

Index

Inventories are ordered and numbered, as exhibited, for sites recommended for listing.

Heritage item inventories		
Alexandria		
1-4		Removed
5.	2-6 Birmingham Street	Former Walter Barr Pty Ltd factory
6.	22-30 Birmingham Street	Former Sil-Ora Dental Products factory
7.	27 Birmingham Street	Electricity Substation No. 375
8.	29-33 Birmingham Street	Former H. G. Whittle & Sons factory
9.	602-612 Botany Road (and 27-31 Ralph Street)	Former Coote & Jorgenson Engineers factory
10.	684 Botany Road	Former White Way service station
11.	47-49 Bourke Road	Former Q Store
12.	138-196 Bourke Road	Former Commonwealth Industrial Gases oxygen factory and demonstration block
13.	16 Euston Road	Electricity Substation No. 117
14.	40A-42 Maddox Street (and 58-68 Euston Road)	Former Alexandria Spinning Mills
15.	1-3 Mandible Street	Former Standard Telephones & Cables industrial building
16.		Removed
17.	124 McEvoy Street	Former Electricity Substation No. 152
18.	52-54 O'Riordan Street	Former National Motor Springs igloo building
19.	82 O'Riordan Street	Electricity Substation No. 225
20.	38 Ralph Street	Former Wilson Bros Willow Ware factory
21.	212-214 Wyndham Street	Former Electric Light Substation No. 89
Annandale		
22.	1B Booth Street	Sewage Pumping Station No. 3
Camperdown		
23.	6-10 Mallett Street	Former Grace Bros Repository
24.	64-106 Mallett Street	Former Bonds Industries complex including interiors, Substation No. 181, Chesty Bond Mural and former commercial building façade for "Bonds Cafeteria" at 97-99 Church Street
Darlington		
25.	2-10 Golden Grove Street	Former Jones IXL factory garage
26.	181 Lawson Street	Former McMurtrie, Kellermann & Co factory (The Foundry)
Erskineville		
27.	7-19 Coulson Street	Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building
28.	127 Railway Parade	Former factory chimney stack
29.	18-20 Victoria Street	Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory
Forest Lodge		
30.	19 Ross Street	Electricity Substation No. 267

Glebe		
31.	113 Mitchell Street	Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station
Newtown		
32.	10-12 Egan Street	Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory
33.	197-207 Wilson Street	Former F. W. Gissing factory
Redfern		
34.	53-63 Great Buckingham Street (and 611-619 Elizabeth Street)	Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex
35.	99 Renwick Street	Electricity Substation No.112
Rosebery		
36.	6-8 Crewe Place	Former Wrigley's factory
37.	85-113 Dunning Avenue	Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory
38.	88 Dunning Avenue	Electricity Substation No.192
39.	115-133 Dunning Avenue	Former Commonwealth Weaving Mills and Frederick Rose factory
40.	120 Dunning Avenue	Former Otis Elevator Co. factory
41.	135-151 Dunning Avenue	Former Westinghouse factory
42.	142 Dunning Avenue	Electricity Substation No. 128
43.	1-11 Hayes Road	Former R. C. Henderson Ltd factory
44.	61-71 Mentmore Avenue (and 34 Morley Avenue)	Former Cyclone Fence and Gate Co factory
Surry Hills		
45.	268-274 Devonshire Street	Former Edward Hill & Co factory
46.	470-484 Elizabeth Street	Former W. C. Penfold & Co factory
47.	5 Fitzroy Place	Electricity Substation No. 229
48.	1-15 Foveaux Street	Former Farleigh Nettheim & Co Ltd warehouse
49.	47-97 Marlborough Street	Former David Jones factory
50.	13-15 Marshall Street	Former Allington Stoveworks factory
51.	11-13 Randle Street	Former R. C. Henderson Ltd factory
52.	4-34 Wentworth Avenue	Former warehouse group
Sydney		
53.	115 Clarence Street	Former Noyes Bros warehouse
54.	185 Clarence Street	Former Shelley warehouse
55.	193-195 Clarence Street	Shorter House
56.	123-129 Clarence Street (and 252-258 Kent Street)	Former Edwards Dunlop & Co warehouses
57.	426-430 Kent Street	Former Grace House warehouse
Ultimo		
58.	10-16 Bay Street	Part Bay Street Depot
Waterloo		
59.	723 Elizabeth Street	Former William Brooks factory
60.	378 George Street	Electricity Substation No. 75
61.		Removed

Zetland

62.	146-158 Joynton Avenue	Former Joseph Lucas showroom, workshop and office
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Conservation area inventories**Alexandria**

63.	North Alexandria industrial heritage conservation area	
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Alexandria & Beaconsfield

64.	William Street industrial heritage conservation area	
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Inventory 27

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors**Location:** 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Address: 7-19 Coulson Street**Planning:** Sydney South**Suburb/nearest town:** Erskineville 2043**Local govt area:** Sydney**Parish:****State:** NSW**County:****Other/former names:** Bakewell Brothers Pty Ltd, H Brightwell and Sons**Area/group/complex:****Group ID:****Aboriginal area:** Eora**Curtilage/boundary:** Brick building in the south-eastern corner of the site only, as described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan**Item type:** Built**Group:** Commercial**Category:** Warehouse/storage area**Owner:** Private - Corporate**Admin codes:****Code 2:****Code 3:****Current use:** Container distribution and warehouses**Former uses:** Brickworks and pottery manufacture**Assessed significance:** Local**Endorsed significance:**

Statement of significance: Built prior to 1919 for brick and pottery manufacturers, Bakewell Brothers, this former warehouse represents the industrial development of Erskineville during the early twentieth century. The building is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of bricks and pottery. It provides evidence of this formerly widespread brick-making and pottery industry of Erskineville when it formed part of Sydney's largest brick-making centres in the late nineteenth century.

The building is significant for its historical association with brick and pottery manufacturers, Bakewell Brothers, and the products made at their larger Erskineville site. Ceramics made by this company demonstrate the development of Australian artware during the first half of the twentieth century, including the Australian traditions of ceramic design, the use of Australian imagery and experimentation with coloured glazes for commercially manufactured pottery. The construction of this warehouse provides evidence of the operations and growth of the company and the popularity of its products during the first half of the twentieth century.

Aesthetically, the building demonstrates a representative example of a modest inter-war warehouse with typical characteristics of this style applied to a utilitarian building, including its load bearing masonry construction, wall areas more dominant than window areas, facades divided into bays by engaged brick piers, vertically proportioned windows and doors with shallow arches, parapeted gable and restrained ornamentation.

As a major former employer within Erskineville, the warehouse is likely to hold significance to the former workers of Bakewell Brothers. The building may also hold significance to the community for its connection to the well known products manufactured by Bakewell Brothers which now form part of a collection of Australian ceramics held by the Powerhouse Museum.

The former warehouse forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The building is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

Land in the area to the south of Central Station was granted to Nicholas Devine, a superintendent of convicts, in 1794 and 1799. Devine built a house called Burren Farm near the corner of present George Street and Erskineville Road. After his death in 1830, the property was passed on to Bernard Rochford and his wife who had cared for Devine in his old age. Rochford subdivided and sold the estate. Some of the land was bought by Reverend George Erskine, a Wesleyan Minister who built Erskine Villa in 1830. He died there in 1834. The villa was subsequently owned by Mr Robert Henderson, a naturalist, followed by William Toogood, a Sydney inn-keeper. When Toogood died, he left the property to the Church of England and it became the rectory for the Holy Trinity Church in Macdonaldtown. (Pollon 1996)

By 1852, Erskineville had been developed with a mix of housing and industry. The discovery of rich clay deposits around the area now known as Sydney Park led to the development of a number of brickworks in the surrounding suburbs including Erskineville, Alexandria and St Peters. The area became one of the largest brick producing areas of the city. In the 1890s, it was said that "as many as 1,500,000 bricks were manufactured in Alexandria every day [and that] the greatest part of the city of Sydney has been built from the brickyards of Alexandria" (Alexandria – The Birmingham of Australia, p.78).

In 1893, part of what was formerly known as Macdonaldtown became a new suburb when parliament passed the Borough of Erskineville Naming Act. In 1911, electric trams began running to Erskineville. By 1920 the suburb had become the home of many workers, some employed in local brickmaking, bootmaking and hat manufacturing industries. (Pollon 1996)

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Bakewell Brothers:

In 1884, English immigrant William Bakewell established Bakewell Brothers and began manufacturing bricks and pipes in Erskineville. The company's range of manufactured products quickly expanded to include tiles, pots and jars. From 1891, the company also made Bristol-glazed bottles, safe stands for the protection of food from ants, butter pots and other domestic and commercial pottery wares.

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

In 1906, the Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser published an article featuring a photograph of a display of Bakewell pottery exhibited by the Australian Natives Association. The article described the collection of products as an 'admirable example of high class Australian pottery'. At this time, the Bakewell manufacturing site in Erskineville occupied five acres of land and employed over 250 people. (Sydney Mail and NSW Advertiser, 10 January 1906, p89)

Between 1905 and 1914, Bakewell Brothers manufactured transfer-printed earthenware patterned in green and sepia with Australian flora or English designs. However, the company was unable to compete with imported wares of this type from England.

In 1914, William Bakewell donated a number of pots to the museum which eventually became part of the collection of Sydney's Powerhouse Museum. The museum's 1914 annual report described the donation as 'a very fine collection of specimens of domestic pottery' which was considered a reflection of the success of the Australian ceramic industry at this time.

After William Bakewell died in 1918, the business continued under the management of his son, Frederick William Bakewell who relinquished his pastoral interests at Scone to become the director of Bakewell Bros Pty Ltd. Frederick William Bakewell died in 1933 (SMH, 'F.W. Bakewell', 11th September 1933, p8).

During the 1930s, art deco elements appeared in the ornamental pottery produced by the company. The 'newtone' range of products produced by Bakewell Brothers in 1937 included pottery hand painted with bush landscapes and typical Australian scenes. Daisy Victoria Merton, artist, was associated with the production of the 'newtone' range. Her signature can be found on the bottom of many of these items.

The company also produced small koala bears, kookaburras and pin dishes made from moulds in the late 1930s and after the second world war. Small painted dishes in the shape of Australia were also produced for a short time after 1945.

The ceramic industry suffered significant decline as a result of the introduction of plastics and pressed metals, competition from imports and the 66.6% sales tax on artwares which was introduced in 1949.

In 1955, Bakewell Brothers closed. Some of the company's pottery moulds continued to be used by a former employee until the early 1960s.

The products produced by Bakewell Brothers now forms part of a collection of Australian artware which documents the tradition of ceramic design, the use of Australian imagery and the experimentation of coloured glazes for commercially manufactured pottery.

Site history:

The subject building is located on the south-eastern corner of the site on Coulson Street. Other buildings on the site include an early building in the western corner of the site, a larger warehouse building at the rear of the subject building and a brick office attached to the western side of the subject building.

No records were found which definitively established the date of construction of the subject building. However, the building was likely to have been constructed by brick and pottery manufacturers Bakewell Brothers by 1919 on land they purchased in 1914 as an extension to their pottery works which had been operating on the south side of Coulson Street since 1884. The absence of excavation on the site suggest that the subject building was used as a warehouse for the storage of products from the opposite Bakewell brick and pottery manufacturing site located on the south side of Coulson Street.

On 19 August 1883, a certificate of title was issued to Thomas Pearce Weeks, freeholder of Newtown, for the land on which the subject building is situated, then part of 1 acre, 2 roods and 10 perches of lot 15 of Thurlow's

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

subdivision (C T 662 f 24).

The 1895 Detail Survey sheet records that a single building had been constructed on the south-eastern corner of the site facing Coulson Street (Lands Department, Metropolitan Detail Survey, Erskineville, sheet 13). The configuration of this early building does not correspond with the current configuration of the subject warehouse. The early building may have been incorporated into the subject warehouse or demolished for the construction of the current building.

A street alignment survey from 12 February 1913 records the construction of an additional brick building labelled the 'power house', which appears to correspond to the existing building located on the western corner of the site (E.6.2566, Crown Plan).

The land was resumed on 13 January 1914 by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways.

On 27 October 1914, the property was purchased by William Bakewell. The property was subsequently sold to Bakewell Brothers Ltd on 17 December 1914 (C T 662 f 24). This site was an extension of the Bakewell Brothers pottery works which had been operating on the south side of Coulson Street since 1884.

The 1914 Wise's Directory listed Bakewell Brothers Ltd on Coulson Street, Erskineville, as brick and pottery manufacturers (Wise, Directory, 1914, p 207).

A valuation from 31 December 1919 of the 1 acre, 2 roods and 10 perches of land owned by Bakewell Brothers Ltd recorded that this site was then occupied by a two storey brick bulk store, a brick powerhouse and a wood and iron cooling tower and stack, all with iron roofs (Valuer General, Valuation Card, Erskineville, SRNSW 13/7588, No 87). As the 1913 street alignment survey recorded the 'power house' in the south-western corner of the site, it is likely that the subject south-eastern building comprised the brick bulk store described in this 1919 land valuation.

Part of the land was leased to the Municipal Council of Sydney on 21 September 1927. This may have related to the power house for use as part of council's electrical network (C T 662 f 24).

The Sands Directory does not provide specific information about buildings and occupiers of the Bakewell Brothers site on the north side of Coulson Street for the period between 1883 and 1933. However, Bakewell Brothers pottery manufacturers on Coulson Street were listed in the 1936 Wise's Directory (Wise, Directory, 1936, p 223).

A 1943 aerial photograph records the subject building located in the south-eastern corner of the site and the power house building on the south-western corner of the site. The aerial photograph shows the land criss-crossed with tracks, likely to have been made by wheeled vehicles. Unlike the Bakewell site on the south of Coulson Street, the subject site shows no sign of being disturbed or excavated. It is likely that this land was not used to supply clay or shale for the brick and pottery works. This supports that the most likely use of the subject site at this time was as a holding or transport yard for the bricks and earthenware products produced by Bakewell.

In 1949, the land was subdivided and sold. The central section of the site, known as Lot C of DP 22910, was purchased by Brightwell Real Estate Pty Ltd on 18 November 1949 (C T 662 f 24).

The eastern-most section of the site containing the subject warehouse, known as Lot E of DP 22910, was purchased by Sydney merchant Frank Abraham Cocks on 18 November 1949 (C T 662 f 24). This Lot was subsequently purchased by Brightwell Real Estate on 6 December 1949 (CT 6289 f 96).

The western-most section of the site which contained the south-western powerhouse building, known as Lot D of DP 22910, was purchased by merchant Frank William Shearing on 18 November 1949 (C T 662 f 24). On 1 December 1954, this western section was also sold to Brightwell Real Estate Pty Ltd (CT 6279 f 131).

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Therefore, by 1954, Brightwell owned all three lots that comprised the subject site. H Brightwell & Sons transport and storage company had been established in 1880. The 1956 Wise's Directory recorded H Brightwell & Sons, carriers, at 165 Wyndham St Alexandria and 230 Sussex St Sydney (Wise, Directory, 1956, p 124, 934).

The 1950 Civic survey records that this site was then occupied by Gordon Brandon Pty Ltd bulk store and by Penn-Wealth Oils Pty Ltd.

Brightwell & Sons submitted a number of applications for works to the site during the 1950s and 1960s.

On 17 July 1950, H Brightwell & Sons applied to undertake works valued at £300 involving the construction of additional toilets and offices on the site (Coulson St, Street Cards, NSCA). On 1 September 1952, John E Allsopp applied on behalf of H Brightwell & Sons to erect a building to be used as bulk storage (Coulson St, Street Cards, NSCA). Another application was submitted by J Allsopp on 3 March 1955 proposing additions valued at £30,000 (Coulson St, Street Cards, NSCA). It is likely that this application eventuated in the construction of the large building at the rear of the subject building which is visible on the 1956 Building Surveyors Detail Sheets and 1975 aerial photograph of the site.

On 17 January 1963, H Brightwell & Sons applied to erect a brick office block. On 2 July 1963, another application was submitted for an office block, with works valued at £6,500 (Coulson St, Street Cards, NSCA). It is likely that the brick office building with Brightwell & Sons signage adjoining the western elevation of the subject building formed part of these 1960s works by H Brightwell & Sons. This building is visible in the 1975 aerial photograph of the site.

A 1993 photograph of Coulson Street records that the subject building formerly had three upper level windows on the south elevation. These windows have since been removed likely when part of the brickwork of the south elevation was reconstructed.

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Commerce	Warehouses
	3. Economy	Industry	Activities associated with the n
	3. Economy	Industry	Warehouses

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1914

Year completed: 1919

Circa: Yes

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Physical description: The subject building was constructed prior to 1919 likely as a warehouse for Bakewell Brothers, brick and pottery manufacturers. This building occupies the south-eastern corner of the site with no setback from Coulson Street and comprises a two-storey brick building contained under a pitched roof. The roof is asymmetrical with a gable end to the western side and rear.

The building features typical elements of the inter-war style applied to a utilitarian building, including its load bearing masonry construction, wall areas more dominant than window areas, facades divided into bays by engaged brick piers, vertically proportioned windows and doors with shallow brick arches, parapeted gable and restrained ornamentation.

The walls are constructed of face brick in Flemish bond. The bricks were likely manufactured at the Bakewell site from local clay deposits. The asymmetrical roof and vertical line of projecting bricks on either side of the parapeted gable may indicate the original intention to extend the building to the west. The western elevation of the building features a blind arch below the parapeted gable as well as two loading docks; an upper floor loading dock with timber doors and a ground floor loading dock with a garage roller door. There is no entrance on the main street frontage of the building. Windows are timber double-hung sashes with shallow arch brick lintels and rendered brick sills.

The partial reconstruction of the southern elevation of the building and the removal of the second level windows is evident through the different colour of the bricks. This alteration occurred after 1993.

Other buildings on this site are not the subject of this inventory. These include a large warehouse building with a sawtooth roof dating from the 1950s that adjoins the northern elevation of the subject building, a flat-roofed brick office building dating from the 1960s attached to the western elevation of the building, and another early brick building likely a former power house, to the west of the subject building.

The roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Inter-war. Storeys: Two. Roof: Pitched with parapeted gable. Façade: Face brick. Side/Rear Walls: Face brick.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

16 August 1883

Certificate of title issued to Thomas Pearce Weeks, freeholder of Newtown, for 1 acre, 2 roods and 10 perches for lot 15 Thurlow's subdivision

1895

Detail Survey shows single building on south-eastern corner of this parcel of land

12 February 1913

Street alignment survey showed a brick building labelled 'power house' on this site

13 January 1914

Site resumed by Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways

27 October 1914

Site transferred to William Bakewell of Scone

17 December 1914

Site transferred to Bakewell Brothers Ltd

31 December 1919

Valuation of 1 acre 2 roods 10 perches owned by Bakewell Brothers Ltd shows site is occupied by two-storey brick bulk store, a brick powerhouse, a wood and iron cooling tower and stack, all with iron roofs

21 September 1927

Part of land leased to Municipal Council of Sydney, likely the powerhouse

1943

Aerial photo shows two buildings at eastern and western corners of the site on Coulson Street, including subject building

18 November 1949

Lot D, DP 22910, the westernmost part of the land including the powerhouse was transferred to Frank William Shearing, merchant of Caringbah

18 November 1949

Lot C, DP 22910 transferred to Brightwell Real Estate Pty Ltd

18 November 1949

Lot E, DP 22910, the easternmost part of the land including the subject building was transferred to Frank Abraham Cocks, merchant of Sydney

6 December 1949

Lot E, DP 22910 transferred to Brightwell Real Estate Pty Ltd

1950

Civic survey sheet shows it is occupied by Gordon Brandon Pty Ltd bulk store and by Penn-Wealth Oils Pty Ltd

17 July 1950

Application by H Brightwell & Sons for additional toilets and offices worth £300

1 September 1952

Application for erection of building for use as bulk storage by John E Allsopp for H Brightwell & Sons

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

3 March 1955

Application for additions by J E Allsopp worth £30,000

17 January 1963

Application for proposed erection of brick office block for H Brightwell & Sons

2 July 1963

Application for office block worth £6,500

28 October 1963

Application by H Brightwell & Sons for alterations and additions worth £1,500

28 October 1963

Application by H Brightwell & Sons for alterations and additions worth £2,000

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken.

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Do not paint, render or seal face brick walls.

Original bricks, piers, windows, loading docks and other original building features should be conserved and maintained.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Future redevelopment or new uses of the building should explore opportunities to reinstate the former upper level windows of the south elevation.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Criteria a): Built prior to 1919 for brick and pottery manufacturers, Bakewell Brothers, this former warehouse represents the industrial development of Erskineville during the early twentieth century. The building is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of bricks and pottery. It provides evidence of this formerly widespread brick-making and pottery industry of Erskineville when it formed part of Sydney's largest brick-making centres in the late nineteenth century.

[Historical significance]

The building is significant for its historical association with brick and pottery manufacturers, Bakewell Brothers, and the products made at their larger Erskineville site. Ceramics made by this company demonstrate the development of Australian artware during the first half of the twentieth century, including the Australian traditions of ceramic design, the use of Australian imagery and experimentation with coloured glazes for commercially manufactured pottery. The construction of this warehouse provides evidence of the operations and growth of the company and the popularity of its products during the first half of the twentieth century.

The former warehouse forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): The building is associated with brick and pottery manufacturers, Bakewell Brothers, and the products made at their larger Erskineville site, from 1910s to the 1940s.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): Aesthetically, the building demonstrates a representative example of a modest inter-war warehouse with typical characteristics of this style applied to a utilitarian building, including its load bearing masonry construction, wall areas that are more dominant than window areas, facades divided into bays by engaged brick piers, vertically proportioned windows and doors with shallow arches, parapeted gable and restrained ornamentation.

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

The original brick walls likely demonstrate examples of the bricks manufactured by Bakewell's brickworks from local clay deposits.

Criteria d): Social significance requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. As a major former employer within Erskineville, the warehouse is likely to hold significance to the former workers of Bakewell Brothers.

[Social/Cultural significance]

The building may also hold significance to the community for its connection to the well known products manufactured by Bakewell Brothers which now form part of a collection of Australian ceramics held by the Powerhouse Museum.

Criteria e):
[Research significance]

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

Criteria g): The building represents an example of a modest inter-war warehouse with typical characteristics of this style applied to a utilitarian building.

[Representative]

The warehouse is also representative of the formerly widespread industry of brick-making and pottery industry in Erskineville.

Intactness/Integrity: The building appears to be relatively intact externally.

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

References:	Author	Title	Year
	City of Sydney	Planning Street Cards - various	
	Lands Title Office	Certificate of Title - C T 662 f 24; CT 6289 f 96; CT 6279 f 13	
	Valuer-General	Valuation Card, Erskineville, SRNSW 13/7588, No 87	
		Wise Directory, 1936, 1956	
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	Sydney Reference Collection	View easterly along Coulson St showing condition of bitumene	1993
	Heritage Group, NSW Department of I	Sheas Creek Woolsheds, Conservation Management Plan	1999
	The Sydney Mail and New South Wal	Messrs Bakewell Brothers - A surprising exhibit	1906
	Frances Pollon	The book of Sydney suburbs	1996
	Alexandria (NSW) Municipal Council	Alexandria, "The Birmingham of Australia" 75 years if progres	1943
	City of Sydney/ City Building Surveye	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets, Sheets 19 and 23	1956
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943.	1943
	Powerhouse Museum	Bakewells Teapot and Cover, c1930-1940	
	Higinbotham & Robinson	1890s Higinbotham & Robinson map, Macdonalddtown, Sydney	1890
	Brightwell Group	'Welcome to Brightwell transport'	2011
	NSW Department of Lands	City of Sydney section cartographic materiel- Erskineville, shea	1885
	Sydney Morning Herald, September 11	Mr F. W. Bakewell	1933
	John Sands	Sands Directories, Macdonalddtown -1886-1930	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage		2014

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	E		DP	22910

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Southern and eastern elevations of the subject building.

