

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Conjoined Residences		
Site Image			
Address	36 and 38 Jamieson Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	508499
	2	-	508499
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be delisted from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I137 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	Local		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)
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Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The terrace pair at 36 and 38 Jamieson Street is not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. While the dwelling pair relates to the concurrent purchase and development of land within Jamieson Street, the dwelling have been heavily modified to a point where significant fabric has been lost and the overall street presentation detracts from the significance of the Granville Conservation Area – Civic Precinct.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item has historic significance as related to concurrent purchase and development of land within Jamieson Street.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The subject site contains a pair of two-storey Federation terraces of red brick in Flemish bond and Marseilles tiled roof and central gables with decorative timber detailing.

The dwelling at 36 Jamieson Street is heavily infilled on both the ground and first floors, containing klip lock sheet metal and timber and aluminium windows of varying styles. Evidence of the former elevation appear to have been completely removed. The dwelling is bounded by a concrete wall to the front as well as a low timber picket fence which is unpainted.

The dwelling at 38 Jamieson Street is infilled on the first floor with fibro sheet and simple timber windows. The ground floor elevation has been modified with the replacement of the original window. Some decorative elements remain such as the timber brackets to the verandah. The dwelling is bounded by a concrete wall to the front with a cast iron gate, as well as cyclone fencing to the side.

Both dwellings have been extended to the rear in brick.

A severely deteriorated timber fence, with most timber removed, separates the two front gardens.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Most façade elements on 36 Jamieson Street have been removed
- Window to ground level on 38 Jamieson Street has been removed
- Original boundary fencing removed
- Extensions at the rear of both properties in brick.
- Both elevations have been infilled with fibro, klip lock sheet metal and windows of varying styles.
- Concrete and cyclone boundary fencing added

Due to the extensive building modifications, this item retains a low level of integrity.

Integrity	High	Moderate	Low
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Historical Notes

Construction years	1905
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Granville Conservation Area – Civic Centre was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville Civic Centre was largely determined by development in the 1880s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. There is a varied subdivision pattern in the Civic Centre and today there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

In conjunction with other properties on Jamieson Street, these two lots were purchased as vacant land in 1903-1904 by Albert and Sydney Carson (sons of Thomas Carson), Stephen Chandler and his wife

Florence and by Rebecca Hill, wife of Roland Hill of Chatswood. In the ensuing years, a series of dwellings were built for the owners, both for owner-occupation and for rental. By 1914, the entire street was complete. Many of the owners lived in the street or nearby. Even the Hills moved to Granville from Chatswood.

The erection of these dwellings was a direct response to the improved conditions in Sydney in the early 1900's.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.		6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.		12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. Maintain this item's listing as part of the Heritage Conservation Area.	X	7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.		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.	X	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).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- 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.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
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	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland Council Heritage Study


Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Additional Images



Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	William Street Cottages Group		
Recommended Name	William Street Cottages Group		
Site Image			
Address	10 William Street, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	27	-	2371
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from LEP		
Former LEP ID	I205 (Parramatta 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 cottage at 10 William Street, Granville is not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. The dwelling has been altered considerably in terms of its interior, as well as its exterior. While the cottage is listed as a weatherboard cottage, vinyl sidings have replaced the weatherboard, and changes to original fabric including to the hipped roof, front fence, verandah posts, and removal of the original chimney, have contributed to a reduction in the significance of the cottage itself. The setting of the cottage as a group of three cottages including 6, 8 and 10 William Street has been compromised with the demolition and replacement of the original cottages at 6 and 8 William Street. The overall contribution of 10 William Street as part of a group has been compromised.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Originally this building formed part of a group of three single fronted single storey cottages, now only No. 10 survives.

No. 10 is a weatherboard cottage with hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and bullnose front verandah. The roof features a wind ventilator. The verandah is supported on one turned timber post and one square metal post, has a concrete floor and corrugated iron roof. The verandah features a timber lattice privacy screen on the western side. The weatherboards have been partly replaced with vinyl cladding and the front door is modern. The dwelling has a timber picket fence and gate to the front, along with a metal palisade gate at the entrance to the side setback, all of which have been added to the site at a later date.

