


Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn War Memorial		
Site Image			
Address	Auburn Memorial Park, 28 Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1 and 2	-	1174373
Current LEP ID	I326 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A49 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not Included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1921
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



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



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




Detail of memorial plaque with names listed.



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Clyde Marshalling Yards		
Site Image			
Address	Rawson Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part of Lot 1	-	1286261
	Part of Lot 3802	-	1168594
	3	-	833989
	Part of Lot 21	-	1251937
	Part of Lot 1	-	1286261
Current LEP ID	I330 and A4 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A50 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		

Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Group/Complex
	Level 2	Transport - Rail

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

The Clyde railway signal box, located within the yard is significant as part of a series of four elevated power signal boxes needed for track amplification works from Auburn to Blacktown during the 1950s,

designed as a cohesive group in a post-World War II period functionalist style. The signal box is an example of this last group of signal boxes to be built to a standard railway design in NSW, and is a good example of this style. It retains some original equipment and remains in service.

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

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

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

Physical Description

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

CONTEXT

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

SIGNAL BOX (1959)

CLYBURN PLATFORM REMAINS (1948?)

WAREHOUSE (former Wheel Turning shop, pre-1918) and adjacent remnant traverser track

DISUSED SIDING (pre-1921)

WAR MEMORIAL (HONOUR BOARDS) (1945)

REMNANT LAVATORY FLOOR (Pre-1943)

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS – UPSIDE (NORTH) – GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

DISUSED SIDING (pre-1921)

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

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS – DOWNSIDE (SOUTH) – GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

Several areas around this precinct are leased by private operators that either use the facilities as part of their goods transport and freight operations, or undertake maintenance work for RailCorp under contract. The majority of the original marshalling yard structures and elements including the steel girder frame pedestrian bridge, water tower and the site of the former marshalling yard offices, which were removed after cessation of operations at the Clyde Wagon Works and many local workings from the Yard, are no longer extant. Historic items located on the Downside are detailed below.

WAREHOUSE (former Wheel Turning Shop) AND ADJACENT RAIL TRACKS (former traverser tracks), (pre-1918)

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

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

WAR MEMORIAL (HONOUR ROLLS) (1945)

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

CLYDE RAILWAY YARDS - RAIL CORRIDOR - GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Main Western Line runs through the site with Auburn Station to the east and Clyde station to the

west. For the purposes of this assessment the signal box adjacent to the corridor in the north west corner of the site has been included in this area. Within this portion of the site are the following historic remains:

CLYBURN STATION PLATFORM REMAINS (c. 1948)

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

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

SIGNAL BOX (1959)

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

REMNANT LAVATORY FLOOR (Pre-1943)

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

MOVABLE

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

ARCHAEOLOGY

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1891
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

'shunters', who were responsible for marshalling goods wagons into required configuration. This was the most dangerous occupation on the railways, with many works losing their lives on site (Artefact Heritage, 2013).

Clyde signal box opened in 1959 (the fourth built in the Clyde Yards area), which replaced the 1908 Clyde North Box. Specifically, it controlled access to the Carlingford Branch line and access to the western end of Clyde down and Sydney yards, and private industrial sidings. It was one part of a much larger scheme to increase the tracks to four main lines between Lidcombe and St. Marys during World War II in order to provide maximum track capacity to the American ammunition and general store built at Ropes Creek. The signal box was one of four Functionalist style boxes between Auburn and Blacktown, these being Auburn, Clyde, Granville and Blacktown. The style was only used from Auburn to Granville as the railway system was largely in place by this time. These boxes represented the last time when conventional, elevated signal boxes were built utilising the traditional model of a ground floor relay room and an upper level where the interlocking frame was operated. A subsequent design of elevated boxes was used in the 1960s but these did not accord to the classic, two-level design with a rectangular footprint. The signal box remains in service.

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

3. Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.
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		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		

Previous Studies

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

Other References

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
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Additional Images



View of Clyde Marshalling Yards.



Overview of Clyde Marshalling Yards.




View to siding at Clyde Marshalling Yard.



View to Clyde Signal Box.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1930
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed in the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		
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Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Opportunities for adaptive reuse should be investigated.

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

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

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



Context of heritage item and surrounding development.



Context of heritage item and surrounding development.




Detail of former Ambulance Station signage and lights.



View of former Ambulance Station from behind.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Overall, the item is in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1926-1928
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

Today, the site remains in use as a church.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
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Limitations

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2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an assessment of previous LGA heritage studies, the Thematic History (prepared by Extent Heritage, 2019) and existing information in former heritage listing sheets.

Additional Images



View of church from footpath.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Existing site plan and uses, north of Chiswick Road.

The Auburn Botanic Gardens are in a good condition

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

Auburn Botanic Gardens is a well-maintained civic area.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1968 - 1977
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The gardens owe their origin to the Cumberland Planning Scheme (1946–1951) which set aside a 9.5ha area along the banks of the Duck River for recreation. Both before and after the scheme, the council dumped rubbish and sewage along the banks and in brick and tile clay-pits for many years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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



View along the Avenue of Pines.



View of Avenue of Pines looking towards entrance.



Plaque commemorating the 'Australian Bicentennial Project'.



Plaque for the 'Avenue of Remembrance'.



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



View to Gazebo.



Australian Rainforest.



View towards the Australian Rainforest.



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



Japanese Garden.



Japanese Garden.



Japanese Garden.



Stone arrangement east of the Reflection Pool.



Reflection Pool.



Peacock Gallery on south side of Chiswick Road.



