


## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Late Victorian Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Late Victorian Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	121 Hawksview Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	22	–	24620
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I141		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I42 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 121 Hawksview Street, Merrylands is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in c.1892, the dwelling is historically significant in relation to the suburb of Guildford, on which it is on the border of as it relates to the early subdivision Church and School Estate. The property forms part of the land granted to John Hodgson in 1872 and relates to the subsequent residential development of Guildford following the establishment of the railway in 1891. The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Late Victorian weatherboard cottage with fine detailing. It is an important element in the streetscape which contributes positively towards the heritage character of the area. It is a representative example of a Late Victorian weatherboard cottage.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built in c.1892, the dwelling is historically significant as it relates to the early subdivision Church and School Estate. The property forms part of the land granted to John Hodgson in 1872 and relates to the subsequent residential development of Guildford following the establishment of the railway in 1891.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The dwelling has aesthetic significance as a highly intact Late Victorian weatherboard cottage with fine detailing. It is an important element in the streetscape which contributes positively towards the heritage 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	It is a representative example of a Late Victorian weatherboard cottage.
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### Physical Description

The dwelling is a single-storey weatherboard residence with a hipped roof of Colorbond sheeting. The roof has a single brick chimney on the western side of the house with a single terracotta chimney cowl. A bullnose verandah wraps around the southern and eastern sides, and is supported by decorative timber posts, brackets and frieze. The verandah has a raised timber boarded floor and Colorbond roof. The front facade is symmetrical around a central door, however, the eastern section of the verandah has been infilled with similar weatherboards. The weatherboards to the façade are deeper in width than the boards to the side of the house. The door is timber panelled and has a glazed top light and an aluminium security screen. Adjacent to the door is the electrical panel. On either side of the door is a pair of timber framed double hung windows with decorative timber architraves and sills, as well as fly screens. Windows to the verandah infill are now aluminium sliding, replacing original timber windows. At the rear is a flat roofed addition also clad with weatherboard.

There is a paved driveway along the western boundary and a timber picket fence to the street. An open metal carport is located adjacent to the dwelling along the driveway.

The property appears to have a somewhat reduced curtilage. However, the present boundaries do not appear to cramp the house which has an unusually deep setback within the street and is surrounded by a large, mature garden. The trees and plantings to the property are highly visible and form important elements in the streetscape as there are few other trees of a similar age along this section of the street.

Overall, the condition of the building good. With such a dense vegetation setting, there is biological growth evident on the roof.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Aluminium sliding windows to the façade\*
- New roof cladding, guttering and downpipes replaced
- Weatherboard infill to eastern side of the façade
- Flat roof, single-storey addition to the rear

The house generally retains its scale and form, and, although modified, has undergone sympathetic alterations and additions which have retained its heritage value. The integrity of the building is high.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

### Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1892
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Note: The historical context for this item relates to the development of the suburb of Guildford rather than Merrylands and has thus been situated within the context of the development of Guildford.

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 brickworks, all came to the area of Guildford as it grew into a busy suburb with new residences, shops and citizens.

Although Guildford had residents from 1799, it was not until the advent of the subdivision of the Church and School Estate and the opening of the first railway station in the district in 1876 that there was much development. The subject property formed part of 23 acres 1 rood originally granted to John Hodgson in 1872.

Ownership of the grant changed hands a number of times, until 1876, when it was purchased by John Murphy. Murphy subdivided and subsequently sold the land and an allotment of over 4 acres on Hawksview Street was purchased by Edwin Johnson. Johnson further subdivided and the present boundaries were formed. Hawksview Street first appears in the Sands Directory in 1892, with 5 properties noted on the street. It remains unknown when the house was constructed, though it was likely constructed during this early era of Hawksview Street due to its architectural style. The property was purchased by Henry Veron in 1912. From the DA and BA cards, the nature of an addition in 1959 is unknown.

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).	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	Late Victorian Cottage	1141
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage	1141
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

- 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 listing sheet 2018, State Heritage Inventory Listing for Linnwood, retrieved 05 April 2019, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5052822>

### 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 dwelling from the entry to the driveway.




View of boundary fence and dwelling from the footpath.



View of boundary fence and dwelling from the footpath.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Central Gardens		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Central Gardens		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	Cumberland Hwy & Merrylands Road, Merrylands West NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	9A-B	-	315747
	8	-	2138
	1	-	723964
	2	-	230342
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I193		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	A4 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Landscape	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

Central Gardens is locally significant for its historic, aesthetic and social values. The garden has historic significance through its origins as the Sherwood Brick and Tile Works established by Mr Arthur Todd Holroyd in c.1869. The site was acquired by the then Holroyd City Council in the 1970s and the former brickpit was redeveloped to form the Doug McLaren Lakes in 1974. The site is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural plantings. The garden retains remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland and other native species. The park features elements named after prominent Holroyd identities, such as the Doug McLaren Lakes, the Franklin Edward Memorial Tennis Courts and the Norrie Maley Kiosk, and is of social significance to the local community as a recreation space.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The garden has historic significance through its origins as the Sherwood Brick and Tile Works established by Mr Arthur Todd Holroyd in c.1869. The site was acquired by the then Holroyd City Council in the 1970s and the former brickpit was redeveloped to form the Doug McLaren Lakes in 1974.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.



c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site is significant for its aesthetic qualities as an expression of cultural plantings. The garden retains remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland and other native species.
d) Social	The park features elements named after prominent Holroyd identities, such as the Doug Maclaren Lakes, the Franklin Edward Memorial Tennis Courts and the Norrie Maley Kiosk, and is of social significance to the local community as a recreation space.
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

Central Gardens is a reclaimed brick pit that now functions as a large recreational space. The northern end of the park along Merrylands Road includes the Yarrabee picnic areas, carpark, playground and informal recreation areas. The western edge of the park incorporates bushland regeneration which is categorised as a natural area that consists of remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland. This is bounded to the east and south by the Doug Maclaren Lakes. The centre and western portions of the park feature manmade waterways associated with the Doug Maclaren Lakes. The eastern edge of the park contains a wildlife sanctuary, works depot, plant storage area, green-house, shade house, garage and rangers shed. The central and southern portion of the park features the Norie Maley kiosk, amphitheatre, toilets and the Pinaroo picnic area. The remaining southern portion of the park incorporates a tennis court, carpark and outdoor educational space referred to as 'Bush School'. The bush school is located between the large playground and Paton Street and is a nature-based play and learning area.

There are a variety of the park structures and facilities throughout the site. The park also contains public art. In particular, there is a concrete and steel artwork near the Doug Maclaren Lakes that was created by local artist Desmond McCord and donated to the then Holroyd Council in 1999. The artwork was relocated to Central Parks and unveiled by Mayor of Holroyd City John H. Brodie on 13 April 2008.

The vegetation at Central Gardens primarily consists of a mixture of native indigenous vegetation and planted trees within a parkland setting, the most significant being the remnant Cumberland Plain woodland.

Common canopies species include:

- *Eucalyptus moluccana* (Grey Box),
- *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leafed Ironbark),
- *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum),
- *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly-leafed Paperbark).

Understory includes:

- *Bursaria spinosa* (Blackthorn),
- *Dillwynia juniperina* (Prickly Parrot-pea), and
- Several other indigenous species.

Other species:

- *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak),
- *Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese Elm), and
- *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Sweet Gum).

The condition of Central Gardens is good.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Central Gardens was officially opened on April 12, 1976
- Norrie Marley Kiosk built in c.1990s
- Play equipment constructed in 1994
- Boardwalk around the Doug Maclaren Ponds, c.1995
- Artwork of Desmond McCord unveiled in 2008
- Wildlife sanctuary refurnished in 2012

Central Park retains 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	1868 and 1970s
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#### Merrylands

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 Merrylands 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 and Sherwood Brick and Tile Works.

#### Central Gardens

Prior to Council ownership of the land, the area was used for clay extraction pits and kilns for brick making by the Sherwood Brick and Tile Works. The works was established by Mr A. R Holroyd in c.1869. In 1891 the works was up for sale. In the advertisement it was noted that the site contained three kilns, an A Faucett (Leeds) brickmaking machine, stand mill, sheds and buildings.

The site was acquired by Council in the 1970s. Central Gardens was officially opened on April 12, 1976 by The Hon Tom Uren, the then leader of the Opposition. The former clay extraction pits were later redeveloped in 1974 to form the Doug McLaren Lakes.

The Doug Maclaren Lakes and the Franklin Edward Memorial Tennis Courts were named after prominent Holroyd identities. Doug McLaren was a lawyer in the Merrylands area and was known for his community work. The ponds were dedicated in memory of Doug Maclaren on 5 November 1978. An artwork near the Doug Maclaren Lakes created by local artist Desmond McCord was donated to the then Holroyd Council in 1999. The artwork was relocated to Central Parks and unveiled by Mayor of Holroyd City John H. Brodie on 13 April 2008.

The Frank Edward Memorial Tennis Courts were named after Alderman Edward (1953-1974) whom was the Deputy Mayor of Holroyd in 1961 and 1962. He was also a delegate to Prospect County Council from its formation and was involved in many local organisations. The tennis courts were dedicated to Frank Edwards on 5 November 1978.

The Norrie Maley Kiosk was named in memory of the late Norrie Maley, wife of alderman Harry Maley O.A.M. Norrie Maley was heavily involved in the community and was the patroness of several organisations including the Red Cross, Senior Citizens, Meals on Wheels Services, sporting groups and girl guides.

The site remains in use as the Central Gardens, a large open recreational space with a variety of playgrounds, picnic equipment, tennis courts, wildlife sanctuary and outdoor educational spaces, framed by significant revegetation and remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland.

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:

- The replacement of plantings on a like for like basis to ensure the conservation of the landscape is considered appropriate. However, advice should be sought from a landscape specialist.
- This item has been converted from an Archaeological Item to a Heritage Item. The former LEP has classified a series of items of an industrial nature, including railway, road and water infrastructure, as 'archaeological' sites. This classification is historical and relates to the former use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology', which refers to the study of industrial and engineering history. The use of the term 'Industrial Archaeology' is no longer used and the term 'Industrial Heritage' is now

preferred. Archaeological sites are legally defined as sites which contain one or more 'relics' and, in NSW, relics are specifically protected by the Sections 138 -146 of the Heritage Act 1977. The classification of a site as 'archaeological' consequently affects the statutory controls and procedures, including the need for excavation permits and pre-excavation procedures, triggered by Development Applications.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Central Gardens	I193
Heritage Study	Central Gardens	I193
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
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd 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



Entrance signage.



Carpark.



General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



View of Doug Maclaren Lakes.



View of artwork adjacent to Doug Maclaren Lakes by Desmond McCord.



Footpath signage and landscape.



General view of park landscape.





General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



General view of park landscape.



The bush school.



The Norrie Malley Kiosk.



The Norrie Malley Kiosk.




Crossing over Doug Maclaren Lakes.