Overall, the dwelling is in fair condition, although the bullnose awning appears to have some structural issues.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Demolition of neighbouring dwellings within cottage group at 6 and 8 William Street*
- Aluminium screens over windows
- Aluminium screen on front door
- Air-conditioning unit in the window along the eastern elevation*
- Vinyl cladding*
- Timber verandah post replaced*
- Front fence added
- Removal of original chimney

As the two neighbouring dwellings have been demolished and the existing dwelling has been heavily modified, the integrity of the item is considered to be low.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1900
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Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The land on which this cottage is located was auctioned for the Hudson Brothers as "Clyde" in December 1884. The Hudson Brothers, manufacturers of railway rolling stock, opened their site nearby

in 1883 on the Duck River at Clyde. The site covered 14 acres. For 25 years from 1905, when Clyde Engineering was awarded large contracts to build locomotives, Granville saw another great period of development, with the appearance of new small industries, new housing, new shops and businesses.

An earlier building had been erected on Lot 29 by 1914. Between 1914 and 1929, this building was removed, and three cottages built. Lots 27 & 28 were held by John Fergus until his death in 1919. Lot 29 was devised to Roseanna Young in 1915, wife of D'arcy Young who was a tram driver of Leichhardt. She took out two mortgages over the land in April 1916 which probably financed the erection of the cottage at No. 6 William Street. The other two cottages, including No. 10 William Street, appear to have been built for Fergus at the same time.

Recommendations

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item should be considered for de-listing as an individual heritage item on the Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the LEP. The dwelling has been altered considerably in terms of its interior, as well as its exterior. The setting of the cottage as a group of three cottages including 6, 8 and 10 William Street has been compromised with the demolition of the original cottages at 6 and 8 William Street and the replacement with new dwellings on both sites.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
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	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- 1880s Liberty Plains Parish A Map
- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001. *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society

Limitations

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



Existing view of 10 William Street.



Side view of 10 William Street.



Three former dwellings, two of which have been demolished.



Existing dwelling (right) adjacent to two new cottages.



Front façade of No. 10 William Street.



Front façade of No. 10 William Street.



Side elevation.



Rear elevation and yard.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Conjoined Residences		
Recommended Name	Conjoined Residences		
Site Image			
Address	9 and 11 Woodville Road, Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	577605
	2	-	577605
Current LEP ID	N/A- DE-LIST		
Former LEP ID	I214 (Parramatta 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 pair of semi-detached houses at 9-11 Woodville Road, Granville are not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. While the dwellings historically relate to the development of housing in the 1880s, they have been heavily modified to a point where all significant fabric has been lost. In their current form, the dwellings are considered to be a detracting element in the streetscape.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The dwellings relate to the development of Granville in the 1880s, in response to the movement of industry away from Sydney and the establishment of large manufacturing industries in the area. They were built in conjunction with the early subdivision of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item 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 site consists of two conjoined Victorian terraces, standing at two-storeys in height. They are both constructed of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern, with iron gabled roofs with hipped ends. The roofs also contain two symmetrical and prominent chimneys, located on the front and rear roof planes. Key features include a jerkin head roof, carved timber fretted barge boards at each side, and elegantly curved bell-shaped balcony awning. Both dwellings have been extended to the rear.

No. 9 has an enclosed balcony, clad with weatherboard which contains a single aluminium window. This is supported on two timber posts set on a concrete floor. The ground floor elevation contains a front door which is screened by a security screen and a timber window with security bars and a painted sandstone sill. The front fence is aluminium cyclone wire with wire mesh panel attached to pipe frame gate.

No. 11 has an enclosed balcony, clad with fibro sheet which contains a two aluminium windows. This is supported on two timber posts. The ground floor elevation contains a front door which is screened by a security screen and a timber window with security bars and a painted sandstone sill. The front fence is aluminium cyclone wire with wire mesh panel attached to pipe frame gate.

The sites do not contain any significant landscaping.

The dwellings appear to be in fair condition overall, showing signs of deterioration as a result of water ingress and use of poor quality materials for alterations and additions.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Decorative frieze and brackets removed from ground floors*
- Decorative frieze and brackets removed or screened from view on the first floors*
- Lacework balustrades removed or screened from view on the first floors*
- No. 9 balcony enclosed with weatherboard*
- No. 11 balcony enclosed with fibro sheet*
- Mesh fence*
- Both dwellings extended to the rear

As both dwellings have been infilled and significant decorative features removed, the integrity of both dwellings is low.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1882
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Granville was originally part of the land grant known as Drainwell Estate, given in 1806 to Garnham Blaxcell. This grant consisted of 1,125 acres which was used as collateral for Blaxcell's commercial enterprises. The estate was then mortgaged to Sir John Jamison, who took it over when Blaxcell fled the colony in 1817. The land was largely undeveloped until the 1860s when it was subdivided. Many of the first buyers were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. In the 1880s, the area became known as 'Granville', in honour of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Granville and in 1885 the Municipality of Granville was declared.