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34528e3a581bda3434cbfd5314e0c24883.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34528e3a581bda3434cbfd5314e0c24883.JPG

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Western and southern elevations of the subject building and H Brightwell and Sons office addition

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345b218da70a429477188f5910d27aa23ba.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345b218da70a429477188f5910d27aa23ba.JPG

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Western elevation of the subject building showing parapeted gable and loading docks

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345e37b44920ddd432b8251ff899fdc34bc.JPG>

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Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of southern elevation showing original window opening and Flemish bond face brickwork

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345fee3abd765ba478cbb6fa6196a45494c.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345fee3abd765ba478cbb6fa6196a45494c.JPG

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1993 photograph showing the building prior to the removal of the upper level windows

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: Sydney Reference Colleciton

Image date: 15/11/1993

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345230757fa3b96489084a0f64eef1941ce.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345230757fa3b96489084a0f64eef1941ce.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1890s map showing the vacant subject site marked by a star and the Bakewell brickworks to the south

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: Higinbotham & Robinson

Image date:

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34594efbac03b72408c964312bb414f3960.jpg>

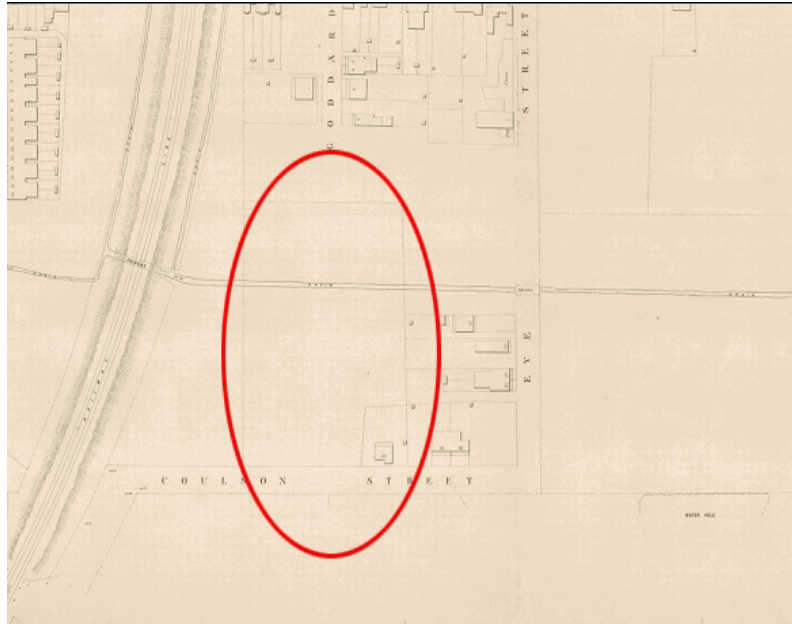
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34594efbac03b72408c964312bb414f3960.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1895 map showing an early building in the south-east corner of the otherwise vacant site, circled

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: NSW Department of Lands, City of Sydney Section, Erskineville Sheet 13.

Image date: 01/01/1895

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ddb88c9f996c4dd9814d385490971d73.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345ddb88c9f996c4dd9814d385490971d73.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1895 map showing the earlier building on the subject site, circled, and other Bakewell buildings

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: NSW Department of Lands, City of Sydney Section, Erskineville Sheet 14.

Image date: 01/01/1895

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451fb0e7fb2d7a4537add309ade5096191.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451fb0e7fb2d7a4537add309ade5096191.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1937 photograph looking south from Flora Street likely showing the Bakewell site in the distance

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: Government Printing Office, d1_28060

Image date: 01/08/1937

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345f02a7b8aa4ae4debae200447a23c40a7.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345f02a7b8aa4ae4debae200447a23c40a7.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1943 aerial showing the subject building circled and the Bakewell site to the south

Copy right: RTA

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/01/1943

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ee3d5cbfa1a340929cabbbd75fe6ee46.jpg>

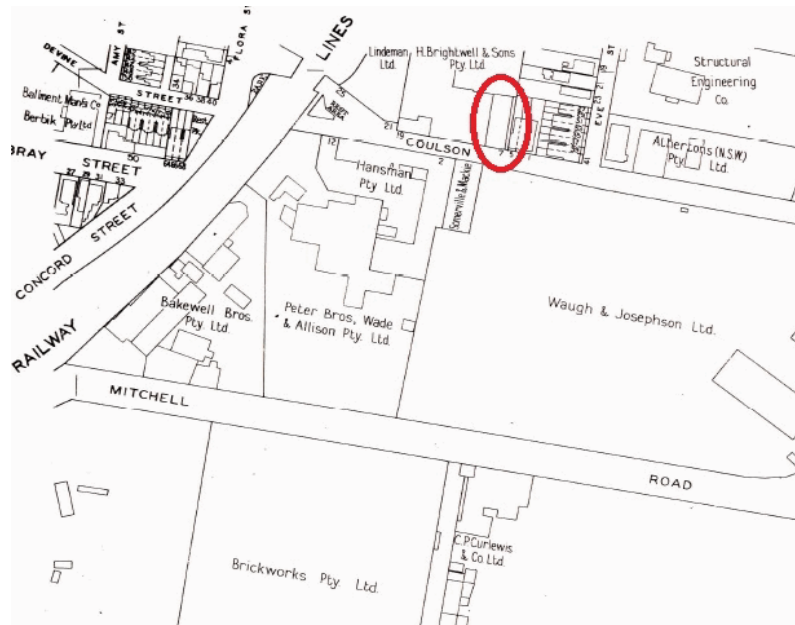
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345ee3d5cbfa1a340929cabbbd75fe6ee46.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the subject building circled and surrounding industries

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458e81a201058f4e2a941bcfd46095b6b6.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3458e81a201058f4e2a941bcfd46095b6b6.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Bakewell pottery display at the 1906 Australian Natives Association exhibition

Copy right: The Sydney Mail and the NSW Advertiser

Image by: The Sydney Mail and the NSW Advertiser

Image date: 10/01/1906

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345f5d0cb7afd914c1ab0c8fa48928cb86f.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345f5d0cb7afd914c1ab0c8fa48928cb86f.jpg

Item name: Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors

Location: 7-19 Coulson Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Teapot from the 'newtone' range made in the 1930s by Bakewell in Erskineville

Copy right: Powerhouse Museum

Image by: Powerhouse Museum

Image date: 13/02/2007

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345930a24d88f364136a833310ab86b3160.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345930a24d88f364136a833310ab86b3160.jpg

Inventory 28

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Address: 127 Railway Parade

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Erskineville 2043

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Murray Spinning Mills, Golds Hosiery Mills, The Gramophone Co Ltd (His Master's Voice); Australia Silknit Pty Ltd; Printe

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: Chimney stack and surrounding open space, as described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Manufacturing and Processing **Category:** Factory/ Plant

Owner: Multiple Owners

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Chimney stack

Former uses: Chimney stack

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in approximately 1916 as part of the underwear and hosiery factory for Murray Spinning Mills, this chimney stack represents the industrial development of Erskineville during the early twentieth century. The remnant chimney stack is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of hosiery and underwear during the 1920s and 1940s, gramophones and records in the 1920s and 1930s and textiles between the 1940s and 1980s. The continued association of the site with manufacturing textiles provides evidence of the formerly widespread textiles industry within the City of Sydney.

The chimney stack is significant for its association with one of the first manufacturers of underwear and hosiery in Australia, Murray Spinning Mills. The construction of the former factory represents the growth of the company and the popularity of its products during the inter-war period. The chimney stack is also significant for its association from 1925 with one of Australia's earliest manufacturers of gramophones, the Gramophone Company, better known by its brand name 'his masters voice' or HMV.

The chimney demonstrates or is associated with technological changes during the early twentieth century in power sources, textiles manufacturing and music reproduction. The chimney provides evidence of the former use of steam to power industrial machinery before the advent of and widespread access to electricity. As a surviving remnant of the former Murray Spinning Mills and later Gramophone Company, the chimney is also associated with the expansion of Australia's textiles industry into fine knitted undergarments and technological advancements in music reproduction by these two Australian manufacturers during the early twentieth century.

The structure represents a good example of an inter-war period chimney stack. It exhibits typical characteristics of this period applied to a utilitarian structure including its simple geometric massing, face brickwork in garden wall bond and corbelled brick detailing. The height and prominence of the chimney stack makes it a local landmark, which is visible in the round from a number of vantage points in surrounding streets.

The remnant chimney stack may hold significance to the former workers of Murray Spinning Mills, the Gramophone Company and other large-scale textile manufacturers who subsequently occupied the site. The chimney's landmark qualities in the local neighbourhood may have value to recent and past residents as a point of reference and tangible connection to the industrial past of Erskineville. Community opposition to the proposed demolition of the chimney stack demonstrated its value to the local community. The site may also have value to the Australian community as the place where well-known hosiery and lingerie and later HMV records and gramophones were made during the inter-war period.

The chimney stack survives as a rare intact remnant of the former Murray Spinning Mills and Gramophone Company factory in Erskineville following the site's extensive redevelopment for housing.

As a remnant of the former Murray Spinning Mills, the chimney stack forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The former factory is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

Land in the area to the south of Central Station was granted to Nicholas Devine, a superintendent of convicts, in 1794 and 1799. Devine built a house called Burren Farm near the corner of present George Street and Erskineville Road. After his death in 1830, the property was passed on to Bernard Rochford and his wife who had cared for Devine in his old age. Rochford subdivided and sold the estate. Some of the land was bought by Reverend George Erskine, a Wesleyan Minister who built Erskine Villa in 1830. He died there in 1834. The villa was subsequently owned by Mr Robert Henderson, a naturalist, followed by William Toogood, a Sydney inn-keeper. When Toogood died, he left the property to the Church of England and it became the rectory for the Holy Trinity Church in Macdonaldtown. (Pollon 1996)

By 1852, Erskineville had been developed with a mix of housing and industry. The discovery of rich clay deposits around the area now known as Sydney Park led to the development of a number of brickworks in the surrounding suburbs including Erskineville, Alexandria and St Peters. The area became one of the largest brick producing areas of the city. In the 1890s, it was said that "as many as 1,500,000 bricks were manufactured in Alexandria every day [and that] the greatest part of the city of Sydney has been built from the brickyards of Alexandria" (Alexandria – The Birmingham of Australia, p.78).

In 1893, part of what was formerly known as Macdonaldtown became a new suburb when parliament passed the Borough of Erskineville Naming Act. In 1911, electric trams began running to Erskineville. By 1920 the suburb had become the home of many workers, some employed in local brickmaking, bootmaking and hat manufacturing industries. (Pollon 1996)

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Murray Spinning Mills:

Thomas Murray was born in Scotland in 1859. He came to Australia as the manager of a factory in Geelong. In 1899, Thomas Murray established a small knitting mill in Richmond, Victoria. The company was one of the earliest manufacturers of underwear and hosiery in Australia.

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Murray Spinning Mills may be associated with the well known Murrays Mills of Manchester, England, who were large scale manufacturers in the cotton trade throughout the nineteenth century.

In 1902 Mr F. F. Robinson joined the firm which subsequently became known as Thomas Murray and Co in 1904. There were such high demands for the undergarments produced by the company that the Richmond factory site grew to more than three times its original size in the early twentieth century. In 1908, the company manufactured golden fleece woollen underwear and subsequently expanded to include the manufacture of swimwear. The company became known as Australian Knitting Mills in 1910. (The Argus, Melbourne, Wednesday 22 September 1937, p34)

In 1906, the company commenced its operations in Alexandria under the name Murray S.M. Company Ltd. By 1916, the company had also commenced operations in Erskineville. During the period of its expansion to Sydney, the company was also known as Thomas Murray, Son and Co and Murray Spinning Mills (Richmond Guardian, Saturday 24 March 1917, p2).

Thomas Murray died in 1916. He was considered to be a pioneer of the hosiery trade in Australia (SMH, Monday 25 September 1916, p10). The company's operations were continued by his son, Robert Murray.

Prior to the 1920's, the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods was conducted on a very small scale in Australia (C Forster, Industrial Development in Australia 1920-1930, Australian National University, Canberra, 1964, p 93).

During the 1920s, the range of production of textiles extended to finer qualities of yarn and cloth. By the end of the decade, textile imports had been reduced to a minor portion of the market. Australia's cotton manufacturing was a new emerging industry throughout the twenties. Cotton spinning began in Sydney in 1923. Import tariffs played a role in the success of local manufacturers. Australian manufacturers focussed on displacing the imported cloth and producing woollen yarn for knitting mills. (http://www.kooriweb.org/cland/textile.html#_ftn20, accessed 15 January 2015).

The hosiery and knitted goods trade in Australia supported the production of a wide variety of products including stockings, socks, underwear, outer wear and bathing costumes. Many of the goods produced by this industry utilised Australian wool and cotton. (The Argus, Melbourne, Wednesday 22 September 1937, p34)

Site history:

The chimney stack is located in the centre of the former industrial site on the corner of Railway Parade and Clara Street. This structure was likely constructed as part of the factory erected for Murray Spinning Mills in 1916. The construction of a chimney stack for the spinning mill reflects the prevalent use of steam to power industrial machinery before the advent and widespread access to electricity.

In 1916, a number of lots on Railway Parade were purchased by Thomas Murray. The lots were amalgamated to form one parcel of land and then sold to Murray Spinning Mills. A certificate of title for the lots 36-46 of deposited plan 4062 was issued to the company on 3 February 1916 (CT 2642 f 66).

On 11 June 1916, the Sunday Times reported the construction of a new factory for Murray Spinning Mills in Erskineville. The factory was designed by John Reid and Son and was built by H J and J W Thompson at an estimated cost of £4,100 (Sunday Times, 11 June 1916, p 4). The factory was in use by the end of 1916. The chimney stack was likely to have been built as part of these works and may have related to the generation of power for the machinery used in the factory.

The Erskineville factory site was an expansion of the company originally established in 1899 by Thomas Murray in Richmond, Victoria. The construction of the Murray Spinning Mills in Erskineville reflects the rapid growth of the Australian textile manufacturing industry in the inter-war period.

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

In September 1916, E N Chambers left the Queensland Woollen Mills in North Ipswich to take up the position of manager of Murray Spinning Mills in Erskineville (Queensland Times [Ipswich], 2 September 1916, p 7).

The site's occupation by Murray Spinning Mills Ltd was recorded in the Sands Directory in 1917 and every subsequent year until 1920 (Sands, Directory, 1917, p 411; 1918, p 318; 1919 p 323; 1920, p 334).

On 7 October 1920, the factory was purchased by Golds Hosiery Mills Ltd who operated four mills in Sydney at that time (CT 2642 f 66).

In 1921, Sydney Combing Mills were listed as occupants of the site (Sands, Directory, 1921, p 348). However, from 1922-1924, Golds Hosiery Mills were listed at the same address (Sands, Directory, 1922, p 362; 1924 p 364).

The company suffered significant decline and by 1925, was in liquidation. The company attributed its failure to overseas imports. This resulted in a call for stronger tariff protection for Australian manufacturers and motivated the Federal government to increase the tariffs on these goods (C Forster, Industrial Development in Australia 1920-1930, p 95).

On 4 May 1925, the factory was sold to the Gramophone Company Ltd, also known by its well known brand name HMV which stood for 'his master's voice' (CT 2642 f 66). The company intended to commence the production of gramophones at the site in the same year and employ approximately 400 workers in Sydney (SMH Thursday 7 May 1925, p9). After its conversion for the manufacture of gramophones, the factory was officially opened by Jack Lang, Premier of New South Wales. The factory was subsequently described as 'the most complete and well equipped record factory outside of England and America' (SMH Tuesday 19 January 1926, p11). Numerous newspaper articles described gramophone manufacturing as a new Australian industry in the 1920s and highlighted the company's intention to supply enough records for the whole of Australia (Queensland Times [Ipswich], Friday 8 May 1925, p9).

The Sands Directories listed the Gramophone Company at this address from 1926 to 1931 (Sands, Directory, 1927 p 365; 1928 p 374; 1929, p 395; 1930, p 384; 1931, p 354). By 1940, the main works of the company had been relocated to Parramatta Road in Homebush (Directory of Manufacturers of Australia, C E S Turner & Sons, Sydney and Melbourne, 1939-40, p 204).

On 2 October 1940, the site was purchased by Australia Silknit Ltd and was likely used for the manufacture of ladies lingerie (CT 2642 f 66). Australia Silknit operated as a public company in New South Wales since 30 December 1927 (The 'Digest' Year Book of Public Companies Australia & New Zealand, 1949, Jobson's Publications Pty Ltd, Sydney, p 29). During the 1940s, the company occupied a number of properties around Sydney in addition to the Erskineville site. In 1940, the company was listed at Parramatta Road, Camperdown (Directory of Manufacturers of Australia, C E S Turner & Sons, Sydney and Melbourne, 1939-40, p 73). In 1949, the company's office was located at 45 Reservoir Street, Surry Hills (The 'Digest' Year Book of Public Companies Australia & New Zealand, 1949, Jobson's Publications Pty Ltd, Sydney, p 29).

The 1950 Civic Survey showed the site was occupied by Printex Pty Ltd (Civic Survey sheet NSCA). However, the 1956 Building Surveyors Detail Sheet showed it was occupied by Australia Silknit Ltd (Building Surveyors Detail Sheet 19 NSCA).

On 7 August 1963, the site was purchased by B H Consolidated Pty Ltd (CT 2642 f 66). On 6 October 1966, the property was leased to B & B Dyers and Bleachers Pty Ltd (CT 2642 f 66). On 8 November 1968, the property was purchased by Bart Properties Pty Ltd (CT 2642 f 66).

On 20 June 1969, Quilton Pty Ltd applied to use the site for the manufacture of bedspreads, curtains and quilting (127-145 Railway Parade, Street cards, NSCA).

On 20 June 1969, Osti Holdings Ltd, a manufacturer of stylish women's clothing, applied to undertake

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

alterations and additions on the site. These works were valued at \$5,400 (127-145 Railway Parade, COS Street cards). On 7 July 1975, Osti Holdings applied to use the site as offices and accommodation. This was followed by another application on 10 September 1975 to erect office partitions. These works were valued at \$8,000 (127-145 Railway Parade, Street cards, NSCA).

The property was purchased by S D T Pty Ltd on 26 May 1983 and was subsequently purchased by Finma Pty Ltd on 12 January 1989 (CT 2642 f 66).

In 1997, the site was recorded as being used as a factory, warehouse and offices of a textile company.

On 23 July 1997, an application for the redevelopment of the site into 45 residential units was approved by council.

On 16 August 2000, a section 96 application for the demolition of the chimney stack was refused. Strong support for the retention of the chimney stack was expressed among members of the local community.

In 2001, the chimney's brickwork was repointed and the structure was strengthened with metal bands.

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Commerce	Factory
	3. Economy	Industry	Factories

Designer: John Reid and Son

Builder: H J and J W Thompson

Year started: 1916

Year completed: 1916

Circa: Yes

Physical description: The chimney stack was likely constructed in 1916 as part of the factory for Murray Spinning Mills. The chimney stack is located within the redeveloped former factory site bound by Railway Parade, Clara Street and Ada Street. The brick chimney measures approximately 26.7 metres in height and 2.5 metres across the base.

The chimney stack exhibits typical characteristics of the inter-war period applied to a utilitarian structure including its simple geometric massing, face brickwork in garden wall bond and corbelled brick detailing.

The tall chimney stack is visible from a number of near and distant vantage points.

Alterations to the chimney stack have included repointing its brickwork and strengthening the structure through regularly placed metal bands installed in approximately 2001.

The surrounding site was redeveloped for housing between 1998 and 2003 resulting in the extensive demolition of the former factory. The chimney stack and the heavily altered factory façade remain as the only intact surviving remnants of the industrial use of the site.

The foundations and internal structure of the chimney have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Structure. Style: Inter-war. Façade: Face brick.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

1916

Thomas Murray purchased a number of allotments in Erskineville which he amalgamated into a larger parcel of land and sold to Murray Spinning Mills Ltd

3 February 1916

Certificate of Title for Lots 36 to 46, DP 4062 issued to The Murray Spinning Mills Ltd

June 1916

New factory constructed in Erskineville by H J and J W Thompson to the plans by architects John Reid and Son for Murray Spinning Mills Ltd, manufacturer of women's underwear and hosiery.

1917

Murray Spinning Mills Ltd first appeared on this site in the Sands Directories and continued to be listed until 1920

7 October 1920

Site sold to Golds Hosiery Mills Ltd

1921

Directory listed Sydney Combing Mills at 133-7 Railway Parade

1922 to 1924

Directory listed Golds Hosiery Mills Ltd. at 133-7 Railway Parade

4 May 1925

Golds Hosiery Mills Ltd (in liquidation) sold the site to Gramophone Company Ltd

1925

Factory converted for use by the Gramophone Company

1927 to 1931

Directory listed Gramophone Company Ltd (His Master's Voice)

2 October 1940

Site sold to Australia Silknit Ltd

1950

Civic Survey sheet shows site occupied by Printex Pty Ltd

1956

Building Surveyors sheet shows the site was occupied by Australia Silknit Ltd

7 August 1963

Site sold to B H Consolidated Pty Ltd

6 October 1966

Site leased to B & B Dyers and Bleachers Pty Ltd

8 November 1968

Site sold to Bart Properties Pty Ltd

20 June 1969

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Application to use premises for the manufacture of bedspreads, curtains and quilting by Qilton Pty Ltd

16 October 1969

Application for additions and alterations by Osti Holdings Ltd worth \$5,400

7 July 1975

Application for proposed offices and accommodation by Osti Holdings Pty Ltd

10 September 1975

Application to erect office partitions worth \$8,000 by Osti Holdings Ltd

26 May 1983

Site sold to S D T Pty Ltd

12 January 1989

Site sold to Finma Pty Ltd

23 July 1997

Council approved an application of 45 residential units with the retention of the chimney and the brick facades along the Clara Street and Railway Parade elevations

1998-2003

Site redeveloped for residential units

On 16 August 2000

Section 96 application for the demolition of the chimney stack refused

2001

Brickwork of the chimney repointed and the structure strengthened with metal bands

Recommended management: The chimney stack should be retained and conserved.

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the structure prior to any major works being undertaken.

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Do not paint, render or seal face brickwork.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Criteria a): Built in approximately 1916 as part of the underwear and hosiery factory for Murray Spinning Mills, this chimney stack represents the industrial development of Erskineville during the early twentieth century. The remnant chimney stack is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of hosiery and underwear during the 1920s and 1940s, gramophones and records in the 1920s and 1930s and textiles between the 1940s and 1980s. The continued association of the site with manufacturing textiles provides evidence of the formerly widespread textiles industry within the City of Sydney.

[Historical significance]

The chimney stack is significant for its association with one of the first manufacturers of underwear and hosiery in Australia, Murray Spinning Mills. The construction of the former factory represents the growth of the company and the popularity of its products during the inter-war period. The chimney stack is also significant for its association from 1925 with one of Australia's earliest manufacturers of gramophones, the Gramophone Company, better known by its brand name 'his masters voice' or HMV.

The chimney demonstrates or is associated with technological changes during the early twentieth century in power sources, textiles manufacturing and music reproduction. The chimney provides evidence of the former use of steam to power industrial machinery before the advent of and widespread access to electricity. As a surviving remnant of the former Murray Spinning Mills and later Gramophone Company, the chimney is also associated with the expansion of Australia's textiles industry into fine knitted undergarments and technological advancements in music reproduction by these two Australian manufacturers during the early twentieth century.

As a remnant of the former Murray Spinning Mills, the chimney stack forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): As a remnant of the former factory on this site, the chimney stack is associated with one of the first manufacturers of underwear and hosiery in Australia, Murray Spinning Mills from 1916 to 1925, then one of Australia's earliest manufacturers of gramophones, the Gramophone Company or HMV from 1925 to 1940. It was subsequently associated with Silknit's manufacture of ladies lingerie from the 1940s to 1960s, Quilton's manufacture of bedspreads and curtains in the 1960s, and Osti's manufacture of ladies clothing until the 1980s.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): The structure represents a good example of an inter-war period chimney stack. It exhibits typical characteristics of this period applied to a utilitarian structure including its simple geometric massing, face brickwork in garden wall bond and corbelled brick detailing.

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

The height and prominence of the chimney stack makes it a local landmark, which is visible in the round from a number of vantage points in surrounding streets.

Criteria d): The remnant chimney stack may hold significance to the former workers of Murray Spinning Mills, the Gramophone Company and other large-scale textile manufacturers who subsequently occupied the site.

[Social/Cultural significance]

The chimney's landmark qualities in the local neighbourhood may have value to recent and past residents as a point of reference and tangible connection to the industrial past of Erskineville.

The site may also have value to the Australian community as the place where well-known hosiery and lingerie and later HMV records and gramophones were made during the inter-war period.

Community opposition to the proposed demolition of the chimney stack demonstrated its value to the local community.

Criteria e):
[Research significance]

Criteria f): The chimney stack survives as a rare intact remnant of the former Murray Spinning Mills and Gramophone Company factory in Erskineville following the site's extensive redevelopment for housing.