Crossing over Doug Maclaren Lakes.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	'Hampden' Federation Period Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	'Hampden' - Federation Period Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	10 Alfred Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	18	B	976883
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I194		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I60 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The Federation cottage at 10 Alfred Street, Merrylands, known as 'Hampden', is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1913, the residence is historically linked to the major subdivision of the Richard Atkins Denham Farm estate, which facilitated the industrial and residential development of Merrylands from the 1880s to the 1920s. It is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a Federation cottage that retains much of its original detailing. The building makes a strong contribution to the character of Alfred Street and is a representative example of Federation period cottages.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The property is historically linked to the major subdivision of Richard Atkins Denham Farm estate, which facilitated the industrial and residential development of Merrylands from the 1880s to the 1920s. It is an early example of a Federation period cottage, built c.1913.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a Federation cottage that retains much of its original detailing.
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 a Federation cottage. It remains as an intact example of this period of residential construction.



## Physical Description

The item is a single storey, symmetrical, timber-framed Federation cottage on brick foundations. The dwelling has a hipped roof, clad with concrete tiles and has rusticated weatherboard walls. The roof has a tall brick chimney with brick stringcourses, two terracotta chimney pots and an antenna attached. The verandah is an extension of the main roof and is supported on painted timber stop chamfered posts with a decorative timber valance and bracket. The balustrade is a simple timber ladder infill. The verandah is enclosed at each end with a coloured glass decorative screen and slated timber seats. The central door is obscured by a security screen door and framed with two timber framed casement windows. The casements feature small panes of coloured glass at the top and bottom. The timber framed double hung windows to the side elevations are fronted by flyscreens and have decorative fixed timber framed awning with metal roof sheeting. The building features a skillion rear addition.

The southern edge of the property is dominated by a concrete paved driveway that leads to a contemporary garage at the rear of the property. The double garage has a gabled roof, roller door and is clad in corrugated steel. The front yard is predominately grassed with some garden beds along the fence that are new additions. The property is bounded by an aluminium picket fence.

The building appears to be well-maintained and recently repaired. The external condition is good.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Roof cladding replaced
- Suspended concrete slab and steps replace the original verandah floor
- A/C installed\*
- New paint scheme\*
- New driveway
- Garage
- New front landscaping
- Aluminium picket fence

The building is evidently modified with a contemporary paint scheme and replaced roof fabric and new landscaping. However, overall the building retains a moderate level of integrity and intactness in terms of the retained building form and decorative elements. The replaced roof fabric does not adversely impact on the significance of the item.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	<b>Moderate</b>	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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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 site is located on a 100-acre grant that was made to Richard Atkins in May 1793. Atkins, who temporarily worked as Judge Advocate, employed four convict servants who, by 1802, cleared this grant and an adjoining 145 acres to cultivated wheat and maize and tendered sheep and pigs. It appears the northern section of the Atkins Estate was purchased by Alexander Campbell to construct the residence "Boori" in 1863. In 1876, Merrylands Station was established south east of the estate. By 1883, the south eastern section of Atkins Denham Farm was subdivided forming the Station Block Estate. It is assumed Campbell owned a number of the lots within this subdivision.

In 1883, the lease was reassigned to the Cumberland Permanent Building Land and Investment Society who then purchased the site in 1886. In 1913, Charles Yapp purchased the property and it is assumed the cottage was constructed at this time. The Sands Directory lists Charles Yapp "Hampden" as the occupant from 1916. The property was retained in the ownership of the Yapps until 1973, when Gladys Yapp, wife of Charles passed away. The property was left to Nea Ada Lohman, who also retained ownership until her death in 1995 and after this the property was purchased again.

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).	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		

		<b>11.</b> 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	'Hampden' Federation Period Cottage	I194
Heritage Study	'Hampden' Federation Period Cottage	I194
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

### Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
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Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	Holroyd Heritage Study
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### 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



Overview of cottage from Alfred Street.



Overview of cottage and driveway.




View of driveway showing rear garage.



View to cottage.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Late Victorian Period Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	11 Hilltop Road, Merrylands, NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	X	-	405801
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I195		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I62 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 11 Hilltop Road, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1910, the cottage relates to the early subdivisions and the large estates that facilitated the commercial and residential development of Merrylands, notably the Burda Park estate subdivision of c.1909. Although modified, the building retains its aesthetic significance as a Federation cottage. The external cladding, of ashlar lined weatherboard, is significant as rare original fabric in the district. The aesthetic value is further enhanced by the intact detailing, siting in the landscape and deep setback.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The property is historically significant for its association with the early subdivision of the Merrylands area and as an early residential building from c. 1910 that retains Federation period features and character.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site has aesthetic significance as a Federation period cottage that retains rare original fabric of ashlar lined weatherboard as its external cladding. This significance is enhanced by the intact detailing, siting in the landscape and deep setback.
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 cottage is representative of Federation era residential cottages, retaining features and characteristics that demonstrate this building type.

## Physical Description

The item is a single storey weatherboard Federation period cottage. The weatherboards on the front façade are an imitation of masonry, while the side are shiplapped. The cottage is symmetrical in design, with a gabled hip roof and broken back verandah extending around the full perimeter of the house. The roof has been reclad with modern concrete tiles, however, the original twin face brick chimneys with corbelled brick neck mouldings remain. The verandah forms a small gable above the central entrance, which has timber and stucco detail. The verandah is supported by truncated timber posts on high brick piers and has a face brick and rendered balustrade. This appears to be a later addition, c.1920s/30s. A central door is timber and glass panelled with glazed top and side lights and a security screen. A timber framed double hung window with fly screens is fixed over the lower sash frame the door either side.

The rear of the house was not accessible at the time of this survey; however, aerial imagery shows a large rear extension. The extension is built of red brick with a hipped gable roof clad in terracotta tiles. The extension is set back from the main building and joins the main building at the centre of the rear roof panel with a narrow gable.

The house is located on a large block and has a deep setback to Hilltop Road. To the west of the cottage is a large contemporary garage constructed from concrete, timber and steel. The front yard features a modified landscape framed by a contemporary garden space. Significant plantings within the front yard are limited to the two paradise palms. The front yard is predominately a gravelled driveway with a concrete path. The property features a hedge along the street that replaces a timber picket fence.

The building appears to be well-maintained and is in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Wrought iron lace frieze (a later addition) has been removed from the verandah
- New garage to the west
- Roof reclad with concrete tiles
- New paint scheme
- Rear extension, c. 2017

Although modified with the inclusion of a rear addition, the cottage retains its original scale and form. Where fabric has been replaced, such as the recladding of the roof, this has followed the principle of like-for-like. 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	c. 1910
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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 subject property formed part of 95 acres originally granted to John Bolger in 1810 and 70 acres originally granted to Rowland Hassall in 1818. In 1886, the property formed part of 117 acres and 5 perches acquired by Dr Arthur Oakes, Walter Oaks and John Manton. In 1898, the property was purchased by architect Archie Oaks and sold again in 1902, when Charles Ormsby, an executive Officer, purchased the property.

The dwelling first appears in the Sands Directory in 1912, occupied by Ormsby and known as 'Burda'. It is assumed the cottage was constructed for Ormsby by this time, however, it may date earlier as 'Burda Park' is noted on an early plan of the district dated 1908. The property appears to have retained a large area of land surrounding the house (over 4 acres) until 1953, when it was subdivided, possibly coinciding with the death of Ormsby. The house and surviving grounds passed to Estelle Ormsby at this time. The property was further subdivided in 1955 and purchased by the present owners. The present boundaries were formed at this time.

The item 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).	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		



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

- Any new proposals should retain and conserve all original or early form, fabric and detail including the ashlar weatherboard cladding, the open verandahs, the face brick chimney and the form of the roofline with pedimented entry gable. There should be no additions that break through the roofline or alterations the front of the house.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Period Cottage	I195
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Period Cottage	I195
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	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

### 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 residence from Hilltop Road.



View to residence.



View to palms to the west of residence.




View to western side of property showing contemporary garage.



View of eastern side of front façade.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Greek Orthodox Church		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Greek Orthodox Church		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	29-35 Holroyd Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	30-32	10	2020
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I196		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I63 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The Greek Orthodox Church is locally significant for its historic and social values, having served as a place of worship for members of the local community since the 1890s. Established in the 1890s as a Methodist Church, the building was one of the first churches erected in Merrylands and provides evidence for the residential development of the area through the provision of community services for their spiritual needs. Subsequent acquisition and adaptation to serve as a church for the Greek Orthodox community made the site an important religious place, reflective of the growing multicultural community within the Cumberland LGA.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item was originally built in the 1890s as a Methodist Church and the building was one of the first churches erected in Merrylands. The church provides evidence for the residential development of the area through the provision of community services for their spiritual needs. The church was later acquired and adapted to serve as a church for the Greek Orthodox community.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The site has social significance, having served as a place of worship for members of the local community since the 1890s.
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

### Church (Main)

The main body of the Greek Orthodox Church is built to a rectangular "box" plan with a steeply pitched gabled roof which features a circular louvred vent at the top of the gable. This section of the church is fronted by a new gabled entry with a low-pitched roof clad in terracotta tiles. The roof extends to include a porch, replacing an original small weatherboard porch to the front elevation. The present entrance porch is supported by three rendered brick piers with semi-circular arches. The walls are painted brick with shallow buttresses along the north and south elevations. The central doorway features lancet headed doors and windows which are typical of ecclesiastical gothic style. The windows are covered by modern roller doors and the original lancet windows in the end wall are covered over.

### Hall

The church hall is built to a rectangular "box" plan with a lower pitched gabled roof and exposed rafters along eaves and a painted timber bargeboard. The hall has battened fibro-cement sheeted walls above the sill level. Each elevation features timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows with a painted timber architrave. A small gable roofed porch is located at the centre of the front elevation. The porch roof is also clad with corrugated iron.

### Landscape

A steel palisade security fence extends along the perimeter of the property boundary. A formal garden with several fruit trees and an olive tree is located at the front and rear of the church, with an established hedge along the fence. The garden area fronting Hyland Road features a large circular garden bed that has a rendered finish with a young tree planted at the centre surrounded by a hedge. A concrete path leads from Holroyd Road and continues around the Church.

### Condition

The Church and Hall are both well maintained and appear to be in good condition. There are some minor repairs required to the timber elements of the hall. There is some paint peeling along the bargeboard and architraves.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Original small weatherboard porch to front elevation replaced by present entrance porch with triple arches
- Original lancet windows in the end wall covered over
- Steel palisade fence
- New tree planted in rendered garden bed

Overall the integrity of the item appears to be moderate. Although the entry to the church is modified, the new entry relates to the Greek Orthodox use of the site and has some social significance.

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

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1890s
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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 granted 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.