The formation of Granville was largely determined by development between the 1880s – 1930s which was driven by the relocation of several large manufacturing industries close to the railway, such as the Hudson Brothers locomotive engineering works at Clyde. For the 25 years that followed the

establishment of the Clyde Engineering, Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

The dwelling at 9 and 11 Woodville Road were located on part of 3 acres of land bought by Joseph Pegler in 1877 for 350 pounds. He sold most of the land in 1880 and 1881, though he retained a part facing Woodville Road. A building is marked on Parrott's map of 1881 in approximately this position. A subdivision plan of 1882 also suggests that this terrace pair may have been erected by then. By 1885, Fuller's 1885 directory shows that the buildings were occupied by tenants. These houses remained in the hands of the Pegler family until 1914.

Today, the dwellings remain in use as private residences.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item should be considered for de-listing as an individual heritage item on the Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the LEP. As both dwellings have been infilled on the facade and significant decorative features removed, the historic integrity of both dwellings is extremely low. In their current form, the dwellings are considered to be a detracting element in the streetscape.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
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	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Author unidentified 2008, *Granville*, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 *The History of Granville 1919*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Watson, J. 1992. *Granville, from forest to factory*. Granville: Granville Historical Society.

Limitations

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

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


3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on 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 Conjoined residences.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Recommended Name	Federation Period Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	4 Myall Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	Y	-	102677
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I73 (Holroyd 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 Federation Period Cottage at 4 Myall Street, Merrylands is not considered to be of local or State heritage significance. While the dwelling historically relates to the development of Merrylands in the 1900s, the cottage has been extensively modified to a point where the heritage value of the property has been lost, particularly through the inclusion of a dominant second storey extension which has adversely altered the overall form of the dwelling. The only original and visible element appears to be the front window. The item is no longer a representative example of its building type, nor does it retain its aesthetic value as an intact, small-scale workers cottage.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item has some historic significance as a late Federation cottage, constructed in c. 1928 that relates to the development of the suburb of Merrylands during this period.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is no longer a representative example of a small-scale workers cottage as it has been compromised.

Physical Description

The subject cottage is a small-scale single storey Federation style rectangular worker's cottage with a dominant two-storey rear extension. The original cottage is constructed of timber framed and rusticated weatherboard construction with a front facing corrugated metal gable roof.

To front the cottage has a small recessed verandah on the western side with a single turned timber post and faux 1890s decorative timber fringe, metal balustrade and tiled verandah floor. The front door is timber framed with an aluminium screen door and transom light. The gable end of the façade has battened fibro construction and features a triple timber casement window with small panes of coloured glass, decorative timber sill and fixed timber and corrugated steel awning. There is a similar awning over casement windows on the western side, and three double hung sash windows on the eastern side.

To the rear is a dominant two-storey extension constructed of fibre cement weatherboard cladding consisting of a front-facing gable roof and central projecting gable with timber barge boards and battened fibro. There is a single aluminium-framed sliding window to the projecting gable and three windows of the same style to each side elevation.

The cottage has been highly modified. There has been a number of significant changes to the fabric of the façade including the replacement of the barge board, re-design of the gable end panelling and inclusion of faux 1890s decorative timber to the front entry. The large rear extension saw the loss of the double face brick chimney on the eastern side. The only original visible elements appear to be the front window and three sash windows to the eastern elevation.

To the front of the cottage there has been some significant landscaping including hedging to the eastern side and a brick paved driveway and footpath. From aerial photographs there is a small outbuilding to the rear.

The cottage is mostly in a good condition, although there is painting peeling on to the timber weatherboards on the eastern elevation.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Dominant second storey extension*
- New colour scheme
- replacement of the barge board*
- re-design of the gable end panelling*
- inclusion of faux 1890s decorative timber to the front entry*
- brick paved driveway*
- Timber picket fence and gateway*
- Aluminium framed screen door*
- Removal of double face-brick chimney to east of cottage*