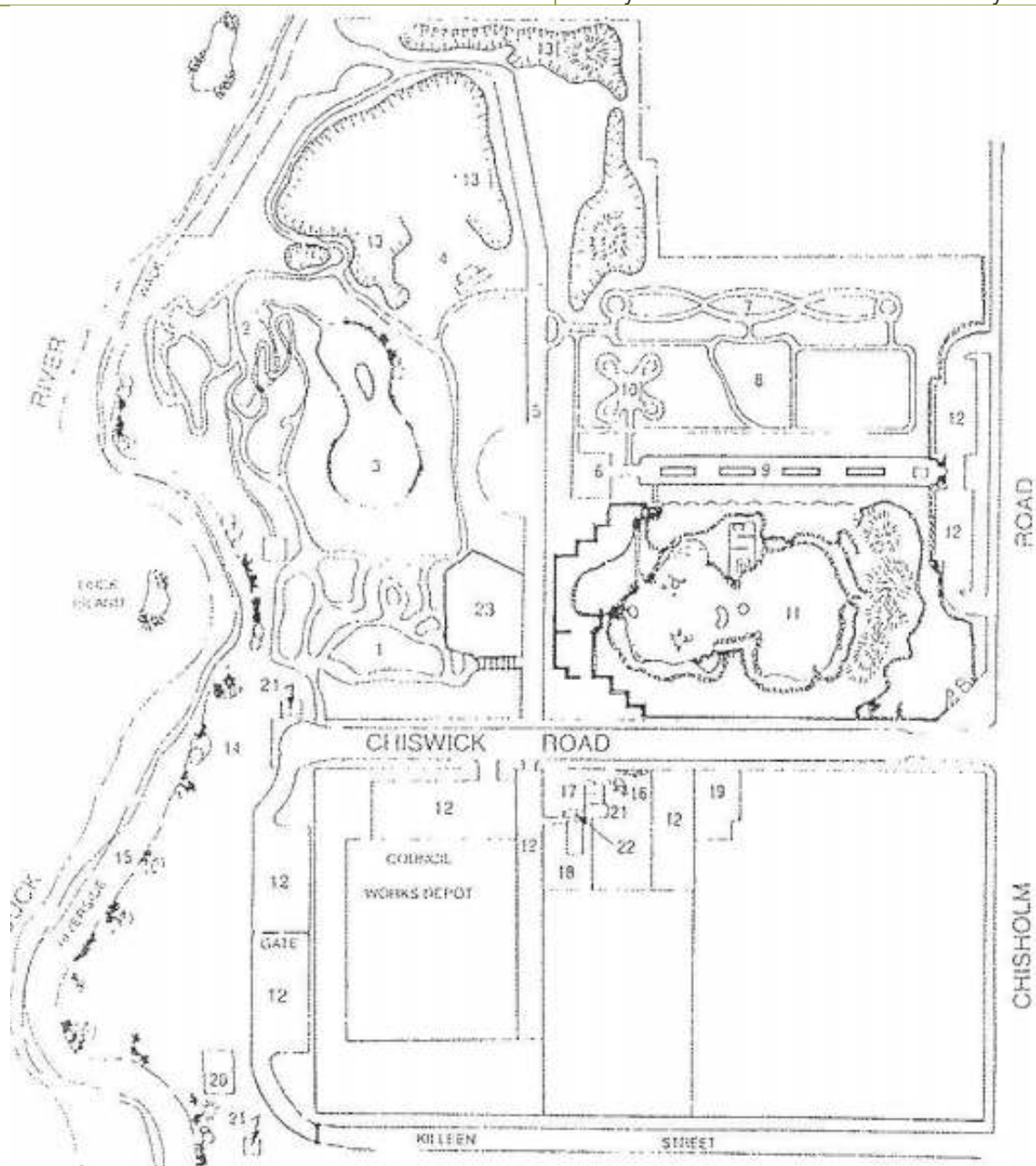
Overview of Peacock Gallery from Auburn Aviary.



Auburn Aviary front entrance.




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



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1891
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn North Public School and Ficus macrophylla, Moreton Bay Fig Tree	l6
Heritage Study	Auburn North Public School and Ficus macrophylla, Moreton Bay Fig Tree	l6
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



View to main building at Auburn North Public School.



View to mature tree within school grounds.




View to mature trees within school grounds.



View to roof elements of main building.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Significance Level	LOCAL	
Site Type	Level 1	Built
	Level 2	Education

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

Overall, the item is in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1886
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

Today, the site remains in use as a school.

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

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		
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Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Auburn Public School and <i>Eucalyptus Moluccana</i>	15
Heritage Study	Auburn Public School and <i>Eucalyptus Moluccana</i>	15
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images




View of school and gates, facing south.



View of school and gates, facing south.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1950s-1960s
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

None.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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


Limitations

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

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed in the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		
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Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

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

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

Additional Images



View to landscaping and façade of dwelling.



View to façade of dwelling.



Carport at southern side of dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

Overall, the integrity of the item is moderate.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years c.1910-1915

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images




View of front of house from public domain.



View of front of house from public domain.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1926
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed in the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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




Front façade viewed from Kihilla Road.



Overview of dwelling from Kihilla Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1931
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



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



View of fence along the eastern elevation.



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

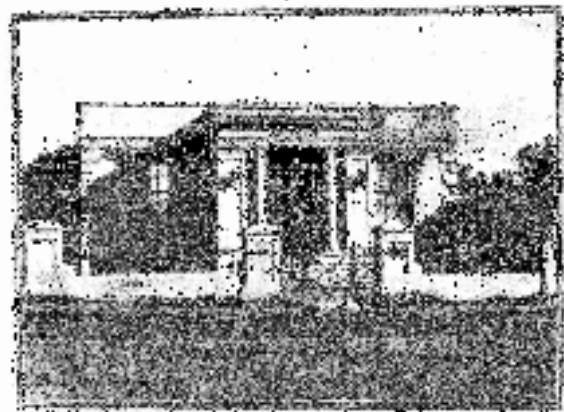



Image of Dr Lawson's new surgery c.1931.
Source: The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate. 'Camera Glimpses of Auburn'. Thursday 14 May 1931, p.16.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

The dwelling is in good condition overall.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Screen door to entry

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1875
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



View to verandah and rendered quoining.



Front façade of dwelling showing sandstone fencing and detail.