Originally a Methodist Church opened at the site in the 1890s, although it is unconfirmed whether the current building was constructed at this time. It was one of the first churches established within the boundaries of Merrylands. The Church remained Methodist until at least 1933 as shown in the Sands Directory. At a later date, presumably in the post-war period, the church was acquired by the Greek Orthodox community, however it is not part of Archdiocese of Australia.

Presently, the site is occupied by a charity called Agia Skepi Tis Panagias Greek Orthodox Holy Metropolis of Ancient Patristic Tradition of Sydney and NSW Ltd. This charity was registered in 2008.

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:

- Should the opportunity arise, a historic paint scheme should be investigated and implemented.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Greek Orthodox Church	I196
Heritage Study	Greek Orthodox Church	I196
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	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

### 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



Front elevation of Church.



Southern elevation of Church viewed from Chelsea Street.



Rear of Church viewed from Chelsea Street.



View to rear of Church from Chelsea street.




Hall as viewed from Holroyd Road.



The site in 2004 (Credit: Corelogic, c.2004).



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	130 Jersey Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1-2	-	1145417
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I197		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I64 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

## Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended – refer below.

## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 130 Jersey Road, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic and aesthetic values. Built c.1897, the cottage historically relates to the semi-rural subdivision of William Puckey's estate by George Mobbs in c.1890, known as the Cumberland Model Farms. The building has some aesthetic significance as a late Victorian cottage although roof extensions to the north and east have modified the character of the building, the original building form is still visible. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the item's prominent location on the corner of Jersey Road and Kooba Street, and its level of intact fabric and detailing which makes a strong contribution to the streetscape character. The residence is representative of the small-scale cottage constructed in this period on the Cumberland Model Farms estate.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built in c.1897, the cottage historically relates to the semi-rural subdivision of William Puckey's estate by George Mobbs in c.1890, known as the Cumberland Model Farms.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant for its relatively intact fabric and detailing. Although the character of the building has been modified to the north and east, the original building form is still visible. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the item's prominent location on the corner of Jersey Road and Kooba Street, which makes a strong contribution to the streetscape character.
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 small-scale cottage constructed in this period on the Cumberland Model Farms estate.
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### Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey face brick cottage in a late Victorian style. The brickwork is laid in the English garden wall bond. The cottage roofscape features a variety of forms. The main body of the cottage has a steep pitched double gabled roof, with a steep pitched hipped roof to the north and a contemporary skillion roof at the rear. The gabled and hipped roof is clad with Decramastic metal pressed roof sheeting with a bituminous coating, profiled to resemble concrete tiles. This roofing material was likely replaced in the c.1970s. The rear skillion extension is clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The roof contains two brick chimneys, one located between the gables and one at the northern end, have brick string course and terracotta chimney posts. A box gutter between gables runs to a central downpipe on the southern elevation. A hipped verandah extends along the front and around the northwest corner and has similar roof sheeting and simple timber posts with simple neck mouldings. Contemporary canvas awnings are affixed to the verandah.

The symmetrical front facade has a central door obscured by steel security screen and framed either side by timber framed double hung sash windows. The window and door openings have segmental arched heads with soldier course. The windows on the front façade have painted timber shutters and rendered sills. To the north of the verandah is an early side addition (likely dates c.1970s when the roof was reclad) accessed from the verandah through a set of timber French doors and is enclosed by a diagonal timber lattice balustrade infill. This entry includes a timber framed four-pane double hung sash window and another door fronted by a security screen. The dwelling features a significant rear skillion addition constructed of corrugated galvanised iron and concrete with large windows and a Colorbond roof.

Located on a deep corner block, the cottage forms an important streetscape element. The dwelling features some established trees and contemporary plantings along the front fence. The item is framed by a low timber picket fence to the front boundary. The timber picket fence extends around the corner of Kooba Street where an untreated timber fence extends the rest of the length.

The building is well maintained and appears to be in a good condition.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- New Decramastic roof sheeting, c.1970s
- North hipped roof addition
- Rear skillion extensions c.1990s
- Contemporary fencing along southern elevation

Although modified with the inclusion of a rear extension the building retains a moderate level of integrity. The extension located at the rear of the property is an architecturally interesting addition that makes a notable contribution to the dwelling. The item retains its scale and form as the extension has been carefully designed to not adversely impact the heritage significance of the item.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	<b>Moderate</b>	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1897
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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 subject site is located on land that formed part of 100 acres granted to William Puckey in 1810. Puckey's estate formed part of 338 acres, comprising 6 separate Crown Grants dating from 1810-1818, purchased by George Mobbs, an auctioneer, in 1892. Mobbs subsequently subdivided the land into approximately 2-4 acre allotments, which were sold as the "Cumberland Model Farms". The Advertisements of the Cumberland Model Farms subdivision note the Sydney Water Supply touches the South West boundary and would enable buyers to irrigate their holdings. Other merits for buyers included the proximity to various railway stations and public schools located nearby.

Lot 1-4 Section B of the Cumberland Model Farms subdivision comprising over 6 acres at the corner of Jersey and Irrigation Roads were purchased by Martin, Edmund and John Wilkinson in 1896, and subsequently sold to Ada and David Kirk in 1897. This cottage dates from the late 19th century, possibly constructed for Kirk as part of the early subdivision.

The property was purchased by George and Annie Hunt in 1921, who appear in the Sands Directory between 1923-27, when the property was purchased by Azariah and Louisa Montgomery. Montgomery resided at the property until at least 1949, when it passed briefly to Alexander and Stanley Montgomery, and then to Kenneth Montgomery in 1950. Applications for building work have included garages in 1950 and 1969, septic tank in 1960, and additions in 1978 and 1979.

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.	X



				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).	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:

- Due to the subdivision and redevelopment of Lot 2, DP1145417, the revised heritage curtilage shown below should be considered for the Cumberland LEP.



### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	I197
Heritage Study	Late Victorian Cottage/Cumberland Model Farms Estate	I197
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	Heritage Inventory Review	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

### 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 cottage from Jersey Road.



Northern elevation of cottage.



View to northern side of front façade.



Northern side of front façade.



Cottage viewed from corner of Jersey Road and Kooba Street.



View to front of property from Kooba Street.



Southern elevation showing rear extension.  
Viewed from Kooba Street.




View to southern elevation.



View to rear extension of cottage.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	'Boori', Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	'Boori' – Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	20 Ledger Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	10	-	712035
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I198		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I65 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The 'Boori' Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds is of local heritage significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1865, the residence is historically associated with the subdivision of Richard Atkins' 1793 land grant Denham Farm. 'Boori' was built for Alexander Campbell, a prominent early merchant, as a wedding gift for his daughter. The item remains one of the Cumberland LGA's earliest major homesteads and gentlemen estates. Although modified, the building retains important original features and fabric, including early plantings, and is aesthetically significant as a fine example of a mid-Victorian residence. The residence demonstrates representative qualities of a Victorian 'gentlemen's residence' constructed in the mid-nineteenth century.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item is historically significant as the residence constructed in 1865 for Alexander Campbell, a prominent early merchant, as a wedding gift for his daughter. The residence is historically associated with the subdivision of Richard Atkins' 1793 land grant Denham Farm. The item remains one of Cumberland's earliest major homesteads and gentlemen estates.
b) Associative	The item has historical associations with Alexander Campbell, a prominent merchant in Sydney known for his involvement with various early colonial banks and appointment to the Legislative Council.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a fine example of a mid-Victorian residence. Although modified, the building's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the retention of important original features and fabric, including important early plantings.

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 a fine Victorian gentlemen's residence, built c.1865.

### Physical Description

'Boori' is a single storey Victorian Italianate residence with a symmetrical front elevation. The roofscape consists of projecting gable wings with a skillion roofed verandah in between. The symmetrical façade is flanked at each end by projecting gables that have decorative bargeboards and ventilators. The verandah has a bellcast corrugated iron roof supported on open patterned cast iron columns. At the rear is a verandah and courtyard, severed on one side by a long service wing. The roof is constructed of tiles at the front and corrugated iron at the rear. The main door opens onto the verandah which has sidelights and is flanked by shutters. The window openings at the gable ends are half-round headed windows.

'Boori' was restored and refurbished in collaboration with the National Trust in 2008, who provided advice on the residence which had fallen into disrepair. It was reported that although the skirting boards were removed by squatters who used the fabric for firewood, the interior appeared quite intact with extensive polished timber joinery, plaster walls and ceilings. The interiors of the residence are described as having:

*A significant gracious entrance vestibule with large crystal chandelier; the formal entertaining rooms include drawing room, dining and family rooms each with open marble fireplace. It has a massive master bedroom with marble fireplace plus five other spacious bedrooms and three luxuriously appointed marble tiled bathrooms. The kitchen is "olde worlde" farmhouse style, superbly planned and adjoins a large breakfast room.*

The grounds originally featured a prominent entrance gateway, circular gravel driveway with an ornate stone fountain. The gravel driveway has been replaced with a brick paved driveway. The entire landscape is substantially redeveloped which has reduced the curtilage of item. There are some mature trees within the grounds that are from the Victorian era and are highly significant, including an established gum at the centre of the front yard.

The condition of the building appears to be good. It is well maintained.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- 2008 refurbishment
- Brick paved driveway
- Construction of pool in front yard\*
- New paint scheme

The building appears to retain a moderate level of integrity, as viewed from the street.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	<b>Moderate</b>	Low
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\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c. 1865
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In 1793, on May 28, Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose granted Richard Atkins 100 acres in the township of Parramatta. He was to pay 1 shilling rent per year for every 50 acres, commencing after five years. Richard Atkins arrived in Sydney as a free settler in 1792. He spent 18 years in the colony and held positions as: Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Inspector of Public Works, Deputy Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate and Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Atkins named the 100 acres Denham Farm, from Denham Court, which was the ancestral name of his family's home in Buckinghamshire. Atkins was born a Bowyer but changed his name to inherit under the will of Sir Richard Atkins of Clapham. He returned to England in 1810 under orders (his fare of One Hundred Pounds paid by the Court) to give evidence in the trial of Lt. Col. George Johnson (of the Rum Rebellion fame).

In 1810, the conveyance of 100 acres was transferred to John Bowman. Bowman was described as a "gentleman from Richmond, N.S.W." John James Bowman inherited Denham Farm from his father. John Bowman appears not to have lived in N.S.W. for at his death on April 21, 1855, he owned land in India and is described as being "Late: of Calcutta in the Province of Bengal. First Assistant to the Master Attendant of the Port of Calcutta."

The estate was in the hands of William Bowman for 20 years, however, before the estate was sold William Bowman died on December 11, 1874, leaving his wife Elizabeth Bowman and James Chisholm as his executors. They appointed Richard Coleby to act as J.J.R. Bowman's executor on April 3, 1875.

On March 8, 1876 Richard Coleby as executor of the estate, sold Lots 13, 14 and 16 (20 acres) in the Denham Farm subdivision to James Merriman, a Member of the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly and one-time Mayor of Sydney. In September 24, 1879, James Merriman sold Lots 13, 14 and 16 to Alexander Campbell.