The cottage has been significantly modified and the inclusion of a dominant second storey extension has adversely altered the overall form of the dwelling. As the form, style and detailing have been significantly modified the cottage is considered to be of 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. 1928
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Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The subject property formed part of 2 allotments totalling 50 acres originally granted to Frederick Stratford in 1872, which passed to his widow Jane upon his death in 1880. The property was purchased by Martin Harrison in 1881, and then later that same year by William Crane and William Fowler, tenants in common. Crane and Fowler subsequently subdivided the land into smaller allotments, and William St (present Myall St), High, Alfred and Fowler Streets were formed at this time. In 1887, the subject property formed part of 1/2 acre purchased by John Rayner, auctioneer, who also purchased other allotments in the subdivision. The subject property (lot 7) was in part purchased by Mary Robinson later that year, and in part by Richard Dawson in 1888. The 2 parts were amalgamated in 1928 when the property was purchased by Betsy Dawson. The architectural style of the cottage would indicate the cottage was constructed for Dawson at approximately this time, although Dawson is not listed in the Sands. The Sands notes E Wild in residence at 'Bronte' at 4 Myall St between 1930-33, and it is possible Dawson initially rented the property. Further subdivision resulted in the present boundaries in 1955.

Recommendations

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- This item should be considered for de-listing as an individual heritage item on the Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of the Cumberland LEP. As the cottage has been significantly modified and a dominant second storey has been added to the building the historic and aesthetic integrity of the cottage is extremely low. In its current form, the dwellings are considered to be a detracting element in the streetscape.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Sands Directory 1858-1933, Mitchell Library.

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 cottage as situated on Myall Street.



Front and western elevations to cottage.



Overview of cottage from Myall Street.




View to driveway of cottage.



Image of cottage from previous heritage study in c.1998. Source: Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, 1998, *Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review*.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Guildford Railway Station		
Recommened Name	Guildford Railway Station		
Site Image			
Address	Great Southern Railway (primary), Military Road (alternate), Railway Terrace (alternate), Guildford NSW 2161		
Lot/Section/DP	2161	–	1127114
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I43 (Holroyd LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport - Rail	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Guildford Railway Station, first opened in 1876, played a critical role in the early development boom of Guildford, transforming the area from a 'Tiny Village' to an area of residential expansion. Original structures included an 1876 platform and station building, a 1891 platform, the purchase of a Station Masters Residence in 1924 and a 1937 timber station building. However, all structures and remnants relating to this early station development have now been removed. The remaining structures on site date from c.1970, c.2002 and 2016-2017, and have no heritage value. The overall loss of historical fabric including all the original and early platform buildings greatly reduces the significance of the railway station.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Guildford Railway Station has limited historic fabric to demonstrate its associations as one of the early railway stations built on the Main South Line from Granville Junction to Goulburn.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The modern platform buildings, canopies, footbridge and lifts at the railway station are a common example of this type of building in the Sydney metropolitan area. Therefore Guildford Railway Station does not fulfil 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 following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station', dated 2008. As the description features a comprehensive physical description of both external and internal station elements, only minor amendments were made with regards to recent station upgrades.

PLATFORM BUILDING- Platform 1 (c1970s)

External: A long rectangular skillion roofed building consisting of a Booking Office, Station Manager's Room and Staff facilities in the southern half and Male, Female and equitable access toilets at the northern end. The external walls are a combination of painted concrete block and aluminium panels set in expressed aluminium mullions. The windows are fixed and sliding aluminium set high in the walls. On the Military Road elevation the southern end is characterised by a projecting section of wall which is sandstone clad in random rubble fashion. A smaller concrete block concessionaire is separated from the main building by a short flight of access steps from the Military Road footpath. The skillion roof which rises gently to the platform side cantilevers to provide weather protection, and is finished with a 400mm high metal fascia.

Internal: The interior walls and ceilings are finished in plasterboard with a small coved cornice. Except for the toilets, which are finished in ceramic tiles, the floors are carpet finished.

FOOTBRIDGE (c2002)

The footbridge spans the railway lines about midway along the platforms, slightly south of the concessionaire on Platform 1. The main span consists of precast concrete planks supported on circular concrete piers with squared haunches. An easy access lift is located at each end of the footbridge, where the structure terminates with a second circular pier. Full height glass encloses the footbridge beneath a skillion metal deck roof, with this enclosure continuing down each platform access stair. Each glazed lift shaft is topped with a louvred motor room which rises above the surrounding bridge structure.

PLATFORMS (unknown)

Platform 1 has an asphalt surface, with a concrete edge supported on a flush faced concrete retaining wall. Platform 2 has an asphalt surface and retains the original brick edge and facing for the length of the platform. Both platforms have been reconstructed since the first timber ones of 1891.

