Sydney; Patrick Lewis Coonan, a vicar general of Forest Lodge; and Patrick Augustine Holland, a clerk in the Holy Orders of Tempe. Their purchase of Lots 2-8 amounted to 1 rood and ten ¾ perches and they mortgaged the property the following year to the Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Company Ltd.

For a time the Catholic Diocese held four parcels of land in the area; three parcels in Tempe and one parcel (Lots 2-8) in St Peters.

The foundation stone for the new church and presbytery at Tempe was laid by Archbishop Kelly in late September 1912 ("New Church and Presbytery at Tempe", Freeman's Journal, Thursday 3 October 1912, page 15). The best description of the church and presbytery, as planned, is contained in an article in the Catholic Press published after the blessing of the foundation stone, which identifies the architects of the church and presbytery as Messrs. Buchanan and McKay of George Street, Sydney and the builder as Mr. P. Donlan of Warren Road, Marrickville ("The Archbishop at Tempe: Blesses the Foundation Stones of Church and Presbytery", The Catholic Press, Thursday 3 October 1912 page 26).

In 1913 the parish was holding social evenings 'in aid of the new church, St Peter and Paul's Tempe" (The Catholic Press, Thursday 3 April 1913, page 21).

The southern sites (located near Station Street Tempe) were sold in 1914, subject to the Provision of the Tempe Catholic Church Sale Act of 1914 (assented to 11 December 1914) which allowed the church to sell the southern holdings and use the proceeds from the sale to

pay down the debt on the St Peters and St Paul's Church and presbytery that had just been constructed at Cooks River Road and 2 Samuel Street respectively.

In 1915 the church acquired Lot 9 to the south of their holding upon which they would eventually build the church hall (still standing).

The new St Peters & St Pauls church was first listed in the Marrickville Sands Directory in 1914, however a newspaper article in "The Catholic Press" confirms the church and presbytery were completed and officially opened by the Archbishop of Sydney on Sunday 18 May 1913.

Reverend Father Holland (of the title deed) was minister of the St Peters and St Pauls Church and occupant of the Presbytery at 2 Samuel Street adjacent to it. Holland remained as minister and occupant of the rectory until 1922, when the post was taken over by Rev. Father Smith, who served for five years. Rev. Father J. Troy held the position for two years, followed by Rev. Father James Smith in 1930, who was accompanied in his church position by Rev. A Hickery. The church school was amalgamated in 1989 and the church too was incorporated into the Parish of Our Lady of the Southern Cross (with St. Pius V Enmore).

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Culture	Religion	The building of local churches
Phases of life	Events	Developing community
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Catholic Church

Current Use/s: Church and Presbytery

Former Use/s: Church and Presbytery

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church & Presbytery completed in 1913 are of local historical significance as evidence of the provision of places of worship for Catholic residents of the area in the early 20th century. The 1913 church and presbytery replaced the original 1858 Catholic Church at Tempe located on another site.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: The church and presbytery have historical association with the Catholic parish of Tempe, including former priests who resided in the Presbytery, and with the architects Messrs. Buchanan and McKay. Austin McKay was also the designer of the presbytery of St Canice's Catholic Church in Katoomba (built 1918-1919) and St Patrick's Church at South Grafton (built 1935).

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The church and presbytery are good examples of architect-designed local religious buildings of the early 20th century.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: The church and presbytery have local social significance for the current Catholic community of Tempe.

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Possible archaeological research significance of the site of 2 Samuel Street, once the site of an outbuilding associated with the mansion “Marionette” (requires further investigation).

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The church and presbytery are not rare.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The buildings are representative of early 20th century Catholic church buildings.

Integrity/Intactness: The church and presbytery are largely intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – ‘Tempe folder & vertical files’

‘Robert Campbell’s Subdivision of Thomas Smyth’s Grant’ in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Tempe Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Act – www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the buildings should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the buildings should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant elevations (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Note that the parish hall (circa 1970s) is not considered to be of heritage significance, and the demolition and future replacement of the parish hall is a reasonable possibility, providing design of any new structure respects the church and presbytery and provides for an appropriate setback from these historic buildings.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic buildings on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photograph of St Peters & St Paul Catholic Church with the Presbytery at 2 Samuel Street at right. Lot Nos. 6-9 are highlighted. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photograph of St Peters & St Paul Catholic Church with the Presbytery at 2 Samuel Street at right. Lot Nos. 6-9 are highlighted. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
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Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

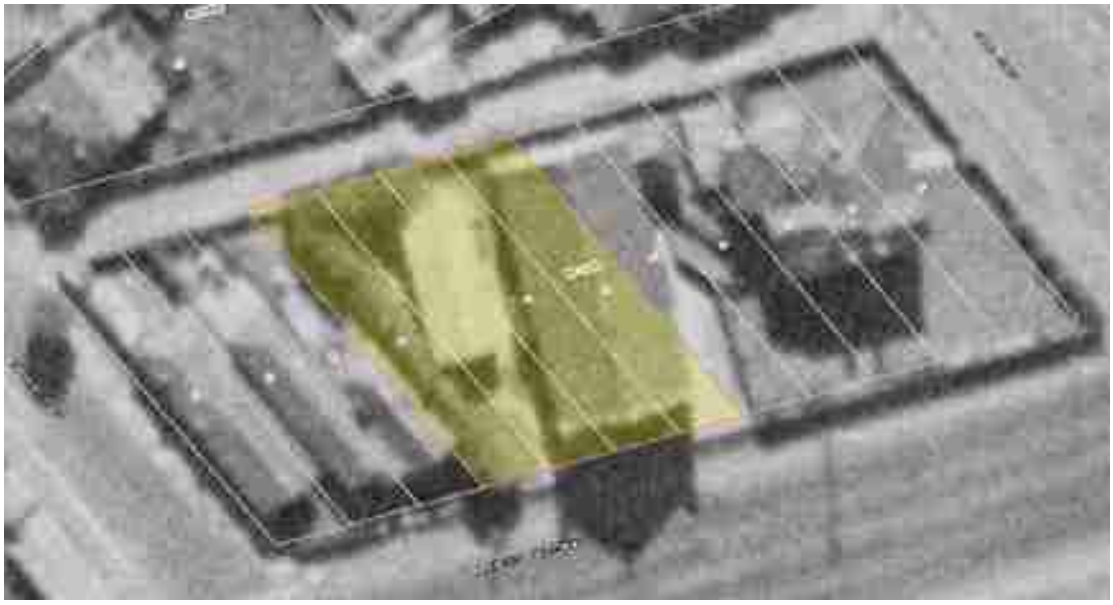

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Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of St Peters & St Paul Catholic Church with the Presbytery at 2 Samuel Street at right. Lot Nos. 6-9 are highlighted. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
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Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The front elevation of St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church, Tempe, taken from the Princes Highway footpath
Thumbnail Caption	The front elevation of St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church, Tempe, taken from the Princes Highway footpath
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

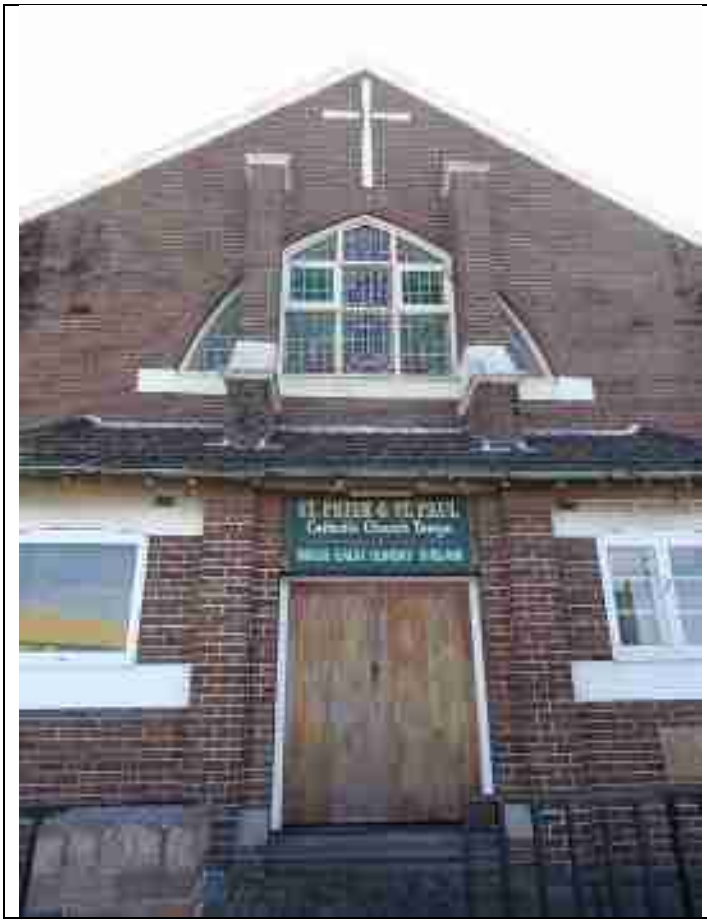

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Detail of the front elevation of St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church, Tempe, taken from the Princes Highway footpath
Thumbnail Caption	Detail of the front elevation of St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church, Tempe, taken from the Princes Highway footpath
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The plaque on the front of the church
Thumbnail Caption	The plaque on the front of the church
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Detail of religions statue on the front of the church
Thumbnail Caption	Detail of religions statue on the front of the church
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The rear of the church from the un-named lane to the north. Note the modern colorbond roofing.
Thumbnail Caption	The rear of the church from the un-named lane to the north. Note the modern colorbond roofing
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Religious procession from St Peter & St Paul Catholic Church proceeding along Samuel Street circa 1950s Source: Marrickville Library Local Studies Collection Image No. S2.358b
Thumbnail Caption	Religious procession from St Peter & St Paul Catholic Church proceeding along Samuel Street circa 1950s Source: Marrickville Library Local Studies Collection Image No. S2.358b
Image Number	
Image by	Michael Smith, Parish Priest
Image date	Circa 1950s
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	The Presbytery, 2 Samuel Street, Tempe, taken over the fence along the Princes Highway, near the Samuel Street intersection
Thumbnail Caption	The Presbytery, 2 Samuel Street, Tempe, taken over the fence along the Princes Highway, near the Samuel Street intersection
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Former Commonwealth Bank - Inter-war Functionalist style building

LOCATION: 838-840 Princes Highway, Tempe
(corner Fanning Street)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Commercial

CATEGORY: Bank

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Commonwealth Bank at Tempe, built in 1939, is of local historical significance as evidence of services formerly provided by government, illustrating the wider role of government in the early 20th century. The former bank building is of local aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of the Inter-war functionalist style, designed by Commonwealth (federal) government architects, and illustrative of the Commonwealth Bank "house styles" of the 1930s.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP449862

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary to the Princes Highway; East: boundary to Fanning Street; South: boundary shared with No. 70 Fanning Street ; West: boundary shared with Nos, 842-844 Princes Highway.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Commonwealth Works Director, Sydney

MAKER/BUILDER: Hogden Bros, 93 Camden Street, Enmore

YEAR STARTED: 1939 YEAR COMPLETED: 1940 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

2 storey Inter-war Functionalist factory/office building, with a complex form with a curved corners, parapets, rendered brickwork with blond brick foundations, curved glass brick panels, and curved corner windows, side windows being timber framed double hung windows with horizontal glazing bars. The corner bay is single storey with a roof terrace above, accessed via doors from the building's first floor.

The main front elevation facing the Princes Highway features two-storey fluted curved pilasters flanking a recessed entry area with a pair of blade walls supporting a flat concrete awning, with decorative panels dividing the ground and first floor fenestration, and decorative metal screens to the ground floor.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4-12 acres.