Alexander Campbell arrived in Sydney from Scotland on February 24, 1838. He became a vital member of Sydney's mercantile world and a shrewd businessman. In 1843 - 44, he was a Director of the Sydney Banking Company, a proprietor of the Sydney Banking Co. and a proprietor of the Bank of Australia, both of which ceased operations by 1850. Until 1844 and again later, he was a Director and shareholder of the Australian General Assurance Co. In February 1844, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. In 1851 Campbell was on the provisional committee of the Sydney Exchange. He was Chairman of the Sydney Stock Exchange several times and remained a Director until 1891.

He was an early supporter of the Australian Mutual Provident Society from 1858 and served as a Director for many years. In 1869, Campbell founded the Mercantile Bank of Sydney. Another venture was his managership of the Agra and Masterman's Bank in 1863 - 67.

Campbell was appointed to the Legislative Council in October 1864 and retained his seat until July 1890, when ill health obliged him to resign. Campbell died at his home Rosemont, Woollahra, on November 8, 1891; his body was found in an ornamental pool and the coroner's verdict was asphyxiation from drowning.

Campbell was married three times and had twelve children. Campbell's second daughter from his first marriage, Rachel Eliza, was married on May 2, 1865, at St. Mark's Church, Darling Point to Charles William Lloyd of Parramatta. Campbell's wedding present was Lot 13 of six acres, on condition that the trustees were to pay Rachel any income derived from the farm and upon Rachel's death the property was to pass to her children rather than her husband. Rachel Campbell became the first of a succession of five women to own Boori over the next one hundred and fifteen years.

"Boori" was built in 1865. The foundations of the house were of local sandstone, sandstock bricks and cedar rafters. The house was carefully positioned at the centre of the Lot from South to North, to ensure that the rooms gained maximum sunshine with cooling through draughts. The style and construction of 'Boori' is very similar to Rosemont at Woollahra and it is considered probable that Alexander

Campbell commissioned the same builder. The word "Boori" is Aboriginal for "young child" or "new beginnings".

The Lloyd family lived in the house until August 19, 1896, when it was sold to Rosa O'Reilly, wife of D.P. O'Reilly for four thousand pounds, with a mortgage of £3,500 to the Lloyd's. D.P. O'Reilly was the local Member for Parramatta and 'was a good cricketer'.

During the ownership of 'Boori' by Rosa O'Reilly, the house and land were used first as a school and later as a hospital. In 1908, Rosa O'Reilly defaulted on the mortgage and the property returned to the Lloyd family who rented the house to Harriett Jones.

Harriett Jones, wife of William Jones, had previously been married to Arthur Johnson 'educated in Scotland and Oxford'. They had six children before Arthur died, leaving her widowed with little money. Fortunately, Harriett inherited wealth from her successful great uncle, the grazier, James White. Harriett Jones was able to purchase 'Boori' in 1914.

William Jones was killed in an accident in 1915. Harriett Jones died in 1938, leaving the property to her daughter, Daphne Edna Jones. Daphne Jones lived in the house for 72 years. She died on her birthday, August 21, 1980. During this time, Daphne Jones lived with her brother, his wife and their only daughter.

Following the death of Daphne Jones, 'Boori' then fell into disrepair and squatters tore up the skirting boards for firewood. The last owner spent \$200,000 restoring and refurbishing the old six-bedroom home in collaboration with the National Trust before selling it in 2001.

The land surrounding 'Boori' was progressively subdivided with the development of Merrylands and with the construction of the Western Motorway.

Today, the property 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.	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	X		



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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, a historic paint scheme should be investigated and implemented on the exterior of the property.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	'Boori' – Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	1198
Heritage Study	'Boori' – Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	1198
National Trust Australia Register	Boori and Grounds	-

### Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Graham Brooks & Associates	1998	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

### 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.

*Note: the site was largely inaccessible from the public domain.*

#### Additional Images



Outbuilding of 'Boori' visible from Ledger Street.



View to 'Boori' as visible from Ledger Road.



View of driveway to 'Boori'.




Historic image, c.1981 (Source: National Trust listing sheet for Boori and Grounds)



View to mature plantings within grounds of 'Boori'.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Merrylands Public School		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands Public School		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	64-68 Fowler Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	299 – 318	-	628
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I199		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I66 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

Merrylands Public School is of local significance for historic and aesthetic values, and as a representative example of Federation period education buildings. Established in March 1886, Merrylands Public School was known as Gough Town School. The item historically relates to the 1886 and 1887 subdivision of the Gough Town Estate and was one of the earliest schools to be established in the area. The current main building, built in 1916, provides evidence of the residential growth in the area which sparked the development of civic institutions. The school also provides evidence of early State government interest in the development of the area. Merrylands Public School is aesthetically significant as an intact example of Federation period education buildings. This is enhanced by the collection of other early education buildings on site and the mature native trees located along the school's perimeter. The building demonstrates good representative qualities of education building styles and periods that date from the Federation Period onwards.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item, which was first built in March 1886, was known as Gough Town School. The item historically relates to the 1886 and 1887 subdivision of the Gough Town Estate and was one of the earliest schools to be established in the area. The current main building, built in 1916, provides evidence of the residential growth in the area which facilitated the development of civic institutions. The school also provides evidence of early State government interest in the development of the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.



c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as a fine and intact example of Federation period education building that retains much of its original detail. This is enhanced by the collection of other early education buildings on site and the mature native trees located along the school's perimeter.
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 a Federation period education building built in 1916.

### Physical Description

Merrylands Public School consists of a number of education buildings in various periods and styles. The main building with a frontage to Fowler Road is a large two-storey brick Federation building constructed in 1916. The external walls are constructed of brown brick and decorated with painted red brick string courses and segmental arches. A verandah along the single storey of the building fronts the playground. The building has a gabled roof with two project gables that give the building a 'U' shaped plan. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and has wide eaves and exposed timber rafters. The gable end is infilled with timber battens and fibro sheeting and reads 'Merrylands Public School'. The windows are generally multipaned timber framed double hung sashes with brick segmental arches and sloped sills. Some windows have been removed and infilled on Fowler Road elevation.

A two-storey Infants school building located along Holdsworth Street dates to 1949. The building is constructed of face brick with large, multipaned timber sash windows and a gabled roof clad in corrugated iron. The gable ends have brick infill and simple timber barge boards.

The school has single-storey weatherboard clad classrooms elevated on brick piers with a gabled roof and skillion roof verandah along the long front elevation. Other examples of standard education buildings include demountable buildings and contemporary brick buildings with gabled and hipped roofs. At present the school is undergoing expansion with the construction of a large building in the middle of the school.

The school features a number of established native trees within its boundary which have heritage significance as natural heritage. The vegetation is more densely populated along Fowler Road and Matthew Street, however, is dispersed along the perimeter of the school. The school features pockets of grassed playgrounds to the north along Morris Street and Fowler Road. A steel palisade fence surrounds the school.

The buildings are in a good condition and appear to be well-maintained.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Construction of main building in 1916, replacing the earlier school buildings
- Construction of Infants school in 1947
- New boundary fence
- A number of additions to the complex since the first schoolroom was erected

The historic buildings appear to have high integrity when viewed from the street. 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	School established 1886; main building constructed 1916
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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.

Merrylands Public School, originally known as the Goughtown School, opened in March 1886 as was one of the earliest schools to be established in the area. The school was established on land acquired in the 1886 and 1887 subdivision of the Gough Town Estate. The Gough Town estate consisted of 378 allotments named after the internationally renowned temperance orator, John Bartholomew Gough. The area was developed by Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent. In 1881, Gough Town estate was established for subdivision following the acquisition of the 100 acres of land adjacent to Arthur Todd Holroyd's Sherwood Scrubs property.

The land was bounded by Merrylands Road (then known as Park Road), Chetwyn Road (Kings Road), Matthew Street, and Fowler Road (Lucas Street). New streets included Henson, Price, James, Morris, Roseby, Davies, Creer and Marcus Streets. The streets were named after Holdsworth's temperance colleagues from the Temperance Alliance an umbrella organisation of the United Temperance Association of New South Wales. Buyers were assured there was no better site in the area for a new township, and that the future of Gough Town should be a rapidly improving one. An open square at the centre of the estate, called Lawson Square (after the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was reserved for 'public recreation' and land at the southwest corner was allocated for school purposes.

The school name was changed from Goughtown to Merrylands Public School in 1912. The school underwent various stages of expansion and development, in particular at the turn of the century and again in the 1940s. The school continues to expand in the twenty first century as the population growth continues to rise and the need for large education facilities is required to accommodate students enrolled.

The early buildings appear to have been replaced in 1916 with the construction of the large main building. The former school buildings were noted as being in a dilapidated condition and inadequate to accommodate the number of students enrolled. The new building had a foundation stone laid by J.T Lang Esq MLA, 9.12.1916.

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.	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:

- Should new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands Public School	I199
Heritage Study	Merrylands Public School	I199
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	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
- Ferguson, P. 2012. 'Gough Town' in *The Granville Guardian* Vol 19, No. 9. Sydney : Granville Historical Society Inc.

### 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 school grounds.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Merrylands Uniting Church, inter-war church, circa 1928		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands Uniting Church		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	7 Memorial Avenue, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	9B	-	321378
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I200		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I67 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Religion	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The Merrylands Uniting Church at 7 Memorial Avenue has local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. Historically, the church is significant being purpose-built in 1928 to service the spiritual needs of the Methodist and Uniting Church in the community. It further has associative and social value through its association with the Methodist and Uniting Church Community particularly as it was constructed by voluntary labour in 1928. The Church has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of an Inter-War period church with Federation influences and is a prominent element in the streetscape. It is a good representative example of churches of its kind in the local area and provides evidence of the needs and growth of religious activity in the area.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item has historic significance as a purpose-built church constructed in the early twentieth century to service the spiritual needs of the Methodist and Uniting Church in the community.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the growth of the Uniting Church in Sydney, as well as with the Church and Schools land grants scheme which was important in the development of areas as they provided critical community services.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is a good, intact example of a simple Inter-War period local church.
d) Social	The item has social significance as a place of worship for Methodist and Uniting Church goers.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.

g) Representativeness	The item is good, intact example of a simple Inter-War period local church.
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### Physical Description

The Merrylands Uniting Church is a timber framed weatherboard building on brick step and pier foundations. The roof is gabled with exposed rafters at the eaves, a gablet roof vent in the centre of the gable with timber framing. The main entrance comes off this gabled end in a small enclosed porch, with a three-sash window with decorative pedimented architraves addressing the street, and the entrance door on the return side. The porch is enclosed at waist-height with brick, then timber framed fibro-cement sheet above. There are stone plaques laid at the front of the porch commemorating the construction of the church, "This Stone was laid by Mrs J B Smith, May 12<sup>th</sup> 1928" and "This Stone was laid by Mrs L Hurd, May 12<sup>th</sup> 1928".