[Rarity]

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Criteria g): The structure represents a good example of an inter-war period chimney stack.
[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Intact

References:	Author	Title	Year
	CES Truner & Sons, Sydney and Melb	Directory of Manufacturers of Australia	1939
		Certificate of Title 2642 f 66	
	Jobson's Publications	The 'Digest' Year Book of Public Companies Australia & New	1949
	Sunday Times, 11 June 1916	The Building Trade	1916
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	John Sands	Sands Directories, 1917-1931	
	Sydney Morning Herald, 25 Septembe	The Late Mr Thomnas Murray	1916
	Sydney Morning Herald, 7 May 1925	Gramophones - a Sydney factory	1925
	Queensland Times (Ipswich), 8 May 1'	Australian made gramophone industry	1925
	The Argus, Melbourne, Wednesday 22	Hosiery and knitted goods for all	1937
	Richmond Guardian, 24 March 1917	Topics of the week	1917
	Colin Forster	Industrial Development in Australia 1920-1930	1964
	Clare Land	The Textile Industry	2001
	Sydney Morning Herald, 19 January 1'	Australian made, government policy, absolute preference	1926
	City of Sydney/ City Building Surveye	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets	1956
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943.	1943
	City of Sydney	Aerial Survey of the City of Sydney	1949

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage		2014

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	PART LOT			SP	68110

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: View of the chimney stack from Clara Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 08/11/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345e62fb4e29e6547d3ac7f41655e65e5f6.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345e62fb4e29e6547d3ac7f41655e65e5f6.jpg

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: View of the chimney stack from the corner of Railway Parade and Clara Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451689e9816847462aa71b9da915383b25.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451689e9816847462aa71b9da915383b25.JPG

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: View of redeveloped factory site and chimney stack from Railway Parade

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451ee1ccf816cf4f64ae148f16b32e048a.JPG>

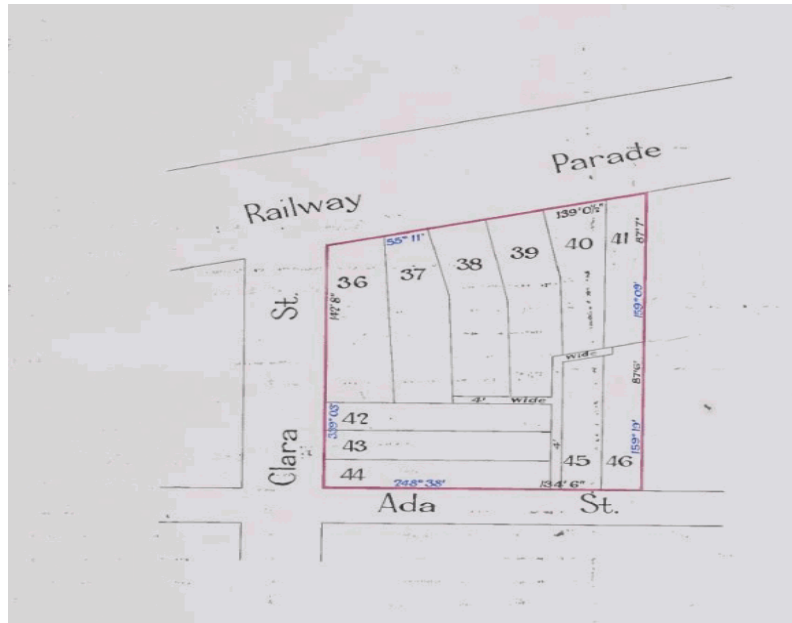
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451ee1ccf816cf4f64ae148f16b32e048a.JPG

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Plan showing the boundaries of the site in 1916

Copy right:

Image by: Certificate of title 2642 f 66

Image date: 01/01/1916

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3454101cee47be348adaacdb0bc26a2932a.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3454101cee47be348adaacdb0bc26a2932a.jpg

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract from 1949 aerial showing the chimney stack circled on the former factory site

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345fc12c05e942a4af2b707cc3fbf66b3ce.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345fc12c05e942a4af2b707cc3fbf66b3ce.jpg

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the subject site of the chimney and surrounding industries

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345e7b32f5852ed4a79b8f0bc0054e1e333.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345e7b32f5852ed4a79b8f0bc0054e1e333.jpg

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The subject chimney stack in 1965 viewed from the corner of Railway Parade and Newton Street

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: CRS 48/4763 (NSCA CRS 48, City Engineers Photographic Negatives 1953- 1973)

Image date: 06/05/1965

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345aeb6c5a0b6be44a885739c7b7a4f094b.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345aeb6c5a0b6be44a885739c7b7a4f094b.jpg

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Current aerial photograph of the site showing the location of the chimney stack circled

Copy right: Lands and Property Information

Image by: Lands and Property Information with City of Sydney mark up

Image date: 01/01/2012

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3459a149e1628834353b58b125bafd3b04a.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3459a149e1628834353b58b125bafd3b04a.jpg

Item name: Former factory chimney stack

Location: 127 Railway Parade Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: View of the landscape of other chimney stacks to the south of the subject site in 1937

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: Government Printing Office, d1_28060

Image date: 01/08/1937

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451fcc2085354d41c9999cc11d7a5677da.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451fcc2085354d41c9999cc11d7a5677da.jpg

Inventory 29

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors**Location:** 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Address: 18-20 Victoria Street**Planning:** Sydney South**Suburb/nearest town:** Erskineville 2043**Local govt area:** Sydney**Parish:****State:** NSW**County:****Other/former names:** Cleveland Shoe Co, Selby Shoe Manufacturing Company, Selby Shoes Aust Pty Ltd., J Robins (Chippendale) Pty Ltd, Di Ver**Area/group/complex:****Group ID:****Aboriginal area:** Eora**Curtilage/boundary:** As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan**Item type:** Built**Group:** Manufacturing and Processing **Category:** Factory/ Plant**Owner:****Admin codes:****Code 2:****Code 3:****Current use:** Commercial offices**Former uses:** Shoe factory**Assessed significance:** Local**Endorsed significance:**

Statement of significance: Built in approximately 1923 for major Australian shoe manufacturers, Cleveland Shoe Company, this former factory represents the industrial development of Erskineville during the inter-war period. The building is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of shoes. The continuous use of the building for the manufacture of shoes until the late 1980s demonstrates the success of this shoe-making industry in Sydney during the twentieth century.

The former factory has significant associations with one of the largest wholesale shoe manufacturers within New South Wales, the Cleveland Shoe Company, from the 1920s to the 1940s, and the largest American manufacturers of fashion shoes, Selby Shoes, from the late-1940s to the mid-1960s.

Aesthetically, this building represents a good example of a multi-storey inter-war factory designed in the inter-war Chicagoesque style. The building demonstrates typical characteristics of this style including its grid-like facades divided vertically into bays by engaged brick piers, large window openings, limited ornamentation, and three-light timber-framed windows. With its multi-storey scale prominent corner site and inter-war industrial character, the building is a distinctive feature in the Erskineville neighbourhood, which makes an important contribution to the streetscapes of Prospect and Victoria Streets and Morrissey Road.

The multi-storey scale of the building demonstrates a different building typology for factory buildings in this part of the City of Sydney, compared to the predominant form for the large southern Sydney factories from the same period of single-storey, sawtooth-roofed factories.

As major former employers within Erskineville, the building may hold significance to the former workers of the Cleveland Shoe Company and Selby Shoes. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community for its connection to the well known Selby fashion shoes manufactured at this site. The building's landmark qualities in the local neighbourhood may have value to recent and past residents as a point of reference and tangible connection to the industrial past of Erskineville.

This factory forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The former factory is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

Land in the area to the south of Central Station was granted to Nicholas Devine, a superintendent of convicts, in 1794 and 1799. Devine built a house called Burren Farm near the corner of present George Street and Erskineville Road. After his death in 1830, the property was passed on to Bernard Rochford and his wife who had cared for Devine in his old age. Rochford subdivided and sold the estate. Some of the land was bought by Reverend George Erskine, a Wesleyan Minister who built Erskine Villa in 1830. He died there in 1834. The villa was subsequently owned by Mr Robert Henderson, a naturalist, followed by William Toogood, a Sydney inn-keeper. When Toogood died, he left the property to the Church of England and it became the rectory for the Holy Trinity Church in Macdonaldtown. (Pollon 1996)

By 1852, Erskineville had been developed with a mix of housing and industry. The discovery of rich clay deposits around the area now known as Sydney Park led to the development of a number of brickworks in the surrounding suburbs including Erskineville, Alexandria and St Peters. The area became one of the largest brick producing areas of the city. In the 1890s, it was said that "as many as 1,500,000 bricks were manufactured in Alexandria every day [and that] the greatest part of the city of Sydney has been built from the brickyards of Alexandria" (Alexandria – The Birmingham of Australia, p.78).

In 1893, part of what was formerly known as Macdonaldtown became a new suburb when parliament passed the Borough of Erskineville Naming Act. In 1911, electric trams began running to Erskineville. By 1920 the suburb had become the home of many workers, some employed in local brickmaking, bootmaking and hat manufacturing industries. (Pollon 1996)

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Site history:

This former factory was constructed in approximately 1923 by the Cleveland Shoe Company for the manufacture of boots and shoes. By 1950, the site was occupied by Selby Shoes and continued to be used for the manufacture of shoes by various companies until the late 1980s.

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

The Cleveland Shoe Company Limited acquired the subject site in Erskineville in 1922. The company likely constructed the factory shortly thereafter.

The Sands directory first recorded the Cleveland Shoe Company on the site in 1924 (Sands, Directory, 1924, p 305). The factory continued to be listed in the Sands Directories between 1924 and 1929 on Victoria Street between Prospect and Pleasant Streets. After 1929, the factory was listed on Prospect Street.

In 1924 newspapers reported that a bootmaker employed at the site stole a number of wooden shoe lasts, leather sole stiffeners and shoe tacks from the factory in Erskineville (SMH, 30 Sept 1924 p 6). These thefts took place between January and September, thus demonstrating that the factory was in operation by January of 1924.

By August 1927, the Cleveland Shoe Company was identified as one of the major wholesale shoe manufacturers in New South Wales (World News, 27 Aug 1927, p 37).

It is likely that the company employed workers who had studied at the Erskineville Bootmaking School. The school operated in the former boot factory of Mr FJ Walters between 1906 and 1940 and played an important role in training apprentices for the local bootmaking industries (Dictionary of Sydney, 2010, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/erskineville_bootmaking_school).

A newspaper article from 1935 indicates that the McMurtrie family, who had interests in a number of boot and shoe making enterprises, were involved with the Cleveland Shoe Company (SMH, 9 March 1935, p 16). This family was also associated with the McMurtrie Kellermann and Co boot manufacturing company in Lawson Street, Darlington in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

In 1949 the factory was still reported as the manufacturing premises of the Cleveland Shoe Company (SMH, 23 March 1949 p 19). However, the 1949 aerial photograph shows the factory on Victoria Street with lettering for 'Selby Shoes Aust Ltd' on the roof.

Selby Shoes began manufacturing shoes in Australia during the 1930s. The company originated from Portsmouth, Ohio and was recognised as one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the America (The Brisbane Courier, 29 September 1931, p10). The company produced a wide range of styles of men's and women's shoes, many marketed as fashion items.

The 1951 Civic Survey and the 1956 City Building Surveyors Detail Sheet shows the factory was then operating as Selby Shoes, who were originally based in Renwick Street, Redfern.

A number of photographs taken in September 1954 show the building clearly with signage for Selby Shoes. The photographs also record the extent of development on the site at this time including the main multi-storey factory building constructed along the south, east and north site boundaries and a single-storey building to the west adjacent to a small undeveloped area (Jack Hickson, 1954, SLNSW). The configuration of the factory shown in the 1954 photographs appears to correspond with that shown in the earlier 1943 and 1949 aerial photographs of the site.

Whilst a number of photographs show that the site was already occupied by Selby Shoes, it was not recorded in the certificate of title until 18 March 1966 (CT 1328 f 10).

On 3 May 1966, J Robins (Chippendale) Pty Ltd applied to use the factory for shoe manufacturing (18-20 Victoria Street and Prospect Street, Street Cards, COS). On 15 July 1966, this company purchased the site (CT 1328 f 10). On 18 January 1968, the company proposed alterations and additions to the factory. The works were valued at \$15,000 (18-20 Victoria Street and Prospect Street, Street Cards, COS). It is likely that this application resulted in the additions to the west.

The 1975 aerial photograph shows the original factory with a western addition, then occupying the full site.

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

On 17 March 1988, the site was purchased by Cesare Di Veroli, Lily Di Veroli, Alex Di Veroli and Esther Di Veroli (CT 1328 f 10). The site was leased to Di Veroli Shoes Pty Ltd on 25 May 1989.

On 17 November 1989, Cesare Di Veroli Pty Ltd applied to use the premises to store, display, repair and assemble antique furniture (18-20 Victoria Street, Street Cards, COS). The site was subsequently leased to Corso De Fiori Pty Ltd on 15 October 1990 (CT 1328 f 10).

Between 2004 and 2011, part of the building was used as a dance studio.

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Commerce	Factory
	3. Economy	Industry	Activities associated with the n

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1922

Year completed: 1923

Circa: Yes

Physical description: The building was constructed as a factory in approximately 1923 for the Cleveland Shoe Company on the prominent corner site between Prospect and Victoria Streets and Morrissey Road. The building occupies the entire site with no setback from the streets. The factory comprises a three storey painted brick building contained under a gabled and skillion roof form.

The building is designed in the inter-war Chicagoesque architectural style. It exhibits typical features of this style including its grid-like facades divided vertically into bays by engaged brick piers, large window openings, limited ornamentation, and three-light timber-framed windows. The building also features a parapeted gable on the south and north elevations, bullnosed brickwork on the south-west corner of the building and original multi-paned timber-framed windows with rendered lintels and brick sills. The main entrance of the building is located on Prospect Street.

A large addition on the western side of the building was constructed between 1968 and 1975. The two storey addition is constructed of face brick walls under a skillion roof with vertically emphasised metal-framed windows and a loading dock at ground level. Except for the 1970s western addition, the factory appears substantially unaltered since its construction.

The roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Inter-war Chicagoesque. Storeys: Three. Façade: Painted brick. Side/Rear Walls: Painted brick.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

20 February 1922

Southern half of Lot 18 section B, Edward Devine's subdivision sold to Cleveland Shoe Company Limited

January to September 1924

Report of theft at Cleveland Shoe Company Limited, Erskineville

1924

Cleveland Shoe Company Limited, Victoria Street between Prospect and Pleasant Streets, listed in Sands directory and continues to be listed there until 1929, after which it was listed in Prospect Street

August 1927

Cleveland Shoe Company Limited of Prospect Street and Victoria Street Erskineville identified as one of the major wholesale shoe manufacturers

1951

Civic survey sheet shows site occupied by Selby Shoes

15 September 1954

Photographs taken by Jack Hickson of Selby Shoes, Prospect Street Erskineville

1956

Building surveyors' sheet shows site occupied by Selby Shoe Manufacturing Company Pty Ltd

18 March 1966

Company now known as Selby Shoe Manufacturing Company Pty Ltd

3 May 1966

Application by J Robins (Chippendale) Pty Ltd to use building for shoe manufacture

15 July 1966

Site sold to J Robins (Chippendale) Pty Ltd

18 January 1968

Application by J Robins and Sons Pty Ltd for alterations and additions worth \$15,000

1975

Aerial photograph of the site showing an addition on the western side of the factory

17 March 1988

Site sold to Cesare Di Veroli, Lily Di Veroli, Alex Di Veroli and Esther Di Veroli

25 May 1989

Site leased to Di Veroli Shoes Pty Ltd

17 November 1989

Application by Cesare Di Veroli Pty Ltd to store, display, repair and assemble antique furniture

15 October 1990

Site leased to Corso De Fiori Pty Ltd

2004-2011

Part of building occupied by a dance studio

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

A Statement of Heritage Impact should accompany development applications for changes to the building.

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Brickwork, original windows, the pattern of fenestration and other original building features should be conserved and maintained.

Do not render painted brick facades. Any repainting should utilise a colour scheme appropriate to the inter-war period of the building.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external industrial character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities.

Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management:	Management category	Management name
	Statutory Instrument	List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Criteria a): Built in approximately 1923 for major Australian shoe manufacturers, Cleveland Shoe Company, this former factory represents the industrial development of Erskineville during the inter-war period. The building is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of shoes. The continuous use of the building for the manufacture of shoes until the late 1980s demonstrates the success of this shoe-making industry in Sydney during the twentieth century.

This building forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): The former factory has significant associations with one of the largest wholesale shoe manufacturers within New South Wales, the Cleveland Shoe Company, from the 1920s to the 1940s, and the largest American manufacturers of fashion shoes, Selby Shoes, from the late-1940s to the mid-1960s.

[Historical association significance]

When operating as the Cleveland Shoe Company, the site was also associated with the prominent boot and shoe making family, the McMurtrie family, who ran a major boot-making factory in Lawson Street, Darlington, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Criteria c): Aesthetically, this building represents a good example of a multi-storey inter-war factory designed in the inter-war Chicagoesque style. The building demonstrates typical characteristics of this style including its grid-like facades divided vertically into bays by engaged brick piers, large window openings, limited ornamentation, and three-light timber-framed windows.

[Aesthetic/
Technical
significance]

With its multi-storey scale, prominent corner site and inter-war industrial character, the building is a distinctive feature in the Erskineville neighbourhood, which makes an important contribution to the streetscapes of Prospect and Victoria Streets and Morrissey Road.

The multi-storey scale of the building demonstrates a different building typology for factory buildings in this part of the City of Sydney, compared to the predominant form for the large southern Sydney factories from the same period of single-storey, sawtooth-roofed factories.

Criteria d): As major former employers within Erskineville, the building may hold significance to the former workers of the Cleveland Shoe Company and Selby Shoes.

[Social/Cultural
significance]

The site may also hold significance to the Australian community for its connection to the well known Selby fashion shoes manufactured at this site.

The building's landmark qualities in the local neighbourhood may have value to recent and past residents as a point of reference and tangible connection to the industrial past of Erskineville.

Criteria e):
[Research
significance]

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of a multi-storey factory from the inter-war period constructed in an established residential area.

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	The Sydney Morning Herald, 30 Septe	Stolen boot lasts	1942
	John Sands	Sands Directories	1924
	Jack Hickson	Selby Shoe factory, Prospect Street, Erskineville (three photogr	1954
	The Brisbane Courier, 29 September 1	Shoe Industry	1931
		1975 aerial photograph of Sydney	1975
	RTA	1943 Aerial Photograph of Sydney	1943
	Frances Pollon	The Book of the Sydney Suburbs	1996
	Alexandria (NSW) Municipal Council	Alexandria, "The Birmingham of Australia" 75 years of progre:	1943
	City of Sydney/ City Building Surveye	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets, sheet 19	1956
	City of Sydney	1949 aerial survey of the city of Sydney, sheet 199	1949
	Mark Dunn	Erskineville Bootmaking School	2010
Studies:	Author	Title	Number
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage :	2014

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Parcels: Parcel code Lot number Section number Plan code Plan number

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing: Name

Title

Number

ListingDate

City of Sydney Industrial and Ware Heritage study

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 25/09/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Southern and western elevations of the former factory on the corner of Victoria and Prospect Streets

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 08/11/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3456deac9c4aacd4eea81687b1b51dfb9d2.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3456deac9c4aacd4eea81687b1b51dfb9d2.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Southern elevation of the former factory on Victoria Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345f7e37d1413ce48e19e015102c9b77f3a.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345f7e37d1413ce48e19e015102c9b77f3a.JPG

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Eastern and northern elevations of the former factory viewed from Morrisey Road

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34555f62b0c40c34a0297f15139306847ef.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34555f62b0c40c34a0297f15139306847ef.JPG

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Western elevation of the subject factory showing the original rear section and the 1970s addition

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3454e65a31ff1084a40937dcdb1745c8620.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3454e65a31ff1084a40937dcdb1745c8620.JPG

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1949 aerial photograph showing the former factory site circled with 'Selby Shoes' lettering on roof

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ea198fcc3060485f8f66b2c49b62d8a1.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345ea198fcc3060485f8f66b2c49b62d8a1.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Southern and eastern elevations of the factory occupied by Selby Shoes in 1954

Copy right:

Image by: Jack Hickson, Australian Photographic Agency – 42875

Image date: 15/09/1954

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3452f3652c585af4ef9a38a60c5653f9014.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3452f3652c585af4ef9a38a60c5653f9014.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Southern and western elevations in 1954 prior to the 1970s addition

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: Jack Hickson, Australian Photographic Agency – 04011

Image date: 15/09/1954

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34508785992c49e4c409ec857330089ce26.jpg>

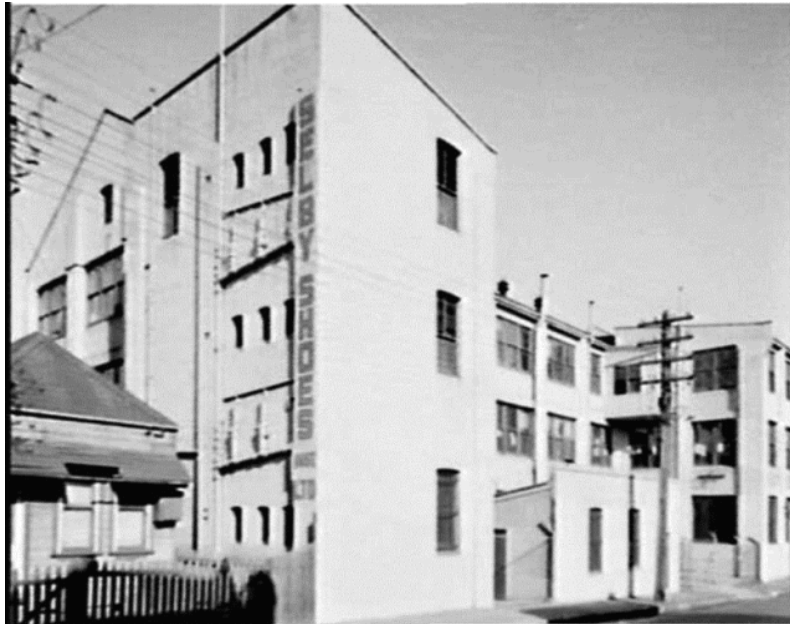
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34508785992c49e4c409ec857330089ce26.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Northern and western elevations of the factory in 1954 before 1970s addition

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: Jack Hickson, Australian Photographic Agency – 42877

Image date: 15/09/1954

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3456c6288d594f6457fbc92528b96cdd071.jpg>

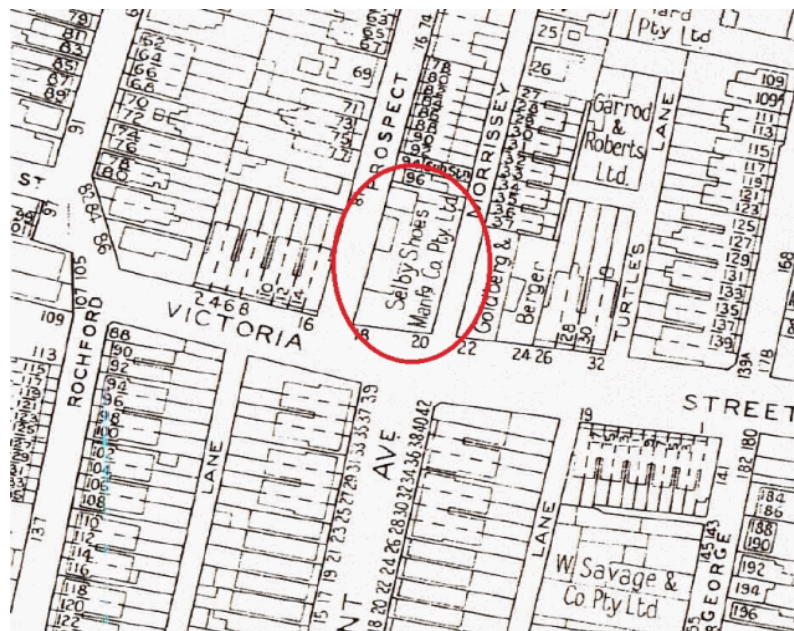
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3456c6288d594f6457fbc92528b96cdd071.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the subject site and surrounding industries at this time

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345894ca8806b2d48f88cc0ce448392d25c.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345894ca8806b2d48f88cc0ce448392d25c.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Advertisement showing the marketing of Selby Shoes as a fashion item in 1960

Copy right: Womens Weekly

Image by: Womens Weekly

Image date: 07/09/1960

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345f2f7a6e04f994084b5d66107515d991e.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345f2f7a6e04f994084b5d66107515d991e.jpg

Item name: Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors

Location: 18-20 Victoria Street Erskineville 2043

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1969 advertisement showing the products made by Selby Shoes

Copy right: The Canberra Times

Image by: The Canberra Times

Image date: 16/10/1969

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345bfe80c2600414fb9933b5bf9afab219a.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345bfe80c2600414fb9933b5bf9afab219a.jpg

Inventory 30

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Address: 19 Ross Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Forest Lodge 2037

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish: Alexandria

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Other/former names: Ross Street substation

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Utilities - Electricity

Category: Electricity Transformer/Substation

Owner: State Government

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Electricity substation

Former uses: Electricity substation

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in 1929 to supply electricity for the metal building products factory, GE Crane & Sons, Electricity Substation No. 267 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Forest Lodge. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Forest Lodge's growth, development and population.