View of sandstone boundary wall to dwelling.



Detail to roof of dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

The plaque reads:

AUBURN COUNCIL
GREY BOX GUM RESERVE

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

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

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

P.N CURTIN – DEPUTY MAYOR

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

The item is considered to be in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- N/A

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1788-1855
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



View to Grey Box trees.



View to Plaque within Grey Box Reserve.




Detail of Plaque in Grey Box Reserve.

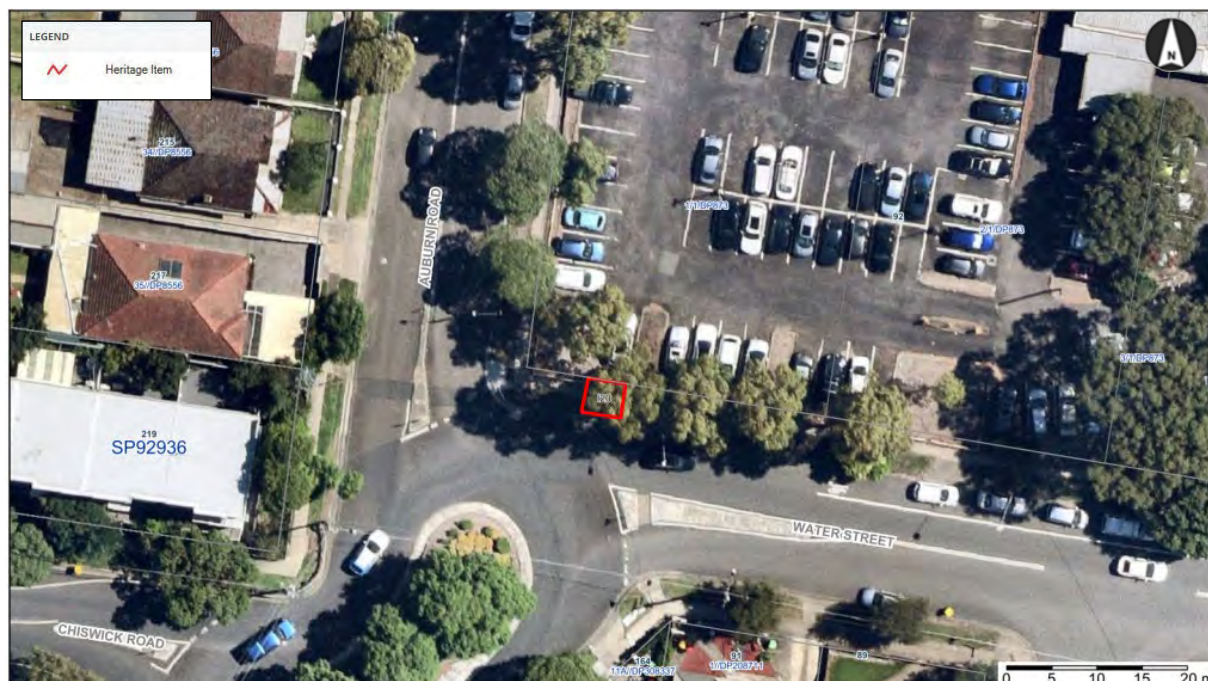


View to Grey Box Reserve from Corner of St Johns and Park Roads.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Horse trough		
Site Image			
Address	Corner of Water Street and Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	-	-	-
Current LEP ID	I20 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I13 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Movable/Collection	
	Level 2	Farming/Grazing	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1920-1950
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Horse troughs were used in the era before motor vehicles, where industry and transport were dependant on working animals. Bills horse troughs were installed from the late 1920s to early 1940s to provide relieve to work animals throughout New South Wales and Victoria. Bills horse troughs were funded by a trust left by George Bill, a businessman prominent in Sydney, Melbourne and country Victoria, on his death in 1927. The trust set out in George Bills' will was to:

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The item is at a high risk of damage by motor vehicles, as this intersection is highly trafficked. Relocation to a more appropriate location (for example, in a 'No Stopping Zone') along Water Street may be a good outcome.

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

Other References

None.

Limitations

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


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

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

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1916
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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


Limitations

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

Additional Images

None.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Jack Lang Plaque		
Site Image			
Address	4 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part of Lot 1	-	119916
	Part of Lot 1	-	66358
Current LEP ID	I3 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I15 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Monuments and Memorials	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

The item consists of a bronze plaque which reads:

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- None

Overall, the integrity of the item is high.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1967
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s, when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Position	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Member of the NSW Legislative Assembly	06 Dec 1913	15 Aug 1946	32 years 8 months 10 days
Member for Granville	06 Dec 1913	21 Feb 1917	3 years 2 months 16 days
Member for Granville	24 Mar 1917	18 Feb 1920	2 years 10 months 26 days
Member for Parramatta	20 Mar 1920	17 Feb 1922	1 year 10 months 29 days
Colonial Treasurer	13 Apr 1920	10 Oct 1921	1 year 5 months 28 days
Colonial Treasurer	10 Oct 1921	20 Dec 1921	2 months 11 days
Colonial Treasurer	20 Dec 1921	13 Apr 1922	3 months 25 days
Member for Parramatta	25 Mar 1922	18 Apr 1925	3 years 25 days
Member for Parramatta	30 May 1925	07 Sep 1927	2 years 3 months 9 days
Premier	17 Jun 1925	18 Oct 1927	2 years 4 months 2 days
Colonial Treasurer			
Acting Minister for Agriculture	23 Mar 1926	03 Sep 1926	5 months 12 days
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests	25 Nov 1926	26 May 1927	6 months 2 days
Member for Auburn	08 Oct 1927	18 Sep 1930	2 years 11 months 11 days
Premier	04 Nov 1930	13 May 1932	1 year 6 months 10 days
Member for Auburn	25 Oct 1930	18 May 1932	1 year 6 months 24 days
Colonial Treasurer	04 Nov 1930	13 May 1932	1 year 6 months 10 days
Member for Auburn	11 Jun 1932	12 Apr 1935	2 years 10 months 2 days
Member for Auburn	11 May 1935	24 Feb 1938	2 years 9 months 14 days
Member for Auburn	26 Mar 1938	18 Apr 1941	3 years 24 days
Member for Auburn	10 May 1941	15 Jul 1943	2 years 2 months 6 days
Member for Auburn	02 Oct 1943	24 Apr 1944	6 months 23 days
Member for Auburn	27 May 1944	15 Aug 1946	2 years 2 months 20 days

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

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

Other References

- Dictionary of Biography. *John Thomas Lang* (1876-1975), <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lang-john-thomas-jack-7027>
- Kass, T 1996. *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.

- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- Liberty Plains Parish Map, no. 235, Sydney NSW.
- New South Wales Real Estate Annual, 12 Nov 1913, p 9.
- Parliament of NSW, *The Hon. John Thomas Lang (1876 – 1975)*, https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/members/Pages/profiles/lang_john-thomas.aspx

Limitations

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

Additional Images



Context photograph showing location of plaque.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

Overall, the condition of the item is good.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years | 1932

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Keighery Hotel	117
Heritage Study	Keighery Hotel	117
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images




Context of heritage item.



View from corner of Rawson Street and Station Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

The condition of the building is good.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1922
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed in the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Given the highly modified nature of the site, as viewed from the street, it is recommended that a detailed fabric analysis of the built elements is prepared to better understand the heritage integrity of the site. This should include interiors. This will assist owners in the appropriate future planning and management of the property. The results of this assessment should be integrated into the heritage listing sheet for the item, when made available.
- Heritage interpretation should be implemented in the vicinity (e.g. the footpath) of the property, to identify its former history as the venue for the first meetings of the Auburn Council.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



Detail of signage on hall.



View to fencing.



View to fencing on northern elevation.



View to eastern elevation.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

Setting

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

Duncraggen Hall

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

St Joseph's Hospital

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

St Joseph's Village

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

Landscape

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

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

Condition

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876-1892
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Auburn

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

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

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

Duncraggan Hall

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

Builder/Maker: Graham Evans and Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

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

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

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

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

Additional Images



Overview of St Joseph's Hospital



View to main entrance.



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



View to St Joseph's Hospital from Normanby Street.



View of St Joseph's Hospital and Carpark.




View of Hospital from corner of Normanby and Alice Streets.



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1921
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Pots, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		
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Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

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

Additional Images



Overview of front entrance to church.



View of Church and associated structures.



Detail of rear elevation of Church.



View to carport and later structures within Church grounds.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Uniting Church Auburn Parish and Victory Hall		
Site Image			
Address	31 Helena Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	27	11	982836
Current LEP ID	I11 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I21 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

Overall, the Church is in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1901-1925
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



New Victory Hall.



Uniting Church.




Side elevation of Uniting Church.



Rear and side elevations of New Victory Hall.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1898
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The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed in the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

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

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

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

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

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

The building remains in use as a private residence.

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

		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.		
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Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

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

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

Additional Images




View to front façade of dwelling.



View to front and side elevations of dwelling.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Railway Signal Box		
Site Image			
Address	Rawson Street, opposite Karrabah Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part of Lot 1	-	1286261
Current LEP ID	I327 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	A01023 (Auburn LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	STATE		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

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

SIGNAL BOX (1954)

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

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

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

MOVEABLE ITEMS

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

The Signal Box is in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

The building has a high degree of integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1954
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The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Auburn Railway Signal Box'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

Additional Images



View to Signal Box from Rawson Street.



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



Detail of north-western elevation of Signal Box.



Detail to windows as replaced on Signal Box.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

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

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

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

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

The Auburn Zone substation is a brick and cement render structure. The lower storey is finished in tuck-pointed face brick, and the upper storey is finished with a smooth cement render.

The MCS logo and "ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION" are embossed in large lettering on the facade. The facade is asymmetrical with an elaborate entrance and hipped roof to one side, and a parapet and simpler plant entrance to the other.

The street facade features Art Nouveau and Art Deco detailing.

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1924
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The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Register listing sheet for 'Electricity Substation No 167', dated 2009.

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

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

The site was substantially upgraded in 2007 to extend its operational life for the foreseeable future.

Electricity Provision in Sydney, 1904 to present

In 1904, the year in which the first power station in Sydney commenced operations, the Municipal Council of Sydney (MCS) was formed to produce and distribute electric light and power to central Sydney. From 1904 until 1935 the MCS, as both an electricity generation and distribution authority, constructed hundreds of small distribution substations throughout Sydney, many of which are still in service. The MCS supplied electricity to retail customers around the inner city, inner west and lower north shore and provided bulk power to outer western and northern suburbs such as Penrith, Hornsby and Manly.

The MCS initially competed against a number of private electricity supply companies. These were mostly small-scale operations which the MCS had acquired by 1914. The exception was the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation (ELPSC), established in 1909, which was the one major private player in the Sydney electricity market until 1955 when it was nationalised by the Electricity Commission of NSW.

In 1935 the functions of the MCS Electricity Department were taken over by the Sydney County Council (SCC) with broad responsibility for electricity supply across the Sydney region. There was rapid expansion in the electricity distribution network with 40-50 substations constructed annually. The scale of SCC's operations consistently made it the largest local authority in Australia throughout the second half of the 20th century.

In 1991 the SCC was reconstituted as Sydney Electricity (a statutory authority). In 1996 Sydney Electricity merged with the Hunter regional electricity authority Orion (formerly Shortland Electricity) and was corporatised as EnergyAustralia, which it remains today (2007).

Substation design, 1904 to present

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

The style and nature of substation construction became progressively more standardised as the electricity network expanded. While the earliest substations tended to be large, well-ornamented public buildings, as they became more commonplace, substations became smaller and simpler. This reflected the need for cost-effective construction methods, the reduction in size of electrical equipment and the speed with which substations needed to be constructed to keep pace with demand.