Alexander Brodie Spark (1792 - 1856), a merchant, was the major purchaser of Campbell's land. Spark was born in Elgin, Scotland and arrived in New South Wales in April 1823 on the 'Princes Charlotte'. He initially ran a store in George Street selling sugar, drapery and wine, as well as salt meat to the commissariat at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1826 he began a shipping agency that sent stores to Hobart and Calcutta and wool consignments to London. Despite two unsuccessful attempts to be elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales he joined the first board of the Bank of Australia in 1826 and became its managing director in 1832. By then his business activities had increased, especially his wool exports. In 1836 Spark became the first treasurer of the Australian Gaslight Co. and was director of at least two insurance companies and an active investor in several steam navigation companies. (Australian Dictionary of Biography)

Although Spark had several houses in Sydney, he particularly favoured his 'Tempe House', which was likely designed by reputable architect John Verge and built on the southern shores of the Cooks River by c.1835. The house was named after the Vale of Tempe, which sits beneath Mount Olympus in Greece.

One of the many distinguished guests who visited Tempe House was James Mudie. Spark became the private distributor of Mudie's book 'The Felonry of N.S.W' in which Mudie launched an attack on all those who opposed his stance on emancipation in the colony. In so doing, "Spark incurred the wrath of Governor Sir Richard Bourke and narrowly escaped removal from the Commission of the Peace." (Australian Dictionary of Biography) At the time of his death in 1856, Spark was regarded locally as "the father of the district". (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

One of Spark's earlier subdivisions was of the 'Village of Tempe', released in 1842. The pattern of this subdivision remains clear today; it was bounded on the west by Griffiths and View Streets, on the south by the Cooks River, on the east by South Street and in the north by Smith Street (and Station Street on the western portion). It was a subdivision consisting of 19 sections and included residential and commercial allotments. The beginnings of the suburb of Tempe evolved from the development of this small 'village'.

Property:

By 1846 the entirety of Spark's holding was divided and sold to five individuals; John Walker, Thomas Barker, Hannibal Macarthur, James Norton, T.G. Ossilat and John Stirling, the latter being the purchaser of a significant portion of the estate including the land on which the subject property sits. On 22 March 1850, Stirling made the first of two conveyances of land to Edward Flood. The extent of Flood's purchase is unclear, however it appears that he acquired approximately half of Stirling's holding over the two conveyances; in 1850 and 1855. John O'Brien then acquired much of Flood's land and created the 'O'Brien's Tempe Estate' subdivision in 1899. An examination of this subdivision however reveals that the land abutting the Princes Highway (then Cooks River Road) from Smith Street in the north to Bay Street in the south appears not to have been included in O'Brien's holding. It is possible that O'Brien did purchase the said land and simply held it for release a later date, or alternatively, that the land fronting Cooks River Road from Smith to Bay Streets was not part of the parcels purchased by O'Brien and instead remained in Flood's possession. If it is the latter, it is likely that the land was sold to either F.G.Dally or Charles Nicholson Oliver in 1888. Further research into the property's land titles would clarify the chain of title between 1850 and 1930.

A 1930 subdivision advertisement for the area shows the subject site as vacant, with the only development between Fanning and Wentworth Streets on this side of King Street (now the Princes highway) being two shops in the middle of the block and a police station on the corner of Wentworth Street and King Street (now Princes Highway). This is consistent with the Sands Directory listings for this period.

The bank was constructed under the supervision of the Commonwealth Works Director, Sydney (Sydney Morning Herald, 1 August 1939, page 9, projected works column). A tender from Hogden Bros of 93 Camden Street, Enmore was accepted for the erection of a banking

chamber for the Commonwealth bank on 3 October 1939 for a cost of £147. (3 October 1939, *The Sydney Morning Herald,* p.3) The distinctive Inter-war Functionalist style of the bank is consistent with the major building programme undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank in the interwar period, which included the construction and/or upgrading of many of its suburban branches in what has become known as the 'Commonwealth Bank House style'. The subject property is an excellent example of this, with grand two-storey entrance and curved parapet detailing. The upper level was designed as a manager's residence and included a rooftop terrace addressing the corner of Fanning Street and Princes Highway. (DecoWorks, Sydney Art Deco Heritage blog). Not a lot of information exists that could help to identify the managers of the branch, however it is known that from approximately 1944 to 1948 the position was occupied by Mr. J. C. Keast.

The building was the subject of an article in Decoration and Glass magazine in July 1940.

In December 1989 the Commonwealth Bank sold the building, although it retained tenancy of the ground floor from 1990 until the closure of the branch in October 1996. (DecoWorks, Sydney Art Deco Heritage blog) The building is currently occupied by Itech Corporation.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Governing	Government and Administration	Former government services

Owner: Private- Corporate

Current Use/s: Commercial offices

Former Use/s: Commonwealth Bank

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The former Commonwealth Bank at Tempe, built in 1939, is of local historical significance as evidence of services formerly provided by government and since privatized, illustrating the wider role of government in the early 20th century.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The former Commonwealth Bank building is of local aesthetic significance as a fine example of the Inter-war functionalist style, designed by Commonwealth (federal) government architects, and illustrative of the Commonwealth Bank "house styles" of the 1930s.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The former bank is representative of the Inter-war functionalist style.

Integrity/Intactness: The former bank building appears very intact externally.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

NSW Births Deaths and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

DecoWorks blog – 'Sydney Art Deco Heritage: Commonwealth Bank Tempe' (Friday August 14 2009)

Decoration and Glass, July 1940

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files

State Library of NSW Maps

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Satellite photo of site of 838 Princes Highway Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite photo of site of 838 Princes Highway Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photo
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 838 Princes Highway Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 838 Princes Highway Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Former Commonwealth Bank building at 838 Princes Highway, Tempe – Fanning Street elevation
Thumbnail Caption	Former Commonwealth Bank building at 838 Princes Highway, Tempe - Fanning Street elevation
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Former Commonwealth Bank building at 838 Princes Highway, Tempe – Princes Highway elevation
Thumbnail Caption	Former Commonwealth Bank building at 838 Princes Highway, Tempe Princes Highway elevation
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	1940 photograph of Commonwealth Bank building at 838 Princes Highway, Tempe, published in July 1940 edition of Decoration and Glass magazine
Thumbnail Caption	1940 photograph of Commonwealth Bank building at 838 Princes Highway, Tempe, published in July 1940 edition of Decoration and Glass magazine
Image Number	
Image by	
Image date	1940
Image copyright	
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: WWI War Widow's houses –
No. 4 Tramway St - Pozieres;
No. 6 Tramway St – Coramie;
No. 8 Tramway St – Messines.

LOCATION: 4,6 and 8 Tramway Street, Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The three war widow's houses at Nos. 4-8 Tramway Street, Tempe, built in the period 1916-1919, are of local historical significance as rare examples of housing built for war widows with workplace fund-raising – in this case, at the Sydney Harbour Trust. The houses are of local aesthetic significance as representative, modest Inter-war period weatherboard houses. The houses are of research significance as examples of Inter-war period responses to the impacts of World War I.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: No. 4 –Lot 22 DP8154
No. 6 –Lot 21 DP8154
No. 8 – Lot 20 DP8154

BOUNDARIES: The properties have the following boundaries: North: No. 4 has a shared boundary with No. 2 Tramway Street; East: The three houses share rear boundaries with No. 30, 28, 26A and 26B Stanley Street; South: No. 8 has a shared boundary with No. 10 Tramway Street ; West: The three properties have front boundaries to Tramway Street.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER:

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: No. 4: 1916; Nos. 6 & 8: 1919
CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Group of 3 weatherboard single storey freestanding cottages on the eastern side of Tramway Street, Tempe, a short, dead-end street which originally operated as a service entry to the Tram depot to the south (now the Bus & Truck Museum). No. 4 Tramway Street is the northern-most of the group, with No. 8 the southern-most of the group. The street has wide grassed verges with curved dark brick kerbing on the eastern side.

No. 4 Tramway Street is a simple freestanding single storey weatherboard house with a terracotta tiled hipped and gabled roof with an imitation half-timbered gable end facing the street. The front verandah roof is continuous with the main roof, and the verandah features timber posts with simple timber brackets. The front windows have been replaced with modern aluminium-framed windows. There is a timber-shingled awning on timber brackets over the front window below the gable end.

There is a grassed front yard with a timber picket front fence with pedestrian and driveway gates into the front garden, and no driveway.

No. 6 Tramway Street is a simple freestanding single storey weatherboard house with a terracotta tiled hipped and gabled roof with an imitation half-timbered gable end facing the street. There are timber framed windows to the façade.

There is a concreted driveway across the grass verge and a concreted carport with a breezeblock side wall on the boundary in front of the house, on the northern side of the front garden. The front fence is a low brick circa 1920s fence, recently painted. The grass verge outside Nos. 6 and 8 Tramway Street includes shrub plantings.

No. 8 Tramway Street is a simple freestanding single storey weatherboard house with a concrete tiled hipped and gabled roof with an imitation half-timbered gable end facing the street. The front verandah roof is continuous with the main roof, however the front verandah has been enclosed. There is a timber-shingled awning on timber brackets over the front window below the gable end. There are timber-framed windows to the façade.

There is a vegetated front yard with a low brick circa 1920s front fence which is face brickwork (unpainted), and no driveway.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: The front windows have been replaced with modern aluminium framed windows to No. 4 Tramway Street; No. 6 has a carport built in the front garden, and larger, non-original windows to the front elevation. Roof cladding has been replaced and chimneys removed to Nos. 4 and 6. No. 8 has an enclosed front verandah. It is uncertain from the historical photograph what the original roofing was (possibly fibro asbestos), however it is apparent that the current terracotta and concrete roof tiles are later additions.

FURTHER COMMENTS: The group of houses originally included No. 10 Tramway Street, however this house was replaced sometime in the 1970s (judging by the style of the brick house now on that site). The historic photo taken circa 1920 provides a template for restoration of front fences, facades and roofing. Note that corrugated zincalume roofing would

be the most appropriate roofing material for these houses, given the evidence from the historical photo.

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as 'Smyth's Farm'). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled 'Smith') cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth's holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the 'Hunter' in 1798. His company 'Campbell and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. 4-8 Tramway Street are situated on land that was within Lot 28 of this subdivision. Lot 28 was purchased as a parcel alongside Lot 30 (directly south) by successful merchant, Alexander Brodie Spark (1792 - 1856).

Alexander Brodie Spark not only purchased Lots 28 and 30 from Campbell; he also acquired 63 acres of Campbell's southern portions, making Spark the major purchaser of Campbell's land. Spark was born in Elgin, Scotland and arrived in New South Wales in April 1823 on the 'Princes Charlotte'. He initially ran a store in George Street selling sugar, drapery and wine, as well as salt meat to the commissariat at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1826 he began a shipping agency that sent stores to Hobart and Calcutta and wool consignments to London. Despite two unsuccessful attempts to be elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales he joined the first board of the Bank of Australia in 1826 and became its managing director in 1832. By then his business activities had increased, especially his wool exports. In 1836 Spark became the first treasurer of the Australian Gaslight Co. and was director of at least two insurance companies and an active investor in several steam navigation companies. (Australian Dictionary of Biography)

Although Spark had several houses in Sydney, he particularly favoured his 'Tempe House', which was likely designed by reputable architect John Verge and built on the southern shores of the Cooks River by c.1835. The house was named after the Vale of Tempe, which sits beneath Mount Olympus in Greece. One of the many distinguished guests who visited Tempe

House was James Mudie. Spark became the private distributor of Mudie's book 'The Felonry of N.S.W' in which Mudie launched an attack on all those who opposed his stance on emancipation in the colony. In so doing, "Spark incurred the wrath of Governor Sir Richard Bourke and narrowly escaped removal from the Commission of the Peace." (Australian Dictionary of Biography)

By 1846 the entirety of Spark's holding was divided and sold to five individuals; John Walker, Thomas Barker, Hannibal Macarthur, James Norton, T.G. Ossilat and John Stirling. At the time of his death in 1856, Spark was regarded locally as "the father of the district". (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe') By 1859 a part of Spark's land had been acquired by the Australian Trust Co. and was sold in two portions; the first on 6 July 1859 from the Australian Trust Co. to Henry Gearing, and the second from Australian Trust Co. to George Rose on 16 September 1859.