Aesthetically, the building demonstrates the characteristic modest form, quality of design and construction for Sydney's substations, which were designed to a higher standard than required for their function in order to integrate into their established urban contexts by reflecting neighbouring architecture or popular styles of the time.

Electricity Substation No. 267 represents a good example of a simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation with design elements of the inter-war Romanesque style. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this period and style applied to a small utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, asymmetry, low-pitched gable roof concealed behind a gabled parapet wall, original signage, face brickwork with decorative relief detailing along the parapet, timber multi-paned windows and emphatic arched entrance. The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

Electricity Substation No. 267 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No. 267 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity.

Forest Lodge demonstrates this pattern with its substation reflecting the suburb's history as an inner-city area of both factories and workers homes. Forest Lodge's Ross Street and nearby St Johns and Bridge Roads contained a number of surrounding industrial sites, which by 1956 included Newsletter Press and McGregor Wiggin Pty Ltd to the immediate north of the substation, W Neveill & Co Ltd behind the substation and GE Crane Pty Ltd opposite the substation.

Electricity Substation No. 267 is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of the locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

Forest Lodge is a small residential suburb located between Glebe and Parramatta Road, which was named after the house built in 1836 by Mr Ambrose Foss, a well known chemist and druggist in Sydney. The house was demolished in 1912.

The land in the area was originally part of the church lands reserved in 1789. In 1795, 20 acres on the eastern side of the creek and between Bridge and Parramatta Roads were granted to Catherine King and the property was named Catherine Farm. In 1806 the area west of Orphan School Creek was granted to William Bligh. By the mid-nineteenth century, the suburb began developing as a residential area for workers housing.

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Substations history:

One of the major innovations in industry during the nineteenth century was the development of electricity as a power and lighting source, which rivalled and then replaced water and steam power. The mills and workshops of the earlier Industrial Revolution in Britain and North America were mainly water and steam powered, whereas Australia's twentieth century industrial buildings were powered by electricity.

As part of supplying electricity to Sydney's houses and industries for the first time, Sydney Council built Sydney's first power stations and substations during the first half of the twentieth century. Sydney Council, then known as Sydney Municipal Council or the Municipal Council of Sydney, was charged with supplying electricity to Sydney city and surrounding areas in 1896 through the law named the Municipal Council of Sydney Electric Lighting Bill passed on 16th October 1896. Electricity supply was managed through the council's department known by a number of names: the Electric Lighting Committee, the Electric Light Department and the Electricity Department from 1920 to 1935. From 1936 the electricity undertaking was named Sydney County Council when it was reformed as a separate authority as a result of the Gas & Electricity Act of 1935. The various names for the council and subsequent electrical authority are recorded in the initials and building names inscribed in substation facades.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Sydney's first power station at Pyrmont began operating in 1904. The large network of substations were constructed in strategic locations to supply power from these power stations to individual customers and other electricity networks. Their specific purpose was to house machinery to convert high voltage electricity for industrial or domestic use. Substations were often erected in close proximity to factories to service their high energy demands. Consequently the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth-century factories and industrial centres in the way that chimney stacks marked factories pre-dating electricity.

Forest Lodge demonstrates this pattern with its substation reflecting the suburb's history as an inner-city area of both factories and workers homes. Forest Lodge's Ross Street and nearby St Johns and Bridge Roads contained a number of surrounding industrial sites, which by 1956 included Newsletter Press and McGregor Wiggin Pty Ltd to the immediate north of the substation, W Neveill & Co Ltd behind the substation and GE Crane Pty Ltd opposite the substation.

The period and location of surviving substations record the progressive extension of Sydney's electrical network from the centre of Sydney to surrounding areas, the scale and importance of this network, and the fundamental changes electricity brought for Sydney's growth, development and society. Sydney Municipal Council built its first substations at Town Hall, Taylor Square, Woolloomooloo and Ultimo, followed by Glebe, Newtown, Camperdown and surrounding areas. From 1904 to 1935, Sydney Council built more than 360 substations and almost 400 pole transformers throughout Sydney and surrounding suburbs. More continued to be built in the following decades. The Energy Australia (AusGrid) heritage and conservation register records that 33 of the surviving substations are located within the City of Sydney. This number excludes those no longer owned or operated by the electricity supplier.

Each substation has its own number inscribed on the building facade, which reflects its role in the broader electrical network and generally the total number, sequence and period of construction, with some exceptions where disused numbers were reallocated. Most substations were constructed in established urban areas on a small portion of land acquired or subdivided specifically for this purpose. These buildings, while modest in scale and different in function to surrounding buildings, were designed and constructed to a good standard, in a style designed to harmonise with surrounding architecture, in order to reduce community fears or resistance to the incursion of this new technology and impacts on the appearance of streets.

The rise of electricity during the late nineteenth century, and in particular small motors for driving machinery and electrical lights, changed the configuration of industrial buildings and machinery. Electricity meant that factories could be designed with a more flexible layout because small electric motors eliminated the need for belt and shaft drives from the steam plant. Factory building design became less reliant on windows for natural light and gas lighting ventilation because of the advent of electric lighting. Electricity also created a new market for factories to produce the new consumer goods reliant on electric power, such as fridges, washing machines, telephones, stoves, ice cream, and the engineering for electric lights, trains and trams.

Site history:

The substation was constructed by Sydney Municipal Council to cater for the increased electricity requirements of Crane & Sons, as well as for those of local networks. The GE Crane & Sons factory was located on the south-western corner of Ross Street and St Johns Road. At this time, this company was consolidating their works for manufacturing sheet metal building products and planned to extend their premises.

A shortage of space on the GE Crane and Sons site necessitated the acquisition of a site elsewhere in the immediate vicinity. In July 1927, an offer was made for a site opposite Crane & Sons at 19 Ross Street.

During the first half of 1928, the plans and specifications for the substation building were prepared. In 1928 tenders were invited for the construction of the substation with works scheduled to begin in the first week of October and to be completed within fourteen weeks.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

By the beginning of April in 1929, the builder's contract work had been completed and the equipment installed. The substation was connected to the network the following month. A proposal was put forward in 1948 to re-equip the substation with more modern switchgear, but this was never carried out. The equipment was eventually replaced in 2011.

Themes: National theme

3. Economy

4. Settlement

State theme

Technology

Utilities

Local theme

Electricity

Electricity Substation

Designer: Sydney Municipal Council

Builder: Sydney Municipal Council

Year started: 1928

Year completed: 1929

Circa: No

Physical description: Substation No. 267 was built by Sydney Municipal Council in 1929. The substation comprises a single-storey brick building contained under two pitched roofs with box gutters, concealed behind a parapet wall. The building is set-back from the street alignment behind a low brick wall and gates.

This simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation exhibits typical characteristics of the inter-war period with elements of the inter-war Romanesque style applied to a utilitarian building. These features include the heavy geometric massing, asymmetry, low-pitched gable roof concealed behind a gabled parapet wall, face brickwork with decorative relief detailing along the parapet, timber multi-paned windows and an emphatic arched entrance.

The two main entrances are accentuated by over-sized double-height openings, a round-arched opening for the main entrance, bull-nosed brick and brick-on-edge surrounds and a large original sign mounted over the second entrance. Both double-height entrances contain steel roller shutter doors and concrete thresholds raised a step above ground level. The roller shutter of the arched entrance has an inset smaller personnel door. A separate lower pedestrian entrance is located centrally between the two double-height openings, with a multi-paned timber window beside each main entrance.

Original signage is integrated into the facade through relief lettering recording the origins of the building and the substation's number within Sydney's electricity network.

The building has a dual street frontage, with the two sections detailed differently. The south-east frontage is more pronounced with a central arched opening and gabled parapet. The north-west frontage is slightly set-back with a square-headed opening, the large identification sign supported on brackets, and straight parapet wall. Both frontages contain a small multi-paned timber window with bull-nosed brick sills and brick-on-edge lintels.

The dual building frontage is less common for single-storey substations in the City of Sydney which typically have an open transformer yard to the side of the main building and no second roof form.

The switchgear equipment, gutters, downpipes and roller doors have been replaced.

Internally, the roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Inter-war Romanesque. Storeys: One. Facade: Facebrick. Side/Rear walls: Facebrick

Physical condition level: Fair

Physical condition: Minor crack above roller door. Downpipe discharges to surface. Some missing concrete paving in the front garden.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Modification dates:

Recommended management: The building should be retained and conserved.

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken.

All conservation, adaptive reuse and future development should be undertaken in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter).

No vertical additions should be made to the building.

Do not render, paint or seal face brickwork.

Face brick finishes, decorative brickwork, parapet wall, original entrances, windows, signage, brick fence and other original features of the substation should be maintained and conserved.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Management:	Management category	Management name
	Statutory Instrument	List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Criteria a): Built in 1929 to supply electricity for the metal building products factory, GE Crane & Sons, Electricity Substation No. 267 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Forest Lodge. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Forest Lodge's growth, development and population.

[Historical significance]

Electricity Substation No. 267 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No. 267 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity.

Forest Lodge demonstrates this pattern with its substation reflecting the suburb's history as an inner-city area of both factories and workers homes. Forest Lodge's Ross Street and nearby St Johns and Bridge Roads contained a number of surrounding industrial sites, which by 1956 included Newsletter Press and McGregor Wiggin Pty Ltd to the immediate north of the substation, W Neveill & Co Ltd behind the substation and GE Crane Pty Ltd opposite the substation.

Criteria b): The substation has significant associations with the Municipal Council of Sydney, who constructed the building as part of its early twentieth-century responsibility for the generation and distribution of electricity throughout the greater Sydney area from 1904 until 1936. The building also has associations with the surrounding industries for which it was built to supply electricity, in particular the metal building products factory, GE Cane & Sons.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): The building demonstrates the characteristic modest form, quality of design and construction for Sydney's substations, which were designed to a higher standard than required for their function in order to integrate into their established urban contexts by reflecting neighbouring architecture or popular styles of the time.

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

Electricity Substation No. 267 represents a good example of a simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation with design elements of the inter-war Romanesque style. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this period and style applied to a small utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, asymmetry, low-pitched gable roof concealed behind a gabled parapet wall, original signage, face brickwork with decorative relief detailing along the parapet, timber multi-paned windows and emphatic arched entrance. The two main entrances are accentuated by over-sized double-height openings, a round-arched opening for the main entrance, small flanking windows, bullnosed brick detailing and a large sign mounted over the second entrance. The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

Criteria d): Social significance requires further study to ascertain its value to communities. The building may have value to community members with an interest in the history, buildings and technology for Sydney's electrification or the history of Forest Lodge.

[Social/Cultural significance]

Criteria e): The building may offer research potential into the evolution of technology for electricity supply and architectural design for substations in Sydney.

[Research significance]

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Criteria f): The dual building frontage is less common for single-storey substations in the City of Sydney which typically
[Rarity] have an open transformer yard to the side of the main building and no second roof form.

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period with elements of the
[Representative] Romanesque style.

The substation forms part of a collection of extant substations, which together represent the growth of Sydney's electrical network and the major change that electricity brought for Sydney's growth, development and population during the twentieth century, in particular for the development of industry.

Of more than 360 originally built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1930 in metropolitan Sydney, the current Energy Australia (AusGrid) heritage and conservation register records that 33 surviving substations are located in the City of Sydney. This number excludes those no longer owned or operated by the electricity supplier.

Intactness/Integrity: Substantially intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	TZG Architects and Orwell & Peter Pl	Conservation Management Plan: Substation No. 6 and Undergr	2002
	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd	Energy Australia (Ausgrid) section 170 heritage and conservati	2007
	James Pennington	Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council, pp.59	2012
	MacLaren North	Energy Australia Heritage Register Review	2007
	Wilkenfeld and Spearitt	Electrifying Sydney	2004

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage §		2014

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	1		DP	319713

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage r	3430377	01/11/1994
		Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 14/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Street elevation of the substation

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345cdec3ac5eda48598d15634ba2a90ca9.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345cdec3ac5eda48598d15634ba2a90ca9.JPG

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of original signage

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 14/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34532d42d99ae9d4d43900f2ef932139221.JPG>

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Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Substation in 2008 as recorded in Pennington (2012) publication

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/01/2008

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3452c2bccb8de3945139f278216de538d14.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3452c2bccb8de3945139f278216de538d14.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Substation in 1930 shortly after its construction

Copy right: Ausgrid

Image by: Ausgrid

Image date: 01/01/1930

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34573186f864ab943e7915564b96671080e.jpg>

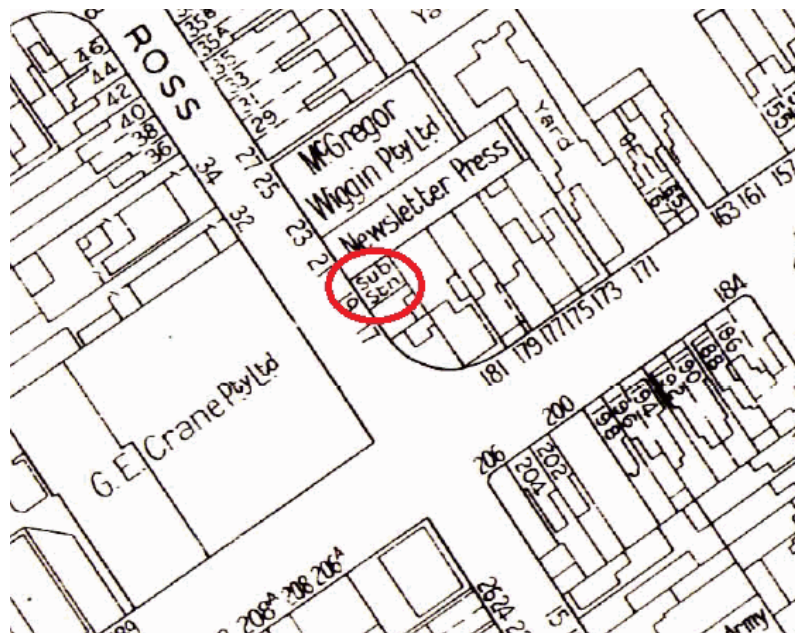
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34573186f864ab943e7915564b96671080e.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors

Location: 19 Ross Street Forest Lodge 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing subject substation and surrounding industries and housing

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458f148d6ee95f40c3b9c0e1029cb6147a.png>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3458f148d6ee95f40c3b9c0e1029cb6147a.png

Inventory 31

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Address: 113 Mitchell Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Glebe 2037

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Volunteer Brigade fire station, Glebe Fire Station, The Old Fire Station, Peoples Hall

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Utilities - Fire Control

Category: Fire Station

Owner: State Government

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Community Hall

Former uses: Fire station, screw manufacturing

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in 1892 for the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company and later modified for industrial use, this former fire station represents the non-residential development of Glebe between the late-nineteenth century and mid-twentieth century. The building provides evidence of the establishment of the first official fire-fighting services in Glebe during the late nineteenth century and the need for these services as a result of intensified residential and industrial development of inner city suburbs during this period. The building is also historically significant for its extended connection to industry for most of the twentieth century from the 1940s to the 1980s, including manufacturing of screws during the 1950s.

The site has significant associations with the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company and the first official fire-fighting services for Glebe from 1877. The purpose-built fire station has significant associations with the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company from 1892 to 1908. The building and its inter-war addition are also significant for its association with manufacturing for the Automatic Screw Company during the 1950s, which likely supported the construction, automotive and other industries.

The building represents a good example of a small-scale fire station designed in the Victorian free classical architectural style with an integrated inter-war industrial addition. The symmetrical façade of the Victorian fire station, its classical pediment, colosseum motif, parapet concealing the roof structure, moulded cornice, multi-paned timber fanlights, arched openings with keystones between fluted pilasters and classical motifs decorating the skyline of the parapet wall demonstrate characteristic features of the Victorian free-classical architectural style. The addition from the inter-war period exhibits typical characteristics of this architectural period including its simple geometric massing, parapet wall, saw tooth roof, multi-paned timber windows and rectangular fanlight and restrained ornamentation of simple wall surfaces through relief brickwork panels and bullnosed detailing.

With its Victorian and inter-war features, classical architectural motifs, distinctive parapet and sawtooth roof forms applied in a concentrated manner to a modestly-scaled infill building, the building forms a distinctive feature within the predominantly residential streets of Glebe. Its corner position makes the building visible from a number of near and distant vantage points. The building makes an important contribution to the dual streetscapes of Mitchell Street and Campbell Lane.

In terms of social value, the building may hold significance to the community of former fire fighters involved in the Glebe Volunteer Fire Brigade, the former workers of the Automatic Screw Company, local residents who use the building in its more recent function as a community hall.

As a service established to support industry and housing in Glebe and later used for industry, the former fire station forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The former fire station is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of the locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

Glebe is bound by Blackwattle Bay and Rozelle Bay to the north and Wentworth Park to the east. The northern point of Glebe extends into Rozelle Bay. Across the bay, Glebe Island was connected to the mainland through the construction of the Glebe Island Bridge in 1857. The bridge was replaced in 1901 with an electrically operated central swing span.

'The Glebe' was considered part of the Kangaroo Grounds or Petersham district which was reserved as church land by Governor Phillip in 1789. The area was originally swampy land which was later raised and landscaped. Reverend Richard Johnson (1753-1827) began clearing the land grant of 400 acres. However, the area remained largely undeveloped except for the area near the present Parramatta Road.

In 1828 the majority of the church lands were sold. Glebe became a fashionable area during the early to mid-nineteenth century when substantial houses with gardens were constructed in the area. Toxteh House and the Georgian residence known as Lyndhurst House were two of the earliest houses constructed during this period. The area known as the Bishopthorpe Estate, including Derwent, Westmoreland and Mount Vernon Streets, was originally selected for the residence of the Bishop of Sydney. All revenue from this land was to provide a personal income for the Bishop.

In April 1857 the architect Edmund Blacket began designing buildings in the area. The cottages and terrace houses erected in the 1860s and 1870s demonstrate the variety of architectural styles of Sydney's houses. Glebe was proclaimed a borough in 1859.

The area was progressively developed for workers housing, turning Glebe into a working class suburb by the early 1900s.

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Site history:

The subject building was constructed in 1892 for the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company. It continued in use until

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

1908 when a new fire station was constructed on St Johns Road. The subject fire station was extended in the inter-war period with the construction of an industrial addition. The site was continuously used for industrial purposes between the 1940s and 1980s.

The site originally formed part of the St Philip's Glebe Estate, which had been leased for long periods by the Church of England from the 1840s.

The Glebe Volunteer Fire Company formed in 1877 on Mitchell Street in Glebe (C Adrian, *Fighting Fire*, Sydney, 1984, p 26, 249). In 1879 the Volunteer Fire Brigade applied to install a hydrant plug opposite the new fire station in Glebe, suggesting that a building had already been built by this stage (COS 26/160/13100). The fire station was first listed in the 1880 Sands Directory on the north side of Mitchell Street, west of Campbell Street (Sands, *Directory*, 1880, p 198). This description corresponds with the location of the subject site, but predates the construction of the subject building. These records suggest that the subject building replaced an earlier building for the same use on this site.

Whilst records show that the volunteer fire brigade occupied the site prior to 1880, the site underwent major renovations in 1892, including the construction of the subject building (Solling 2007, p109). This construction date is displayed on the building's parapet. The 1889 detail survey shows an L-shaped building occupying the eastern and northern sections of the site and a vacant area in the location of the existing fire station building. The subject building was likely built within the vacant area shown on the 1889 detail survey. No reference to the construction or opening of a new fire station was found in newspapers from this period.

A photograph of the building from approximately 1896-1898 shows the former Volunteer Fire Brigade in two horse-drawn carriages in front of the subject fire station. The building signage is depicted in this photo as '1892, Glebe Fire Station' which differs from the existing lettered signage on the building.

The opening of the new fire station on St Johns Road in 1908 meant that the fire brigade no longer needed the subject building (C Adrian, *Fighting Fire*, Sydney, 1984, p 89). The 1908 Sands Directory recorded the occupation of the site at 115 Mitchell Street by George W Munro (Sands, *Directory*, 1908, p 336). A range of different tenants occupied the site thereafter.

The 1943 aerial photograph of the site shows a saw-toothed roof addition constructed on the remainder of the site to the north-west and north-east of the fire station building (1949 Aerial Survey, sheet 69). The 1950 Civic Survey also records a single-storey building occupying the entire site (Civic Survey, Glebe East, 1950).

On 19 September 1950, Leichhardt Council approved the use of a shed to house an emergency power plant for the Automatic Screw Company Pty Ltd (113-115 Mitchell Street, Glebe Street cards, NSCA). This indicates the use of the subject site as well as the adjoining terrace at 115 Mitchell Street by the Automatic Screw Company. A 1953 photograph taken from the corner of Glebe Point Road shows the adjoining terrace with signage also for the Automatic Screw Company.

The use of mechanically automated screw machines to manufacture screws and other small parts begun in the 1860s. The 1950s was a period of technological change for the screw manufacturing industry with the introduction of computerised screw machines.

In 1951 the Automatic Screw Company at 115 Mitchell Street advertised for experienced machinists to operate an automatic screw machine (Truth, Sydney, 22 July 1951, p41). The use of a shed as an emergency power plant and the requirement of experienced machinists suggest the use of industrial machinery on the site, likely for the manufacture of screws and other small mechanical parts produced by screw machines.

On 16 June 1955 council approved the use of the site as an office and storage for Component Parts Pty Ltd. This application likely referred to the use of the adjoining terrace at 115 Mitchell Street. On 17 June 1955 council approved the use of 113 Mitchell Street as a warehouse for storage of screws, nuts and bolts for The Belmont Trading Company (113-115 Mitchell Street, Glebe Street cards, NSCA). On 15 September 1970 council

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

permitted Australian Chicago Products Pty Ltd to use the site for the storage of motor parts (113-113A Mitchell Street, Glebe Street cards, NSCA).

A photograph of the former fire station from the 1970s shows a metal roller door concealing the central panel of the front façade of the inter-war addition, located below the existing rectangular fanlight. The 1970s photo suggests that this panel was originally a vehicular opening, infilled after the 1970s. A photograph of the site in 2005 shows this brick panel as existing with its shuttered window.

On 6 May 1986 council approved the use of the building by the Glebe Estate Community Centre (113-113A Mitchell Street, Glebe Street cards, NSCA). The building has continued in community use since this time.

Themes: **National theme**
4. Settlement

State theme
Utilities

Local theme
Fire station

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1892

Year completed: 1943

Circa: Yes

Physical description: The building was constructed in 1892 as a fire station for the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company with an addition from the inter-war period. The building occupies the corner site at the junction of Mitchell Street and Campbell Lane with no set back from the street. The former fire station comprises a single-storey rendered brick building contained under a gabled roof concealed behind a parapet wall. The northern inter-war is constructed of brick walls with a saw tooth roof.

The fire station is designed in the Victorian free classical architectural style. The fire station component demonstrates typical features of this style including its symmetrical façade, classical pediment, colosseum motif, parapet concealing the roof structure, moulded cornice, multi-paned timber fanlights, and arched openings between fluted pilasters. Classical motifs including the central pediment with decorative moulding, volutes and projecting urns provide a characteristically decorative skyline for the parapet wall.

The former fire station building retains two former vehicular entrances within the wide arched openings on either side of a vertically proportioned central arch, all with keystones and decorative moulding. The embossed lettering above the arched openings reads '1892, The Old Fire Station, Peoples Hall'. This replaced the original lettered signage in the same position below the cornice.

The northern addition to the former fire station features typical characteristics of inter-war industrial buildings including its simple geometric massing, parapet wall, saw tooth roof, multi-paned timber windows and rectangular fanlight. Ornamentation of the simple wall surfaces is characteristically restrained, limited to relief brickwork panels and bullnosed brick detailing. The unrendered brick walls have been painted.