While early substations were often purpose-designed and built for a specific location, by the late 1920s the trend was for standardised designs built to a similar size and generally designed to fit on a standard suburban subdivision block, typically 100-200 m2.

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

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

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

Substation design was also influenced by the general changes in Australian building construction in the mid-20th century. The trend towards larger steel and concrete buildings saw "chamber" style substations incorporated directly within new buildings. In such circumstances the electricity provider had little or no input into the architectural style of the substation chamber, merely supplying technical requirements which influenced the location and size of the substation within the new building.

This trend also saw smaller older-style substations demolished in some areas and replaced with new chamber substations incorporated into a new development. This style of construction is commonplace today, particularly in high density urban areas. EnergyAustralia's older substations range from very finely detailed to very plain and functional.

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

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

Previous Studies

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

Other References

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

Limitations

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

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

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

Additional Images



View to façade of Electricity Substation.



View to Electricity substation across Parramatta Road.



Southern and eastern elevations of Electricity Substation No. 167.




Detail of embossed lettering to front façade.



View to roof and embossed lettering 'MSC'.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Shopfronts		
Site Image			
Address	23 and 25 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	1024384
	8	-	569556
Current LEP ID	I312(Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation commercial building designed in the Federation Free Style, built in Auburn.

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1913
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Auburn

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

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

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

23-25 Auburn Road

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

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

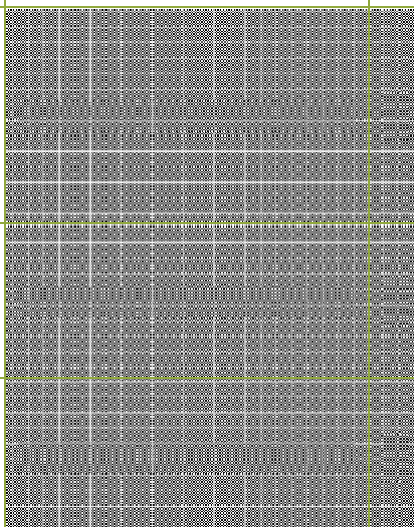
The first auction of the Auburn Township was made on 1 June 1878 and although sales were successful development was slow. It covered the section of Turner's grant to the east of Auburn Road extending to Percy Street, known as Auburn East, being sections 12 to 22 of the subdivision (DP 1389).

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

From 1910 through to 1920 the land occupied by Vale and Sons continued to reduce and more commercial shops begin to appear along Auburn Road and South Parade. There continued to be later other subdivision in 1934 of Vale and Sons land. The 1913 subdivision of Vale and Sons land was known as 'Vale's Estate' established the terrace commercial shops along Auburn Road near the railway station. According to the Sands Directory it appears the buildings were originally both owned by the Cunynghame family. No. 23 Auburn Road operated as a chemist, while No. 25 Auburn Road was occupied by watchmaker. No. 23 Auburn Street remained known as 'Cunynghame Chemist' from 1920 to 1940 when the pharmacy changed names and was run by L. J Chapman. The building remains in use as a pharmacy today.

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

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.	X	7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a more sympathetic and heritage appropriate paint scheme should be investigated for No. 23 Auburn Road.

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, The story of Parramatta and district, Sydney.
- DCP 2007. Auburn Town Centre: Heritage Review, prepared for Auburn Council.

Limitations

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

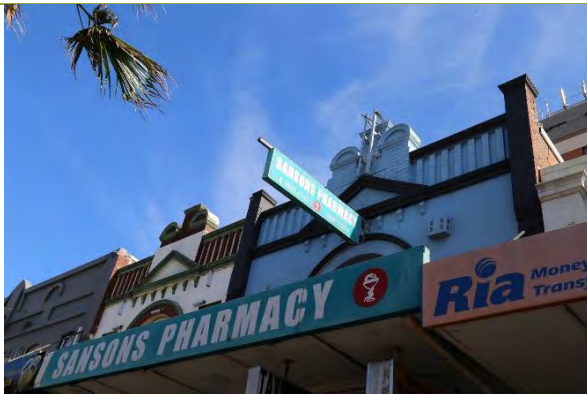
Additional Images



23 Auburn Road.



25 Auburn Road




View from footpath to 23-25 Auburn Road.



Underside of awning.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Queen Anne Residence		
Site Image			
Address	151 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	22 and 23	Section 11	982836
Current LEP ID	I313 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in c.1910-1915 following its sale as a part of the Auburn Township subdivision. The residence provides evidence of the early residential and religious development of Auburn prior to the turn of the century.
b) Associative	Although initially used as a private residence, the house is associated with the Uniting Church that sits behind it, being the current office of the Church.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Residence that is influenced by the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. It contributes positively towards the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.

e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is an early representative example of the Federation residences common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

Overall, the residence has undergone minor modifications and retains much of its original fabric. It is considered to be of high integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1910-1915
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Auburn

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

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

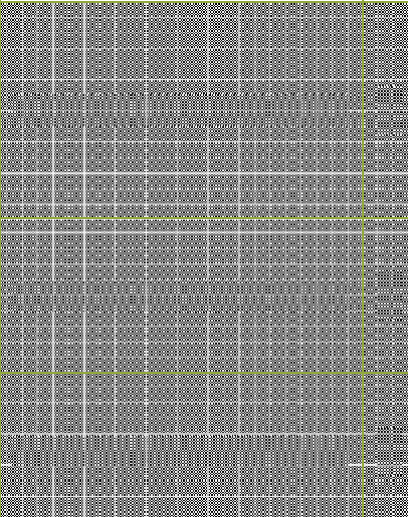
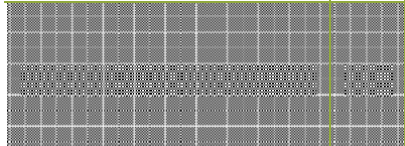
From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives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