CANOPIES (2000-2003)

On Platform 2 a modern open steel framed flat roofed canopy extends from the bottom of the footbridge access stairs for some 25 metres north along the platform. On Platform 1 a similar canopy extends from the side of the footbridge stair and abuts with the platform building roof. Light framed steel canopies continue into the streets on each side of the station complex.

SUBWAY (c1975)

A concrete walled pedestrian subway connects Military Road to Railway Terrace near the northern end of the platforms. The walls of the subway have been painted with natural bush scenes, while the floor finish is asphalt.

As all station elements and buildings are contemporary, their condition is good.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- 1891: New timber Up and Down platforms constructed with the duplication of the line
- 1892: Standard Lamp Room built on Platform 1
- 1900: Awnings provided over platform buildings.
- 1911: Platforms extended.
- 1920: Improved office accommodation and cover over signal frame.
- 1924: House for SM purchased
- 1929: Railway electrified.
- 1937: New timber platform building on Platform 2
- c1975: Subway between Military Road and Railway Terrace constructed
- c2000: Platform canopies added to toilets and adjacent to kiosk on Platform 1
- c2002: Easy Access lifts including new footbridge, stair access and toilets converted on Platform

Note: there is no date for the removal of the 1930s timber building.

As all historic elements and buildings have been removed, the integrity of the station is **NIL**.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1876 - 1937
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Settlement around the suburb of Guildford began in the 1820s and 1830s when land was granted in the surrounding area to individuals such as Henry Whittaker, Lieutenant Samuel North, William Sherwin and the Lackey Family. The suburb of Guildford is named after the estate of ex-military officer and civil servant Lieutenant Samuel North who received 640 acres in 1837. He named it Guildford after his relative the Earl of Guildford, but made no change to the land there, remaining an absentee owner. In contrast, Henry Whittaker, a free-settler arriving to the colony in 1829, cleared and cultivated his forty-acre grant, Orchardleigh, (received in 1842) producing fruit and grapes. He later added part of the adjoining Guildford Estate and the result was subdivided in 1876 to capitalise on the newly opened railway station.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s many of these larger estates were subdivided for the first time and in 1871 a provisional school was constructed in what is now Old Guildford, with the permanent school being constructed in 1876. With the opening of Guildford Railway Station in 1876, business and residences were slowly drawn away from Dog Trap Road (Woodville Road) to the railway. In 1886 Guildford was described as a 'busy though not populous fruit growing district'. It was at this time that Linnwood, owned and designed by George McCredie, was built. The McCredie's (of A.L. (Arthur) & G. McCredie and Sons, Architects and Consulting Engineers) promptly proceeded to become involved in all facets of life in Guildford, such as setting up a Presbyterian Church on their property in 1894.

Into the 20th century the area was still described as a 'tiny village' and 'almost unknown' but in the second decade of the century a building boom took place. In 1915, a police station, a fire station, and industry such as a brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

After completion of the initial rail line from Sydney to Parramatta, work soon proceeded on the Main South line from Granville Junction to Goulburn. The first section from Granville to Liverpool was constructed quickly over easy terrain and was opened on 26 September 1856. Campbelltown was reached in 1858, that section opening on 17 May 1858. The line was duplicated in 1891. This line was constructed as a rural railway and had no suburban purpose until well into the twentieth century. Its stations served what were then rural settlements and only later were adapted as commuter stations.

Guildford Station was opened in April 1876. In 1891 new side platform buildings were constructed with new platform buildings for duplication of the line. In 1924 a house was purchased for use as a Station

Master's residence. A number of changes have been made to the station since construction including the addition of a new timber station building in 1937 (now demolished).

All structures and remnants relating to this early station development were gradually modified or removed from 1970 onwards. The remaining structures on site date from c.1970, and c.2002. The site remains in use as a railway station.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As all historic evidence has been removed from the site, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria. This site should be de-listed as part of the review for the Cumberland City Council LEP.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Conservation Management Strategy	Australian Museum Consulting	2015	Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy
Heritage Study	State Rail Authority	1999	State Rail Authority Heritage Register Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Broomham, R and T Kass 1992, *Holroyd Heritage Study Thematic History*, Sydney, Holroyd City Council.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, *Pictorial History Holroyd*, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: a social history of Western Sydney*, NSW University Press Kensington.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station',
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801065>

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 platform and footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station').



View of footbridge (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, S170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing sheet for 'Guildford Railway Station').