Henry Gearing sold his holding in the following year to William Clarke, in November 1860. By 28 March 1871, D. Wilson had come to acquire the property and he sold it to Michael Gannon. Gannon was a builder and innkeeper who had established 'Gannon's Inn' on Cooks River Road at Tempe by 1845. Gannon appears not to have utilised the holding he purchased from Wilson, though, for the month after, on 24 April 1871, Gannon sold the portion to George Rose. Rose held the land for five years before conveying it to Frederick Gannon, a solicitor, on 25 May 1876. Gannon mortgaged the holding to John T Neale two decades later, on 21 May 1895, and this mortgage was discharged in June 1911.

Property:

Gannon's holding in 1911 was 8 acres, 1 rood and 16 ¼ perches in size. He excised a portion of it and transferred it to the Commissioner for Railways and Tramways. The residue was then subdivided on 23 July 1913 as DP8154. The subject properties sit on lots 20 (8 Tramway Street), 21 (6 Tramway Street) and 22 (4 Tramway Street) of this subdivision. The land appears to have remained undeveloped for several years, until the three lots (and likely also the adjoining Lot 19, 10 Tramway Street) were purchased by Charles Carey Lance, Thomas William Keele and Henry Deane Walsh.

Lance and Keele, Commissioners of the Sydney Harbour Trust (the predecessor to the NSW Maritime Services Board and Sydney Ports), and Walsh, the Engineer-in-Chief, were acting as Patrons on behalf of the Trust's Volunteer Association, who took the initiative to help provide housing and security for the widows and young families of Trust employees who were killed in World War One. This was achieved by raising funds via weekly donations by members and the donation of labour and construction skills to erect the houses. (The beneficiaries of the houses were granted mortgages to repay the cost of materials only, after which the title was transferred into their ownership).

Three houses had been erected as part of this project at Frenchs Forest prior to the construction of the subject houses at Tempe. The first house to be completed at Tempe as part of this project was 4 Tramway Street, which was presented to widow Amy Crockett, whose husband Sergt William J. Crockett and son had both been killed as a result of the Battle of Fromelles in France in July 1916. She named the house 'Pozieres' (which had likely been identified as the place of their death) and continued to live at the house with her five children until at least 1936 (having been able to repay the mortgage and purchase it in 1935), when she sold it to Frank William Last, a carrier of Tempe. Mr. Last owned the property until his death in the 1980s, at which point it was transferred to the Public Trustee and sold to Mitre Mrnzevski in 1982.

The second house to be erected was the adjoining property at 6 Tramway Street, which was presented to Harriet, the widow of Private E.W. Rodgers, in 1919. She married George St Quintin in 1921, and they continued to live in the house (named 'Coramie') until at least 1933. It then passed it to Thomas Edward Ambrose Rodgers, who was one of her children, in 1946 following her death. Rodgers owned the property until 1979, when it passed to Evelyn Sophia Rodgers, likely also a family member.

8 Tramway Street, the third house to be built, was presented to Mrs Linda Jarman in 1919, who also named her cottage after the battle in which her husband Pte L. Jarman was killed ('Messines'). She re-married in 1921 to Albert R. McDonald and they remained at the property until their deaths, purchasing it from the Public Trustee (who were the nominal owners on behalf of the [by now former] Sydney Harbour Trust) in 1940. It remained in the family until 1978, passing in 1970 to Linda Jarmon's children Arthur William Jarman (a dye setter of Marrickville) and Lillian Maude Waller, a widow. Later in the same year the property was transferred to Arthur William Jarman and his wife Rhoda, who sold the property to Barry Stewart Hunter and his wife Deidre in 1978.

The fourth house in the group erected by the Volunteer Association was at 10 Tramway Street. It was presented in 1920 to Mrs Ethel Donovan, who continued to live at the property (known as 'Anchises') until at least 1933. Note that detailed title searches were not undertaken for this final property, as the house at No. 10 was demolished and replaced with a house circa 1970s.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions
Phases of Life	Events	Responses to the impacts of World War I

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The three war widow's houses at Nos. 4-8 Tramway Street, Tempe, built in the period 1916-1919, are of local historical significance as rare examples of housing built for war widows with workplace fund-raising – in this case, at the Sydney Harbour Trust.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The houses are of local aesthetic significance as modest Inter-war period weatherboard houses.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: The houses are of research significance as Inter-war period responses to the impacts of World War I.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The houses are rare examples of housing built for war widows with workplace fund-raising.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The houses are modest simple representative examples of Inter-war period weatherboard housing.

Integrity/Intactness: The houses have undergone some alterations, however overall form is intact, and restoration of street facades based on historic photograph is feasible.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Harbour Trust

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved. There is scope for reinstatement of original windows and other features to the street facades, based on the historic photo of the houses.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens. There is scope to reinstate front fences based on the historic photo of the properties.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed. There is scope to reinstate timber-framed windows where these have been removed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of ‘do as much as necessary but as little as possible’. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A ‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photo
Image Caption	Site of No. 4 Tramway Street Tempe (highlighted) with sites of Nos. 6 & 8 below Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of No. 4 Tramway Street Tempe (highlighted) with sites of Nos. 6 & 8 below Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photo
Image Caption	1943 Site of No. 4 Tramway Street Tempe (highlighted) with sites of Nos. 6 & 8 below Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 Site of No. 4 Tramway Street Tempe (highlighted) with sites of Nos. 6 & 8 below Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	War widow's houses at No. 6 (left) and 8 Tramway Street, Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	War widow's house at No. 6 (left) and No. 8 Tramway Street, Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	War widow’s house at No. 8 Tramway Street, Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	War widow’s house at No. 8 Tramway Street, Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	12/2/2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	House at No. 6 Tramway Street Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	House at No. 6 Tramway Street Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	War widow’s house at No. 4 Tramway Street, Tempe
Thumbnail Caption	War widow’s house at No. 4 Tramway Street, Tempe
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Figure 4.22 Houses at Tempe built for War Widows by volunteers from the Sydney Harbour Trust. Source: SRNSW MSB Album

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Circa 1920 photograph of two of the originally four Tramway St War Widow's houses Source: State Archives of NSW MSB Album, Figure 4.22
Thumbnail Caption	Circa 1920 photograph of two of the originally four Tramway St War Widow's houses Source: State Archives of NSW MSB Album, Figure 4.22
Image Number	
Image by	Sydney Harbour Trust (later MSB)
Image date	Circa 1920
Image copyright	State Archives of NSW
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Former Church of Christ Tempe

LOCATION: 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES: Siaola (Tongan) Congregation Uniting Church Tempe

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Religious buildings

CATEGORY: Church

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Church of Christ, Tempe (now a Uniting Church), built in 1931, is of historical significance as evidence of a protestant non-conformist group with an American religious reformation background and a Wesleyan temperance philosophy located in a then working-class area. The historical evidence of the temperance movement campaigning of the Church of Christ in the early 20th century is an important part of early 20th century social activism.

The church is of local aesthetic significance as a representative, simple Protestant church built in the Inter-war Gothic style, featuring dark brickwork, gabled terracotta tiled roof, buttresses of brick and concrete, and to the facade gothic arched diamond-paned leadlight windows, with simple timber-framed windows to the side elevations. The church has local social significance to its current Uniting Church congregation.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Religious organisation

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, DP321816

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary to Unwins Bridge Road; East: boundary to Union Street; South: boundary shared with property at 60 Union Street; West: boundary shared with property at 60 Union Street, Tempe

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER: Not known

MAKER/BUILDER: Not known

YEAR STARTED: 1929 YEAR COMPLETED: 1931 CIRCA: YES/NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

A gabled dark brick church with a gabled parapet facing Union Street, gabled terracotta tiled roof, brick and concrete buttresses, central doorway to Union Street and diamond-paned leadlight gothic arched windows facing Union Street. Windows to the side elevations are simple timber-framed windows. The façade to Union Street features a dentillated course of brickwork to the edge of the parapet.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: The church needs urgent maintenance work to guttering, brickwork and windows on the northern (Unwins Bridge Road) side elevation. Guttering and fascia has failed in one section, sending rainwater down the wall and window below, rotting the timber window sill, and causing moss to grow on the brickwork. There is also a section of loosened bricks in the upper wall near this section of the northern elevation.

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

A modern gabled metal awning on metal posts has been constructed between the Union Street pedestrian gates of the church and the central main church entry door facing Union Street. This is a detracting element.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Urgent maintenance work required to guttering and brickwork.

HISTORY

HISTORY:

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as ‘Smyth’s Farm’). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps was relieved by the NSW Corps Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled ‘Smith’) cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth’s holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the ‘Hunter’ in 1798. His company ‘Campbell

and Co.' was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, 'Tempe')

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell's company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres.

The settlement of Tempe and St Peters at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. Unwins Bridge Road was an epicentre of the trades that became synonymous with the greater Marrickville area; in 1885 and 1886 Unwins Bridge Road was dotted (particularly towards the southern end) with market gardeners, stone masons, quarries, brick makers and a dairyman.

Property:

The block on which the church was built was subdivided off the site of "Hurlingham", a Victorian period villa at 60 Union Street, Tempe (which is a local heritage item) sometime prior to 1928. The site of "Hurlingham" still borders the church site to the south and west.

An article published in December 1928 noted that "The Church of Christ at Tempe, which began its history a few months ago, has been holding services and Sunday-school in a tent which is pitched on the land purchased for a church building at the corner of Unwin's Bridge Road and Union-street. The erection of the first portion of the church building will be commenced early in the New Year." (Sydney Morning Herald, 29 December 1928, "The Churches" column, page 7).

In March 1932 a published notice announced a meeting of the Aborigines Inland Mission of Australia to be held in the Church of Christ, Tempe (Sydney Morning Herald, 5 March 1932, page 7), indicating the building had been completed by then.

The Church of Christ officially opened its church at 62 Union Street Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road) in November 1933.

The Churches of Christ were part of the "Restoration movement" in the United States (1790-1840), promoting a return to the purposes of the 1st century churches. The Church of Christ generally follows protestant Christian beliefs and practices, including baptism, temperance, and reenactments of the Last Supper during services. Both men and women may be ordained.

Early Churches of Christ were established in Australia in South Australia in 1862 and in Queensland in August 1882.

The Church of Christ in Tempe was heavily involved in the temperance movement in the early 20th century, establishing "Temperance and moral committees," and holding seminars and public lectures on the topics of temperance and morality.

The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in 1977 through an amalgamation of three protestant church organisations – The Congregational Union of Australia (Congregationalists); the Methodist Church of Australasia (Methodists); and the Presbyterian Church of Australia (Presbyterians). These groups were all protestant groups which followed the teachings of John Wesley and eschew the drinking of alcohol.