To the north of the building is a modern extension in brick, connected by an enclosed glass atrium. The new church has a large semi-circular window addressing the principle façade (boarded up) and a pyramidal roof with cement tile cladding. To the north of this is a carpark which forms the current main entrance to the church.

The property is surrounded by modern steel cyclone fencing, and a heavily secured access gate to the northern carpark. There are some mature plantings and a mature Eucalyptus tree to front of the church.

Due to the church's undermaintained, fenced and boarded presentation, it appears as a redundant building. The building is generally in a fair condition with some elements in a poor condition such as galvanised iron roof, timber barge boards, eaves, weatherboards and window frames.

<b>Condition</b>	Good	<b>Fair</b>	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Extension of new brick building attached with a glazed atrium on northern elevation
- Steel security fence surrounding property\*
- Timber boarding to window \*

Overall, as the general form and structure of the church remains, it has high integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

### Historical Notes

Construction years	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 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 is located on the early Church and Schools Estate established in 1825, and first offered for sale in 1871. The property formed part of 18 acres acquired by Arthur Todd Holroyd in 1872 and further subdivided as part of "Gough Town" in 1881. Holroyd was a Member of Parliament in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and was the first mayor of the municipality. In 1881, lot 9 section 1 (bounded by Memorial Ave and Park Street) was purchased by Oby Williams Rawson. The lot was further passed to Patrick MacKell (1886) and Robert MacKell (1907). In 1928 the site was purchased by a number of local citizens, reputedly for the construction of a Methodist church which was built by voluntary labour. It appeared in the Sands Directory as a Methodist Church by 1929.

The original building is used as the church hall for the main church building, which is a modern brick building to the north. The property was transferred to the Methodist Church (NSW) Property Trust in 1972.

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).	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).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		



Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is strongly advised that elements identified as being in a poor state (i.e. timber barge boards, weatherboards and window frames) are repaired to ensure the significance of the entire built element is not compromised.
- It is strongly advised that the structures are regularly maintained to ensure the significance of the entire item is not compromised by a lack of maintenance.

#### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands Uniting Church, inter-war church, circa 1928	I200
Heritage Study	Merrylands Uniting Church, inter-war church, circa 1928	I200
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 Pty Ltd	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

#### Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- 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



Front façade.



Northern extension to church.




Front and northern elevations of church.



Overview of structures relating to Merrylands Uniting Church.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Electrical Substation		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Electricity Substation		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	285 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	-	-	Part SP 69008
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I201		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I68 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Electricity	

## Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended- refer below.

## Statement of Significance

The Electricity Substation is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and rarity values. Built in 1928, the substation has historic significance as a structure purpose-built to provide electricity infrastructure to the local community. It is technically significance as a now redundant technology for the generation and distribution of electricity and retains some aesthetic significance as an intact example of the standardised types of suburban electricity substation constructed in the 1920s. This substation is also rare as one of a small group of remaining intact industrial infrastructure and is a good representative examples of Electricity Substation facilities that were established widely throughout Sydney as a result of increased electricity needs.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item has historic significance as a purpose-built structure providing electricity infrastructure services to the local community.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	Although, the item is an element of a now redundant technology for the generation and distribution of electricity, the item has some aesthetic significance as an intact example of the standardised types of suburban electricity substation constructed in the 1920s.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item forms a small collection of remaining substation structures in the wider community.
g) Representativeness	The item is representative of Electricity Substation facilities that were established widely throughout Sydney as the electricity network expanded, and population growth increased electricity needs.



## Physical Description

The Electricity Substation on the corner of a large residential lot on Merrylands Road and Treves Street is a brick building with a single wide opening on its principle façade to Treves Street. The door is fitted with a modern steel roller door. It has a gabled roof with the gable end rendered with “Electrical Supply” and “1928” in relief. The corner pilasters are expressed with a soldier course of brick as the capital. There is a 4-pane, double-sash casement window on the north elevation. The roof has terracotta tiled cladding.

There is a small paved driveway leading to the entrance opening of the structure which has a yellow bollard set into it. A public concrete footpath that runs along Treves Street separates the structure from the road.

There is an extensive amount of leaf litter deposited on the roof to the north site, which appears to have damaged the guttering. The substation is set within a heavily developed area, with multi-storey developments encroaching the structure on most sides. Rubbish is being dumped on the site around the building.

Overall, the structure is in a fair condition due damage to guttering and the extent of rubbish dumped on the site.

<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Modern roller door to the entrance opening\*
- Colorbond and steel security fencing\*

As the building retains its overall form and structure it has high integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	Moderate	Low
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	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 granted 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 is located on 100 acres originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1793. In 1805, the land was conveyed to Edward Lamb, and then John Bowman in 1812. It remained with the Bowman

Family until 1875, when it was conveyed to Andrew Sutherland Low. The land remained with the Low family until 1912, when it was sold to John Miller and Neil McAuley, at which point it started being subdivided.

The Holroyd local government commenced supplying electricity to its municipality in 1923. The local authority purchased its supply in bulk from the Sydney Municipal Council at 5.5kV. The substation located in Auburn (No. 167) was the former bulk supply receiving station. The number of substations constructed in the Sydney region exploded from the late 1920s, with dozens of substations being constructed to cope with the 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. The one located along corner of Merrylands Road and Treves Street is one of many built during this period to service the expanding population of the district and shares a similar design, size, and construction were provided in the former Holroyd municipality during the 1920s.

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.	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.			

#### Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Explore opportunities for adaptive reuse so that its presence within the community and its condition is maintained.
- The land surrounding the electricity substation has been redeveloped for the inclusion of a medium density residential apartment block. The heritage curtilage should be revised as shown in the figure below for the Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



#### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electrical Substation	I201
Heritage Study	Electrical Substation	I201
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.
- NSW OEH 2007, *Electricity Substation No.167*, retrieved 29 March 2019, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5060568>
- Pennington, J. 2012. *Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council and other local authorities*. Sydney: James Pennington.

## 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



Electricity substation as it is situated on Merrylands Road.



Electricity substation showing medium-density development to the south.



Front façade and southern elevations of substation.




Substation showing development to the north.





Front façade of Electricity substation.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Merrylands School of Arts, community building, circa 1917–1925		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands School of Arts		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	289 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1	-	534341
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I202		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I69 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The Merrylands School of Arts has local significance for its historic, associative and social values. The item has historic significance as a purpose-built School of Arts for the local community and is associated with NSW Premier Jack Lang who was instrumental in its initial establishment. The site also has social significance for its use as a community building since the 1920s. The building has little aesthetic significance, however, it contributes to the historic character of a now heavily developed residential and commercial main streetscape. It is a good representative example of the School of Arts facilities that were established widely in NSW, a number of which in the surrounding Western Sydney suburbs were established at the same time.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item has historic significance as a purpose-built School of Arts building that has been used for community purposes since its inception.
b) Associative	The item has associations with former NSW Premier Jack Lang, who was personally involved in the application and establishment of this School of Arts.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item has social significance to the community of Merrylands as a community facility since its inception.
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 School of Arts facilities that were established widely in NSW, a number of which in the surrounding Western Sydney suburbs were established at the same time.

## Physical Description

The Merrylands School of Arts building is a single-storey brick building with a simple, symmetrical façade with high parapet that hides a skillion roof clad in modern corrugated sheet. The front façade features a simple, symmetrical elevation with a centrally positioned modern solid timber security door with steel security grilles and a single large window opening on either side. The windows are a multipaned arrangement of an operable casement window with surrounding fixed top and side lights. All panes have a textured spotswood glass. The front of the windows is fitted with steel security grilles fixed to the surrounding brickwork. Over the entry door is a small timber portico with corrugated steel roofing. The portico is supported against the building with small timber brackets. There are solid timber panels as a valance surrounding the portico.

The top of the parapet is decorated with a simple dentil pattern between two pilasters at the corners of the building, with a roughcast capital. The side facades step down to the back, fenestrated with a number of windows of various size. The sides and rear are enclosed with a high steel paling security fence. The façade is painted with a modern, muted colour scheme. Modern signage is fixed to the brickwork and the portico valance.

There are two mature trees to the front of the structure and a line of mature plantings to the western side of the structure.

Overall, the condition of the building is good and appears regularly maintained. There is cracking and movement evident in the brickwork.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Steel security grilles and fencing on windows, door and property boundary\*

The building generally maintains its original form and structure and therefore has high integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1917
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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 which were 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.

This property is located on 100 acres originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1793. In 1805, the land was conveyed to Edward Lamb, and then John Bowman in 1812. It remained with the Bowman Family



until 1875 when it was conveyed to Andrew Sutherland Low. The land remained with the Low family until 1912 when it was sold to John Miller and Neil McAuley, at which point it started being subdivided.

The land on which the School of Arts is on was sold in 1917 to Joshua Toy, Alexander Gates and Stanley O'Neill who were likely the patrons for the School. It was around this time that the brick building was built. MP Jack Lang was involved in the application for its development and his correspondence with Council, he describes the site as a "School" with a timber building on the site. Likely, money from the sale of the timber building was used to build the current brick structure. Trustees of the School of Arts exchanged in 1922, 1969, and finally in 1982 where it was transferred to the Municipal Council. It was converted into the Merrylands Youth Centre in 1985, its current use.

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.	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:

- Historic photographs show a range of different colour schemes employed over time. Any new paint schemes should be informed by a Historic Paint Analysis.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands School of Arts, community building, circa 1917–1925	I202
Heritage Study	Merrylands School of Arts, community building, circa 1917–1925	I202
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

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan.
- Karskens, G. 1991. *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney*. Sydney: University NSW Press
- 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



Western side of front façade.




Eastern side of front façade.



Detail of pilasters on façade of building.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Fire station (inter-war period)		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands Fire Station		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	340 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	62	-	628
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I203		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I70 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities – Fire Control	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

Merrylands Fire Station is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1937, the building replaced an earlier weatherboard clad fire station built in 1900 and provides evidence of the suburban development of Merrylands with the provision of fire and emergency services to the area. The building has aesthetic significance as a fine and intact example of an Inter-War Art deco Fire Station which has fine architectural detailing and retains much of its original fabric and detailing. The station makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and has landmark qualities to Merrylands Road. The item is representative of the Inter-War Art Deco style.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built in 1937, the building replaced an earlier weatherboard clad station built in 1900 and provides evidence of the suburban development of Merrylands with the provision of fire and emergency services to the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as an intact example of an Inter-War Art Deco Fire Station which has fine architectural detailing and retains much of its original fabric and detailing. The station makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and has landmark qualities to Merrylands Road.
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 Inter-War Art Deco Fire Station.
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### Physical Description

The Merrylands Fire Station is a brick single storey structure with Inter-War Art Deco architectural detailing. The fire station is fronted by a face brick garage, with an accommodation and offices wing behind. The roofscape is hipped with a projecting gable to the street clad with terracotta tiles. The roof features two rendered brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots, as well as replaced guttering. The garage features a parapeted brick gable with stepped brick string courses with an Art Deco motif at its centre and brick piers. A large red vent is located at the apex of the gable parapet. A contemporary garage roller door is at its centre. A rendered lintel with stepped and concentric detailing sits above the roller door. The panel reads 'Fire Station' in painted steel lettering. The window openings are generally timber framed double hung sashes.