The recessed brick panel in the Mitchell Street elevation of the inter-war addition contains a centrally-placed window with a shallow brick arch, bullnosed brick sill and timber shutters. This wall and window located below the rectangular fanlight is likely a later addition which infilled a former vehicular opening shown in a 1970s photo concealed by a roller shutter door.

The roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Victorian free classical and inter-war. Storeys: one. Façade: rendered and painted brick. Side/Rear Walls: painted brick.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

1877

Glebe Volunteer Fire Company formed in Mitchell Street, Glebe

1880

Glebe Volunteer Fire Brigade Station, Mitchell Street (north side, west of Campbell Street, at Glebe Road)

September 1889

Detail survey shows building with different footprint to current building

1892

Existing fire station constructed

1908

New fire station constructed on St Johns Road, replacing need for Mitchell Street fire station

1908

George W Munro recorded as an occupant of 115 Mitchell Street

1943

Aerial photograph showing 1892 fire station building extended to occupy entire site

19 September 1950

Approval to use shed to house emergency power plant by Automatic Screw Company Pty Ltd

16 June 1955

Council approved Component Parts Pty Ltd to use the site for office and storage

17 June 1955

Council approved Belmont Trading Company to use Number 113 to store screws, nuts and bolts

15 September 1970

Council approved Australian Chicago Products Pty Ltd to use the site to store motor parts

6 May 1986

Council approved alterations and renovation of the former fire station to accommodate the Glebe Estate Community Centre

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building including both the Victorian and inter-war components.

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken.

All conservation, adaptive reuse and future development of the site should be undertaken in accordance with the Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter).

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Saw tooth and gabled roofs, decorative parapet, rendered and painted brickwork, moulded cornice, fluted pilasters, arched openings, timber windows, and other original building features should be conserved and maintained.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external industrial character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Criteria a): Built in 1892 for the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company and later modified for industrial use, this former fire station represents the non-residential development of Glebe between the late-nineteenth century and mid-twentieth century. The building provides evidence of the establishment of the first official fire-fighting services in Glebe during the late nineteenth century and the need for these services as a result of intensified residential and industrial development of inner city suburbs during this period. The building is also historically significant for its extended connection to industry for most of the twentieth century from the 1940s to the 1980s, including manufacturing of screws during the 1950s.

As a service established to support industry and housing in Glebe and later used for industry, the former fire station forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): The site has significant associations with the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company and the first official fire-fighting services for Glebe from 1877. The purpose-built fire station has significant associations with the Glebe Volunteer Fire Company from 1892 to 1908. The building and its inter-war addition are also significant for its association with manufacturing for the Automatic Screw Company during the 1950s, which likely supported the construction, automotive and other industries.

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Criteria c): The building represents a good example of a small-scale fire station designed in the Victorian free classical architectural style with an integrated inter-war industrial addition.

[Aesthetic/

Technical

significance]

The building represents a good example of a small-scale fire station designed in the Victorian free classical architectural style with an integrated inter-war industrial addition. The symmetrical façade of the Victorian fire station, its classical pediment, colosseum motif, parapet concealing the roof structure, moulded cornice, multi-paned timber fanlights, arched openings with keystones between fluted pilasters and classical motifs decorating the skyline of the parapet wall demonstrate characteristic features of the Victorian free-classical architectural style.

The addition from the inter-war period exhibits typical characteristics of this architectural period including its simple geometric massing, parapet wall, saw tooth roof, multi-paned timber windows and rectangular fanlight and restrained ornamentation of simple wall surfaces through relief brickwork panels and bullnosed detailing.

With its Victorian and inter-war features, classical architectural motifs, distinctive parapet and sawtooth roof forms applied in a concentrated manner to a modestly-scaled infill building, the building forms a distinctive feature within the predominantly residential streets of Glebe. Its corner position makes the building visible from a number of near and distant vantage points. The building makes an important contribution to the dual streetscapes of Mitchell Street and Campbell Lane.

Criteria d): Social assessment requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. The building may hold significance to the community of former fire fighters involved in the Glebe Volunteer Fire Brigade, former workers of the Automatic Screw Company, and local residents who use the building in its more recent function as a community hall.

Criteria e):

[Research

significance]

Criteria f):

[Rarity]

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of a Victorian fire station designed in the free classical architectural style and inter-war industrial addition.

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Externally intact

References:	Author	Title	Year
	City of Sydney	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets, sheet 9	1956
	City Engineers Department, City of Sydney	Civic Survey, 1938-1950, Glebe East	1950
	Truth (Sydney), 22 July 1951	Machinists wanted	1951
	Colin Adrian	Fighting Fire	1984
	Surveyor General's Office Sydney, New South Wales	City of Sydney Section, Glebe, Sheet 8, 1889	1889
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943	1943
	City of Sydney	1949 aerial survey of the city of Sydney, sheet 69	1949
	Smith, K & B	The Architectural Character of Glebe, Sydney	1989
	Max Solling	Running the Suburbs, Leichhardt Historical Journal, No.15	1986
	Max Solling	Grandeur and grit: a history of Glebe	2007
	John Sands	Sands Sydney Directory 1858-1932/3	1933

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage Study	1	2014

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	4		DP	246373

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front facade of the former fire station and inter-war industrial addition on Mitchell Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 15/11/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34543b83e671b20472ab4c845735cdbef15.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34543b83e671b20472ab4c845735cdbef15.jpg

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Campbell lane elevation showing the side profile of the inter-war addition

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34582e69f1a66934e1eafc8e942450e8e6f.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34582e69f1a66934e1eafc8e942450e8e6f.JPG

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Glebe Volunteer Fire Brigade photographed in front of the fire station in c1896-1898

Copy right: Unknown

Image by: Max Solling, The History of Glebe, p.109, 1896-1898)

Image date: 01/01/1898

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3454eb39097d8ae4bfaab1c8e6bbfef3fc5.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3454eb39097d8ae4bfaab1c8e6bbfef3fc5.jpg

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The building in the 1970s with the former vehicular opening in the position of the recessed panel

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: SRC23928 Bernard Smith

Image date:

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34517cd488f2a35433bb18b02337ba99698.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34517cd488f2a35433bb18b02337ba99698.jpg

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: South-east and north-east elevations in 2005

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: Maureen Sharpe, Mark Stevens Collection, 050/050231

Image date: 17/03/2005

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34579c60c84a0ad4960805f660cab7420c5.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34579c60c84a0ad4960805f660cab7420c5.jpg

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1889 plan of Glebe showing the subject site, circled, before construction of the subject building

Copy right: State Library of New South Wales

Image by: City of Sydney Section Detail Sheets, Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W

Image date: 01/01/1889

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3450ed3285fcc72412180925d5810b7cc7a.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3450ed3285fcc72412180925d5810b7cc7a.jpg

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1949 aerial photograph showing the subject building circled

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3459f529c7a83584377b9656addfccb36bb.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3459f529c7a83584377b9656addfccb36bb.jpg

Item name: Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors

Location: 113 Mitchell Street Glebe 2037

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1950 survey plan showing the former fire station site circled

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1950

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457524bce2409a43c5a8317afcbfe0a81d.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3457524bce2409a43c5a8317afcbfe0a81d.jpg

Inventory 32

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors**Location:** 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Address: 10-12 Egan Street**Planning:** Sydney South**Suburb/nearest town:** Newtown 2042**Local govt area:** Sydney**Parish:****State:** NSW**County:****Other/former names:** Welded Products, Scoton Press Pty Ltd, Scenografic Studio**Area/group/complex:****Group ID:****Aboriginal area:** Eora**Curtilage/boundary:** As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan**Item type:** Built**Group:** Manufacturing and Processing **Category:** Factory/ Plant**Owner:** Private - Corporate**Admin codes:****Code 2:****Code 3:****Current use:** Scenographic studio**Former uses:** Factory / Commercial**Assessed significance:** Local**Endorsed significance:**

Statement of significance: As a former factory for Sydney Confectionery Company dating from 1926, this building represents the industrial development of Newtown during the inter-war period. The building is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of confectionery, such as for ice cream cones, during the inter-war period, and for its continued use for a number of industrial purposes throughout the twentieth century. The use of the factory for manufacturing ice cream cones demonstrates the expansion of industries during the inter-war period which were reliant upon the newly developed refrigeration technology.

The factory is historically associated with the Sydney Confectionery Company who manufactured confectionery at this site during the inter-war period, and a number of other manufacturers including Scoton Press who used the site as a printing works in the 1950s.

The building demonstrates the typology of a small-scale infill factory constructed in an established residential area. The building represents a good example of an inter war industrial building exhibiting typical features of this period with elements of the earlier Federation free style including contrasting rendered and face brick finishes, parapet wall with pediment, moulded cornice, piers dividing the façade into bays, piers projecting above the parapet, original painted letter signage and multi-paned timber windows. The building design demonstrates the transition in architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods. Prominent original signage across the length of the parapet wall records the building's original industrial use.

The building makes an important contribution to the streetscapes of Egan Street and the rear lane, as one of a group of modest industrial buildings on Egan Street from the inter-war period which give the street a distinct character.

This factory forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The former factory is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

The area now known as Newtown was originally farmland. Nicholas Devine received a grant of 120 acres in 1794 and another 90 acres in 1799. This land, which he called Burren Farm, incorporated the land from the south of Station Street to the area of St Peters station.

The northern area of Newtown, near what is now known as Australia Street, formed part of Thomas Rowley's Kingston Farm. Two early settlements, one known as O'Connell Town at the end of Missenden Road, and the other near the present railway bridge, were developed within this estate.

John and Eliza Webster opened a store in a weatherboard building called the New Town Store. By 1832, the small settlement was referred to as New Town. This area became known as Newtown by 1838.

By 1838 the population had increased to over 1200 people predominantly consisting of Protestants and Roman Catholics. The development of the area was then characterised by working class homes alongside large estates.

In the 1850s the construction of the Sydney to Parramatta Junction railway line extended through the suburb. On 26 September 1855 a railway station opened opposite Station Street and was later relocated to land within the Burren Farm estate.

The municipality of Newtown was incorporated on 12 December 1862.

St Stephens Church of England on Church Street was designed by Edmund Blacket and opened in 1874. This church was shared by Camperdown and Newtown. The adjacent graveyard on land purchased from the O'Connells' Camperdown estate holds the remains of hundreds of early residents of Sydney.

By 1923 the suburb was heavily populated with numerous works and factories. A tram service ran down King Street, which was lined on both sides with shops. Some of the larger stores of the city opened on King Street in Newtown's early years, including family members of Hordern and Marcus Clark. (Pollon 1988, p186-187)

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Site history:

The factory was constructed in 1926 by scrap metal merchant David Cohen who owned a number of properties along Egan Street. The building was used by the Sydney Confectionery Company as a factory during the inter-war period and was later used by a sheet metal company and as a printing works in the 1950s.

On 11 September 1925 David Cohen purchased lots 11 and 12 of Block 4 of O'Connell Town (Old System Deed, No 225 Bk 1402). On 1 November 1925, a valuation of the site recorded a semi-detached weatherboard cottage with three rooms and a three-stall stable (Valuer-General, Valuation Cards, Newtown, SRNSW 13/7752, No 420).

On 10 May 1926 David Cohen applied to convert the property to Torrens title (RPA 27654). On 29 July, 1926, the property was leased to Morris Jacob, manufacturer of Marrickville. Although the lease was intended as a five year lease, it had expired by April 1927 (CT 3975 f 159).

A land valuation of 1 December 1926 recorded that the cottage had been demolished and replaced with a brick factory with an iron roof. The owner, David Cohen, then lived opposite the site at number 5 Egan Street (Valuer-General, Valuation Cards, Newtown, SRNSW 13/7752, No 420).

The property was leased to Edgar Owen Harris, manufacturer of Newtown, from 9 April 1927 (CT 3975 f 159). On 12 November 1927 The Sydney Confectionery Company at 10 Egan Street, Newtown, advertised for an ice cream cone maker, offering a permanent position paid in wages or piecework (SMH, 12 Nov 1927, p 32). The company's occupation of 10-12 Egan Street was first recorded in the 1928 Sands Directory (Sands, Directory, 1928, p 596).

The use of the factory for manufacturing ice cream cones demonstrates the expansion of industries during the inter-war period which were reliant upon the newly developed refrigeration technology. Refrigeration technology emerged out of the need to create ice commercially for exporting fresh produce overseas. A shortage of natural ice in 1890 led to experimentation with mechanical means of making ice which gradually resulted in the development of domestic refrigerators. Domestic refrigerators were introduced in Australia in the 1920s and 1930s. (Museum Victoria, <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/themes/710/domestic-refrigeration-refrigerators>)

The 1936 Wise Directory shows that the site was occupied by Welded Products, mechanical engineers (Wise, Directory, 1936, p 285). However, on 19 February 1940, the property was again leased to Edgar Owen Harris (CT 3975 f 159).

On 11 August 1942, David Cohen died, leaving the factory to his son, David Lewis Claude Cohen, also a merchant. At the time of his death, David Cohen senior owned a number of houses and factories along Egan Street (Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, David Cohen, 1942, A47870, SRNSW 20/3082). The property was officially passed on to David Cohen (junior) in November 1943 (CT 3975 f 159). David Cohen (junior) died on 6 October 1944 (Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, David Lewis Claude Cohen, A76460, SRNSW 20/3465). In November 1945, the property was transferred to Emma Joyce Cohen, widow of Alexandria (CT 3975 f 159).

On 26 October 1949, Tattersall Bros applied to install a petrol bowser and use the site as a repair depot (10-12 Egan Street, Street Cards, NSCA).

Aerial photographs from 1943 and 1949 show the subject factory with a gabled roof occupying the entire site.

On 26 January 1950 the property was purchased by three sheet metal workers from Glebe including Charles Henry Fulham (junior), Douglas Fulham and Raymond Fulham (CT 3975 f 159).

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

The 1950 civic survey records that a single-storey building then occupied the entire site. This survey and the later 1956 survey do not provide details about the occupation or use of the site.

On 27 April 1954 Scoton Press Pty Ltd applied to use the site as a printing works (10-12 Egan Street, Street Cards, NSCA). The site was purchased by Scoton Press on 12 May 1954. On 28 May 1954, C W Hodge proposed alterations to the site valued at £400 (10-12 Egan Street, Street Cards, NSCA).

On 17 July 1981 the factory was purchased by Rodney Kenneth Clark (CT 3975 f 159). On 16 February 1990 R K Clarke applied to construct a mezzanine floor for a caretaker staff room and accommodation (10-12 Egan Street, Street Cards, NSCA).

Photographs from 2013 and 2014 show a small sign on the door indicating the building's use as a scenographic studio.

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Commerce	Factory
	3. Economy	Industry	Factories
	3. Economy	Industry	Activities associated with the n

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1926

Year completed: 1926

Circa: No

Physical description: The factory was constructed in 1926 by Newtown merchant, David Cohen and was used by the Sydney Confectionery Company during the inter-war period. The building occupies the entire property with no set back from the street or lane. The factory comprises a single-storey brick building contained under a gabled roof concealed behind a parapet wall. The building form, parapet and central bay are symmetrical.

The building is designed in the inter-war period with elements of the earlier Federation free style including contrasting rendered and face brick finishes, parapet wall with pediment, moulded cornice, piers dividing the façade into bays, piers projecting above the parapet, original painted letter signage and multi-paned timber windows. Prominent original signage across the length of the parapet wall records the building's original industrial use.

The main street façade is divided into three bays by regularly placed face brick piers, each containing a different configuration of openings. The central bay is emphasised by the large parapeted gabled forming a pediment and its symmetrical configuration of openings. A single timber window is located within the gable end of the central bay. At the street level, two vertically proportioned timber-framed windows flank an infilled doorway, all with shallow arched brick heads. The windows have bullnosed brick sills. The southern bay contains timber boarded doors with a multi-paned timber top light and large multi-paned timber window, all contained under a continuous lintel. The northern bay of the façade contains a large loading dock with a metal roller door.

Internally, the roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Inter-war. Storeys: one. Façade: Painted, rendered and face brick.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition: The building appears to be reasonably intact externally and in good condition

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

11 September 1925

David Cohen purchased Lots 11 and 12 of Block 4 of O'Connell Town

1 November 1925

Valuation shows the site occupied by semi-detached weatherboard cottage of three rooms and a three-stall stable

29 July 1926

Property leased to Morris Jacob, manufacturer of Marrickville, for 5 years. Lease expired by April 1927.

1 December 1926

Cottage demolished and replaced with a brick factory with an iron roof

1 March 1927

Certificate of Title for lots 11 and 12 section 4, O'Connell Town issued to David Cohen, metal merchant of Newtown

9 April 1927

Property leased to Edgar Owen Harris, manufacturer of Newtown

12 November 1927

Sydney Confectionery Company at this address advertised for an ice cream cone maker

1928

Sydney Confectionery Company first appears in the Sands directory at 10-12 Egan Street

1936

Wise directory records 10 Egan Street as occupied by Welded Products, mechanical engineers

19 February 1940

Property leased to Edgar Owen Harris, manufacturer of Newtown

November 1943

After death of David Cohen (senior), the property passed to David Lewis Claude Cohen, metal merchant of Newtown

November 1945

After the death of David Lewis Claude Cohen, property passed to Emma Joyce Cohen, widow of Alexandria

26 October 1949

Tattersall Bros applied to install a petrol browser and use as a repair depot

26 January 1950

Property purchased by Charles Henry Fulham, junior, Douglas Fulham and Raymond Fulham, all sheet metal workers from Glebe

27 April 1954

Scoton Press Pty Ltd applied to use premises as a printing works

28 May 1954

Application by C W Hodge for alterations worth £400

12 May 1954

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

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Sydney

Property purchased by Scoton Press Pty Ltd

17 July 1981

Property purchased by Rodney Kenneth Clarke.

16 February 1990

Application by R K Clarke to construct mezzanine floor to use as staff room and night accommodation for caretaker

9 October 1990

Application by Clarke to construct mezzanine floor to use as caretaker's flat worth \$25,000

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken.

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Do not paint, render or seal face brick piers.

Timber windows and doors, brick piers, parapet wall, Sydney Confectionery Company signage and other original building features should be maintained.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external industrial character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Criteria a): As a former factory for Sydney Confectionery Company dating from 1926, this building represents the industrial development of Newtown during the inter-war period. The building is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of confectionery, such as for ice cream cones, during the inter-war period, and for its continued use for a number of industrial purposes throughout the twentieth century. The use of the factory for manufacturing ice cream cones demonstrates the expansion of industries during the inter-war period which were reliant upon the newly developed refrigeration technology.

This factory forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): The factory is historically associated with the Sydney Confectionery Company who manufactured confectionery at this site during the inter-war period, and a number of other manufacturers including Scoton Press who used the site as a printing works in the 1950s.

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Criteria c): The building demonstrates the typology of a small-scale infill factory constructed in an established residential area. The building represents a good example of an inter war industrial building exhibiting typical features of this period with elements of the earlier Federation free style including contrasting rendered and face brick finishes, parapet wall with pediment, moulded cornice, piers dividing the façade into bays, piers projecting above the parapet, original painted letter signage and multi-paned timber windows. The building design demonstrates the transition in architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods. Prominent original signage across the length of the parapet wall records the building's original industrial use.

[Aesthetic/
Technical
significance]

The building makes an important contribution to the streetscapes of Egan Street and the rear lane, as one of a group of modest industrial buildings on Egan Street from the inter-war period which give the street a distinct character.

Criteria d): Social assessment requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. The building may hold significance to the former workers of the Sydney Confectionery Company and companies who subsequently occupied the site.

[Research
significance]

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of an small-scale industrial building constructed in an established residential area from the inter-war period.

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943	1943
	City of Sydney	Aerial survey of the city of Sydney, sheet 100	1949
	City Engineers Department, City of Sydney	Civic Survey, 1938-1950, Darlingtown	1950
	Land Titles Office	Certificate of Title - CT 3975 f 159	
	City of Sydney	Planning Street Cards - various	
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	Museum Victoria	Domestic refrigerators and refrigeration	
	Bruce Baskerville	A Walking Tour of O'Connell Town & parts of Bligh's Terrace	1997
	Clint, Raphael	Plan of O'Connell town - MAP F 351	1843
	John Sands	Sands Directories - various	
	H Wise & Co	Wise Directory	1936

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage Study		2014

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	1		DP	77654

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing: Name

Title

Number

ListingDate

City of Sydney Industrial and Ware Heritage study

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Eastern (front) elevation of the former factory

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34553ca5b49c23a4f52a942e00ebd861356.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34553ca5b49c23a4f52a942e00ebd861356.JPG

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Egan Street view of the building and gabled roof from the north

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345b964d06955824c2eb644959ac5b528f0.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345b964d06955824c2eb644959ac5b528f0.JPG

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of central bay showing the original windows and infilled doorway

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34546fc5cba4e9949b6add549b59f1a57f4.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34546fc5cba4e9949b6add549b59f1a57f4.JPG

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of the southern bay on the Egan Street elevation

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3455adab2d45d7740889e6933ae1371e819.JPG>

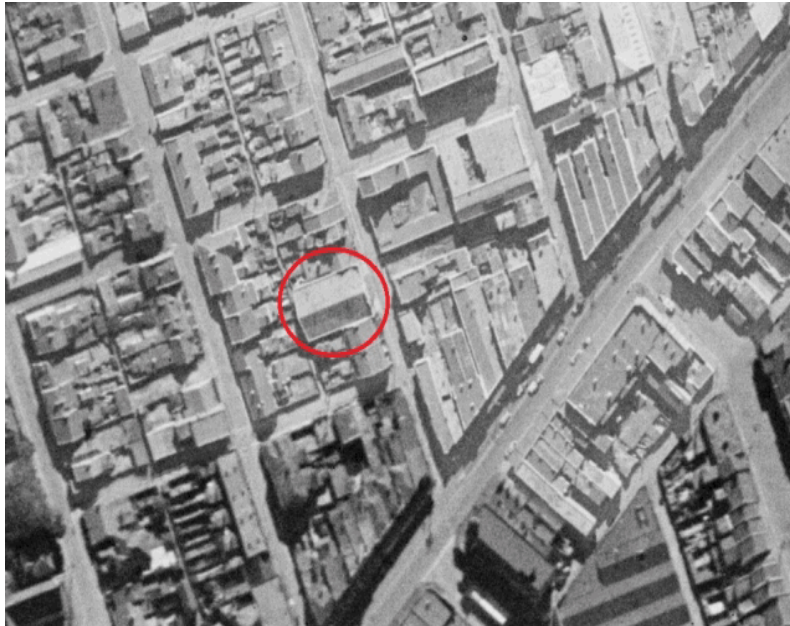
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3455adab2d45d7740889e6933ae1371e819.JPG

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1943 aerial showing the subject building circled and the surrounding factories, shops and houses

Copy right: Lands and Property Information

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/06/1943

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345d0f0ffbef6bb46acac497abb22c6df5e.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345d0f0ffbef6bb46acac497abb22c6df5e.jpg

Inventory 33

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Address: 197-207 Wilson Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Newtown 2042

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Gissing Bros, STUCCO

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Manufacturing and Processing

Category: Other - Manufacturing & Processing

Owner: University

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Student accomodation

Former uses: Glass factory

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in approximately 1907-1929 as a glass factory for F W Gissing, this building represents the industrial development of Newtown during the early twentieth century. The factory is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of glass products from the early to mid-twentieth century for shop windows, decorative glasswork and, later, glass louvres. The building demonstrates the growth of the glass-making industry associated with technological advancements in manufacturing large glass sheets and increasing demand for glass products in the construction industry during the early twentieth century.

The building is associated with large Australian glass manufacturers, F W Gissing Ltd, from 1907 to the late 1950s. The construction of this factory in 1907 and its expansion in the 1920s represents the growth of the glass manufacturing company and the popularity of its products during the inter-war period.

The building demonstrates the inner-city typology of an infill factory constructed within an established residential area. The surviving original components of the building represent a good example of a Federation free style factory building with consistent inter-war additions. It exhibits typical characteristics of these architectural styles including brick piers dividing the facade into bays, parapet wall concealing the roof, strongly contrasting materials and textures of polychromatic face brickwork and rendered panels, timber-framed windows, engaged brick piers projecting above parapet and straight and curvilinear parapet profiles.

While adaptively reused as student housing, the building retains its architectural integrity as a recognisable former factory. With its surviving Federation and inter-war features, industrial character, consistent building form of brick bays and parapet walls and three street frontages, the building makes an important contribution to surrounding streetscapes. The building is a distinctive feature of Wilson Street, which is visible in the round from a number of near and distant vantage points.