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Millmaster Feeds Site		
Recommended Name	Millmaster Feeds Site		
Site Image			
Address	1-7 Neil Street, Merrylands NSW 2760		
Lot/Section/DP	11	-	228782
Current LEP ID	N/A - this item should be delisted from the Cumberland LEP		
Former LEP ID	A5 (Holroyd)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Archaeological Site	
	Level 2	Farming/Grazing	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Millmaster Feeds Site was one of two grain mills in Merrylands and was one of the few remnants of the industrial past in this area. It represented a significant phase of industrial activity as it was located to take advantage of rail access for transportation of finished products to market. However, all structures and remnants relating to its former uses have been removed and the site is currently undergoing redevelopment. Any built or archaeological features relating to its former significance are therefore no longer present.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The site is currently undergoing major redevelopment. In the context of the surrounding modern built environment and ongoing developments, redevelopment at this site is presumably for high-density residential or mixed-use purposes. The development has removed or compromised any remaining historic elements.

As the structures and archaeological features relating to the former Millmaster Feed Site have been removed or disturbed by the current redevelopment, the item is in a poor condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- All structures and archaeological features relating to the former Millmaster Feed Site have been removed or disturbed by the current redevelopment

As there are no remaining structures or archaeological features relating to the former Millmaster Feed Site due to the current redevelopment of the site, the item has low integrity.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1901
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Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The Millmaster Feeds site was the location of one of two flour mills located adjacent to the railway line near Merrylands. It was constructed between 1901 and 1925, with mill buildings and silos. The site was cleared of buildings in the early 1990s and is currently undergoing redevelopment.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The site no longer meets the criteria for heritage significance due to the loss of its significant fabric. It therefore no longer requires statutory protection through heritage listing and is recommended for delisting from the LEP.

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet 2009, *Merrylands Railway Station Building*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801921>


Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on 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	Federation Period Bungalow		
Recommended Name	N/A		
Site Image			
Address	34 Garfield Street, Wentworthville, NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	1-4	-	1224632
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I129 (Holroyd LEP), Federation Period Bungalow		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	February 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

We note this building was demolished in 2016, the following statement of significance related to the former building:

Located on a corner block in a prominent position in Garfield Street the building is significant for the contribution it makes to the character of the streetscape. 34 Garfield Street has historic and social significance as one of the earliest remaining suburban residences constructed on the former Wentworth estate of 1881, an early subdivision of the original D'Arcy Wentworth Grant. This is one of the earliest remaining house in Garfield Street and has aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact external example of the style of building dating from the early decades of the twentieth century. The building has significance for its intact nature including its Federation Period detailing. It has aesthetic significance for the intact nature of its style and detailing.

As the building has been demolished and there is no former historic fabric intact, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

Former Federation Bungalow (now demolished):

The following physical description related to the former building:

The subject building is a single storey residence in the Federation/Inter-War Bungalow style. Walls are face brick with polychromatic detailing, including window heads, sills, quoins and string courses, and a rendered base. North and west walls are tuck-pointed and have an ochre finish. Large gabled roof of slate tiles with two smaller gabled bays to the north and west, terra cotta ridge caps and exposed timber rafters. Main gable end is half timbered, and smaller gable ends rough cast rendered. Broken back verandah between the two gable ends has slate tiles, is supported on brick piers and pairs of timber posts, and has decorative timber brackets, balustrade and tiled risers. Windows are generally timber framed double hung and have an unusual curvilinear leadlight and coloured glass feature. Western gable end has triple casement windows with similar feature, and a fixed slate tile awning on decorative timber brackets. North gabled bay is 3 faceted, and has a flying gable end supported on curved timber brackets, a single rendered chimney and gas storage unit. Second chimney at southern end of house. High waisted timber and glass panelled door with leadlight side and top lights. Adjacent is circular window with polychromatic brick surround. Aluminium security screen to the front door and flyscreens to some windows. The subject residence forms one of a series of similar style buildings on the street. Opposite is Item 048/047, a similar face brick bungalow from the same period. Located on a corner block, the residence has high visibility from Garfield Street. The property appears to retain its original boundaries. Substantial camphor laurel on the north and 3 palms to front garden.

The former federation bungalow was demolished in 2016.

Current Building:

The corner of Garfield Street and Perry Street is now subdivided and contains a row of three two-storey brick residential town houses along Perry Street, as well as a large contemporary double fronted two-storey brick dwelling fronting Garfield Street. The buildings are constructed of blue brick with hipped gabled roofs clad in cement tiles. All window openings have aluminium framed windows with brick sills. The building on Perry Street is addressed by a concrete driveway and ramp with a pebbled landscape with some plantings along the low brick boundary fence. A corrugated Colorbond fence wraps along the Perry Street boundary.