It is not certain when the Church of Christ sold the Tempe church (post 1977), however the Uniting Church community which now worships at the former Church of Christ at Tempe has much in common with the original Church of Christ congregation.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Developing community
Culture	Religion	Local churches

Owner: Religious organisation

Current Use/s: Uniting church (Tongan)

Former Use/s: Church of Christ

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical:

The former Church of Christ, Tempe (now a Uniting Church), built in 1931, is of historical significance as evidence of a protestant non-conformist group with an American religious reformation background and a Wesleyan temperance philosophy located in a then working-class area. The historical evidence of the temperance movement campaigning of the Church of Christ in the early 20th century is an important part of early 20th century social activism.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical:

The church is of local aesthetic significance as a simple protestant church built in the Inter-war Gothic style, featuring dark brickwork, gabled terracotta tiled roof, buttresses of brick and concrete, and to the facade gothic arched diamond-paned leadlight windows, with simple timber-framed windows to the side elevations.

SHR Criterion (d) Social:

The church has local social significance to its current Uniting Church congregation.

SHR Criterion (e) Research:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity:

Not relevant

SHR Criterion (g) Representative:

The church is a simple representative example of the Inter-war Gothic style of architecture.

Integrity/Intactness:

Relatively intact church building, including 1930s dark brick fence to street frontages.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: April 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact. Retention of the current church use is encouraged.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

The existing brick fence is original and should be retained. The gabled awning between the building and Union Street is modern and intrusive and its removal would enhance the appearance of the church.

The church requires urgent maintenance and restoration work to guttering, windows and brickwork.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of ‘do as much as necessary but as little as possible’. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A ‘contemporary neutral’ design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a ‘fake’ historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photo
Image Caption	Satellite view of site of 62 Union Street Tempe (outlined in red, highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps, April 2015
Thumbnail Caption	Satellite view of site of 62 Union Street Tempe (outlined in red, highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps, April 2015
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

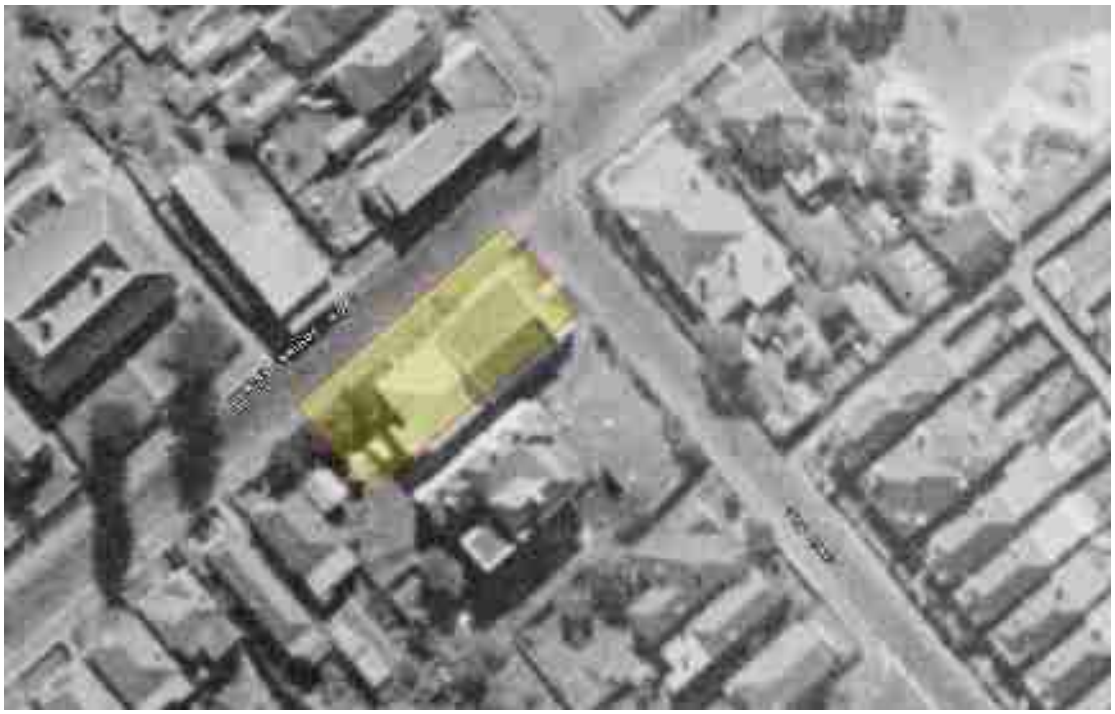

Image type	1943 aerial photo
Image Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 62 Union Street Tempe (outlined in red, highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photo of site of 62 Union Street Tempe (outlined in red, highlighted yellow) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Government
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Government
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Thumbnail Caption	Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	23 April 2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Detail, front elevation - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Thumbnail Caption	Detail, front elevation - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	23 April 2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Detail, side elevation to Unwins Bridge Road - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road). Note poor repairs to brickwork below windows.
Thumbnail Caption	Detail, side elevation to Unwins Bridge Road - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road). Note poor repairs to brickwork below windows.
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	23 April 2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Rear additions, Unwins Bridge Road - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Thumbnail Caption	Rear additions, Unwins Bridge Road - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	23 April 2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Detail maintenance problems Unwins Bridge Road side elevation - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Thumbnail Caption	Detail maintenance problems Unwins Bridge Road side elevation - Former Church of Christ (now Uniting Church) at 62 Union Street, Tempe (corner Unwins Bridge Road)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	23 April 2015
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Quarry master's residence

LOCATION: 139 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The sandstone house at No. 139 Unwins Bridge Road, built circa 1889, is of local historical significance as the house first occupied by and possibly built by quarry master John Round, providing evidence of the former quarries in the area. The subdivision, with its rear laneway and narrow width allotments, provides evidence of mid-to late 19th century subdivision patterns. The house is of aesthetic and technical significance as a rare late Victorian period sandstone house of vernacular Victorian Filigree style, providing evidence of late 19th century stonemasonry.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 3 Section 13 DP1551

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary to Edgar Lane at the rear; East: boundary shared with No. 137 Unwins Bridge Road; South: boundary to Unwins Bridge Road ; West: boundary shared with No. 141 Unwins Bridge Road.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER: possibly John Round, quarry master (first occupant)

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1889 CIRCA: YES

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house at 139 Unwins Bridge Road is a single storey sandstone house, freestanding, however on a narrow lot, with the north-eastern wall of the front verandah abutting the adjacent house at No. 137 Unwins Bridge Road. The house has a small setback from the front boundary, with a small front garden and modern rendered brick front fence with timber picket infill panels and timber picket pedestrian gate.

The house site backs onto a rear lane – Edgar Lane - which runs north-east off Edgar Street and terminates in a T junction with an unnamed pedestrian laneway which runs approximately north-south between Unwins Bridge Road and Wells Avenue.

The house has a hipped roof, now clad in terracotta roof tiles (probably originally slate or corrugated iron), with a concave curved corrugated iron front verandah roof on timber posts with a cast iron lace frieze and brackets. The front façade features a front door with fanlight and single timber-framed double-hung window with vertical glazing bars to each sash.

There are no chimneys to the roof. The house has a skillion roofed rear section.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S: Modern front fence

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as ‘Smyth’s Farm’). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps was relieved by the NSW Corps Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled ‘Smith’) cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth’s holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the ‘Hunter’ in 1798. His company ‘Campbell and Co.’ was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, ‘Tempe’)

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell’s company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and

sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. 139 Unwins Bridge Road sits on part of the 9 acres of Lot 31 of Campbell's subdivision, purchased by H Mace. Mace also bought the 10 acres to the north (Lot 29) which became the site of Leinster Hall. An undated and hand-drawn annotation to the 1843 plan of Campbell's subdivision shows a small cottage in the far north-eastern corner of Lot 29 which may be Leinster Hall at 125 Unwins Bridge Road, or may show an earlier building on the site (the footprints do not correspond exactly). Leinster Hall, also known as Milford Haven or Nelson Lodge, was an eight bedroom residence set on 9 acres of grounds and completed in 1858.

The settlement of Tempe and St Peters at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. Unwins Bridge Road was an epicentre of the trades that became synonymous with the greater Marrickville area; in 1885 and 1886 Unwins Bridge Road was dotted (particularly towards the southern end) with market gardeners, stone masons, quarries, brick makers and a dairyman.

Property:

Russell Barton, of Sydney, purchased several of Campbell's original lots, including Lot 31, in 1880. He also bought land to the west of Gumbramorra Creek to create an aggregated holding of over128 acres, which extended from Illawarra Rd to Unwins Bridge Road and from Warren Road/the southern boundary of Leinster Hall and the Cooks River. He then subdivided the land (DP 1551) and released it for sale in 1889. Most of the DP was purchased by the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Ltd and 139 Unwins Bridge Rd (Lot 3 in Section 13 of this subdivision) was purchased by John Round on 21 December 1889.

Entries in the Sands Directory reveal that quarrymaster and land owner John Round was resident on the western side of Unwins Bridge Road from c1886 (first appearing in the 1887 Directory). He is entered twice in the 1889 Directory, but this appears to be an error given that there is no record of him having a father (or son) also a quarrymaster, named John.

The location of Round's residence, known as 'Newstead', is consistently identified in the Sands as being to the south of Leinster Hall (no.125), which at this time was still on its original 10 acres. He is usually described as occupying the property to the immediate south of Job Rushton, another quarryman, who had purchased the property at no.137 in 1891. Unwins Bridge Road was sparsely settled at this time, and it is not certain whether he built and occupied the house at no.139 under lease from the Excelsior Building Company prior to his purchase, or whether he occupied another site further to the south and purchased no.139 in 1899 as vacant land.

John Round continued to live at 139 Unwins Bridge Road for the next decade, selling it in 1909 to Ann Florence Rushton, a spinster of Tempe. The Rushton family were also long-term residents in Unwins Bridge Road; and Job Rushton, also a quarry man, had owned the neighbouring property to the north (137 Unwins Bridge Road) from 1891 and the family remained in possession of no.137 until 1951. Members of the Rushton family also lived in Leinster Hall in the 1920s and Percy W. Rushton was listed as occupant of the property to Leinster Hall's south at the same time.

Upon acquiring no.139 in 1909, Ann Florence Rushton appears to have tenanted the property; for Arthur Linden occupied the property in 1910, followed by Michael Fitzgerald who was listed as resident of from 1911 to 1918. From 1919 to 1921 it appears that Percy W. Rushton may have occupied No.139 and from 1922-1924 George Bartlett was resident at No.139. In 1925 Mrs C. Morton takes up occupancy of the house and she remains living there for five years, followed in 1931 by Samuel L. Beckwith who was listed at the property until at least 1933.