This factory may have value to the community of former workers of F W Gissing Ltd. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community for its connection to the well-known Tooth & Co bar signs and cooper louvre windows produced by the company.

This building forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

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Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

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The area now known as Newtown was originally farmland. Nicholas Devine received a grant of 120 acres in 1794 and another 90 acres in 1799. This land, which he called Burren Farm, incorporated the land from the south of Station Street to the area of St Peters station.

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St Stephens Church of England on Church Street was designed by Edmund Blacket and opened in 1874. This church was shared by Camperdown and Newtown. The adjacent graveyard on land purchased from the O'Connells' Camperdown estate holds the remains of hundreds of early residents of Sydney.

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Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

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Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Site history:

The building was constructed in three stages from approximately 1907-1929 as a factory and office for Frederick W Gissing. The building was used by to manufacture glass products for F W Gissing until the 1950s and thereafter for a variety of industrial purposes until 1991 when the building was converted into student housing.

Glass manufacturing during the early twentieth century moved away from hand-blown to machine-manufactured glass. The drawn sheet process of glass manufacturing which enabled the production of large sheets of glass was developed around the turn of the century. These technological advancements and the growing local demand for glass expanded the glass manufacturing industry in Australia during the early twentieth century. This method of producing sheet glass supported the construction and automotive industries until the late 1950s when the process of manufacturing float glass was developed.

On 9 September 1903 Gissing Brothers was registered as a firm at 197-199 Wilson Street, Newtown. Frederick William Gissing and Spencer Gissing were partners of the company which were general contractors, painters and glaziers. (Register of Firms, SRNSW 2/8535, No 9893)

The western section of the site, including lots 34 and 35, was purchased by the Frederick William Gissing, glass merchant of Ashfield on 25 October 1905. Gissing was first listed at that address in the Sands Directory in 1905 (Sands, Directory, 1905, p 450).

On 19 October 1907 Gissing mortgaged lots 34 and 35 which may have financed the construction of the two-storey building that is now on this section of the site (CT 928 f 106). This mortgage had been discharged by 1918.

By 5 March 1913 the company was known as F W Gissing Ltd (SRNSW, NRS 12951, Companies Office, Company Packet, No 4687).

On 29 November 1920, F W Gissing Ltd purchased 201-207 Wilson Street, then known as lots 29 to 33 of DP 2070, directly to the east of lots 34 and 35 (CT 1050 f 57). This meant that Gissing then owned 197-199 Wilson Street and his company owned the remainder of the site.

On 2 March 1921, 201-207 Wilson Street was mortgaged to the Bank of New South Wales (CT 1050 f 57). This likely financed additions to the site. The Sands Directory first recorded a building occupied by the company at 203 Wilson Street in 1921 (Sands, Directory, 1921, p 550).

The property was valued on 1 November 1925. At this time, lots 34 and 35 (197-199 Wilson Street) was recorded as a detached brick building including an office with a two-storey factory under an iron roof (Valuer-General, Valuation Card, Newtown, SRNSW 13/7753, No 1512). The valuation of the central part of the site, located on lots 32 and 33, recorded a detached brick building including a shop and offices with five rooms and an iron roof (Valuer-General, Valuation Card, Newtown, SRNSW 13/7753, No 1511). The only improvements recorded on the eastern-most portion of the site in 1925 was '4 sets of rocks hoarding in frontage' (Valuer-General, Valuation Card, Newtown, SRNSW 13/7753, No 1510).

It was not until 1929 that F W Gissing was recorded as occupying 201 Wilson Street (Sands, Directory, 1929, p 650).

On 14 October 1929 another mortgage was made to the Bank of New South Wales (CT 1050 f 57). This likely financed further additions to the site. Gissing's occupation of the western-most portion of the site at 205-7 Wilson Street first appeared in the 1931 Sands directory (Sands, Directory, 1931, p 561). Both mortgages to the Bank of New South Wales that likely financed the two main phases of additions to the factory were discharged on 19 May 1960 (CT 1050 f 57).

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Following the death of Frederick William Gissing in August 1937, numbers 197-199 Wilson Street (Lots 34 and 35), the only part of the site under his ownership, was valued for death duties. The valuation recorded a detached two-storey brick office and factory with an iron roof (Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate File, Frederick William Gissing, pre A 116138, SRNSW 20/2278). On 10 March 1939, this property was transferred to the company manager, Sydney William Gissing of Clayfield, Brisbane, and pharmacist, Henry Ernest Gissing of Wagga Wagga (CT 928 f 106).

In 1939 F W Gissing prepared and installed a sign painted by Tom Woodman in the Liverpool Arms Hotel in Sydney. According to Powerhouse Museum collection records, F W Gissing was paid 26 pounds 12 shillings and sixpence for the sign which comprised an oil painting with gold leaf on glass. FW Gissing Ltd was one of several sign-writing firms which prepared and installed pub paintings for Tooth & Co between the 1920s and the 1960s. (Powerhouse Museum, Tooth's KB Lager pub painting, <http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/?irn=8739&img=100474>)

In 1940 F W Gissing was listed as glass merchants, sandblasters, shopfitters, bevellers and silverers. The firm also embossed glassware. (Directory of Manufacturers of Australia, C E S Turner & Sons, Sydney and Melbourne, 1939-40, p 198, 201)

On 18 June 1943, the site was purchased by Sydney William Gissing, reflecting its continued ownership and use by the Gissing family (CT 928 f 106).

By 1943 the entire site had been developed. Aerial photographs from 1943 and 1949 show the site was then occupied by a rectangular building at 197-199 Wilson Street adjoining a large saw-tooth roofed industrial building at 201-207 Wilson Street.

In 1947 a journal for home builders, architects and home decorators, *Decoration and Glass*, featured an advertisement for 'Cooper Louvres' made by the company with illustrations of their various uses in the home. This advertisement documents that the main factory operations had been moved to Camellia near Parramatta by this time, with the subject site being used as the company's head office and glass store. (*Decoration and Glass*, May-June 1947)

In 1952 a newspaper advertisement for cooper louvres described F W Gissing as one of Australia's largest glass organisations with over 60 years' experience in the trade by this time. F W Gissing Ltd, a subsidiary of Cooper Louvre-Gissing Ltd, was the sole manufacturers of cooper louvres in Australia. This advertisement records how cooper louvres were marketed as 'Australia's most versatile window' and were exported to countries including America. (SMH 2 September 1952, p12)

The 1956 City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets still records that the was occupied by F W Gissing Pty Ltd.

Numerous applications for new uses and alterations to the site were made in the second half of the twentieth century. On 23 September 1960, N V Appleton proposed alterations to 197 Wilson Street worth £5,000 for a shop front, offices and storeroom (197-207 Wilson St, Street Cards, NSCA). Concurrently, an application was made to use 197-207 Wilson Street as a shop selling glass and mirrors (197-207 Wilson St, Street Cards, NSCA). On 28 July 1964 Paul Legaert Pty Ltd applied to use 197-207 Wilson Street for manufacturing glass windows (197-207 Wilson St, Street Cards, NSCA).

On 23 December 1964 the site was purchased by Paul Legaert Pty Ltd (CT 1050 f 57).

During the 1980s, applications record a number of different uses. Systematic Carpet Installations Pty Ltd applied to use the site as a carpet warehouse on 1 September 1980. On 21 November 1985 M Udale proposed to use the site for furniture storage and distribution.

On 16 April 1987 Paul Legaert Pty Ltd proposed to construct seven strata title townhouses on the site valued at \$450,000.

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

On 27 May 1988 the Department of Housing applied to convert the site into eight self-contained units. In 1990 works valued at \$1,498,898 were undertaken by the Department of Housing and the University of Sydney to convert the site into apartments. The alterations to the building were based on a design by the university's faculty architecture. The student accommodation, known as STUCCO, opened in July 1991 (Stucco, A Brief History <http://www.stucco.org.au/>).

Themes: National theme

State theme

Local theme

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1907

Year completed: 1929

Circa: Yes

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Physical description: The building was constructed as a factory and office in three stages from west to east in 1907 and the 1920s. The three phases of construction were consistent in building form and design. The building occupies the site between Wilson Street and Wilson Lane with no setback from either street. The former factory comprises a one and two-storey brick building contained under multiple skillion roofs concealed behind a parapet wall.

The building is designed in the Federation free style with consistent inter-war additions. It exhibits typical characteristics of these architectural styles applied to a utilitarian building including brick piers dividing the facade into bays, parapet wall concealing the roof, strongly contrasting materials and textures of polychromatic face brickwork and rendered panels, timber-framed windows, engaged brick piers projecting above parapet and straight and curvilinear parapet profiles.

Brick walls of the street facade are constructed in Flemish bond with details accented in contrasting liver-coloured bricks. Original timber-framed windows and doors have shallow arches with three rows of headers.

The three main stages of construction are reflected in the differing parapet profiles along the main street facade. The earlier western bays of the building feature two different curvilinear parapet walls with contrasting finishes; one bay with polychromatic face brick, the other with a rendered stucco finish. The projecting piers dividing these bays are curved.

The central bays from the second phase construction are distinguished by their lower single storey height and the different profile and design of the straight-edged parapet wall. The parapet wall is finished more simply with rendered panels between facebrick piers.

By comparison, the eastern-most bays of the building likely from the final phase of construction mirror the form of the western bays, with two different profiles of curvilinear parapets, one with a roughcast rendered finish, the other face brickwork. The slope of the land towards the south and east accommodate additional levels in the basement level of the eastern bays and at the rear.

The building has been altered for conversion into student housing, while maintaining the overall building form and most of the building exteriors. Different brickwork, mortar joints and pattern of window openings indicate alterations to the two central bays. New horizontally-proportioned windows have been inserted into the parapet wall of the eastern bays for construction an additional level behind the parapet wall. The saw-tooth roof of the inter-war bays has been removed, retaining some of the structural frame over the new open internal courtyard.

The original sections of the side and rear walls are constructed of face brick in garden wall bond. The rear windows and doors appear to have been replaced, while retaining the original openings. New doorways have been inserted for access to the units. The rear wall of the western bays have been reconstructed in stretcher bond.

The roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Federation free style and inter-war. Storeys: Two. Façade: face brick. Side/Rear Walls: face brick.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:
Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

25 October 1905

Lots 34 and 35 of DP 2070 (197-199 Wilson Street) purchased by Frederick William Gissing, glass merchant of Ashfield of Lots 34 and 35 DP 2070

19 October 1907

Mortgage of Lots 34 and 35 DP 2070

5 March 1913

Company registered as F W Gissing Ltd

19 August 1918

Mortgage discharged

29 November 1920

Lots 29 to 33 purchased by F W Gissing Ltd

1921

No 203 Wilson Street, F W Gissing Ltd first listed in Sands directory

2 March 1921

Mortgage to Bank of New South Wales

1 November 1925

Valuation records a detached brick building including an office with factory of two floors and an iron roof on lots 34 and 35, plus a detached brick building including a shop and office with five rooms and an iron roof on lots 32 to 33

1929

F W Gissing Ltd listed in Sands directory at 201 Wilson Street

14 October 1929

Mortgage to Bank of New South Wales

1931

F W Gissing Ltd listed in the Sands directory at No 205-7 Wilson Street

10 March 1939

Following death of F W Gissing, ownership transferred to Sydney William Gissing and Henry Ernest Gissing

1940

F W Gissing Pty Ltd listed as glass merchants, bevellers and silverers, sandblasters and shopfitters at 197 Wilson St

18 June 1943

Site purchased by Sydney William Gissing

19 May 1960

Both mortgages discharged

23 September 1960

Application by N V Appleton Pty Ltd for shop front, offices and storeroom at Number 197 Wilson Street worth £5,000

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

23 September 1960

Application by N V Appleton Pty Ltd to use building as a shop selling glass, mirrors, etc

28 July 1964

Application by Paul Legaert Pty Ltd to use building for manufacture of glass windows

23 December 1964

Site purchased by Paul Legaert Pty Ltd

1 September 1980

Application by Systematic Carpet Installations Pty Ltd to use building as carpet warehouse

21 November 1985

Application by M Udale to use building for storage and distribution of furniture

16 April 1987

Application by Paul Legaert Pty Ltd to erect seven strata title townhouses worth \$450,000

27 May 1988

Application by Department of Housing to convert existing buildings into eight self-contained units

1990

Conversion of the site into apartments with works valued at \$1,498,898 by the Department of Housing and University of Sydney

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken.

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Do not paint, render or seal face brick walls.

Polychromatic face brickwork, textured rendered finishes, parapet wall profiles, timber framed windows and doors, original window openings at the rear and other early building features should be conserved and maintained.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external industrial character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Criteria a): Built in approximately 1907 as a glass factory for F W Gissing, this building represents the industrial development of Newtown during the early twentieth century. The factory is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of glass products from the early to mid-twentieth century for shop windows, decorative glasswork and, later, glass louvres.

[Historical significance]

The building demonstrates the growth of the glass-making industry associated with technological advancements in manufacturing large glass sheets and increasing demand for glass products in the construction industry during the early twentieth century.

This building forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): The building is associated with large Australian glass manufacturers, F W Gissing Ltd, from 1907 to the late 1950s. The construction of this factory in 1907 and its expansion in the 1920s represents the growth of the glass manufacturing company and the popularity of its products during the inter-war period.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): The building demonstrates the inner-city typology of an infill factory constructed within an established residential area. The surviving original components of the building represent a good example of a Federation free style factory building with consistent inter-war additions. It exhibits typical characteristics of these architectural styles including brick piers dividing the facade into bays, parapet wall concealing the roof, strongly contrasting materials and textures of polychromatic face brickwork and rendered panels, timber-framed windows, engaged brick piers projecting above parapet and straight and curvilinear parapet profiles.

[Aesthetic/ Technical significance]

While adaptively reused as student housing, the building retains its architectural integrity as a recognisable former factory. With its surviving Federation and inter-war features, industrial character, consistent building form of brick bays and parapet walls and three street frontages, the building makes an important contribution to surrounding streetscapes. The building is a distinctive feature of Wilson Street, which is visible in the round from a number of near and distant vantage points.

Criteria d): Social assessment requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. This factory may have value to the community of former workers of F W Gissing Ltd. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community for its connection to the well-known Tooth & Co bar signs and cooper louvre windows produced by the company.

[Social/Cultural significance]

Criteria e):
[Research significance]

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

Criteria g): The surviving original components of the building represent a good example of a Federation free-style factory with consistent inter-war additions.

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

References:	Author	Title	Year
	State Records, NSW NRS 12951	Company Packet 4687 FW Gissing Ltd	
	State Records, NSW	Register of Firms, SRNSW 2/8535, No 9893	
	City of Sydney	Planning Street Cards	
	City of Sydney	1949 aerial survey of the city of Sydney, sheet 100	1949
	Powerhouse Museum	Tooth's KB Lager Pub Painting	
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	Decoration and Glass May- June 1947	One picture is worth more than a thousand words	1947
	City Engineers Department, City of Sy	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets, sheet 19	1956
	Sydney Morning Herald, 2 September	Gissings know glass	1952
	Powerhouse Museum	Australian Window Glass/Pilkington ACI/Viridian glass sampl	
	Frances Pollon	The Book of Sydney Suburbs	1996
	John Sands	Sands Sydney Directory 1858-1932/3	1904
	Stucco Student Cooperative	A brief history	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial and Warehouse Buildings Heritage		2014

Parcels: Parcel code Lot number Section number Plan code Plan number

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Western bays of front facade showing the earliest section from 1907 on right

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34584b458422d4c4b19b808888e0a3f0a90.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34584b458422d4c4b19b808888e0a3f0a90.JPG

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Central bays of the front elevation showing part of the inter-war section

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 31/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345a46e20b584644b64adf96be2dfa0cf35.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345a46e20b584644b64adf96be2dfa0cf35.jpg

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Eastern bays of the front elevation showing part of the inter-war section

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345fd2b5aea0ebc40a0a447577786ee2e39.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345fd2b5aea0ebc40a0a447577786ee2e39.JPG

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Eastern and southern elevations of the inter-war section of the former factory

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3455e97b76fd53c43b1a79a6d71fe04368e.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3455e97b76fd53c43b1a79a6d71fe04368e.JPG

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear (southern) elevation showing the reconstructed rear wall of the western bays

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345c0eff460a76c48228094fe0a51908737.JPG>

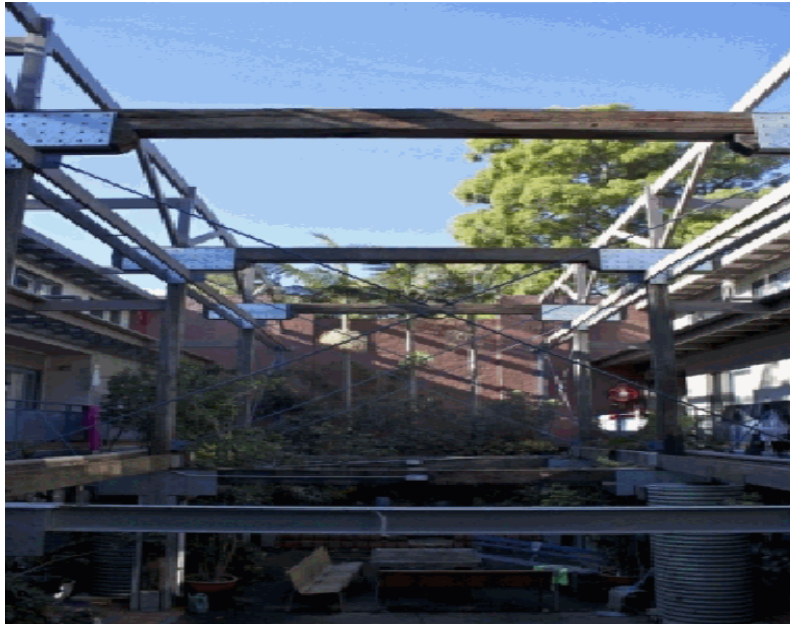
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345c0eff460a76c48228094fe0a51908737.JPG

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: View of the central courtyard and timber structure of former factory building (undated)

Copy right: Stucco Student Cooperative living

Image by: Stucco Student Cooperative living

Image date:

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345a07f9537c99b4340a3ff7ebdbc4e43ae.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345a07f9537c99b4340a3ff7ebdbc4e43ae.jpg

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1949 aerial photograph showing the former factory circled

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34576db6a3225fe4f8e9d908c0f5b57f231.jpg>

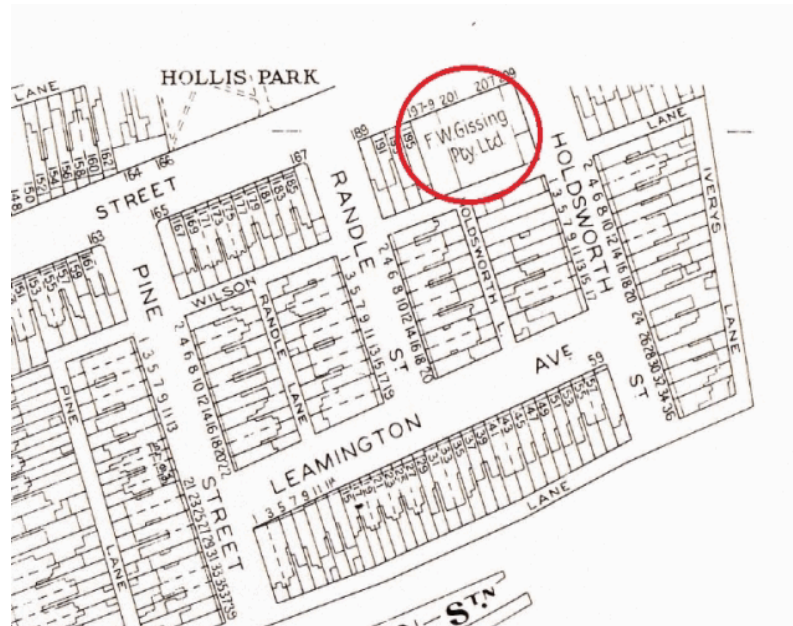
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34576db6a3225fe4f8e9d908c0f5b57f231.jpg

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the subject site circled

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345f83035bdfcbb49feb72b9923f9184b94.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345f83035bdfcbb49feb72b9923f9184b94.jpg

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Painted sign produced and installed by F W Gissing for Tooth & Co in 1939

Copy right: Powerhouse Museum <http://from.ph/8739>

Image by: Tom Woodman (artist) and F W Gissing Ltd

Image date: 01/01/1939

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345f93a2cad0cd34102a93dd8963543584f.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345f93a2cad0cd34102a93dd8963543584f.jpg

Item name: Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:

"One picture is worth more than a thousand words"

Cooper Louvres are ideal for glassing in verandahs ... give much needed extra room.

Cooper Louvres are excellent for use with "fixed view windows" if so desired.

Cooper Louvres are particularly indicated in all bathrooms, lavatories, kitchens, no matter what architecture is used.

Cooper Louvres are being used in all types of office and commercial buildings.

You, too, will find 1001 uses for Cooper Louvres

These pictures serve to indicate but a few of the locations for which Cooper Louvres are eminently suitable. Indeed, it is safe to say that there is not a window problem which

Cooper Louvres cannot help to solve economically and efficiently. Cooper Louvres are specified by prominent members of the profession throughout Australia and are extensively used by Governmental Authorities.

WARNING!
When indicating or ordering Cooper Louvres be sure the genuine product is supplied. Cooper Louvres are clearly branded with the name.

The Cooper Louvre
ADJUSTABLE GLASS LOUVRES
Manufactured by
F. W. GISSING PTY. LTD.

Head Office and Glass Store: 197-207 WILSON ST., NEWTOWN LA 2855 (5 Bays).
Installation Dept.: SUCKNELL STREET, NEWTOWN
Factory: CORNER RIVER ROAD and GRAND PARADE, CAPELLIA

Caption: 1947 advertisement for glass louvres made by F. W. Gissing giving the site address as the head office

Copy right:

Image by: Decoration & Glass, May-June 1947, p 37

Image date: 01/06/1947

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345c2c7692270094272abc16815a8ac4714.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345c2c7692270094272abc16815a8ac4714.jpg

Inventory 34

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Address: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Redfern 2016

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish: Alexandria

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Address: 611-619 Elizabeth Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Redfern 2016

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Anthony Hordern and Sons

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Manufacturing and Processing

Category: Other - Manufacturing & Processing

Owner: Multiple Owners

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Residential, commercial and retail

Former uses: Factory, warehouse, stables, foundry

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built between 1887 and 1889 for manufacturers and retailers, A Hordern & Sons, this former factory complex represents the industrial development of Redfern during the late nineteenth century. The site is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of furniture, mattresses, bath tubs, pressed metal ceilings, clothing and a large variety of household goods by Hordern & Sons from the late-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

The scale of the factories and stables within this complex demonstrate the growth of Hordern & Sons, the size of its operations as one of Sydney's largest retailers and manufacturers for over a century, and the popularity of its products during the late nineteenth century. As one of the first factory sites built for Hordern & Sons, this site also represents this major retailer's transition from importing to manufacturing products locally. The base of the chimney stack survives as evidence of the factory operations and a former landmark which once represented the tallest structure on the southern side of Cleveland Street measuring over 40 metres in height.

The buildings demonstrate the work of architect, A Bond. The buildings represent good examples of Victorian industrial buildings, exhibiting typical characteristics of the Victorian style applied to utilitarian buildings, including the heavy masonry construction, pitched roofs concealed behind parapets, rectangular facades of unadorned English bond brick walls, originally unpainted, punctuated by regularly spaced, vertically-proportioned timber windows. Decoration is typically limited to the parapet wall with the corbelled brick cornices and the pattern of window openings with shallow arches and rendered sills.

With their imposing scale particularly apparent from Elizabeth Lane and Great Buckingham Street, robust brick construction and distinctive industrial character, the buildings make an important contribution to the three streetscapes of Great Buckingham Street, Elizabeth Street and Lane. The complex of buildings form distinctively industrial street walls along both sides of Elizabeth Lane through their consistent building setback, exposed brickwork, exposed gabled and sawtooth roof profiles, pattern of original fenestration, loading docks and other remnant industrial features including the base of the former chimney stack.

While the complex has been adaptively reused for a range residential, commercial and retail uses, the buildings retain their architectural integrity as recognisable former factories of a large industrial site.

As one of Sydney's major employers of the time which employed over 3,000 workers by 1906, the factory complex may have social value to the former employees of A Hordern & Sons. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community for its connection to the furniture and vast range of household goods manufactured at this site for the well-known department store.