No condition grading has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Former Federation Bungalow demolished in 2016
- New subdivision and buildings constructed in 2017-2018

No integrity grading has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

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

Historical Notes


Construction years	c1918-21
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In 1819, after European settlement, the Wentworthville area came under the tenure of D'Arcy Wentworth. Wentworth was a substantial land holder in the early colony, he appears to have obtained his first grant of about 147 acres at Parramatta from Governor Hunter in 1799; by 1821, he had been

awarded a total of 17,000 acres, 2200 acres of which were located in the Wentworthville area. When he passed away in 1827, his will disposed of approximately 22,000 acres of land which was eventually subdivided into the existing allotments of Wentworthville today. The sites closest to the railway line were sold and developed first because of its proximity to the railway line, although it was not until 1883 that Wentworthville received a station known as T.R Smith's Platform. The name Wentworthville was later adopted in 1880. The establishment of the railway station attracted residents to the area, Wentworth's holdings were subdivided into 600 lots. Wentworthville was proclaimed a town in 1890.

The subject property is part of 2200 acres originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819. In 1882, the property formed part of 488 acres between the Great Western Railway and Road acquired by Fitzwilliam Wentworth, which was subdivided and sold from 1883. Allotments between Garfield and present Station St were purchased by the Wentworthville Estate Land and Building Company Limited in 1888. The land was purchased by William Pritchard, an auctioneer, in 1893 and was subsequently subdivided. The subject property formed part of 4 1/2 acres between Garfield St and Station St purchased by John Hamilton in 1895, and subdivided and sold between 1913-1918, forming the subject's boundaries from 1918 to 2016. A covenant placed on the property in 1913 required any building to cost not less than 250 pounds.

The subject property was purchased in 1917 by William Watson, a sign writer. A mortgage to Percy McGee, a builder, taken between 1918-21 was most likely for construction of the cottage. The Sands Directory first lists Watson at the property, known as 'Marlow', in 1920. Watson resided at the property until 1953, when it was purchased by Fred and Hilda Salkeld. In 2016, the former Federation dwelling was demolished and the original allotment subdivided into four to make way for several contemporary buildings.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the building has been demolished and there is no former historic fabric intact, it no longer meets any of the NSW heritage criteria. This site should be de-listed as part of the review for the Cumberland LEP.

Listings

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd	1998	Holroyd Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

Other References

- Auchmuty, JJ 1967, 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827)', Australian Dictionary of Biography.
- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
- Karskens, G. 1991. Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney. Sydney: University NSW Press.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on 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 from corner of Perry Street and Garfield Street, where the Federation Bungalow once stood.




View along Perry Street showing modern development on the left where the Federation Bungalow once stood.



Former dwelling, now demolished (Source: www.realestate.com.au).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Former Shop and Dwelling		
Recommended Name	Former Shop and Dwelling		
Site Image			
Address	15 Abbott Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
Lot/Section/DP	1	8	1118
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I312 (Parramatta LEP), Former Shop and Dwelling		
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 Former Shop and Dwelling has been demolished and replaced with a modern building. Based on the style of the current building, this most likely occurred in the 1990s.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description related to the former building:

Single storey weatherboard shop and dwelling. Shop retains original display windows, timber parapet. The practice of adding an additional room to form a shop in front of an existing house was common in suburban areas. This addition, added in a somewhat makeshift way, is typical of development prior to the introduction of town planning controls later in the century.

No condition rating has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Former building most likely demolished and replaced in the 1990s.

No integrity grading has been provided as the former shop and dwelling is no longer extant.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1883
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Merrylands is located within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. In an undated map of the parish (likely circa 1835), the area that would later become Merrylands was divided into land grants given to Richard Atkins, John Bowman, John Watts, and E. Lombley from as early as 1793. The main roads marked would later become known as Parramatta Road to the east and Woodville Road to the south. Liberty Plains was marked to the south-east of the area, which includes some areas of the later Merrylands locality.

Merrylands was named after the English home of politician and explorer Arthur Todd Holroyd who acquired land in the area in 1855. The area of Merrylands grew into an intensive agricultural settlement by 1850s and remained sparsely populated until the 1880s.