In 1938 William Murphy, a plumber of Tempe, inherited the property. Ten years later, in 1948, Murphy sold the property to Lena Sullivan, a textile worker. On 8 July 1950 Lena's husband, Leslie John Sullivan, and William James Sullivan, a delivery co-ordinator, became the registered proprietors of the property.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house, built circa 1889, is of local historical significance as the house first occupied by and possibly built by quarry master John Round, providing evidence of the former quarries in the area. The subdivision, with its rear laneway and narrow width allotments, provides evidence of mid-to late 19th century subdivision patterns.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of aesthetic and technical significance as a late Victorian period sandstone house of vernacular Victorian Filigree style, providing evidence of late 19th century stonemasonry.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The house is a locally rare sandstone house.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant

Integrity/Intactness: The house appears relatively intact.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services – Sixviewer

Land and Property Information – Land Titles and property transactions – DP 1551

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically

consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours. Sandstone walls are not to be painted or rendered.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Site of 139 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of 139 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

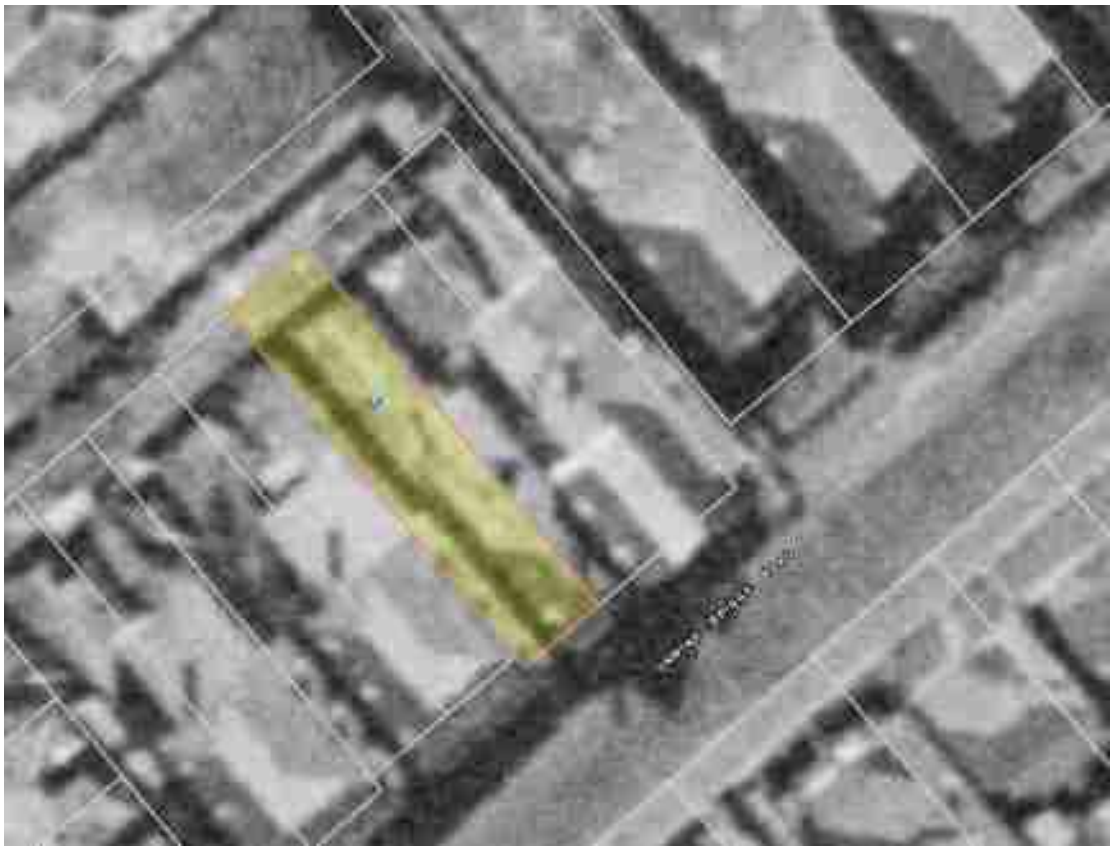

Image type	Aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of 139 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of 139 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Sandstone house at 139 Unwins Bridge Road (centre)
Thumbnail Caption	Sandstone house at 139 Unwins Bridge Road (centre)
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL SHI INVENTORY FORM – WORD VERSION

ITEM

ITEM NO:

ITEM NAME: Skelton - Quarryman's cottage

LOCATION: 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe (corner Edgar Street)

ALTERNATE ADDRESS:

OTHER/FORMER NAMES:

ITEM TYPE: Built

GROUP: Residential Buildings (private)

CATEGORY: House

GROUP/COLLECTION: -----

LGA: MARRICKVILLE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house at 149 Unwins Bridge Road, built 1891, is of local historical significance as the house first occupied by and possibly built by quarryman Hugh Harrison, providing evidence of the former quarries in the area. The site also provides evidence of an early subdivision pattern. The house is a rare example of a late 19th century sandstone cottage with an early 20th century layer (brick façade and terracotta clad roof form). The house is of aesthetic and technical significance as a rare late Victorian period vernacular sandstone house, providing evidence of late 19th century stonemasonry.

Assessed Significance: Local

LISTINGS: None

LOCATION:

Owner: Private – Individual

LOTS/DPS: Lot 1, Section 14, DP1551

BOUNDARIES: The property has the following boundaries: North:boundary adjoining No. 2 Edgar Street; East: boundary to Edgar Street; South: boundary to Unwins Bridge Road ; West: boundary adjoining open space on Lot 6, DP839169 (that lot having a western boundary to Richardsons Crescent). The house is of aesthetic and technical significance as a rare late Victorian period vernacular sandstone house, providing evidence of late 19th century stonemasonry, which has had an early 20th century brick façade and terracotta tiled roof added.

DESCRIPTION

DESIGNER:

MAKER/BUILDER: Possibly first occupant Hugh Harrison, quarryman

YEAR STARTED: YEAR COMPLETED: 1890 CIRCA: NO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The house at No. 149 Unwins Bridge Road is a single storey freestanding house located on the northern side of Unwins Bridge Road, at the corner of Edgar Street. The house, built 1891, is of rusticated sandstone with an early 20th century brick façade and terracotta-clad roof form. The façade brickwork features sandstone quoining. The gable end facing Unwins Bridge Road is roughcast stuccoed with a sunrise pattern typical of the early 20th century Federation period. The front verandah has a hipped terracotta tiled roof. The façade to Unwins Bridge Road features timber framed double hung windows.

To the Edgar Street side elevation, the house features a pair of window openings with smooth sandstone surrounds.

The front fence has a sandstone and a single sandstone post on Unwins Bridge Road, with modern powder coated aluminium fencing above. A modern colorbond side fence runs along the Edgar Street side boundary. There are skillion roofed rear additions to the house, and a flat-roofed brick garage at the rear of the site, accessed from Edgar Street.

There are no chimneys to the roof (indicating removal during re-roofing in the past).

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Appears reasonable, however no detailed analysis has been undertaken

MODIFICATION DATE/S:

FURTHER COMMENTS:

HISTORY

Area/Locality:

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants was begun. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

The first large land grant in the district known as Bulanaming, now St Peters and Tempe, was made to Thomas Smyth (d.1804) on 8 October 1799. The grant was 470 acres and it was the second grant made to Smyth (the first being a 30 acre grant made in 1894, known as ‘Smyth’s Farm’). Thomas Smyth arrived in New South Wales as a Sergeant in the marine corps of the First Fleet. When the marine corps were relieved by the NSW Corps, Smyth elected to remain in the colony. Some time later, Governor Philip appointed Smyth Superintendent of Stores and in the four years following he was also made Provost Marshal.

Smyth (also spelled ‘Smith’) cultivated his 660 acre holding at Bulanaming for eight years; by 1804 he held 23 acres in wheat, 20 acres in maize, 4 acres in barley and ½ an acre in oats. By 1808 John Palmer (1760 - 1833), a commissary, had acquired Smyth’s holding, and on 31 December of that year Palmer sold the entire parcel to Robert Campbell. Robert Campbell (1769 – 1846), merchant, pastoralist, politician and philanthropist, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and arrived in New South Wales on the ‘Hunter’ in 1798. His company ‘Campbell and Co.’ was soon heavily involved in the Australian trade industry and by 1804 it held £50 000 worth of goods in the Sydney warehouses. (Marrickville Council Library: Vertical files, ‘Tempe’)

By the 1830s Campbell held over 18 000 acres of land across Sydney and Canberra (then Limestone Plains), including Canterbury Farm to the west of Bulanaming. The 1830s also saw the liquidation of Campbell’s company and therefore the subsequent subdivision and sale of his land. Campbell initially sold off several large blocks privately before publicly auctioning 30 allotments, each lot ranging from 4 to 12 acres. 149 Unwins Bridge Road sits either at the southern-eastern corner on part of the 9 acres of Lot 31 of Campbell’s subdivision, purchased by H Mace, or possibly at the north-eastern corner of the 10 acres purchased by W. Unwin (Lot33). Further research would help to clarify the position of the site relative to this boundary.

The settlement of Tempe and St Peters at this time was sparse, with market gardens, dairy farms and stone quarries dotting the landscape and a modest village centre with local businesses, churches and early community buildings. This slow growth was at least in part to the unfortunate reputation that Marrickville as a whole suffered from as a place of swamplands and generally unproductive country. Unwins Bridge Road was an epicentre of the trades that became synonymous with the greater Marrickville area; in 1885 and 1886 Unwins Bridge Road was dotted (particularly towards the southern end) with market gardeners, stone masons, quarries, brick makers and a dairyman.

Property:

Russell Barton, of Sydney, purchased several of Campbell’s original lots, including Lots 31 and 33, in 1880. He also bought land to the west of Gumbramorra Creek to create an aggregated holding of over 128 acres, which extended from Illawarra Rd to Unwins Bridge Road and from Warren Road/the southern boundary of Leinster Hall and the Cooks River. He then subdivided the land (DP 1551) and released it for sale in 1889. Most of the DP was purchased by the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Ltd, 149 Unwins Bridge Rd was Lot 1 in Section 14 of this subdivision.

Remarkably, the early occupants of 149 Unwins Bridge Road (from 1891 to 1933) were all members of the Harrison family; Hugh Harrison, a quarryman, was first listed at the site in 1891, the house being named ‘Skelton’. Being at the southern end of Unwins Bridge Road, it is possible that one of the local quarries was owned or operated by Harrison, and that stone from his quarry was used in the construction of his house. In c.1910 the façade was remodelled in keeping with a Federation style cottage. This new façade was also of sandstone block work, an uncommon material for a modest cottage of this style.

On 27 May 1926 Harrison placed an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald advertising a *“new brick cottage”* to let that was “*up to date”* and two minutes from Tempe Station. He gives the contact address as 149 Unwins Bridge Road, however considering that Harrison remains occupant No.149 an that the property is described as being built of brick it is evident that Harrison had constructed a second cottage for the purpose.

In 1930 Hugh Harrison was joined at No.149 by W. Harrison, a slater and tiler (also spelled ‘C. Harrison’ in the 1932-33 Sands Directory). He remained occupant of 149 Unwins Bridge Road until his death in 1934, at which point the property passed to his wife, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Harrison continued to live at the residence until her own death in 1939.

HISTORIC THEMES:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Settlement	Towns, Suburbs and villages	Suburban development
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	
Settlement	Land Tenure	Early subdivisions
Economy	Industry	Quarrying

Owner: Private- Individual

Current Use/s: residence

Former Use/s: residence

ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The house at 149 Unwins Bridge Road, built 1890, is of local historical significance as the house first occupied by and possibly built by quarryman Hugh Harrison, providing evidence of the former quarries in the area. The site also provides evidence of an early subdivision pattern.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The house is of aesthetic and technical significance as a rare late Victorian period vernacular sandstone house, providing evidence of late 19th century stonemasonry, which has had an early 20th century brick façade and terracotta tiled roof added.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The house is a rare example of a late 19th century sandstone cottage with an early 20th century layer (brick façade and terracotta clad roof form).

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: Not relevant

Integrity/Intactness: Intact in terms of its altered early 20th century form.