151 Auburn Road

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

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

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report*. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



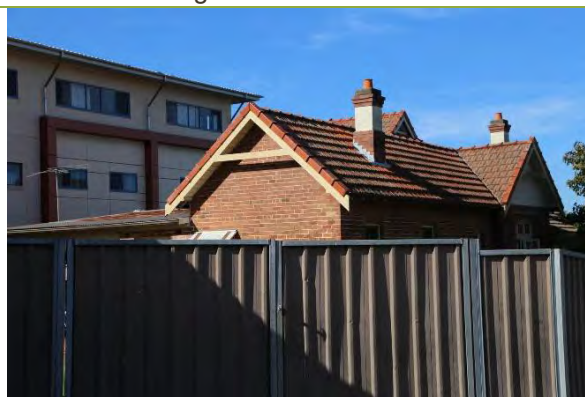
Verandah of residence.



Window to cottage




View to rear of cottage and garage.



Rear of residence.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Melton Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	135 Parramatta Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	Part of Lot 1	-	1290308
Current LEP ID	I315 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage



Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The hotel was built in 1928 for Albert James Martineer in the vicinity of his father's hotel of the same name which had been forced to close in 1914. It is historically significant as one of the few hotels servicing both the north of Auburn and Silverwater at the time. The location of the hotel is historically linked commercial and residential development that Auburn experienced throughout the early twentieth century and into the Inter-War Years.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1928
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Auburn

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

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

Melton Hotel

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

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

The Melton Hotel was granted a full license on the 3 July 1929 under ownership by Tooth and Co. Ltd. The first licensee was Albert James Martineer. By 1936 the Melton Hotel was under the ownership of John Schaffer who made draught wines in-house which were recognised in the Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate.

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, the damage to the metal awning should be rectified. This should be assessed by a suitably qualified heritage professional.

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1901, 'Auburn', 5 January 1901, p.2.
- *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1936, 'Melton Wines are Good', 17 December 1936.
- *The Daily Telegraph*, 1928. 'Legal Notices', 16 January 1928, p.22.
- *Glen Innes Examiner* 1918, 'Old Time Jockey Dead' 18 March 1918, p.6.
- *The Sydney Morning Herald* 1889, 'Sporting Intelligence, 16 April 1889, p.5.
- *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 'Local Option', 25 March 1911, p.2.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Melton Hotel along Parramatta Road.



Melton Pub as it joins shop.



Melton Hotel, elevation along Station Street.



Rear of Melton Hotel.



View to bay window on second storey.



View along Station Road.




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



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Hotel		
Site Image			
Address	43 Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	200	-	1153484
Current LEP ID	I316 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1914; rebuilt 1969
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Auburn

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

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

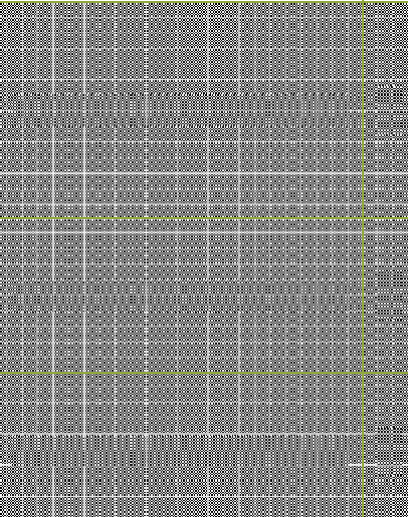
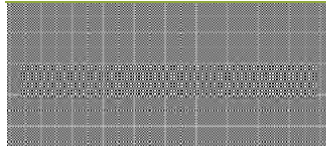
From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives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

Auburn Hotel

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

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

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).			
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the future opportunity arise, there is the potential to reinstate the name of the pub along the metal awning fascia.

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View from corner of Queen and Civic Road.



Detail of upper façade on west elevation fronting Queen Street.



Detail of Art Deco inspired sign. Located on north elevation



Detail of rear building from Civic Road.



Detail of north elevation.



View towards Queen Street of awning ceiling.




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



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Auburn Post Office		
Site Image			
Address	4A Auburn Road and Kerr Parade, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	455487
	1	-	434432
Current LEP ID	I310 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Postal and Telecommunications	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

The former Auburn Post Office was built in 1912 as a purpose-built post office and relates to the early twentieth century development of the township of Auburn along the south side of the railway. The building remained in use as a post office until 1999. It is significant for its continued contribution to providing postal services to the township of Auburn throughout the Twentieth Century.

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

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

The building's street presence has been heavily impacted by a modern façade and several additions that detract from the aesthetic value of the building. The upper storey appears to be highly intact. Overall, the item is considered to have moderate integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

Historical Notes

Construction years	1912
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Auburn

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

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

Former Auburn Post Office

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

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

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- DPC Heritage. 2007. *Auburn Town Centre Heritage Review*, prepared for Auburn Council

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View along elevation fronting Kerr Street.



View to upper level of post office.



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



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



Detail of foundation stone.



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




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



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Pritchard's Building		
Site Image			
Address	6-14 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1 and 2	-	587692
Current LEP ID	I311 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

Criteria Assessment

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

	motifs. Key aesthetic attributes include decorative parapet, rendered brick piers and mouldings and polychromatic brickwork.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Inter-War commercial building designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style, built in Auburn.