A splayed low brick wall extends from the garage towards Merrylands Road. The western edge of the allotment is dominated by a concrete slab driveway that extends around the building and leads to a carpark to the south of the property. The eastern edge features a small brick wall with a steel gate, community notice board, footpath and some plantings.

The building appears to be in a good condition and is well-maintained.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Modern illuminated sign on front elevation
- New guttering
- Red vent to apex of front gable
- New roller garage door

The building appears to have high integrity, having undergone minor alterations.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

### Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1937
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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.

Fire brigades were first formed in the area at Merrylands and Wentworthville. Merrylands had its own fire station by 1900, which was constructed of weatherboard and relocated from Blacktown. This fire station was replaced in 1937 by the brick structure standing on site today. The fire station was built at a cost of £1797 and is said to have replaced the old wooden structure which required replacement. The former fire station was described by Alderman Campbell as 'obsolete' and a 'disgrace to the locality'. The weatherboard structure was bought from Fairfield some years before and was so small the fire engine could only just fit.

Provisions were made in the new engine room to house the very latest Dennis fire engine of high power and speed. There was also a watch room, a recreation room, storeroom and bathroom. Quarters had also been provided for the captain which consisted of a living room, three bedrooms and kitchen. The official opening of the station in July 1937 was attended by the Mayor of Holroyd, Mr Tucker Jones and fire brigade representatives. Today, the site remains in use as a fire station.

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.	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:

- Consideration should be given to the repointing of brickwork at the apex of the front gable. A suitably qualified heritage trades specialist should undertake these conservation works.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Fire station (inter-war period)	I203
Heritage Study	Fire station (inter-war period)	I203
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	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

### 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 Fire Station from Merrylands Road.



View of Fire Station from Merrylands Road.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Merrylands Railway Station		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands Railway Station Building		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	Military Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	11	-	1200381
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I204		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I71 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Transport – Rail	

## Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage- refer below.

## Statement of Significance

Merrylands Railway Station Building is of local significance for its early associations with the late nineteenth century expansion of the railway network throughout the Western Sydney area, initially serving the area's industry but eventually enabling the subdivision and development of land for residential suburbs. The station precinct has undergone continual modifications since its initial construction and the only remaining significant structure is the 1940s building on the Up platform (platform directing trains towards Sydney Central Station). The station building demonstrates the railway policy of the period for constructing substantial structures for suburban stations and is evidence of the upgrade of rail station facilities to accommodate growing suburban residential populations. The station building is a good representative example of a number of similar Inter War Stripped Functionalist style railway buildings in NSW and demonstrates the transition in railway architectural styles from the earlier standard Federation-style buildings.

## Criteria Assessment

### a) Historic

The station is historically significant as evidence of the late nineteenth century expansion of the railway network throughout the Western Sydney area. Initially the station served industry in the area but eventually enabled the subdivision and development of land for residential suburbs. The Platform 1 brick building is evidence of the period of development, refurbishment and upgrade of rail station facilities between 1929 and 1950 to improve stations for the growing suburban residential populations. It also reflects a significant time period in station design policy, which dictated the use of brick and construction of substantial buildings for outer suburban stations.

b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Platform 1 building is aesthetically representative of the station buildings constructed between the wars. Its architectural Inter-War Stripped Functionalist style and use of materials, seen in the originally red face brick, gabled roof, cantilevered awning, soldier brick lintels, and horizontally proportioned windows are also representative of this phase of building, although the paintwork detracts from its original design intention.
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 Platform 1 building is a good and relatively intact representative example of the 'type 13' second island/side platform station buildings constructed between 1929 and 1950. The type is defined by its brick construction, cantilevered awning, the incorporation of all station building functions within the single structure and the use of elements and features of the popular architectural styles of the time. A large proportion of extant station buildings throughout the Sydney region belong to this class.

## Physical Description

The following physical description has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Merrylands Railway Station Building', dated 2009. 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.

Note: Up Platform refers to the platform directing trains towards Sydney Central Station and Down Platform refers to the platform directing trains away from Sydney Central Station.

### CONTEXT

*The station group is located adjacent to the Merrylands town centre slightly north of the junction between Railway Parade and Military Road. The Military Road side of the station contains a modern transport interchange. The station is located on the South Line between Granville and Guildford stations. The rail line runs in a north-east to south-west direction. Platforms are located either side of the rail line with a footbridge over and a pedestrian subway tunnel at the southern end of the station. Recent upgrade works, including a commuter car park and a contemporary glazed canopy have been undertaken on the northwest side of the station.*

### PLATFORM 1 BUILDING (1940-44)

*External: The brick building located on the Up Platform 1 includes awnings and a terracotta tile roof reflecting its Inter War Functionalist design origins. Originally face brick the existing building has recently been painted and the roof features gable ends on the side elevations covered in later FC sheet panels. The eaves are boxed on the south eastern elevation only. A flat roof extends over a portion of the newsagent at the south western end while at the opposite end a partially open flat roof canopy extends over the male bathroom foyer. A cantilevered awning is attached to the south eastern elevation. It extends to the approximate platform edge for the length of the building with a narrower awning extending the remainder of the platform. The section of awning attached to the building is constructed of steel girders, metal fascia and painted corrugated metal roof.*

*The building includes a portico at the southern end which features the newsagent and ticket window. The newsagent space is a later fitout and includes modern tiles on the ground, rendered and painted walls, and modern suspended ceiling and display units along the walls. The ceiling in the portico features fibro panels with a simple modern cornice and fluorescent lights. The ticket windows are modern steel and toughened glass types, although they have been damaged by fire*

The main south east facing elevation, which fronts the platform features numerous window and door openings which are generally constructed of soldier course lintels, while corners of the building and piers feature rounded bricks. The doors have been replaced with plain solid timber types. The windows are mostly original and are timber double hung sash windows with two horizontal panes divided by a fine bar in each sash. Some windows have security grilles installed.

The northwest facing elevation features double hung timber sash windows. A row of smaller high level windows are located at the north eastern end and open to the bathrooms. At the basement level there are three small timber doors to the sub-floor area.

**Internal:** Internally the building is divided into various spaces which are accessed from the south eastern elevation. Generally the interior of the building features modern plasterboard ceilings with simple modern cornices and fluorescent lights, painted and rendered walls, simple timber skirtings and simple timber architraves. Internal doors are also plain timber types and appear to be later elements. At the south western end of the building is the Station manager's room with the ticket windows opening to the portico. This area, which is also the location of the timber ticket windows, was burned out in 2008 and is yet to be refurbished in 2009.

Adjacent to the Station Manager's room is the passenger waiting room which features a painted concrete floor, modern plasterboard ceiling and rendered and painted walls. The female bathrooms are adjacent to the waiting room. The walls are rendered and painted, the ceiling is modern, internal joinery to the stalls including the doors appear to be original, the floor in the foyer is stencilled and painted concrete, there is a timber seat along one wall, the floor of the cubicles area is tiled in small mosaic tiles, larger modern tiles have been applied to the skirting and splashbacks and signage is attached to the walls. At the north eastern end of the building is the male bathroom. It features a later low flat metal roof over the foyer. Walls in this section are not full height but have been enclosed above with later steel frame wire mesh panels. This section is constructed of brick walls with a painted concrete floor. There is a high level window above the urinal on the south eastern wall. The interior features the same materials as the female bathrooms.

#### **PLATFORM 2 PASSENGER SHELTER (2007-08)**

A steel framed corrugated metal canopy covers the entire length of Platform 2 connecting the platform with the stairs leading to the overhead walkway. It is a new structure and replaced the original deteriorated timber platform building in 2007-08.

#### **PLATFORMS (c1940)**

Both straight side platforms are precast concrete units and are topped with asphalt. Modern aluminium palisade fencing, timber bench seating, lighting and signage are located on the platforms.

#### **FOOTBRIDGE/OVERHEAD WALKWAY (c.1913, modified 2007)**

At the south western end of the station is the steel footbridge, which connects Platforms 1 and 2 over the rail line. It is a simple, plain steel structure consisting of a tower on each side of the platform, stairs and a bridge between. It features painted steel balustrade with steel posts supporting the corrugated metal awning. This structure matches that of the later awning and fence structures throughout the station. Clear windows are located on the outward facing elevations of the towers and along portions of the walkway. The walkway and steps are concrete. More recent lift towers have been located behind the structure to allow accessibility to the street and platforms. The footbridge may contain remnants of the 1913 taper haunched girder footbridge.

The station elements appear to be in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- 1880 - Porter's residence built
- 1881 - Goods shed erected
- 31 Dec 1890 - Old platform demolished and replaced by two side platforms with waiting sheds
- 17 Mar 1891 - Station interlocked and a signal box erected
- 22 Jun 1901 - Provision made in the station buildings for postal business
- 1914 - Platforms extended and station buildings relocated
- 1929 - Signal box renewed
- 23 Mar 1937 - Third signal box built at 23.546km
- 1940 - Platform 1 Building constructed
- 1942 - New booking and parcels office added to the down platform building
- 9 Dec 1959 - Merrylands Road level crossing equipped with half-boom gates and 'F' lights
- 24 Mar 1969 - Merrylands Road level crossing closed and new over bridge opened at 22.972km
- 4 Jun 1972 - Signal box removed\*
- c.1990 - Concrete decking was installed on the footbridge
- 2003 - The Liverpool end of the Sydney-bound platform building was modified with the removal of a column in the concession
- 2005 - 1890 Platform 2 building on the Liverpool-bound platform was removed.\* With its timber construction and skillion roof design it was one of less than 20 such examples remaining from a total of 450 examples built between 1890 and 1960. It was one of three examples in Sydney
- Post 2006 - lifts installed on footbridge\*
- 2007 - The face bricks on the Platform 1 building were painted
- Platform 1 Building modifications with no date include:
  - Provision of newsagent at south western end
  - Fitout of newsagent space
  - Painting of ticket window wall
  - Replacement of internal ceilings throughout\*
  - Replacement of doors throughout\*
  - Security bars to windows\*
  - Security mesh and door and metal roof to male bathroom foyer\*
  - Lightweight partitions forming bathroom and storerooms in station manager's room
  - Kitchenette in station manager's room
  - Air conditioning units attached to north western elevation\*
- Fencing, balustrade, awning and concrete floor of the walkway on the footbridge added
- 2017 - Bird Proofing, Landscaping improvements, Toilet refurbishments, Lighting LED replacements – All Vandalux and Pole top lights fittings replaced to LED fittings, and seating and bins replaced

Merrylands Railway Station has been heavily altered over time. The original platforms and structures as well as those from the late nineteenth century have been lost during improvements to the station. This has had a significant impact on the potential for the station complex to demonstrate various phases of development.