Assessed Significance: Local

REFERENCES

REFERENCES USED FOR THIS ITEM

Australian Deaths, Births and Marriages

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Dictionary of Sydney – Marrickville, Sydenham

Land and Property Information Services - Sixviewer

Marrickville: People and Places – C.Meader, R.Cashman, A.Carolan

Marrickville: Rural Outpost to Inner City – C.Meader, R.Cashman

Marrickville Library Local Studies collection – 'Tempe folder & vertical files'

'Robert Campbell's Subdivision of Thomas Smyth's Grant' in The Historic Villages of Tempe and St Peters (Marrickville Council Library, local studies collection)

State Library of NSW Maps

St Peters Cooks River History Blog

Sydney Sands Directory 1858 - 1933

Sydney Telephone Books 1934 – 1952

Trove newspapers

HERITAGE STUDIES WHICH INCLUDE THIS ITEM:

Study Author: Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects, Heritage Consultants

Study Title: *Marrickville Southern Area Heritage Review*

Year: February 2015

Number in Study:

ADMIN

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AND TYPE:

Statutory Instrument: list on a Local Environmental Plan

Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT:

DOCUMENTATION:

A Heritage Impact Statement is required by Council to accompany any Development Application for non-minor work.

Please consult Council staff about your proposal and the level of documentation that will be required as early as possible in the process of preparing a proposal for alterations and/or additions.

APPROACHES TO MANAGING THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

(note: 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.)

Further subdivision of the land is discouraged. The overall form of the building should be retained and conserved and new uses should be restricted to those that are historically consistent and/or able to be accommodated within the existing fabric with minimal physical impact.

All significant exterior fabric should be retained and conserved.

The setting of the property should be protected from the impacts of development and significant plantings, original front fences, paths and other landscape elements should be retained in a manner that will not threaten the viability of significant gardens.

The external surfaces and materials of significant facades (generally, but not limited to, those visible from the street or a public place) should be retained, and painted surfaces painted in appropriate colours.

Significant door and window openings should not be enlarged or enclosed.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE:

All development should respect the principle of 'do as much as necessary but as little as possible'. In most instances, new work should not attempt to replicate historic forms. A 'contemporary neutral' design that sits quietly on the site, usually at the rear, and enhances the quality of the item, will be a more sympathetic outcome than a 'fake' historic extension.

Respecting the scale and overall forms, proportions and rhythms of the historic fabric is critical.

As a general principle, all major alterations and additions should NOT:

- result in demolition of significant fabric;
- result in excessive site cover;
- be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing buildings; or
- intrude into any views of the property from the public domain;

and should be:

- located behind the historic building on the site;
- visually subservient and have minimal impact on heritage significance including that of views over the property.

Single storey extensions will generally be preferred over two-storey forms unless there is a sound heritage reason to do otherwise.

Solid fences or high walls on street boundaries and structures - including car parking structures - forward of the front building line, are strongly discouraged.

IMAGES

Image type	Satellite photograph
Image Caption	Site of 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	Site of 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	1943 aerial photograph
Image Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Thumbnail Caption	1943 aerial photograph of site of 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps
Image Number	
Image by	NSW Land & Property Information
Image date	1943
Image copyright	NSW Land & Property Information
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

Image type	Photograph
Image Caption	Sandstone quarryman's cottage at 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe, with its early 20th century brick façade and roof form.
Thumbnail Caption	Sandstone quarryman's cottage at 149 Unwins Bridge Road, Tempe, with its early 20th century brick façade and roof form.
Image Number	
Image by	Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Image date	9/9/2014
Image copyright	Marrickville Council
Image filename	
Thumbnail filename	

HCA No. 37: Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area (St Peters)

Map of HCA Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area (shaded pink)

Lackey St/Simpson Park area now Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps

1943 aerial photo of Lackey St/Simpson Park area. Note that there are no trees in the park and one of the few features in the park is an air raid trench (the zig zag line in the park) Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps

The parapet line of the Lackey Street terraces (note some urns missing)

The public open space at the rear of the Lackey Street terraces

Detail, two of the Lackey Street terraces	Lackey Street terraces with access way to public open space at rear at left

Lackey Street, looking south-east., with Simpson Park Ficus trees at right. Industrial building (outside HCA) at No. 55 Lackey Street at far left.

LOCATION

The Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area is located to the north-east of Campbell Street St Peters, west of the Princes Highway. Simpson Park is bounded by Hutchison Street, Campbell Street and Lackey Street, and Nos. 16 Lackey St and 67 Campbell St on the south-east. The group of terraces at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street on the north-eastern side of Lackey Street, face onto the park. The HCA includes the roughly triangular piece of Council-owned land at the rear of the terraces, accessed via a laneway between the terraces at Nos. 35 and 37 Lackey Street.

YEAR STARTED: 1882 MAKER/BUILDER: (Terraces) Local builder

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area is of local historical significance for its late Victorian period (1880s) subdivision pattern, which was constrained by the pattern of the earlier 1862 subdivision 'The Brompton Estate', and for its long row of terraces (19-53 Lackey Street) built 1882-1884 by local builder William Salisbury Baker as working class housing.

The Lackey Street terraces are local representative examples of late 19th century working-class Victorian Filigree style terrace housing, of particular aesthetic interest for their open space setting at both front and rear (with Simpson Park at the front and public open space at the rear), and as a long continuous row of identical terraces interrupted only by the access lane to the open space at the rear. As Lackey Street is narrow, the terraces are built with verandahs and balconies to the street alignment, and the Ficus trees along the street frontage of Simpson Park overhang the street, Lackey Street presents a distinctive streetscape.

The Heritage Conservation Area is considered locally rare as an usually long row of late 19th century terraces with open space to both front (Simpson Park) and rear. Simpson Park, created in 1924, is considered a relatively rare example of a park resulting from local community action to provide open space in working class area in the early 20th century.

KEY PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1862-1950: 1862 (first subdivsion)**;** 1882-1884 (terrace housing construction); 1924 (Simpson Park creation): post 1943 (landscaping of Simpson Park)

DESCRIPTION

Simpson Park features prominent rows of mature Ficus trees along the street boundaries of the park - along Campbell Street, Lackey Street and Hutchison street. The uniform long row of terrace houses built with verandahs and balconies to the street alignment at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street, face Simpson Park and result in the narrow Lackey Street presenting a visually distinctive pocket of 19th century streetscape. The Council-owned land behind the terrace row (accessed via a laneway between terraces at Nos. 35 & 37 Lackey Street) is a remnant of an early subdivision pattern, and provides an extra landscape setting for the terraces, providing an unusual landscaped setting at both front and rear of the terrace row.

HISTORY

The original owners of the land within the Marrickville Council area were the Cadigal and Wangal clans of the coastal Eora people. They may have spoken a dialect of the Dharug (Darug) language, though sources differ on this point. With the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 the dispossession of the original inhabitants began. In 1789 a smallpox plague decimated the Aboriginal population, though many descendants of the Cadigal and Wangal people still reside within the Sydney metropolitan area.

Following European settlement, the area of St Peters, Tempe and South Newtown was scattered with multiple land grants of varying sizes, granted to gentlemen and, after January 1793, to officers and ex-convicts as well. Some of the land grants were occupied by villas and country estates, other grants were subdivided early and sold to small holders who established market gardening, quarrying or dairy farms on the land; trades that both Tempe and St Peters were largely known for in the early 19th century.

Sydney's early brickmaking trades were concentrated in the Brickfield Hill area immediately to the south of the main settlement, but, as Ron Ringer described in 2008,

"Unfortunately, the good fortune that accompanied the building boom and the growth in private brickmaking was dealt a serious blow with the closure of the government and private yards at Brickfield Hill. For more than 40 years they had provided most of Sydney's bricks, but by 1840 their presence was a hindrance to the rapidly growing metropolis. Industry and residential dwellings made uneasy neighbours, especially at a time when town planning was almost entirely lacking… Responding to complaints, the government stepped in, conscious of its responsibility to clean up areas that attracted such activity and the criminal behavior that often came with it." Ron Ringer, Dictionary of Sydney 2008

By 1810 the Goodsell family had already established an early brickpit in Newtown and by 1820 they had expanded their holding to include a large portion of land at St Peters. Their land was bounded by Princes Highway, Bedwin Road, Lord Street and May Street and it was there that they established their successful brickmaking business using family labour. Following the closure of the various Brickfield Hill works other brick makers were soon attracted to the large amounts of good quality clay and water on hand in the St Peters area as well as easy access to timber (for firing the kilns). Ringer describes how these Brickfield Hill brick masters "trundled their families and chattels along Newtown's King Street in search of the new El Dorado" but would see little indication of large industry and instead saw small family-sized businesses in the quarries, dairies, market gardens and tanneries and leatherworks (along the banks of Sheas Creek) that still dominated the St Peters and Tempe landscape. (2008)

By 1871 five hundred residents lived in the area and St Peters was made a municipality. Many of these people were likely to have been employed by the local industries, with approximately a dozen brick pits in the area of St Peters and surrounds, including Bedford brickworks, Warren Brick Company, Carrington Brick Company, St Peters Brick Company and City Brick Company at the time.

Ironically, the Goodsell family, who were the first major brick producers of the area, actually brought about the beginning of the end of the industry when Henry Wesley Goodsell, in collaboration with Alfred Tye (a Waterloo brick maker) dug beneath the surface clay in 1871 and found prime shales; clay that has the appearance of slate and must be crushed and ground into dirt before pressed into bricks. This called for the first machine-made bricks which in turn required heavy investment in machinery and less man power, but once established was able to achieve much higher rates of production than the traditional hand-made sandstock brickmaking process.

The production of bricks by the larger manufacturers sped up dramatically to meet the rapid growth in demand for bricks caused by the building and public transport booms of the 1880s, however it was at the cost of small-scale brickworks without the resources to fund such investment. The dozen family-owned brickworks in the area were eventually acquired by major industrial firms, namely Austral Brick Company and Speare's Pipe and Brick Company (who acquired the Goodsell pit in 1883).

Changing architectural fashions led to increasing demand for diversity in brick type and, like with any industry utilizing finite resources, the ability of the St Peters brickyards to supply the range required decreased steadily in the 1880s and 1890s. The Depression that occurred in the 1890s had a significant impact on St Peters and surrounds and the suburb quite simply never regained the prosperity of its heyday in the early decades of the 19th century. By the 1930s most of the trade had ended completely (with exception of Austral Brick Company who continued to operate at the Sydney Brick Pit on the Princes Highway up until 1983).

The 20th century saw many of the former brickpit turned into public spaces; Goodsell's pit became Camdenville Park in 1957 and much of the Waterloo Estate and Bedford Brickworks became Sydney Park in 1993. The demise of brickmaking at St Peters meant the end of the industry in the area, however the brick chimneys and kiln remnants still standing at Sydney Park continue to provide evocative evidence of this phase of the development of the area.

History of the land grant

19-53 Lackey Street sit upon what was once a 30 acre grant of land made by Governor Phillip to David Chambers on 14 March 1795. David Chambers was a solicitor and local resident of Newtown, where he lived in Leitrim House, later named The Pines Villa. The land grant formed the triangular portion of land at the very northern tip of St Peters (then called 'Brompton'). It was bounded by May Street to the west, Princes Highway to the east and Campbell Street to the south. The grant was labeled on contemporary maps as Chambers' Farm, however it is unknown if Chambers actually cultivated and utilised the land in addition to his holding at Newtown.