Physical Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1930
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Auburn

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

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

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

Pritchard's Building

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

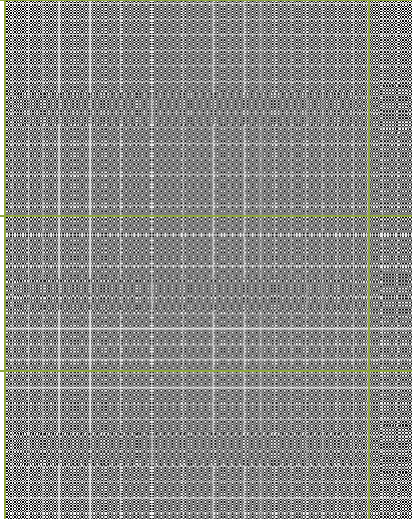
Turners 80-acre land grant was purchased by John Yelverton Mills for £15 per acre from William McMillan in October 1876. This land as well as Bates neighbouring land grant was purchased and planned for the subdivision of the Auburn Township. The Auburn Township was laid out on a traditional north south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

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

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

Pritchard's building was erected by engineer R.M Pritchard in c.1930. Following the construction of this building Pritchard offered to lay down half the cost for laying down a full-width concrete path in front of the shop. The Sands Directory shows Prichard's buildings to be occupied by a number of businesses, in particular as a dentist surgery for L Medlicott and W.L. Medlicott.

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* 1930, 'Auburn's Progress, Curate's Complaint', 10 March 1930, p.6

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

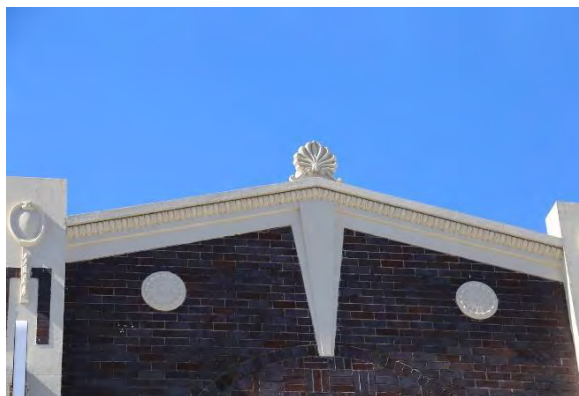
Additional Images



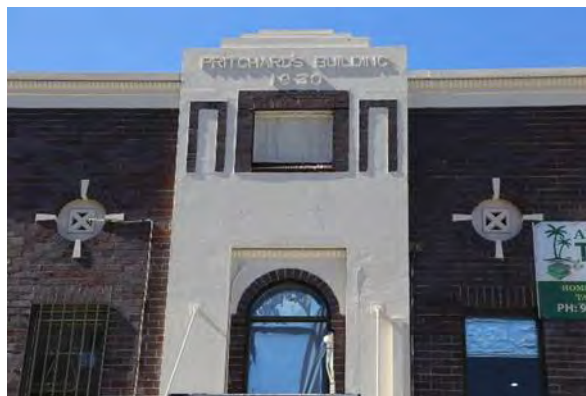
Façade of Pritchard's building



View along ground floor of shops.




Detail of parapet.



Detail of central parapet pier.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Auburn Gallipoli Mosque		
Site Image			
Address	1 – 3 Dartbrook Road, Auburn, NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	736722
	1	-	938075
Current LEP ID	I314 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	Local		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Criteria Assessment

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

Physical Description

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

Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is based on the design of the Marmara University Faculty of Theology mosque in Istanbul Turkey. Another replica of the mosque exists in the Turkish city of Eskisehir. The Marmara University Mosque represents a fine example of Ottoman architecture characterised by the use of pointed arches and external materials and colours.

The mosque is designed to hold about 1,600 worshippers with an additional 500 capacity accommodated in an external covered courtyard. On Fridays and festive days, the congregation size increased often to around 3,000 worshipers spilling out onto the lawn area.

The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque has an area of 4,000 sq m built as a concrete frame with infill masonry exterior walls lined with travertine stone imported from Turkey. The mosque is square in floor layout roofed with of two tiers of domes with a large central dome surrounded by eight smaller semi domes flanked by two minarets. The main dome has an internal circumference of 16.6m elevated 22.6m above the finished floor. The minarets stand a total of 34m high each with two tiers of external balconies. The main dome rests on eight perimeter columns transferring the load equilaterally to the surrounding eight semi domes then onto the perimeter walls.

Immediately below each dome are a series of equally spaced windows glazed with coloured glass, lighting the open plan below. The windows provide filtered daylight onto the walls and floors lined with mosaics.

Similarly the dome was clad with copper in lieu of the traditional practice of lead which provides a dark deep bluish grey patina that complements the use of stone

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

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

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

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

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

Landscape

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

Condition

The Mosque is well maintained and in an excellent condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- North extension (gym).

The Mosque exhibits a high level of integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

Construction years	1986-1999
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Auburn

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

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

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

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

Auburn Gallipoli Mosque

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

In 1968, an agreement between the Australian and Turkish governments established an assisted migration program. The influx of new arrivals began slowly and grew steadily in the early 70s, with Victorian receiving a large proportion followed by New South Wales. The immigrants arriving in Sydney were taken to the Villawood Migration Centres and shortly after assisted with accommodation and employment, settling in the vicinity of Auburn and surrounding suburbs.

In 1978 the Turkish committee purchased a property at 15 North Parade (now Gelibolu Parade) Auburn. Later that year community prayer sessions began, and the house was designated as a masjid (prayer hall). By 1980, two more houses adjacent to 15 North Parade were acquired. Shortly after the committee passed a resolution to build a mosque to satisfy the needs of the growing Muslim community. In order to overcome challenges such as lack of immediate funds and expertise in mosque design within Australia, the committee approached Diyanet (The Presidency of Religious Affairs, in Turkey, who administers mosques and imams within Turkey) to provide an appropriate mosque plan from their archives for the site. An Australian architect David G. Evans was engaged to adapt the mosque design to accommodate local planning controls and required building requirements, while Roger Fox was engaged as the structural engineer for the work.