Key elements within the precinct that remain relatively intact and representative of the core heritage values of the site include the Platform 1 station building. The Platform 1 building is relatively intact except for some minor additions to the southern end and alterations to the Station Master's room. However, a fire within the ticket office and painting of the exterior has reduced its integrity. The integrity of the site is considered to be moderate.

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

## Historical Notes

Construction years	1878
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The following history has been quoted from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage State Heritage Inventory listing sheet for 'Merrylands Railway Station Building', dated 2009.

*Merrylands Station was opened in 1878. It was the fifth station to open along the Parramatta (Granville) to Liverpool section of railway, following Fairfield (1856), Cabramatta (1870), Guildford (1876) and Canley Vale (1878). This section of railway, which would eventually stretch to Goulburn as the Main Southern Line, is a spur from the original Sydney to Parramatta line which eventually opened in 1855 after the private company constructing the line ran into financial problems.*

*In 1890, one year before the duplication of the rail line, the original platform was demolished and replaced with two platforms, one either side of the line and new waiting sheds were constructed. The timber waiting shed, which was extant on the 'down' platform until 2006, was one of these buildings. It was one of the last locations where timber was used for station buildings before the policy in 1912 to erect brick structures in Sydney. The next major addition to the station was the footbridge and extension of the platform in 1913. Some of the station buildings are recorded as being removed and repaired at this time.*

*In 1940, the Department approved a brick Inter War Stripped Functionalist style building on the Sydney bound platform with construction completed by 1944. Its robust construction reflects the Department of Railways' policy of building substantial structures for the suburban area in the 1930s. This structure was built using State funding and contrasts with the mostly superior quality and larger buildings between Westmead and Seven Hills, which were funded by the Commonwealth during World War II.*

*In 1970 the level crossing at the southern end of the station was replaced with the existing concrete subway tunnel. In 1996-1997 major upgrade works were undertaken on the platforms including the addition of steel canopies along the length of the platform.*

*In 2003, the Liverpool end of the Sydney-bound platform building was modified with the removal of a column in the concession and in 2007 the face bricks on the building were painted. The 1912 steel beam footbridge has been severely modified with a canopy and lifts.*

*There was a signal box situated at the southern end of the up platform, directly adjacent to the Merrylands Road level crossing, though this has been removed.*

## 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

<b>3.</b> Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		<b>8.</b> Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		<b>14.</b> Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	<b>X</b>
<b>4.</b> Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		<b>9.</b> Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	<b>X</b>		
<b>5.</b> The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.	<b>X</b>	<b>10.</b> Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	<b>X</b>		
		<b>11.</b> The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- The heritage curtilage for the Cumberland LEP should be revised to match the RailCorp Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register curtilage for the station; item #4801921. Refer to the plan below, showing the orange curtilage. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands Railway Station	I204
Heritage Study	Merrylands Railway Station	I204
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	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
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2015. *Heritage Platforms Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- Australian Museum Consulting. 2016. *Railway Footbridges Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.
- City Plan Heritage. 2016. *Merrylands Railway Station Conservation Management Strategy*, prepared for Sydney Trains.

### 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 Station Building.



Overview of Merrylands Railway Station.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Baby Health Care Centre, c. 1947		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	8 -12 Military Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	Part of Lot 10	-	1068467
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I205		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I72 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Community Facilities	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre is of local historic and social significance for the evidence it provides of the nature of Post-War development in Holroyd. It reflects not only the rapid growth of residential population in the area in this period, (particularly government sponsored schemes such as by the Housing Commission) but also the recognition by government agencies of the day of the need to provide health and education facilities in line with contemporary ideas on child raising. It is also directly associated with the "Baby Boomers" phenomenon which saw child births increase dramatically in the immediate Post-War years. Aesthetically, the building is significant as an interesting and relatively intact representative example of the "domestic" style suburban Baby Health Centres erected throughout the state in the Post-War period. The Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre demonstrates representative qualities as an intact Post-War brick veneer health care buildings, constructed c.1947.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item has historical significance as a specific civic service provided by governments of this time to support growing communities in the suburbs.
b) Associative	The item has associations with a specific generation, known as "baby boomers" which reflected the Post-WW2 population growth. The building is also associated with Eric Nicholls, a prominent architect that worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin and who was well known for his Functionalist and Art Deco residential and public building designs.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a fine example of suburban Baby Health Centres erected throughout the state in the Post-War period. It has particularly fine detailing for a civic building that would typically be quite vernacular. The Functionalist and Art Deco

	architectural design of the centre is attributed to Eric Nicholls, a prominent architect that worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin.
d) Social	The item has social significance as it represents a specific but important period of growth for the Merrylands community.
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 the domestic style of baby health care centres that were erected throughout NSW in the Post-War period.

### Physical Description

This is a single storey "domestic" scaled and detailed building with asymmetrical layout featuring semicircular fronted wing to one side. The roof comprises several hipped components and front entry is marked by a small entrance "portico" with straight edged parapet. Both portico and steel grilles to front door and windows show slight influence of modified "Inter-War Art Deco" style. The front boundary is lined by low boundary wall of matching face brickwork with steel gate to entry.

In plan, the building comprises a basic rectangular-shaped building with a north-facing semi-circular window and a large covered rectangular portico at its front, which is the western façade addressing Miller Street. The building has a Marseille-patterned terracotta tile with hipped roof and boxed eaves.

The recent redevelopment of the Merrylands RSL adjacent has required major modifications to the building and its surrounding landscaping. Much of the landscaped setback has been absorbed into a new vehicle porte cochere and turning circle, and to the rear of the building, a connection to the new RSL building has been created, involving a new opening into the fabric of the building. The roof has been replaced with new tiling. Internal modifications have been made to open the space up for use as an interpretive and gallery space. However, many of the external decorative elements such as windows, grilles and boundary walls have been retained to maintain much of its original built character from the streetscape.

There are no significant plantings surrounding the building, except for a mature frangipani tree which contributes the aesthetic of the building.

Overall the condition of the building is good, having undergone recent modifications.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Modifications to the surrounding landscaping has reduced the landscaped area around the building
- New penetration in the rear of the building allowing a connection to the new RSL building \*
- New roof tiling

As the building retains its general form and structure, it is in a good condition

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

### Historical Notes

Construction years	1947
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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.

Following WW2, the population of many suburbs in Australia grew rapidly, a phenomenon known as the "Baby Boom". Several suburbs in particular grew quickly with the development of the Commonwealth and State Housing Commission works under the Curtin Government, which was tasked with rehousing and rehabilitating the increased Post-War population. In response to the Baby Boom, many councils initiated Baby Health Care centres as a community support to the booming population. These Baby Health Care centres were run by and employed council employees. This particular Baby Health Care centre was completed in 1947 and opened by W. H. Lam. Its Functionalist and Art Deco architectural design is attributed to Eric Nicholls, a prominent architect that worked closely with Walter Burley Griffin and who was well known for his residential and public building designs.

## 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.	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).	X		

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

- The item is under pressure by adjacent large-scale developments in terms of the building aesthetic and heritage curtilage. Additional mitigations such as interpretation or public programs may add to restoring the item's heritage values.
- Due to the substantial changes to the curtilage, landscape and built heritage setting of Merrylands baby Care Centre it is recommended that a detailed fabric analysis is undertaken to better understand the physical setting and significance of the place. This should be undertaken as part of a review and update of the Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan in 2002.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Baby Health Care Centre, c. 1947	I205
Heritage Study	Baby Health Care Centre, c. 1947	I205
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 Pty Ltd	1992	Holroyd Heritage Study

### Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan. 2002. *Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan*. Unpublished.
- 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



Front façade of Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre.



Encroaching development on Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre.




View to Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre and the pressures to development.



Front entrance to Merrylands Baby Health Care Centre.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Merrylands East Primary School, circa 1928		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Merrylands East Public School		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	Myee Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	6-7	-	4652
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I206		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I74 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Education	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

Merrylands East Primary School is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built in 1928, the main school building is historically significant as the Merrylands East Infants School which has served as a public school for the local community since its opening. The school provides evidence of the major population boom Merrylands experienced during the Inter-War period when residential development and associated civic infrastructure grew at pace throughout the area. The building also reflects the educational and social policies of the State Government's Department of Education during the period with the provision of new schools throughout the State. The Primary School building has aesthetic significance as a well detailed and substantially intact example of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture, a style that is not particularly common within the area. The siting of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in its local area. The item demonstrates representative qualities of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture educational building.

## Criteria Assessment

### a) Historic

Built in 1928, the main school building is historically significant as the Merrylands East Infants School which has served as a local public school for the local community since its opening. The original Primary School classroom block provides evidence of the major population boom Merrylands experienced during the Inter-War period when residential development and associated civic infrastructure grew at pace throughout the area. The building also reflects the educational and social policies of the State Government's Department of Education

	during the period with the provision of new schools throughout the State.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has aesthetic significance as a well detailed and substantially intact example of Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture, a style that is not particularly common within the area. The siting of the building and the integrity of its aesthetic qualities also make it a notable and attractive landmark in the 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 demonstrates representative qualities of an Inter-War Georgian Revival architecture educational building.

### Physical Description

Merrylands East Public School consists of a large main building built in the Inter-War Georgian Revival architectural style, which dates to 1928. The main building is a large hip-roofed classroom block with a projecting central bay with a hipped-gable roof clad with concrete tiles. Pressed metal roof sheets are infilled between the northern projecting hipped roofs. The building's brickwork is rendered atop a brick infilled base. Rendered brick chimneys with semi-circular cowls flank the central bay which features the name and date of the school above a pair of multipaned timber framed double-hung sash windows surmounted by a multipaned semi-circular fanlight. All elevations have a number of multipaned timber framed double hung sash windows. The southern elevation features rectangular windows, while the north elevation features semi-circular windows.

A large two-storey brick classroom block with a gabled roof clad in tiles is located to the west of the main building. The building features square, timber framed double hung sash windows. Further west within the school curtilage there are demountable classrooms and single-storey brick classrooms with timber framed casement windows that appear to date to the 1960s. To the east of the main building, there are contemporary school buildings and a staff carpark.

The school contains a number of established native eucalyptus trees along the perimeter of the school that are significant. The school features a black steel palisade fence. North of the main building is a central asphalt courtyard.

There appears to be extensive cracking in the brickwork on the façade of the Inter-War Georgian Revival building. The condition of has therefore been noted as fair.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Several additions to the school during the 1960s and c.2000s
- New fence

The building appears to retain a high level of integrity with much of its external fabric and detailing retained. However, as the building still operates as a primary school, it is likely the interiors have undergone some change. The item has moderate integrity.