With the opening of the railway station in 1878, land surrounding the area was subdivided for housing and small farms. Brick and pottery production became a prominent industry in the area, and brickyards operated to supply local demand. Moderate estates were advertised in the 1880s, using the proximity to the station as a selling point. By this time, the pottery and brick making industry was flourishing and larger facilities were constructed, such as Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The former shop and dwelling were located on land subdivided in c.1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Co. As shown on the 1943 aerial image (see LPI SIX Maps), the shop was situated on the corner of Abbott Street and Farnell Street.

Recommendations

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

				(form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	
2. 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.	X	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).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As this item has been demolished and a late twentieth century building constructed in its place, this site should be de-listed as an individual heritage item.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Heritage Study	N/A	-
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	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on 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 current structure at 15 Abbott Street, Merrylands.



1943 aerial image, showing the former shop and dwelling (Source: LPI SIX Maps).

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Late Victorian Cottage / Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Recommended Name	Late Victorian Cottage / Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
Site Image			
Address	70 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville NSW 2145		
Lot/Section/DP	2	-	717979
Current LEP ID	N/A – this item should be de-listed from the LEP		
Former LEP ID	I100 (Holroyd 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 70 Jersey Road, South Wentworthville has been demolished. The statement of significance for the former structure, quoted from the former listing sheet for the item, is as follows:

Significant as one of the earliest remaining cottages in the area, located on the "Cumberland Model Farms estate" c1890. The building although modified, has aesthetic significance as a small scale weatherboard cottage which largely retains its form and character even with the addition of an unsympathetic verandah across the facade. The curtilage has been reduced and impacts on the aesthetic quality of the building.

The remaining shed on site does not meet the criterion for heritage significance.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The following physical description related to the former building:

The subject building is a single storey timber framed weatherboard cottage with a single gabled roof of corrugated iron in a late Victorian style. Gable ends feature decorative timber barge boards and finials. Two brick chimneys are symmetrical to the house, and have profiled tops. Symmetrical front facade around central timber panelled door, with glazed fan light above and aluminium security screen, and single window openings either side. Windows are generally timber framed double hung. Windows to the street only are multi-paned and feature arched top panes. Aluminium flyscreens to window openings. Flat roofed verandah along front facade has three decorative steel posts and single timber post, kliplok roof sheeting and concrete base. A skillion lean-to at the rear has battened fibro and weatherboard walls. Lean-to has aluminium sliding windows and air conditioning unit to northern wall. The property appears to have a reduced curtilage, and the northern wall of the house forms the boundary to the adjacent property. Adjacent to northern wall is driveway of neighbouring property. Timber paling fences to northern and southern boundaries, low wire mesh fence to street boundary. Gravel driveway extends along the southern boundary to back yard. Development in adjacent vicinity is 1950s brick or fibro residential. Jersey Road is a 6 lane highway, also known as Cumberland Highway, located 8 metres from the house.

No condition rating has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Former building demolished and landscaping removed.

No integrity grading has been provided as the dwelling is no longer extant.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	c1893
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The subject property formed part of 30 acres originally granted to Stephen Shore in 1810. Shore's estate formed part of 338 acres, comprising six separate Crown Grants dating from 1810-1818, were purchased by George Mobbs, auctioneer, in 1892. Mobbs subsequently subdivided the land into approximately 2-4 acre allotments, which were sold as the "Cumberland Model Farms". Lot 12 of Section A of the subdivision comprising 2 1/2 acres was purchased by William Horton in 1893. The exact date of construction of the dwelling is unknown, although its architectural style would suggest it was constructed sometime after 1893, possibly for Horton. The property passed briefly to Mary Horton in 1910 and to John Gibbons later the same year. The property was purchased by George Leslie and Ernest Tanner in 1914, who also purchased the adjacent lot 11 at the same time. Ernest Tanner was sole proprietor between 1917-37, and is listed in the Sands Directory in occupation on Jersey Road between 1923-33.

The dwelling was demolished in the 2000s.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- As the historic dwelling has been demolished, this site should be de-listed as an individual heritage item.

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
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- Elias, J and Coppins, S 2013, Pictorial History Holroyd: Girraween, Guildford, Mays Hill, Merrylands, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, Prospect, Smithfield, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Woodpark, Yennora, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.
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Limitations

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Additional Images



Former building (Source: Graham Books & Associates. 1998. *Holroyd Heritage Study*, no page number).



1943 aerial, showing the subject site outlined in red (Source: LPI SIX Maps, accessed 27.06.2019).



Current view of the site, 2019



Current view of the site, 2019