This factory complex forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The former factory complex is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, associations, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

The suburb derives its name from emancipated convict William Redfern who was sent to Sydney as a convict in 1801 after the 1797 revolt known as the Mutiny of the Nore. Redfern received his pardon in 1803. In 1808 he was examined in medicine and surgery and appointed assistant surgeon at the Sydney Hospital in 1816. In 1817 Redfern received a grant of 100 acres in the area bounded by present-day Cleveland, Regent, Redfern and Elizabeth Streets. In 1818, Redfern was granted a further 11,300 acres at Airs, Campbell Fields.

Other early occupants of the area were Captain Cleveland, an officer of the 73rd regiment who built Cleveland House and John Baptist who ran a nursery.

The first railway in NSW ran from Redfern to Parramatta in 1855. This station was known as Eveleigh but was later renamed in honour of William Redfern.

The last sections of the Redfern Estate, bounded by Chalmers and Elizabeth Street, were advertised for sale in 1882. By 1884 Section 4 had been subdivided into regular allotments for auction sale and Section 5 had been purchased by the Governor for a public park.

The intensified expansion of Sydney in the early twentieth century led to the development of terrace houses, industrial buildings and shops within Redfern.

From the 1920s to the 1960s, many Indigenous Australians relocated to the inner city, attracted by opportunities for work in local factories. Redfern became a well known centre for Sydney's Aboriginal community. Australia's first Aboriginal-run health, legal and children's services were established in the suburb during the 1970s.

The suburb underwent significant changes with the decline of secondary industries from the 1970s onwards.

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians directly and indirectly, whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, or the social change and urban environments it generated.

Anthony Hordern & Sons:

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Anthony Hordern & Sons was known as one of Sydney's largest retailers for almost a century. The beginning of the business can be traced back to a small drapery shop on King Street in Newtown opened by Mrs Ann Hordern in 1823.

Ann Hordern had migrated to Australia from London with her husband, Anthony Hordern. The family moved to Melbourne about 15 years later. In 1844 their son Anthony Hordern II and Lebbeus returned to Sydney to start a drapery business of their own. In 1856 the business expanded and moved to a larger site in Haymarket known as the Palace Emporium. By 1869 Anthony's sons, Anthony III and Samuel, joined the firm which then became known as Anthony Hordern & Sons. The business boomed during the 1870s. By 1879 the Palace Emporium had over 300 workers.

One of Hordern's first factories was built in the late 1880s, initially established as a workshop to repair damaged imports. This is most likely the subject factory between Great Buckingham and Elizabeth Streets in Redfern. By 1894 this workshop had been transformed into a furniture manufacturing facility, as illustrated in the company catalogue from this year. This was followed by the establishment of a bedding factory at Hordern's iron foundry as well as an enamelling works, brass foundry copper and tinsmith's shop, marble works, clothing factory, sporting goods workshop, bicycle works, bakery and printing office for the production of leaflets, catalogues and other advertising material.

According to the history of A Hordern & Sons written by Thomas Redmond in 1938, the company was a large, prosperous and expanding retail business by the 1880s. During this time the company expanded its network of factories into the suburbs of Sydney. When the factory was established in Great Buckingham Street, Anthony Hordern & Sons were known for using European rather than Chinese craftsmen, reflecting the values of this period. The furniture was marketed as affordably priced and good quality. (T J Redmond, The history of Anthony Hordern & Sons Limited, Sydney, 1938, p 92)

On 10 July 1901 a major fire destroyed the A Hordern & Sons Palace Emporium in Haymarket. In 1906, Samuel Hordern built the new Palace Emporium at Brickfield Hill as a purpose-built department store encompassing a whole block with entrances on George, Pitt and Goulburn Streets. This department store, which became known as the 'senior store', is now occupied by World Square. By 1906 the company employed over 3000 people.

Samuel's son, Sir Samuel Hordern II, took over the business after his father's death in 1909.

The Hordern company motto was 'While I live, I'll grow'. The company's ambition was to be 'universal providers'. The company prided itself on selling almost any good imaginable, from the mundane to the magnificent.

The company ran factories on sites throughout Sydney, producing a diverse range of items. The high quality catalogues covered in red cloth allowed Hordern & Sons to dominate not only walk-in trade but also the mail order country market.

In 1922 the company acquired a large site in Camperdown and factory operations were gradually moved to this site.

Anthony Hordern & Sons remained major players in the Australian retail market until the second half of the twentieth century. The 'senior store' was demolished in 1987.

Site history:

This large industrial site was developed from 1887 to 1889 between Great Buckingham Street and Elizabeth Street for major Sydney retailers, Anthony Hordern & Sons. The buildings on Great Buckingham Street, originally a furniture and mattress factory and stables, was designed by Architect A Bond and constructed by Hart and Crispo. The buildings on Elizabeth Street were originally known as the stables and were later used as an iron and brass foundry as well as a sheet metal works.

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Section 4 of the Redfern Estate, bounded by Chalmers and Elizabeth Street, was advertised for sale in 1882 and subdivided by 1884.

On 6 March 1885, the section of the site facing Great Buckingham Street, known as lots 93-100, Section B of DP 1199, was purchased by Samuel Hordern (CT 694 f 43). The site was developed shortly thereafter.

The 1887 detail survey records both the Great Buckingham and Elizabeth Street sites as vacant (Metropolitan Detail Survey, Redfern, Sheet 4, 1887).

A newspaper article on 25 March 1887 reported the opening of the newly built factory buildings on Great Buckingham Street. The buildings were constructed by Hart and Crispo to the design of architect A Bond. The site had a frontage of 180 feet to Great Buckingham Street and a depth of 99 feet. (SMH, 25 March 1887, p 9)

The 'right division of the block', as described in this article, likely refers to the southern end of the site. This section of the site comprised a two-storey building measuring 99 feet by 36 feet with a central loading dock. The front section of the ground floor was used as a kapok mattress factory and the rear was used as a saw mattress factory. (SMH, 25 March 1887, p 9)

The 'left division of the block', as described in this article, is likely to have been the northern section of the site. This was an area of 144 feet by 99 feet which comprised six cart houses with room for 18 carts and stalls for 26 horses, a caretaker's residence and a fodder store. A portion of this section of the site was planned for use as a furniture factory and another portion as a boot factory. The works included hydraulic lifts by Hudson Bros, installed by engineer Norman Selfe. The article also reported that the building had storeys that were 11 feet high, more than 200 double hung windows in box frames, 16 flights of stairs and 16 pairs of massive doors to provide the necessary clearance for goods. The buildings were described as substantial and well-finished, with the ruling principle of their design being utility rather than ornament. (SMH, 25 March 1887, p 9)

On 14 April 1887, the site facing Elizabeth Street, comprising lots 3-52, Section B of DP 1199 was purchased by Samuel Hordern (CT 694 f 43). This site became known as the stables.

On 23 December 1887, the Sydney Morning Herald reported a large fire at the Hordern & Sons factories on Great Buckingham Street. This article described the site as consisting of three large stores separated from each other by courtyards and a bedding factory at the southern end of the site. The fire resulted in damage to large sections of the factory. The bedding factory at the southern end of the site and a furniture factory at the northern end of the site were damaged but not completely destroyed, whilst other stores in the centre and north of the site were gutted. (SMH 23 December 1887, p 8)

Another newspaper article from February 1888 reported the prompt settlement of insurance claims following the fire at Anthony Hordern & Sons factory site at Great Buckingham Street, which may have financed repairs to the buildings shortly after (Cootamundra Herald 15 February 1888, p6).

Anthony Hordern & Sons stables on Elizabeth Street first appeared in the Sands Directory in 1889 (Sands, Directory, 1889, p 362). The furniture factory on Great Buckingham Street was first listed in the 1890 Sands Directory (Sands, Directory, 1890, p 389).

The 1892 Metropolitan Detail Survey records the site on Great Buckingham Street as occupied by A Hordern & Sons Furniture and Bedding Factory and the site in Elizabeth Street as occupied by the stables (Metropolitan Detail Survey, Redfern, Sheet 4, 1892).

On 17 August 1910 Samuel Hordern died and passed the property to his sons Samuel and Anthony Hordern and real estate manager of Sydney, John Felix Booth. On 16 October 1912 the ownership of the site was transferred to the company, Anthony Hordern & Sons Lt (CT 833 f 171).

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

In the following years, the buildings on Elizabeth Street became the site of a foundry used for manufacturing hardware ranging from cast-iron stoves to tin dishes (Redmond 1938, p93).

The 1914 Sands Directory listed A Hordern & Sons store, bedding and wire mattress factory and iron and galvanising works in sequence after 46 Elizabeth Street (Sands, Directory, 1914, p 753).

World War I, after 1914, prevented the supply of cast iron and enamel baths from Britain and Europe. Consequently, the foundry on Elizabeth Street largely switched to manufacturing baths and other bathroom enamelware such as sinks (Redmond 1938, p 93).

A history of the company published in 1938 promoted that the furniture factory used only the best Australian timbers such as beech, maple, cedar, rosewood, blackwood and pine. A large array of specialized power machinery was used to manufacture these products. The site had a brass foundry as well as the iron foundry, which manufactured taps and valves. Other products produced at this site included spring and kapok filled mattresses, tinware, japanned steel trunks, hat boxes, ice cream containers, and iron bedsteads. (Redmond 1938, p 93-5)

An aerial photograph taken in 1943 shows the large A Hordern & Sons factories and tall chimney stack surrounded by other industrial buildings and densely developed terrace housing. The 1956 City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets show the site, occupied by Anthony Hordern & Sons. Industries surrounding the site at this time included shoe manufacturers, Erg Batteries Pty Ltd and a timber yard.

On 1 October 1964 an application proposed alterations to 51-63 Great Buckingham Street with works valued at \$7,200. Another application was submitted on 19 October 1964 to use the site as a clothing factory. On 4 December 1964 Regent Developments Pty Ltd applied to use the second and third floors of 53-63 Great Buckingham Street as a warehouse and store. This was followed by an application by Simplex International Pty Ltd on 24 June 1966 to use these premises to assemble and manufacture clocks.

On 7 February 1968, the site was recorded as being used for knitting.

A series of photographs taken in 1968 by the City Engineers Department show the warehouses and foundry buildings along Elizabeth Street. The photographs show a long two-storey building on the southern end of the site along Elizabeth Street. An aerial photograph of the site taken in 1975 shows this southern section of the site had been redeveloped.

On 7 March 1978 records indicate that 51-65 Great Buckingham Street was in use for manufacturing car seat covers. On 22 November 1979 Divine Foundations Pty Ltd was using the site for manufacturing foundation garments (ladies underwear). (51-65 Great Buckingham Street, Street cards, NSCA)

Few changes have been recorded in the planning street cards for the Elizabeth Street site. On August 1981, the existing use of the site of 617 Elizabeth Street was recorded as light industrial. Thereafter, the site on Elizabeth Street was recorded as occupied by a number of industrial units. (617 Elizabeth Street, Street cards, NSCA)

In the mid-1980s, the tall chimney stack in the northeastern corner of the factory site in Great Buckingham Street was reduced in height.

The buildings have since been adapted to accommodate a range of uses including residential units, commercial and retail spaces.

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Commerce	Factory
	3. Economy	Commerce	Warehouses
	3. Economy	Industry	Warehouses
	3. Economy	Industry	Activities associated with the n

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Designer: A Bond (Great Buckingham Street buildings)

Builder: Hart and Crispo (Great Buckingham Street buildings)

Year started: 1885

Year completed: 1887

Circa: Yes

Physical description: The former A Hordern & Sons factory complex contains three main industrial buildings constructed between 1887 and 1889 between Great Buckingham and Elizabeth Streets, on either side of Elizabeth Lane. Two buildings are located on Great Buckingham Street and one main building contained under two joined gabled roofs is located on Elizabeth Street. All buildings have frontages to Elizabeth Lane with no setbacks from either street or the lane.

All extant buildings within the complex are designed in an industrial expression of the Victorian architectural style. They all exhibit typical features of the Victorian style applied to utilitarian buildings including the heavy masonry construction, pitched roofs concealed behind parapets, rectangular facades of unadorned English bond brick walls, originally unpainted, punctuated by vertically-proportioned timber windows. Decoration is typically limited to the parapet walls with corbelled brick cornices and pattern of window openings with shallow arches and rendered sills.

53-59 Great Buckingham Street:

The factory at the northern end of the site fronting Great Buckingham Street comprises a four storey brick building contained under four connected sawtooth roofs and one gabled roof, all concealed behind a single parapet wall on the front elevation. The originally exposed face brickwork has been painted.

The predominantly symmetrical façade retains the original timber-framed windows with slender central glazing bars and former loading dock with rendered lintel at its northern end. Some ground floor openings have been altered or added to the Great Buckingham Street frontage.

At the rear on Elizabeth Lane, the brickwork of the four-storey Great Buckingham Street factory is unpainted. The lane elevation also retains its original timber fenestration and loading docks with timber doors at top two floors. New brickwork or scarring in the brickwork surrounding openings marks where original openings have been altered or added. The profile of the sawtooth roofs is exposed at the rear.

The truncated base of a large chimney stack is located near the northern end of the building, which is a prominent feature of the lane and is also visible from Elizabeth Street. The chimney was reduced in height during the 1980s. The width of the surviving base of the chimney stack is indicative of its former landmark height when it was once the tallest structure on the southern side of Cleveland Street measuring over 40 metres.

A pair of steel beams span Elizabeth Lane at the northern end of the site, joining the two buildings at the second level.

The building has been adaptively reused as residential units.

61-63 Great Buckingham Street:

The attached two-storey brick building at the south end of the site on Great Buckingham Street is contained under a skillion roof concealed behind parapet walls.

The symmetrically arranged openings on both elevations include vertically proportioned double-hung sash timber windows, central ground floor loading docks with rendered lintels, and a central arched vent in the parapet wall. The timber window sashes are divided by glazing bars into four panes, rather than the two generally found on the other buildings. The main departure from the facade symmetry is the irregular parapet profile raised at the southern end on both street elevations. The large loading dock at the rear contains timber boarded doors and sandstone dressings.

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Internally, the building appears to retain its exposed timber structure.

The building has been converted to commercial uses including an art gallery.

611-619 Elizabeth Street:

The factory fronting Elizabeth Street comprises a three-storey brick building contained under two connected gabled roofs concealed behind a parapet wall. The originally exposed face brickwork has been painted. Original double-hung sash timber windows are retained at the upper levels, with shallow arched brick lintels and rendered sills, and loading docks at the ground level. Openings are evenly spaced at upper levels and altered at the ground level.

At the rear, the brickwork is unpainted and the gabled roof profile is exposed. The rear elevation largely retains its original fenestration including timber double-hung sashes with shallow brick arches, loading docks on all three levels with rendered lintels, sandstone dressing and timber joinery. New brickwork or scarring in the brickwork surrounding openings marks where original openings have been altered or added.

Internally, the building appears to retain its original internal structure including columns, engaged piers and blind arches.

The building has been converted to a mix of commercial and retail uses.

The southern building on this site was redeveloped between 1968 and 1975.

The roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Precinct. Style: Victorian. Storeys: Two and four. Façades: Painted brick. Side/rear Walls: Exposed brick. Roofs: Saw tooth and gabled roofs concealed behind parapet walls.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes to the site:

6 March 1885

Samuel Hordern purchased the site facing Great Buckingham Street comprising Lots 93-100, Section B of DP 1199

1887

New factories erected in Great Buckingham Street for Anthony Hordern & Sons by builders Hart and Crispo to the design of architect A Bond

14 April 1887

Samuel Hordern purchased the site facing Elizabeth Street comprising Lots 34-52, Section B of DP 1199

1887

Metropolitan Detail survey shows both sites as vacant

1889

Sands Directories first recorded Anthony Hordern & Sons Stables in Elizabeth Street

1890

Sands Directories first recorded Anthony Hordern & Sons furniture factory in Great Buckingham Street

1892

Metropolitan Detail Survey shows A Hordern & Sons Furniture & Bedding Factory on Great Buckingham Street and A Hordern & Sons Stables on Elizabeth Street

17 August 1910

Following death of Samuel Hordern, property transferred to his sons, Samuel and Anthony Hordern and John Felix Booth, real estate manager of Sydney.

16 October 1912

Ownership of the site transferred to Anthony Hordern & Sons Ltd.

1914

A Hordern & Sons store, bedding and wire mattress factory, iron and galvanising works listed in the Sands Directory after 46 Elizabeth Street

1 October 1964

Applications for alterations to 51-65 Great Buckingham Street valued at \$7,200

19 October 1964

Proposal to use the site as a clothing factory

4 December 1964

Regent Developments Pty Ltd applied to use second and third floors of 51-65 Great Buckingham Street as warehouse and store

24 June 1966

Simplex International Pty Ltd applied to use 51-65 Great Buckingham Street to assemble and manufacture clocks

7 February 1968

Records indicate 51-65 Great Buckingham Street was used for knitting

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

1968-1975

Southern end of Elizabeth Street site redeveloped

7 March 1978

Records indicate that 51-65 Great Buckingham Street was used for manufacturing car seat covers

22 November 1979

Divine Foundations Pty Ltd applied to use 51-65 Great Buckingham Street to manufacture foundation garments (ladies underwear)

5 August 1981

Existing use of 617 Elizabeth Street recorded as light industrial

Mid-1980s

Height of chimney stack reduced

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

A Statement of Heritage Impact should accompany development applications for changes to the buildings.

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

Do not paint, render or seal unpainted brick walls. Remove paint and render to reinstate original face brickwork finish, where possible.

Brick finishes, original windows, loading docks, sandstone pavement at the loading docks or entrances, remnant chimney stack and other original building features should be conserved and maintained.

Conserve remnant industrial structures in situ, such as pipework and connection beams.

New uses for the buildings are to complement and enhance the internal and external industrial character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Criteria a): Built between 1887 and 1889 for manufacturers and retailers, A Hordern & Sons, this former factory complex represents the industrial development of Redfern during the late nineteenth century. The site is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of furniture, mattresses, bath tubs, pressed metal ceilings, clothing and a large variety of household goods by Hordern & Sons from the late-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

[Historical significance]

The scale of the factories and stables within this complex demonstrate the growth of Hordern & Sons, the size of its operations as one of Sydney's largest retailers and manufacturers for over a century, and the popularity of its products during the late nineteenth century. As one of the first factory sites built for Hordern & Sons, this site also represents this major retailer's transition from importing to manufacturing products locally. The base of the chimney stack survives as evidence of the factory operations and a former landmark which once represented the tallest structure on the southern side of Cleveland Street measuring over 40 metres in height.

This factory complex forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Criteria b): The factory complex has significant associations with one of Australia's largest retailers and manufacturers of its time, A Hordern & Sons, from the 1880s to the 1960s.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): The buildings demonstrate the work of architect, A Bond. The buildings represent good examples of Victorian industrial buildings, exhibiting typical characteristics of the Victorian style applied to utilitarian buildings, including the heavy masonry construction, pitched roofs concealed behind parapets, rectangular facades of unadorned English bond brick walls, originally unpainted, punctuated by a regularly spaced, vertically-proportioned timber windows. Decoration is typically limited to the parapet wall with the corbelled brick cornices and the pattern of window openings with shallow arches and rendered sills.

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

With their imposing scale particularly apparent from Elizabeth Lane and Great Buckingham Street, robust brick construction and distinctive industrial character, the buildings make an important contribution to the three streetscapes of Great Buckingham Street, Elizabeth Street and Lane. The complex of buildings form distinctively industrial street walls along both sides of Elizabeth Lane through their consistent building setback, exposed brickwork, exposed gabled and sawtooth roof profiles, pattern of original fenestration, loading docks and other remnant industrial features including the base of the former chimney stack.

While the complex has been adaptively reused for a range residential, commercial and retail uses, the buildings retain their architectural integrity as recognisable former factories of a large industrial site.

Criteria d): Social assessment requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. As one of Sydney's major employers of the time which employed over 3,000 workers by 1906, the factory complex may have social value to the former employees of A Hordern & Sons. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community for its connection to the furniture and vast range of household goods manufactured at this site for the well-known department store.

[Social/Cultural significance]

Criteria e):
[Research significance]

Criteria f): The site is rare historically as one of the first factories of A. Hordern & Sons.

[Rarity]

Criteria g): The buildings represent a good example of a large-scale inner city factory complex from the late-nineteenth century.

[Representative]

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Intactness/Integrity: Externally intact

References:	Author	Title	Year
	City of Sydney	State Heritage Inventory record, Redfern Estate Heritage Conservation Area	
	Sydney Morning Herald, 25 March 1887	Public Improvements - Messrs A. Hordern and Sons Factories & Buildings	1887
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	Cootamundra Herald	Fire Insurance - Prompt Settlement	1888
	John Sands	Sands Directory, Redfern (various years)	
	Sydney Morning Herald, 23 December 1887	Great Fire at Redfern - Destruction of Hordern and Sons Stores	1887
	City Engineers Department, City of Sydney	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets, sheet 15	1956
	Powerhouse Museum	Postcard, 'Anthony Hordern & Sons new palace emporium' 190	
	Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.	1887 Metropolitan Detail Survey, Sydney section cartographic	1887
	Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.	1892 Metropolitan Detail Survey, Sydney section cartographic	1892
	State Library of New South Wales	The Hordern Dynasty	
	Thomas J Redmond	The History of Anthony Hordern & Sons Limited	1938
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943.	1943
	Sydney Living Museums	Sydney's Home Furnishing Stories, 1890-1960 - Anthony Hordern	

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage Study		2014

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	1 & 2		DP	554763
	LOT	1-38		SP	85303
	LOT	3 & 4		DP	1133420
	LOT	1-7		SP	81582
	LOT	91 & 92	B	DP	1199

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	Listing Date
	City of Sydney Industrial and Warehouse Buildings	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014

Data updated: 25/09/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Lane view of former Hordern factory buildings on both alignments, looking south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Hui Wang

Image date: 15/07/2011

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345979add401c88414b8c6a9ac289193f6b.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345979add401c88414b8c6a9ac289193f6b.jpg

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear of Elizabeth Street factory building viewed from Elizabeth Lane, looking south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345836d5a65773d4c6da83e254ac2582038.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345836d5a65773d4c6da83e254ac2582038.JPG

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear lane elevation of 61-63 and south end of 53-59 Great Buckingham Street, looking south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34523a298f0d2c1428fbe72e709c49c783a.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34523a298f0d2c1428fbe72e709c49c783a.JPG

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear of Elizabeth Street factory building viewed from Elizabeth Lane, looking north

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Hui Wang

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34513ef8692710a470c9e0d871561172b21.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34513ef8692710a470c9e0d871561172b21.jpg

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Lane elevation of south end of Great Buckingham Street factories, looking north

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345d0ce1f96325a4cfbaaf5e33d7d361d93.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345d0ce1f96325a4cfbaaf5e33d7d361d93.JPG

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Lane elevation of north end of 53-59 Great Buckingham Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Hui Wang

Image date: 20/03/2012

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3453a0fae40306544ca8a69eaf7c20ab0ed.jpg>

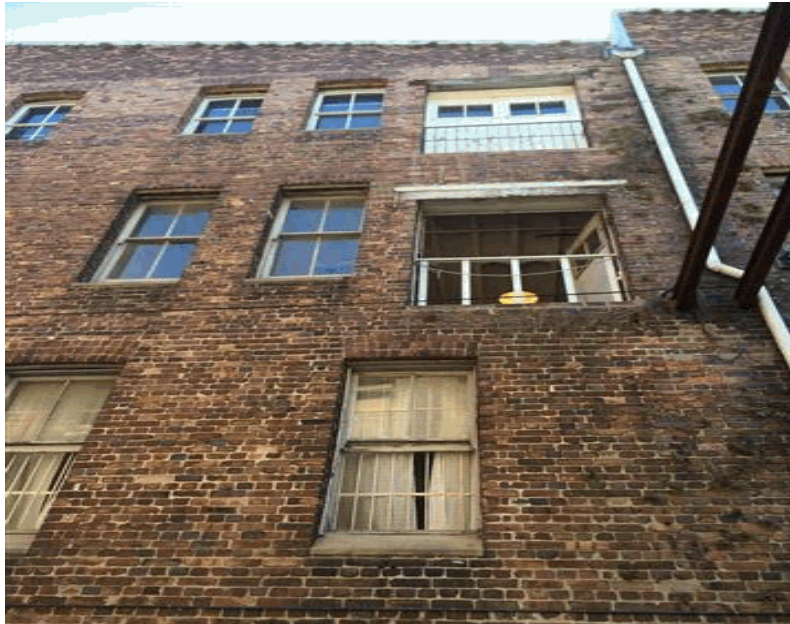
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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of original timber fenestration and loading docks at rear of 53-59 Great Buckingham Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34555c51ed96b9b4805a547bc63a95f11b3.JPG>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The remnant base of the chimney stack as viewed from Elizabeth Lane