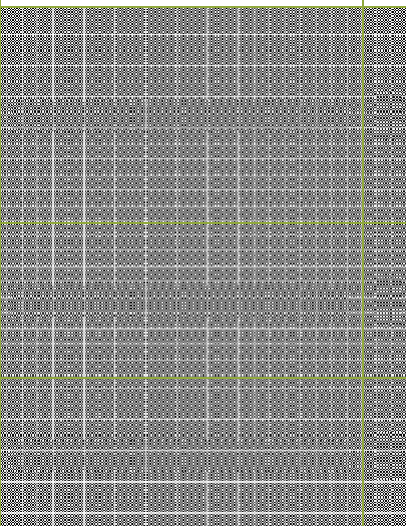
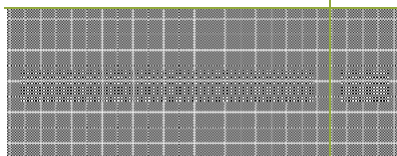
In October 1985, Evans travelled to Turkey with a representative from the Auburn Mosque committee to develop greater understanding of Ottoman architecture and mosque design, visiting a number of mosques and architectural firms specialising in traditional Ottoman architecture where he was introduced to Ms. Leyla Baydar Guven.

When Evans returned to Australia, he offered a position to Guven to work with him on the project. Guven arrived in September 1986 and started working with David G. Evans & Associate Architects at Homebush NSW. Guven's involvement was fundamental in ensuring physical changes were carried out to the structure to illustrate symbolism in Ottoman architecture. The main changes were the adaptation of the structure to allow traditional load transfer from the domes to the perimeter walls and re-introduction of the perimeter windows at the base of each dome deleted due to budgetary constraints. Other design elements were simplified during the construction process either due to funding requirements and/or lack of technical skill to implement required intricate detailing.

In 1992, Ibrahim Din was elected as the committee president. He brought together a group of Turkish migrants to take over the construction of the project. In 1993, the fountain was added to the design and received approval by the Auburn Council in 1995. The entire fountain was crafted in Turkey and shipped to Australia together with travertine stones for the external walls, marbles for the mihrab, mimbar, door and window frames, and the lecture chair.

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

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

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	X	8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The Auburn Gallipoli Mosque is recommended for further investigation towards potential inclusion on the State Heritage Register for its historic, aesthetic, social and rarity values.

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

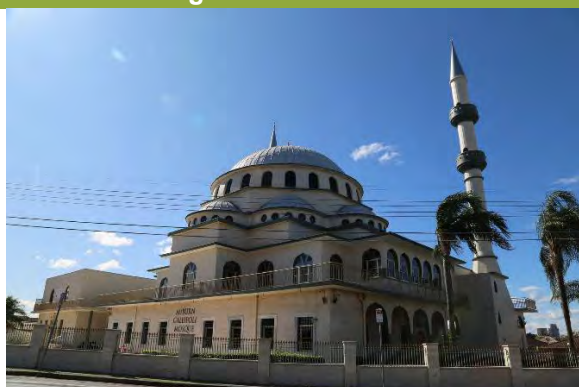
Other References

- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- National Trust 2019, *Auburn Gallipoli Mosque*, accessed 2019, <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/initiatives/auburn-gallipoli-mosque/>
- *Auburn Gallipoli Mosque*, accessed March 2020, <https://www.gallipolimosque.org.au/mosque>

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



View to the Mosque from Gelibolu Road. West elevation.



View to south elevation.



Detail of name on west elevation.



Detail of dome with leadlight windows.



Detail of fence along boundary.



Detail of gazebo and fountain located in garden area.




View north along laneway to the west of the Mosque.



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

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	St John of God Catholic Church St John's Catholic Primary School		
Site Image			
Address	2 Alice Street and 82 Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144 73-77 Queen Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	86602
	1	-	782389
	Part of Lot 100	-	1248428
Current LEP ID	I317, I318 (Cumberland LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education, Religion	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Physical Description

St John of God Catholic Church

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

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

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

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

St John's Catholic Primary School

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

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

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

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

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

Church

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

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

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

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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** element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

Historical Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John's Catholic School

St. John's Catholic School began in 1892 by the Sisters of Charity following requests by Irish railway workers camped at Clyde. At the opening of St. Joseph's Hospital in 1892 these workers requested for education for their children from the Sisters of Charity. The Sisters immediately started teaching the children within the grounds of the Hospital at Duncraggan Hall. A modest brick church was erected in 1893 at 77 Queen Street, Auburn and was the foundation of the School. The building was able to function as a church on Sunday and a School during the week. Sister Patricia Murray was the founding Principal with Sister Alphonsus as Infant Mistress. Both sisters took up residence with their nursing

sisters at Duncraggan Hall. The School was known as the Convent School in the Parish/County of St John's.

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

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

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

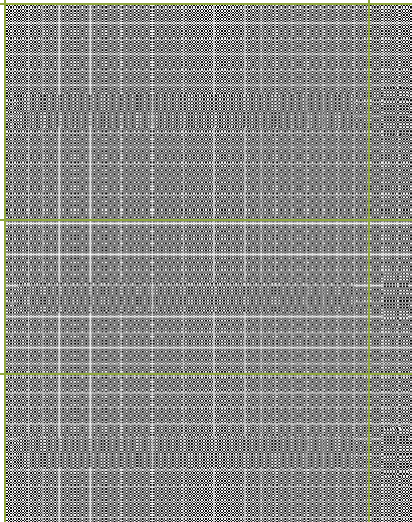
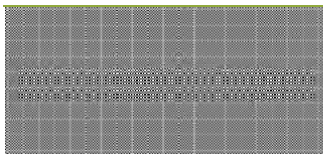
The School continues to function as a Catholic Primary School.

St. John of God Church

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

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

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

3. Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		8. Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	X	14. Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	X
4. The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		9. Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X		
5. Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X		
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other References

- Kass, T 1996, Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, Auburn, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, The story of Parramatta and district, Sydney.
- St John's Catholic Primary School Auburn 2016, 'About Us', accessed May 2020, <https://sites.google.com/a/syd.catholic.edu.au/stjpsauburn/about-us>

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

Additional Images



Detail of Church and arched window.



Side of Church.



Rear of Church.



View to building to rear of Church.



Rear of Church.



Overview of School.



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



Extension and carpark at School.