On 31 October 1862 the land parcel had been acquired in its entirety by Mr. George Rowley of Newtown, Mr. Richard Holdsworth of Rose Bay and Mr. Francis James Garrick; all of whom were solicitors in partnership as Messrs.' Rowley, Holdsworth & Garrick. The group promptly subdivided the full 30 acre

estate under the guidance of surveyor C.E.Langley, creating an unofficial plan labeled '790' that was largely based on a plan in the Primary Application made by the men. The plan consisted of 223 lots divided into six sections and bordered what had then been established as Robert Campbell's land south of Campbell Street, the village of St Peters to the south and the Waterloo Estate to the east (now Sydney Park). The plan was named 'The Brompton Estate' and was classified as a subdivision of Newtown, however it is important to note that it remained firmly within the municipal boundaries of St Peters (and is still known as St Peters today).

Various lots were sold throughout the late 1860s and into the 1870s. The overall pattern of the sales was clean and succinct; only minor boundary changes were made over the course of several decades while the plan remained active. At this time St Peters had become a prosperous suburb in the light of the brickmaking boom and the industry led to a surge in development. Terrace houses, Chrys Meader, Richard Cashman & Anne Carolan state, were very common in the 1880s and 1890s as the demand for housing for workers and gentleman alike grew (in Marrickville: People and Place, Hale & Iremonger Press Pty Ltd, 1994)

Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street span across what was once Lots 6 – 9 of Section 4 of the greater Brompton Estate subdivision released by Rowley, Holdsworth and Garrick. Although the lots were originally created in 1865 they were not purchased until 20 July 1872. Mr. James Beehag, a market gardener, purchased Lots 6 to 9, as well as Lot 11 and part of Lot 12 on 20 July 1872; forming a 1 acre 17 perches parcel altogether. There is no evidence that Beehag established a market garden on his holding, although his son occupied the land to the north (Lot 13) and may have used his father's land as well as his own.

Beehag sold Lot 11 in 1874 and then Lots 6 – 9 on 5 February 1876 to Lewis Haigh, a wool merchant of St Peters (the residue land was sold to Henry Campbell, a laborer, in 1876). Haigh's purchase was 3 roods and 22 perches and he then sold the entire holding six years later to William Salisbury Baker, on 7 July 1882. Baker was a builder of St Peters and several months after acquiring the land he mortgaged it to the Industrial and Provident Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society (15 November 1882).

William Salisbury Baker created an oddly-shaped subdivision out of the four lots (Lots 6-9). 20 smaller lots were created along Lackey Street on the northern side, facing what is now Simpson Park. Between Lot 10 and Lot 11, at the halfway point of the row of lots, was a laneway that opened up into a generous portion of un-purposed land at the back of the building lots. The shape of the four original lots was effectively triangular, and was thus difficult to subdivide efficiently. The reason for the central area remaining undeveloped is, however, unknown, although it is now owned by Marrickville Council as public open space. The terraces all address the road and were intended for occupation by the working classes, meaning that the open space at the rear was not likely to have been intended as a central 'garden square' along the lines of the English model for grand terraces.

The subdivision formed Deposited Plan 1299 and although it is an undated plan, it can be surmised by the markings on the plan and the chain of title held by the Land Titles Office, that the subdivision was made between 1882 and 1884. The row of terraces at 19-53 Lackey Street are stylistically identical and clearly built as a terrace row by a single builder. Baker had mortgaged the lots in November 1882 to the Building and Investment Society, and the 1884 plan for DP 1299 entitled 'Plan of the Re-subdivision of Lots 6,7,8 and 9 of Section 4 of the Brompton Estate' shows the footprints of the terraces in situ and marked as 'brick terraces', revealing that they had been constructed by this time.

When Baker began selling the lots he created in DP1299, they were sold as single lots in no regular order and over the course of two years; confirming that the terraces had already been built and were ready for occupation by this time. Lots 14 and 16 were the first to be purchased (by Wilhelm Johann Auguet

Lamprecht on 9 June 1884) whilst Lot 12 appears to have been the last to be purchased, made out to John Launtu in March 1886. The majority of the sales occurred in the second half of 1884. This pattern of sale is highly consistent with the overall building development of St Peters and surrounds. The building boom of the early 1880s was supported by prosperity in greater Sydney in industry, employment and the public transport system. By 1884 both St Peters and Tempe railway stations had been opened and this brought more appeal to the suburb that had for some decades been dominated by noxious trades and heavy brickmaking industry.

At the time of the Lackey Street terrace's construction the surrounds were far from the leafy streets that exist today. Lackey Street was still situated in between Goodsell's large machinery-heavy brickpit (taken over by Speare's Pipe and Brick Company in 1883) and the numerous brickworks established at the Waterloo Estate (now Sydney Park). The land now occupied by Simpson Park, sited opposite the row of terraces at Lackey Street, had been subdivided at its eastern end in 1872 although no evidence could be found to confirm the development in this part of the precinct. The 1881 Parrott Map shows the area as undeveloped except for a single building with frontage to Campbell Street towards the western end; and a 1905 plan of the area shows no evidence of any development in the area now occupied by the park other than a shop at the very edge of Campbell Street at the intersection with May Street.

Council's records do not reveal the reason for the park being created or why it was named "Simpson Park". This pre-dates the later trend of creating parks from the several dis-used brickworks in the area. The park is likely to have been established in response to the local campaigning in the early 1920s by the St Peters community to Council for land to be used for parklands and open space. The lobbying was considered by council and acted upon, and a land resumption process got underway which included the land between Campbell and Lackey Streets (Friday 8 September 1922, St George Call, p3). The Land Title Charting Maps reveal that it was resumed for public purposes on 22 February 1924. Simpson Park was created out of this move by St Peters Municipal Council as an attempt to beautify and add public community uses to the area. Although these outcomes would most certainly have been achieved, the Depression years that came shortly afterwards caused great loss in the Lackey Street community, many of whom were factory and trade workers. Harry Gallagher writes in Alan Sharpe's Pictorial History of Newtown (Kingsclear Books, 1999) of his memories of the street at this time.

"The men in Lackey Street didn't have jobs. They just sat around smoking and drinking tea. They talked of boxers and horses and Don Bradman and going to the bush to look for work. When it rained they sat in Mrs. Butler's house because she had room just for sitting in, with a fireplace. They played dominos or cars or whinged about the Depression, or how long they had to wait in line for the dole or the susso. When the kids were about or the ladies came into the room the men didn't swear. On sunny days they played marbles in the yard – little rin, big ring or conkers – while we played cricket against the back fence in the lane with bats the men made from palings." (p.98)

An aerial photograph taken of the area in 1943 shows that by this time Simpson Park, then without any trees, had developed well-trodden paths crisscrossing through it from various directions and contained a air raid trench.

The strong pattern of the terrace row has remained largely intact with only one major change, that is, No.55 (originally Lot 1 of DP1299), a terrace shown in 1943 which has since been demolished, The site of No. 55 Lackey Street is now occupied by an industrial building (excluded from the HCA). The land at the rear of the site in 1943 appears to have been used as a storage yard, with a collection of improvised sheds around the edges and stacks of materials over the site. It is understood that the land is now owned by Council and is designated public open space.

History of Ownership and Occupation

The houses at 19 – 53 Lackey Street had consistent occupation from 1884 onwards.

Some particular patterns of note:

- In the 1880s, Nos. 37, 33 and 27 each had a stable as part of the property (located at the rear).
- The Sands Directory sometimes listed the resident's occupation alongside their name, and from this it can be seen that the early occupants of 19 – 53 Lackey Street were very typical of the suburb at that time; there were several brick makers, layers and manufacturers, several stonemasons, two engineers and some various other tradesmen (bootmaker, saddler, tailor, blacksmith, cooper) resident during the 1880s and 1890s.
- It appears that six of the eighteen terraces were mostly tenanted throughout their history, while half a dozen others appear to have gone through phases of being tenanted over the years.
- 19 Lackey Street was purchased by John Wright who appears to have tenanted the property for eight years while he lived at 17 Lackey Street (which he also owned). In 1893 a Mr. John Wright was no longer listed at No.17 but rather at No.19. John Wright remained occupant of 19 Lackey Street until 1934, after which Mrs. Florence Wright was then listed to 1942. This was the longest and most consistent occupation and ownership of any of the properties.
- There is a pattern of occupants with the surname 'Russell' and they were all involved in the brick industry. It is likely that this was a family and they occupied various terraces at the one time (Henry, William, Edward, Frederick, Francis, Peter and Charles Russell, at No's 29, 39, 41,43 and 45)
- Overall Nos. 53 – 37 had a more consistent occupation and ownership pattern; their residents generally stayed longer than the terraces at the northern end of the street.

- The terrace at 55 Lackey Street has been demolished since the 1943 aerial photograph taken of the area and replaced with an industrial building. Up until this time the terrace had, like many others, had a steady and consistent occupation. Thomas O'Connell was the first occupant of the property and he was followed by George H. Holder in1895, after which it was tenanted for several years. By 1925 it was occupied by the Wise family.
- 43 Lackey Street also had a very consistent pattern of occupation. Joshua Nelson, a french polisher, lived there from 1884 right up until 1923, after which followed an occupancy by a bootmaker, G. Reeson.

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

SHR Criterion (a) Historical: The Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area is of local historical significance for its late Victorian period (1880s) subdivision pattern, which was constrained by the pattern of the earlier 1862 subdivision 'The Brompton Estate', and for its long row of terraces (19-53 Lackey Street) built 1882-1884 by local builder William Salisbury Baker as working class housing.

SHR Criterion (b) Historical Association: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (c) Aesthetic/Technical: The Lackey Street terraces are local representative examples of late 19th century working-class Victorian Filigree style terrace housing, of particular aesthetic interest for their open space setting at both front and rear (with Simpson Park at the front and public open space at the rear), and as a long continuous row of identical terraces interrupted only by the access lane to the open space at the rear. As Lackey Street is narrow, the terraces are built with verandahs and balconies to the street alignment, and the Ficus trees along the street frontage of Simpson Park overhang the street, Lackey Street presents a distinctive streetscape.

SHR Criterion (d) Social: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (e) Research: Not relevant.

SHR Criterion (f) Rarity: The Heritage Conservation Area is considered locally rare as an usually long row of late 19th century terraces with open space to both front (Simpson Park) and rear. Simpson Park, created in 1924, is considered a relatively rare example of a park resulting from local community action to provide open space in working class area in the early 20th century.

SHR Criterion (g) Representative: The Lackey Street terraces are representative examples of the Victorian Filigree style. Simpson Park

Integrity/Intactness: The terraces are largely intact in terms of streetscape presentation, with occasional reversible alterations such as balcony enclosures. The landscaping of Simpson Park dates from the latter half of the 20th century (post 1943).

Assessed Significance: Local

The Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area demonstrates heritage values that satisfy the NSW Heritage Council's criteria for listing as a locally significant heritage conservation area. These values are outlined in the following table.