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ce572f29d5df48c981947e5088a4d901.JPG>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street elevation viewed from north

Copy right: The City of Sydney Council

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 28/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345de792c8a6743412e9b6f1df106c2c4ae.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345de792c8a6743412e9b6f1df106c2c4ae.jpg

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front elevation of four-storey factory on Great Buckingham Street, viewed from north-west

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 28/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451852ee903f084220b44d7afcafe7d40e.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451852ee903f084220b44d7afcafe7d40e.jpg

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front elevation of northern factory at 53-59 Great Buckingham Street, viewed from south-west

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345023524da8bff4bfd8a8773623bc817f8.JPG>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front elevation of two-storey factory at 61-63 Great Buckingham Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 28/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34541d6ea4f523f4cfea1fa5144b2b623d7.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of 61-63 Great Buckingham Street showing original windows, arched vent and loading dock

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451390b43424ba4ec587712c92e55fb0c9.JPG>

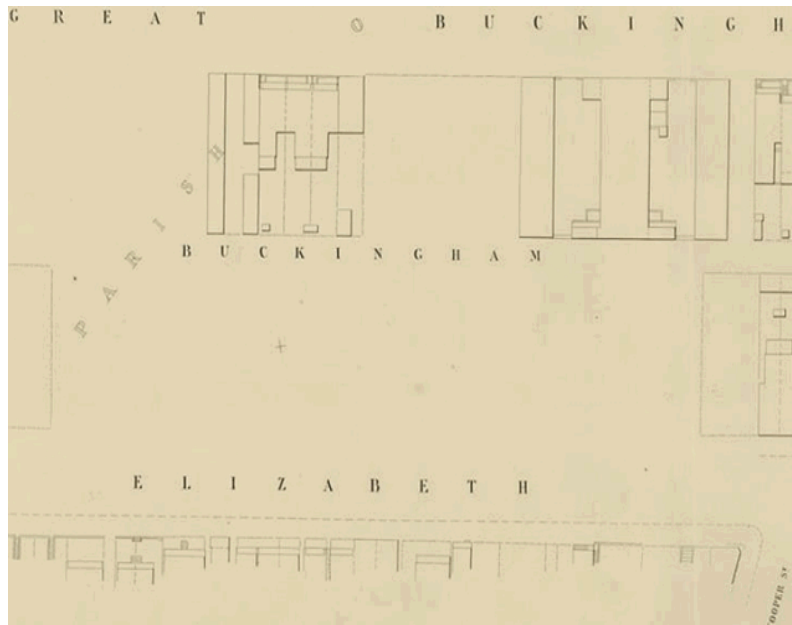
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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract from 1887 Metropolitan Detail Survey showing the subject sites as vacant

Copy right: New South Wales Department of Lands

Image by: NSW Department of Lands, City of Sydney Section, Redfern Sheet 4

Image date: 01/01/1887

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345e3c315b01cd04fec887591bc221f37b3.jpg>

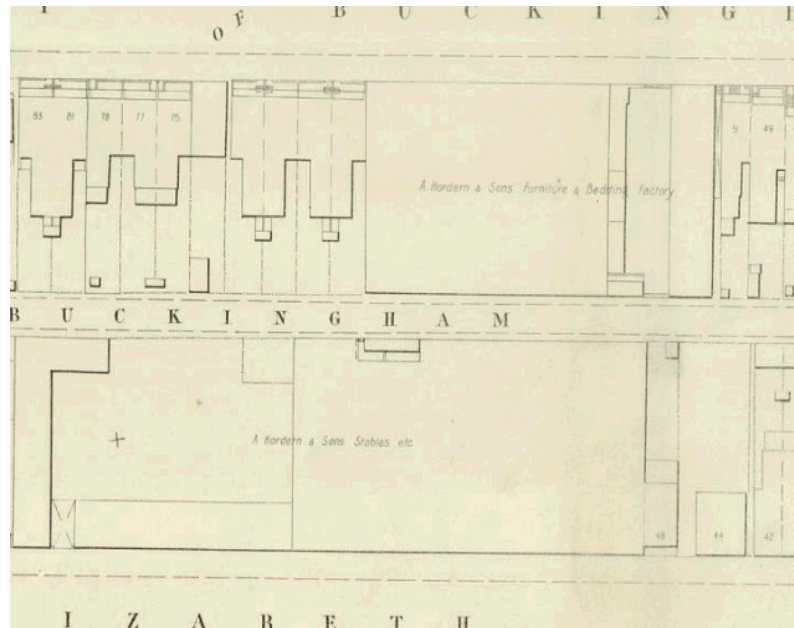
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345e3c315b01cd04fec887591bc221f37b3.jpg

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract from 1892 Metropolitan Detail Survey showing both sites occupied by Hordern & Sons

Copy right: New South Wales Department of Lands

Image by: NSW Department of Lands, City of Sydney Section, Redfern Sheet 4

Image date: 01/01/1892

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3456371ac541bb041a7b2187fb7c8f298c0.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1943 aerial showing the subject site circled and the surrounding factories and houses

Copy right: Lands and Property Information

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/01/1943

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34578f0f561a7eb4e87ae90d9bca1c5bb82.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the subject site circled and surrounding industries

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/34569fbfeb1e1a34a5b84e1c4b221f09ebb.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1909 postcard advertising the recently constructed Hordern & Sons Palace Emporium

Copy right:

Image by: Anthony Hordern & Sons

Image date: 01/01/1909

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345479c3a79f5bc4c3081d3cdd4e3186dca.jpg>

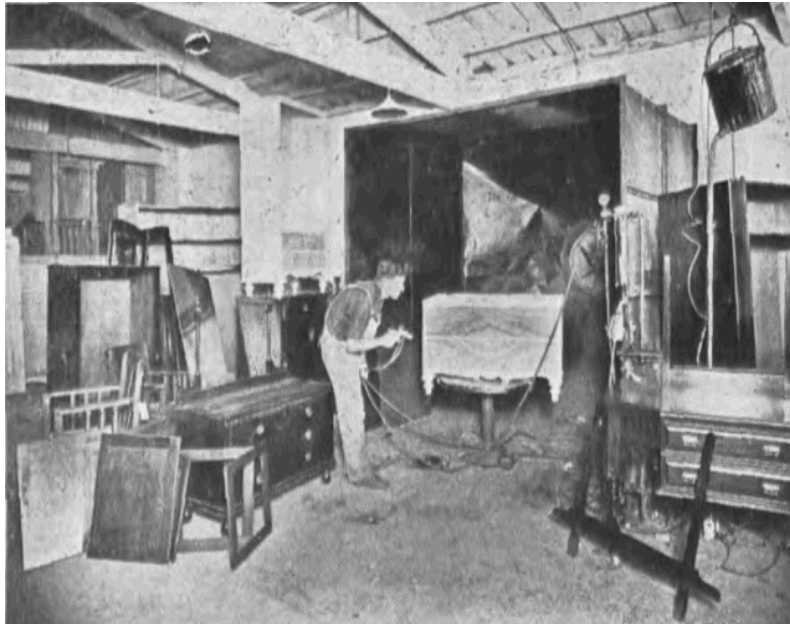
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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Hordern & Sons workers spraying bedroom suites at the Great Buckingham Street factory in 1938

Copy right:

Image by: T J Redmond

Image date: 01/01/1938

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458e6f348d76534b3db94f2ab99aad6513.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Hordern & Sons foundry in Elizabeth Street in 1938

Copy right:

Image by: T J Redmond

Image date: 01/01/1938

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34540f0431bbd6c411fb67bb22c084fc4f0.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Hordern & Sons workers making an enamel bath tub in 1938

Copy right:

Image by: T J Redmond

Image date: 01/01/1938

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34573e1679a0b2e4e7ab48c1c02d28ea68f.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street in 1968, looking south showing the Hordern & Sons buildings on the left

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Photographs, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345293e981fa5ea43998f448618eec32955.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The two-storey section of the building on Elizabeth Street in 1968, now demolished

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457654c6d6e8964abc9b58788930918a62.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3457654c6d6e8964abc9b58788930918a62.jpg

Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street in 1968, showing the two-storey section of the building, since demolished

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ba3e089616444fadb7467c973fee3e30.jpg>

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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street in 1968, looking north showing the Hordern site and tall chimney stack

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458a709d251c8547f4b51ed1245d544dc5.jpg>

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Inventory 35

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Address: 99 Renwick Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Redfern 2016

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish: Alexandria

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Other/former names: Renwick Street Substation

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Utilities - Electricity

Category: Electricity Transformer/Substation

Owner: State Government

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Electricity substation

Former uses: Electricity substation

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in 1921, Electricity Substation No. 112 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Redfern. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Redfern's growth, development and population.

Aesthetically, the building demonstrates the characteristic modest form, quality of design and construction for Sydney's substations, which were designed to a higher standard than required for their function in order to integrate into their established urban contexts by reflecting neighbouring architecture or popular styles of the time.

The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period which exhibits typical characteristics of the earlier Federation arts and crafts style including its tuck-pointed face brick base contrasting with roughcast rendered finishes, conspicuous roof form with exposed rafters and a timber ventilation clerestory. Its use of a style from an earlier period demonstrates the transition of architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods. The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

Electricity Substation No.112 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No.112 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity. Redfern's Renwick Street included a number of industries in close proximity to the substation which, by 1951, included Fletcher Springs immediately adjacent to the Electricity Substation No. 112 at 44 Turner Street (since demolished in circa 1998), Nizer Refrigeration and Peters Ice Cream to the south.

Electricity Substation No. 112 is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

This site forms part of the land of the Gadigal people, the traditional custodians of land within the City of Sydney council boundaries. For information about the Aboriginal history of the local area see the City's Barani website: <http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/>

The suburb derives its name from emancipated convict William Redfern who was sent to Sydney as a convict in 1801 after the 1797 revolt known as the Mutiny of the Nore. Redfern received his pardon in 1803. In 1808 he was examined in medicine and surgery and appointed assistant surgeon at the Sydney Hospital in 1816. In 1817 Redfern received a grant of 100 acres in the area bounded by present-day Cleveland, Regent, Redfern and Elizabeth Streets. In 1818, Redfern was granted a further 11,300 acres at Airs, Campbell Fields.

Other early occupants of the area were Captain Cleveland, an officer of the 73rd regiment who built Cleveland House and John Baptist who ran a nursery.

The first railway in NSW ran from Redfern to Parramatta in 1855. This station was known as Eveleigh but was later renamed in honour of William Redfern.

The last sections of the Redfern Estate, bounded by Chalmers and Elizabeth Street, were advertised for sale in 1882. By 1884 Section 4 had been subdivided into regular allotments for auction sale and Section 5 had been purchased by the Governor for a public park.

The intensified expansion of Sydney in the early twentieth century led to the development of terrace houses, industrial buildings and shops within Redfern.

From the 1920s to the 1960s, many Indigenous Australians relocated to the inner city, attracted by opportunities for work in local factories. Redfern became a well known centre for Sydney's Aboriginal community. Australia's first Aboriginal-run health, legal and children's services were established in the suburb during the 1970s.

The suburb underwent significant changes with the decline of secondary industries from the 1970s onwards.

Industrial history:

As one of only two major centres for historic Australian industry during the period when industry was centred in cities, Sydney's industrial development is part of the national history of industrialisation. Australia's industrialisation formed part of the 'second industrial revolution' which began during the mid-nineteenth century. This second revolution was driven by major technological innovations including the invention of the internal combustion engine and the assembly line, development of electricity, the construction of canals, railways and electric-power lines.

Sydney's twentieth century industrial development records when and how Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific and the diversification of Australia's economy beyond primary industry. Together with Melbourne, Sydney's twentieth century industrial boom expanded Australia's economy from the 'sheep's back' to the 'industry stack' or from primary production to manufacturing. By 1947 more Australians were working in city industries than in farms or mines.

Sydney's industrial development not only impacted on the national economy. Twentieth-century industry in Sydney also played a major role in developing Australia's self-sufficiency, growth, urbanisation, society and its contribution to the war effort for World War II. Whether through the number of workers employed, goods and technology produced, the prosperity it engendered, social change and urban environments it generated, Sydney's industrial development has affected the lives of many Australians.

Substations history:

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

One of the major innovations in industry during the nineteenth century was the development of electricity as a power and lighting source, which rivalled and then replaced water and steam power. The mills and workshops of the earlier Industrial Revolution in Britain and North America were mainly water and steam powered, whereas Australia's twentieth century industrial buildings were powered by electricity.

As part of supplying electricity to Sydney's houses and industries for the first time, Sydney Council built Sydney's first power stations and substations during the first half of the twentieth century. Sydney Council, then known as Sydney Municipal Council or the Municipal Council of Sydney, was charged with supplying electricity to Sydney city and surrounding areas in 1896 through the law named the Municipal Council of Sydney Electric Lighting Bill passed on 16th October 1896. Electricity supply was managed through the council's department known by a number of names: the Electric Lighting Committee, the Electric Light Department and the Electricity Department from 1920 to 1935. From 1936 the electricity undertaking was named Sydney County Council when it was reformed as a separate authority as a result of the Gas & Electricity Act of 1935. The various names for the council and subsequent electrical authority are recorded in the initials and building names inscribed in substation facades.

Sydney's first power station at Pyrmont began operating in 1904. The large network of substations were constructed in strategic locations to supply power from these power stations to individual customers and other electricity networks. Their specific purpose was to house machinery to convert high voltage electricity for industrial or domestic use. Substations were often erected in close proximity to factories to service their high energy demands. Consequently the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth-century factories and industrial centres in the way that chimney stacks marked factories pre-dating electricity.

Redfern's Renwick Street included a number of industries in close proximity to the substation which, by 1951, included Fletcher Springs immediately adjacent to the Electricity Substation No. 112 at 44 Turner Street (since demolished in circa 1998), Nizer Refrigeration and Peters Ice Cream to the south.

The period and location of surviving substations record the progressive extension of Sydney's electrical network from the centre of Sydney to surrounding areas, the scale and importance of this network, and the fundamental changes electricity brought for Sydney's growth, development and society. Sydney Municipal Council built its first substations at Town Hall, Taylor Square, Woolloomooloo and Ultimo, followed by Glebe, Newtown, Camperdown and surrounding areas. From 1904 to 1935, Sydney Council built more than 360 substations and almost 400 pole transformers throughout Sydney and surrounding suburbs. More continued to be built in the following decades. The Energy Australia (AusGrid) heritage and conservation register records that 33 of the surviving substations are located within the City of Sydney. This number excludes those no longer owned or operated by the electricity supplier.

Each substation has its own number inscribed on the building facade, which reflects its role in the broader electrical network and generally the total number, sequence and period of construction, with some exceptions where disused numbers were reallocated. Most substations were constructed in established urban areas on a small portion of land acquired or subdivided specifically for this purpose. These buildings, while modest in scale and different in function to surrounding buildings, were designed and constructed to a good standard, in a style designed to harmonise with surrounding architecture, in order to reduce community fears or resistance to the incursion of this new technology and impacts on the appearance of streets.

The rise of electricity during the late nineteenth century, and in particular small motors for driving machinery and electrical lights, changed the configuration of industrial buildings and machinery. Electricity meant that factories could be designed with a more flexible layout because small electric motors eliminated the need for belt and shaft drives from the steam plant. Factory building design became less reliant on windows for natural light and gas lighting ventilation because of the advent of electric lighting. Electricity also created a new market for factories to produce the new consumer goods reliant on electric power, such as fridges, washing machines, telephones, stoves, ice cream, and the engineering for electric lights, trains and trams

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Site history:

In 1920 the land for this substation was acquired by Sydney Municipal Council. The allotment appears to be a subdivision of the rear garden of the corner land parcel fronting Redfern Street.

The present substation was constructed during 1921 as the permanent building which replaced the previous temporary substation in this location. The remaining vacant portion of the site was sold in 1924.

The arrangement of the original switchgear in Substation No.112 proved to be insufficient and dangerous due to the narrow passageway between the high-voltage and low-voltage switchboards. In 1955 it was observed that "...with any of the switch handles on the high-voltage panels in the off position, danger exists in anyone bumping against a handle being thrown onto the front of the low-voltage panels". As a result, plywood boxes were fabricated to cover the exposed conductors on the front of the low-voltage switchboard with the original high-voltage and low-voltage switchboard structures remaining in use until the substation was re-equipped during 2006.

The substation has not been significantly altered since its construction.

(Pennington, 2012, pp. 52-53, 293-294)

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Technology	Electricity
	4. Settlement	Utilities	Electricity Substation

Designer: Sydney Municipal Council

Builder: Sydney Municipal Council

Year started: 1921

Year completed: 1921

Circa: No

Physical description: Electricity Substation No. 112 was built by the Sydney Municipal Council in 1921. The building comprises a single-storey inter-war substation with brick walls and a gabled roof clad in corrugated iron. Unlike other substations, the long elevation of the building addresses the street owing to the land constraints.

The building was constructed in the inter-war period with typical features of the earlier Federation arts and crafts architectural style applied to a utilitarian building including its tuck-pointed face brick base contrasting with roughcast rendered finishes, conspicuous roof form with exposed rafters and a timber ventilation clerestory. Its use of a style from an earlier period demonstrates the transition of architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods.

A large double-height opening is located at the north end of the street elevation, with a projecting rendered lintel and concrete threshold raised a step above street level. The steel roller shutter door for this opening contains an inset smaller personnel door. Three low steel-louvred windows with cement lintels are located to the south. Original signage is integrated at the the south end of the facade in a signage panel. The panel contains relief lettering recording the origins of the building and the substation's number within Sydney's electricity network.

The design of this substation is consistent with Substation No. 108 at St Peters Lane in Darlinghurst. It is also stylistically similar to Substation No. 57 at Floss Street in Hurlstone Park and Substation No. 111 at Shepherd Street in Marrickville (Energy Australia, State Heritage Inventory database number 3430391).

Internally, the roof, foundations and floor structures have not been inspected by the authors.

Category: Individual building. Style: Federation arts and craft. Storeys: One. Facade: Face brick and roughcast finish. Roof: Gabled corrugated iron roof.

Physical condition level: Good

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Physical condition:

Archaeological Not assessed

potential level:

Archaeological

potential Detail:

Modification dates: The substation was re-equipped in 2006.

Roof cladding, gutters, downpipes, roller door and metal personnel door have been replaced.

Recommended Retain and conserve the building.

management:

A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken.

All conservation, adaptive reuse and future development should be undertaken in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter).

Archival photographic recording, in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, should be undertaken before major changes.

No vertical additions should be made to the building.

Face brick and roughcast rendered finishes, original signage, timber ventilation clerestory, roof and exposed rafters should be conserved and maintained.

New uses for the building are to complement and enhance the internal and external character of the building by conserving and interpreting significant fabric and spatial qualities. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**

Statutory Instrument

Management name

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Further comments: Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Criteria a): Built in 1921, Electricity Substation No. 112 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Redfern. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Redfern's growth, development and population.

[Historical significance]

Electricity Substation No.112 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No.112 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity. Redfern's Renwick Street included a number of industries in close proximity to the substation which, by 1951, included Fletcher Springs immediately adjacent to the Electricity Substation No. 112 at 44 Turner Street (since demolished in circa 1998), Nizer Refrigeration and Peters Ice Cream to the south.

Criteria b): The substation is associated with the Sydney Municipal Council's Electric Light Department which built the substation as part of its responsibility to supply electricity to Sydney city and surrounding areas from 1904 until 1936. The substation also likely has associations with the former factory for located on the adjacent site at 44 Turner Street for Fletcher Springs by the 1950s, demolished in circa 1998.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): Aesthetically, the building demonstrates the characteristic modest form, quality of design and construction for Sydney's substations, which were designed to a higher standard than required for their function in order to integrate into their established urban contexts by reflecting neighbouring architecture or popular styles of the time.

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period which exhibits typical characteristics of the earlier Federation arts and crafts style including its tuck-pointed face brick base contrasting with roughcast rendered finishes, conspicuous roof form with exposed rafters and a timber ventilation clerestory. Its use of a style from an earlier period demonstrates the transition of architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods.

The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

Criteria d): Social significance requires further study to ascertain its value to communities. The building may have value to community members with an interest in the history, buildings and technology for Sydney's electrification.

[Social/Cultural significance]

Criteria e): The building may offer research potential into the evolution of technology for electricity supply and architectural design for substations in Sydney.

[Research significance]

Criteria f): A rare example of a Federation style electrical substation in Redfern.

[Rarity]

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period utilising the earlier Federation arts and crafts style.
[Representative]

The substation forms part of a collection of extant substations, which together represent the growth of Sydney's electrical network and the major change that electricity brought for Sydney's growth, development and population during the twentieth century, in particular for the development of industry.

Of more than 360 originally built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1930 in metropolitan Sydney, the current Energy Australia (AusGrid) heritage and conservation register records that 33 surviving substations are located in the City of Sydney. This number excludes those no longer owned or operated by the electricity supplier.

The design of this substation is consistent with three others found in other suburbs including Substation No.108 at St Peters Lane in Darlinghurst, Substation No. 57 at Floss Street in Hurlstone Park and Substation No. 111 at Shepherd Street in Marrickville.

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	TZG Architects and Orwell & Peter Pl	Conservation Management Plan: Substation No. 6 and Undergr	2002
	James Pennington	Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council, 52-53	2012
	Frances Pollon	The book of Sydney suburbs	1996
	Higinbotham & Robinson	Redfern, Sydney	1890
	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd	Energy Australia (Ausgrid) section 170 heritage and conservati	2007

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	City Plan Heritage	City of Sydney Industrial & Warehouse Buildings Heritage	1	2014

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	B		DP	175502

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	Electricity Substation No. 112	Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage r	3430391	01/05/2007
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014 Data updated: 21/05/2015 Status: Completed

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Renwick Street elevation viewed from the northern end

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 25/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34518b6e97a03a44d708ca236fc8d197fe6.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34518b6e97a03a44d708ca236fc8d197fe6.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Renwick Street elevation and adjoining building viewed from the south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457613834325324a5287e784b64c2f1053.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3457613834325324a5287e784b64c2f1053.JPG

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

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Sydney

Image:



Caption: The substation in 2006 (Pennington 2012)

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/07/2006

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34525e36c75e8cd44099faf96bffe6080c4.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34525e36c75e8cd44099faf96bffe6080c4.jpg

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Sydney

Image:



Caption: Interior of the substation's switch room in January 2009, after replacement of the of original gear

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/01/2009

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345cb05089d38f9446a99bf657cbca43dd3.jpg>

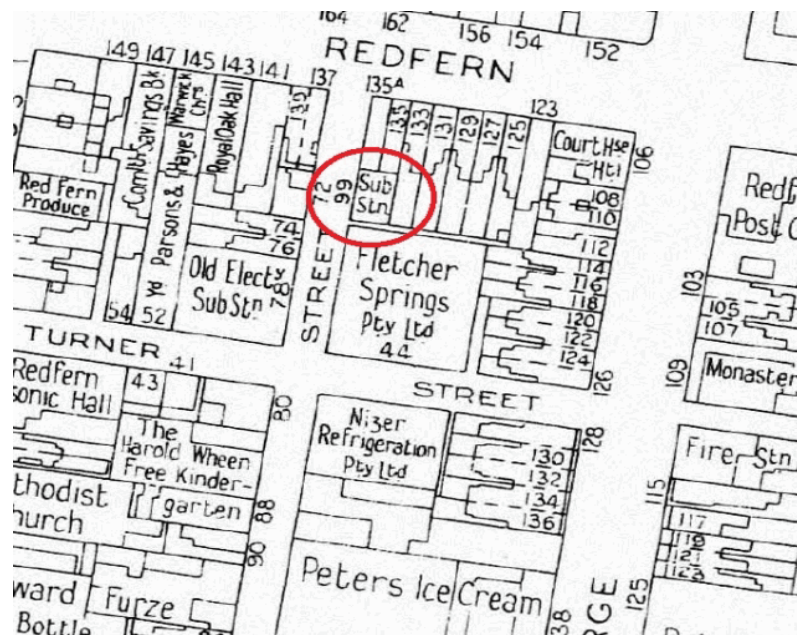
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345cb05089d38f9446a99bf657cbca43dd3.jpg

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Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing subject substation and surrounding industries

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3455778111fab33428dbc823ffe5d1f5556.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3455778111fab33428dbc823ffe5d1f5556.jpg