Heritage Council Guideline for Inclusion satisfied	Criterion	Heritage value	How the value can be seen in the area today
The Area maintains and shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	A	The pattern of development in the area provides evidence of the historical process of small-scale speculative development. Simpson Park demonstrates the greening and vegetation of parkland within a largely industrial and working-class residential area since 1943. The cultural landscape of the Area demonstrates the pattern of development in the Council area from early land grants to densely settled urban landscape.	The consistent and uniform row of terraces at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street illustrate construction of the terraces in 1882-1884 by a local builder on a subdivision constrained by an earlier (1862) subdivision pattern. The houses are uniform in scale, style and detailing, illustrating their construction by a single builder (local builder William Salisbury Baker). The presence of Simpson Park (created in 1924) at the front (opposite the terraces) and public open space at the rear, reflect the acquisition of open space by Council following local campaigning by residents of St Peters in the early 20th century, and is a rare example of parks in a working class area formed as a result of public lobbying in this period.
The area contains a streetscape (Lackey Street) which illustrates a representative type of Marrickville's cultural landscape.	G	The area contains a long Victorian Filigree terrace row which has aesthetic value and creates a streetscape with strong rhythmic and textural values	The aesthetic values of the Lackey Street streetscape are derived from the strong pattern created by the long uniform row of terraces at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street within a narrow streetscape with the Ficus-planted edge of Simpson Park providing a visually confined and pleasing streetscape. The Council owned open space at the rear of terraces results in an unusual landscaped setting at both the front and rear of the terrace row. The consistent and uniform terrace facades and parapets built to the street alignment are a prominent element in the streetscape
The area demonstrates the principal characteristics of two classes of Marrickville's cultural places (residential and open spaces)	G	The area demonstrates the principal characteristics of the development of Marrickville from a rural estate to a residential area. The housing demonstrates the development of working class housing developed 1882-1884. The open spaces including Simpson Park demonstrate civic	Through its original built forms which represent the cultural needs and aspirations of the community that built and occupied them, being working class 2-storey Victorian Filigree terrace housing in a long row with verandahs and balconies built to the street alignment, parapets and access to open space at the rear. Simpson Park demonstrates landscaping techniques in the latter half of the 20th century (including mature Ficus trees).

Heritage Council Guideline for Inclusion satisfied	Criterion	Heritage value	How the value can be seen in the area today
		management and improvement programs by the local Council.	

DEFINING THE EXTENT OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

The boundaries of the heritage conservation area reflect the identified heritage values of the area and the ability of the fabric of the terrace house streetscape in Lackey Street and Simpson Park to demonstrate these values. The boundaries recognise the impact that the changing role and character of the land uses and buildings have had on the layer of development from the significant era of development (1862-1957).

The boundaries of this area exclude later buildings adjacent to the terraces in Lackey Street, and reflect the strong streetscape presented by the juxtaposition of the terraces and Simpson Park, and the additional landscape setting for the terraces provided by the Council-owned open space at the rear of the terrace row.

DETAILS AND ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA

The table above outlined the ways in which the heritage significance of the Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area are expressed through the contemporary cultural landscape. The area also contains details, or fine-grained elements, such as original detail on the terrace houses, that contribute to the integrity and cumulative heritage significance of the area and which should be protected through development controls. These include:

SUBDIVISION AND PUBLIC DOMAIN ELEMENTS:

- Subdivision layout including Lackey Street terrace allotments and land behind
- Ficus tree plantings on street frontages of Simpson Park
- The consistent setback of the terraces, with verandahs and balconies built to the street alignment

- Original iron lace balcony balustrades and cast iron balustrade fencing facing Lackey Street
- Original fenestration to terraces facing Lackey Street
- Narrow street width in Lackey Street reflecting 19th century subdivision pattern
- High urban density, narrow streets and attached terrace dwellings creates an intimate streetscape quality in Lackey Street.

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSISTENCY OF THE STREETSCAPE (VISIBLE FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN)

- Residential character demonstrated through the uniform two-storey 19th-century terrace housing typology at 19-53 Lackey Street
- Building typologies reinforce the tight urban grain.
    - The long run of terraces at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street demonstrates strong streetscape qualities including cohesiveness of form, rhythm and materials.
    - Victorian Filigree style detailing to front elevation of intact and substantially intact terraces in Lackey Street
- Roof forms appropriate to typology and period of construction
    - Uniform parapet line of terraces at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street is a strong streetscape element
    - Lack of major alterations to terrace house forms or volumes
    - Original urns to parapet of Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street contributes to the quality and visual interest of the terrace house skyline
- Intact or substantially intact built elements
    - Consistency of form and detailing to intact and substantially intact original terrace house streetscape in Lackey Street
    - Any additions visible from the public domain are of a minor scale, and/or reversible and are unobtrusive in the context of the streetscape - these include modern fencing replacing original verandah cast iron fencing to the street and balcony enclosures.
- Building heights in the Lackey Street group are uniform
- Detailing and finishes appropriate to typology and period of construction
    - Window openings appropriate for architectural type
    - Timber framed windows and French doors
    - Cast iron fencing and iron lace balustrades to front verandahs and balconies
    - Urns to parapets
    - Ornamental elements to fin walls between terraces
    - Use of appropriate colour schemes for detailing

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE OVERALL PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA (NOT NECESSARILY VISIBLE FROM THE STREET)

- Subdivision pattern
- Footprints of additions to the rear respect the traditional pattern of development (including service wing/pavilion/recessive scale)
- Vehicle access from rear (where available)

DETAILS AND ELEMENTS THAT DETRACT FROM THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA

The Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area is a pocket of development which has undergone little change or alteration over the years since it was first developed. Some of the elements within the area contribute to the cumulative heritage significance of the area - for example the Ficus trees in Simpson Park which are all post-1943 plantings - but other elements do not because they result in a visual fabric that overwrites or otherwise confuses the identified values of the area. These detracting elements include:

- Removal of original detailing to terraces such as cast iron fencing and balustrading
- Alteration to fenestration patterns of terraces (including reconfiguration/re-orientation of vertical openings to horizontal)
- Removal/replacement of timber windows with aluminium-framed windows
- Roller shutters to windows
- Historically inappropriate fence design and details not relevant to building typology and/or incongruous/visually intrusive in streetscape views
- Visually intrusive security measures (e.g. security bars painted a light colour, roller shutters)
- Replacement fences of type or form inappropriate to building typology and/or intrusive on aesthetic qualities of the streetscape
- Infilled balconies

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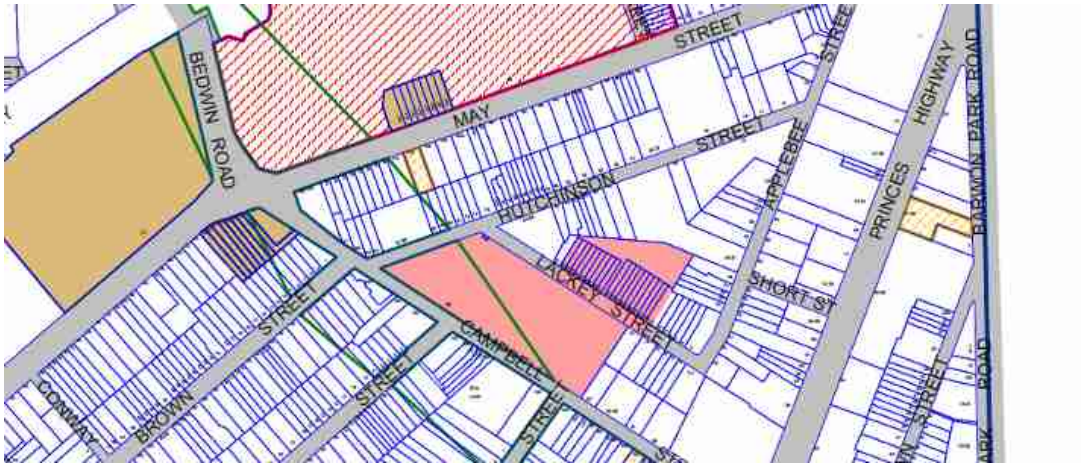
ATTACHMENT 5:

MARRICKVILLE DCP 2011
DRAFT NEW SECTION
8.2.38 LACKEY STREET/SIMPSON PARK ST PETERS–HCA 37

8.2.38 LACKEY STREET/SIMPSON PARK ST PETERS – HCA 37



Lackey Street/Simpson Park – HCA 37

8.2.38.1 Statement of heritage significance

The Lackey Street/Simpson Park Heritage Conservation Area is of local historical significance for its late Victorian period (1880s) subdivision pattern, which was constrained by the pattern of the earlier 1862 subdivision 'The Brompton Estate', and for its long row of terraces (19-53 Lackey Street) built 1882-1884 by local builder William Salisbury Baker as working class housing.

The Lackey Street terraces are of aesthetic significance as local representative examples of late 19th century working-class Victorian Filigree style terrace housing, of particular aesthetic Interest for their open space setting at both front and rear (with Simpson Park at the front and public open space at the rear), and as a long continuous row of identical terraces interrupted only by the access lane to the open space at the rear.

As Lackey Street is narrow, the terraces are built with verandahs and balconies to the street alignment, and the Ficus trees along the street frontage of Simpson Park overhang the street, Lackey Street presents a distinctive streetscape.

The Heritage Conservation Area is considered locally rare as an unusually long row of late 19th century terraces with open space to both front (SimpsonPark) and rear.

Simpson Park, created in 1924, is considered a relatively rare example of a park resulting from local community action to provide open space in a working class area in the early 20th century.

8.2.38.2 Summary of core heritage values and elements

I. The HCA contains a visually distinctive pocket of 19th century terrace housing streetscape which represents increasingly rare local evidence of modest late 19th century speculative worker's housing development (terrace row at 19-53 Lackey Street)

II. Simpson Park and the public open space at the rear of the terrace row at 19-53 Lackey Street (accessed via a laneway between terraces at Nos. 35 & 37 Lackey Street) provides a rare and distinctive open space setting for the terrace housing, with the Ficus trees around the boundaries of Simpson Park demonstrating

landscaping techniques in the latter half of the 20th century.

III. The terrace row at 19-53 Lackey Street, is an unusually long uniform terrace row within a narrow streetscape with Simpson Park opposite, providing consistent and uniform terrace facades and parapets built to the street alignment which are a prominent element in the streetscape
IV. The area contains remnants of an early subdivision pattern.
V. A high proportion of original detail to the Lackey Street terraces street elevations.

8.2.38.3 Specific elements

The terrace row at Nos. 19-53 Lackey Street – a continuous long uniform row of late 19th century terraces – contains specific elements that contribute to the integrity of the front elevations of the row including:

- Parapet with urns
- Terrace row built with verandahs/balconies to the street alignment
- Cast iron palisade front fences to front verandahs
- Cast iron lace balustrades to first floor balconies
- Fin walls with decorative elements between terraces
- Consistent and uniform fenestration pattern to terrace facades: Ground floor: single narrow timber-framed window, timber panelled front door with fanlight above; First floor: pair of glazed timber panelled French doors with fanlight above
- The Ficus tree boundary planting to Simpson Park is the defining element of the Park.

8.2.38.4 Subdivision and public domain elements

I. Street layout
II. Plantings in Simpson Park, particularly FIcus tree boundary planting
III. Terraces built with verandahs/balconies to the street alignment of Lackey Street
IV. Narrow street width of Lackey Street
V. Open space at rear of terraces.

8.2.38.5 Elements that contribute to the consistency of the streetscape (visible from the public domain)

I. Residential character demonstrated through the continuous uniform long row of Lackey Street late 19th century terrace houses built with verandahs/balconies to the street alignment
II. Ficus tree plantings to Simpson Park street frontages
III. Long parapet to terrace row along Lackey Street
IV. Intact or substantially intact built elements:
    a. Consistency of form and detailing to Lackey Street terraces Parapet to terrace row
    b. Any additions visible from the street or public domain are of a minor scale, reversible, or unobtrusive
V. Consistent parapet height to terrace row in Lackey Street
VI. Detailing and finishes are appropriate to the building typology and period of construction (Lackey Street terrace row)

8.2.38.6 Applicable conservation controls

The core period of significance for the terrace housing in Lackey Street is late 19th century (1880-1900).

Relevant heritage conservation area DCP section:

Residential Type B (See Section 8.3)

The relevant historic architectural style is Victorian Filigree.

Additional area-specific controls:

- Simpson Park must be retained as open space
- The public open space to the rear of the terraces (accessed via a laneway between terraces at Nos. 35 & 37 Lackey Street) must be retained as open space.