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

## Historical Notes

Construction years      1928

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 main building at Merrylands East Public School opened as the new Public School for Infants at Merrylands East in 1928. The official opening ceremony was performed by Mt Ross Thomas, acting Chief Inspector of the Department. Merrylands East Public School received several additions in 1965. The additions included two new classrooms at a cost of £24,000. Today, the site remains in use as a public 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.	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).	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 new development be proposed for the site, the Development Application should be accompanied by a detailed heritage assessment and fabric analysis to understand which buildings are significant and how to manage change.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Merrylands East Primary School, circa 1928	I206
Heritage Study	Merrylands East Primary School, circa 1928	I206
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	Heritage Inventory Review
Heritage Study	Nuestein & Associates	1992	Holroyd 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 Inter-War Georgian Revival main building from Myee Street.



Eastern side of front faced of main building.



Detail of cracking to brickwork along front façade of main building.



View northward along Myee Street. Note the row of Eucalyptus Trees along the perimeter.



Detail of front façade of main building showing lettering of 'Merryland Primary 1928 School' above central window.



Western side of front façade, showing mature eucalyptus trees in the background.



School grounds showing significant mature trees in the background.



Other buildings within the school grounds.



View to school grounds showing northern elevation of main building in the background.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Lawson Square Reserve		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Lawson Square Reserve		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	Price Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	379	-	628
	1 -2	-	250732
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I207		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I76 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Landscape	
	Level 2	Parks/Garden/Tree	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

Lawson Square Reserve is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. Lawson Square forms an important part of the early land subdivision in 1886 and 1887 known as the Gough Town Estate. The area was developed by Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent. The name for Lawson Square came from the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The park reflects the town planning principles of the subdivision and it largely retains the early boundaries of that subdivision. The aesthetic significance of the park is enhanced by the several established Eucalyptus trees and *Phoenix canariensis* that evenly line the park. The park has some social significance to the local community as it was largely the work of local voluntary labour that helped establish and maintain the space.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Lawson Square forms an important part of the early land subdivision in 1886 and 1887 known as the Gough Town Estate. The name for Lawson Square came from the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The park reflects the town planning principles of the subdivision and it largely retains the early boundaries of that subdivision.
b) Associative	The area is associated with Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent. The name for Lawson Square was after the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The park's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the several established Eucalyptus trees and <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> that evenly line the park.



d) Social	The park has some social significance to the local community as it was largely the work of local voluntary labour that helped establish and maintain the space.
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

Lawson Square is a large grassed recreational area within the suburb of Merrylands. The public park is located along Price Street and Desmond Street, on the block of land between Creer Street and Marcus Street. The park is lined with evenly spaced Phoenix canariensis with Eucalyptus trees also located along the boundary. The park contains a tennis court, picnic shelter and play equipment. A low steel fence extends along the park's perimeter. A concrete slab footpath extends the length of the park at its centre on a north-south axis. The park facilities are post 1943.

The park appears to be in good condition overall.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- New fence
- Tennis courts added c.1948
- Park facilities (i.e. toilet block)
- Contemporary play equipment
- Contemporary lighting along footpath throughout park

The park retains a high level of integrity as a recreational space. The later additions including park facilities and play equipment facilitate the continued use and local appreciation of the park.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

### Historical Notes

Construction years	1881
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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.

Lawson Square forms an important part of the early land subdivision in 1886 and 1887 known as the Gough Town Estate. The Gough Town Estate consisted of 378 allotments named after the internationally renowned temperance orator, John Bartholomew Gough. In 1881, Gough Town Estate was established for subdivision following the acquisition of the 100 acres of land adjacent to Arthur Todd Holroyd's Sherwood Scrubs property. The area was developed by Philip Risby Holdsworth, a temperance advocate and land agent.

The land was bounded by Merrylands Road (then known as Park Road), Chetwyn Road (Kings Road), Matthew Street, and Fowler Road (Lucas Street). New streets included Henson, Price, James, Morris, Roseby, Davies, Creer and Marcus Streets. The streets were named after Holdsworth's temperance colleagues from the Temperance Alliance, an umbrella organisation of the United Temperance Association of New South Wales. Buyers were assured there was no better site in the area for a new township, and that the future of Gough Town should be a rapidly improving one. An open square at the centre of the estate called Lawson Square (after the English temperance campaigner, Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was reserved for 'public recreation' and land at the southwest corner was allocated for school purposes in 1881.

In 1932, the Lawson Park Committee had the funds to plant 50 trees in the park, in which a tree planting day was held between July and August. The committee had also ensured the fence was repaired and repainted, swings erected, a water tap and soccer posts constructed at the help of local, voluntary labour. The site gained a tennis court c.1948. The site remains in use as a public park.

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.		10. Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).			

		<b>11.</b> 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	Lawson Square Reserve	I207
Heritage Study	Lawson Square Reserve	I207
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 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
- Ferguson, P. 2012. 'Gough Town' in *The Granville Guardian* Vol 19, No. 9. Sydney: Granville Historical Society Inc.

### 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



Lawson Square viewed from Desmond Street.




Lawson square viewed from Desmond Street showing Marcus Street to the east.



View towards tennis courts within Lawson Square.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Federation Period Bungalow		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	56 St Ann Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	3	-	236496
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I208		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I77 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 56 St Ann Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1920, the dwelling is historically linked to the suburban development of Merrylands which occurred following the opening of the Merrylands Station in 1876. The residence is associated with the Gough Town Estate subdivision which formed the alignment of St Ann Street in 1881. The residence is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact Federation period cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing as viewed from the exterior. The intact nature of the cottage makes it a fine representative example of the Federation style of building as constructed in the area in the early decades of the 20th century and as representative of the development which occurred during the 1920s in Merrylands.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1920, the dwelling is historically linked to the suburban development of Merrylands which occurred following the opening of the Merrylands Station in 1876. The residence is associated with the Gough Town Estate subdivision which formed the alignment of St Ann Street in 1881.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence is aesthetically significant as a relatively intact Federation period cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing as viewed from the exterior.
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 intact nature of the cottage makes it a fine representative example of the Federation style of building as constructed in the area in the early decades of the 20th century and as representative of the development which occurred during the 1920s in Merrylands.
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### Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey weatherboard Federation residence. The walls are clad in rusticated weatherboard. The residence has a half gable roof clad in corrugated steel with one simple face brick chimney with two terracotta pots. The roof extends over a broken back verandah which wraps around the front of the building terminating about 1.5m down the side facades. The verandah roof is supported on timber posts with decorative brackets, which support a simple timber balustrade with lattice infill. The front facade of the building features a central door fronted by a contemporary security screen framed by two timber casement windows with three multipaned sashes. The house also features a skillion roofed section at the back of the building.

The building is set back from the street and features a recently landscaped front yard with timber picket front fence. A concrete driveway spans from the street to the rear of the property which features several steel framed and clad structures, including a large carport. Colorbond steel fencing bounds the property to the east and rear, and a timber paling fence runs along the western boundary. Internally the owner reports that the fireplaces are intact although the chimney in the kitchen is in poor condition where a wall was removed during earlier renovations.

The building appears to be in a good condition and well-maintained.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- The verandah balustrading and infill lattice are more recent additions\*
- The front steps and sub-base brick are a later infill
- Additions to the rear include a number of contemporary sheds
- Carport added
- An application was lodged for a garage in 1989
- DA lodged for a pool and enclosure in 1992

The cottage is intact and in good condition.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

### Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1920
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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 the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. The site formed part of approximately 18 1/2 acres purchased by James Henderson in 1872, who also acquired other sections of the first subdivision of the Church and School Estate at this time.

The building, although not constructed until the early years of the 20th century, is located on part of the early subdivisions. St Ann Street was part of the first subdivision road pattern forming the boundary of the 1881 "Gough Town Estate" subdivision. The property was purchased by Henry Arthur Veron, estate agent, in 1910, who also purchased other allotments on St Ann's Hill Street and Meakin St, followed by Alfred Johnson in 1913, John Coleman in 1919, and Alfred Wines in 1932.

The exact date of construction of the cottage remains unknown, although its architectural style would indicate it was constructed in the early decades of the 20th century. The property is listed in the Sands Directory between 1922-24 as being occupied by Coleman. 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).	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		



		<b>11.</b> 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	Federation Period Bungalow	I208
Heritage Study	Federation Period Bungalow	I208
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
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd 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



Overview of dwelling.



View to front and eastern elevations of bungalow.



Eastern elevation of dwelling.




Overview of dwelling.



View of western side of property showing contemporary outbuilding.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Federation Period (Art Nouveau Detailing) Residence		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	7 Villiers Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	35B	-	399461
	36	2	2628
	37-38	2	2628
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I209		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I78 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The dwelling at 7 Villiers Street, Merrylands is of local significance for historic and aesthetic heritage values. The building is historically related to the residential development of Merrylands that followed the opening of the Merrylands station in 1876 and subdivision of the Church and School Estate. The residence is representative of the type of development which occurred in Merrylands during the 1920s. The building's aesthetic significance is somewhat compromised by contemporary modifications which have altered the form and landscape of the building. Nonetheless, the residence retains some aesthetic value for the arched Art Nouveau leadlight window to the front facade.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The building is historically related to the residential development of Merrylands that followed the opening of the Merrylands station in 1876 and subdivision of the Church and School Estate. The residence is representative of the type of development which occurred in Merrylands during the 1920s.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building's aesthetic significance is somewhat compromised by contemporary modifications which have altered the form and landscape of the building. The residence retains some aesthetic value for the arched Art Nouveau leadlight window to the front facade.
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 building is a modified single-storey Federation cottage with Art Nouveau detailing. The residence is clad in timber weatherboards and hardiplank boarding with a half-gabled roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The gablet features a circular window with a timber finial. The dwelling features a modified roof form with a projecting gabled wing at the rear and replaced roof sheets with solar panels affixed to the northern facing roof panels. The main roof changes pitch and extends to incorporate the front section of the house and an open verandah on the northern side. Tiled steps lead up to a small porch area on the street facing façade (east elevation). The porch, which features a central panelled timber door and tiled floor, is flanked by two infilled sections featuring timber weatherboard cladding and multipaned casement windows including an Art Nouveau styled window on the northern side. The northern section of the house features a new verandah, with concrete floor and simple timber posts as well as lace brackets which support the roof. The area is bordered by a gable roofed addition which also features an entry door. The side elevations feature a number of aluminium windows.

A brick paved driveway runs from the street boundary to the rear which features several structures including a hardiplank clad garage and a gabled roof carport. Another outbuilding, also clad in hardiplank, is located at the rear of the house. The property maintains a wide street frontage, however, it has a heavily modified front landscape which has had several plantings removed.

The residence appears to be in a fair condition overall.

<b>Condition</b>	Good	<b>Fair</b>	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Infilled front porch area on the east elevation\*
- New gabled wing clad in Hardiplank
- Verandah added to the northern side of the cottage
- Altered roof form, which has been reclad roof in galvanised corrugated iron\*
- Weatherboard cladding replaced by Hardiplank
- Replaced aluminium framed windows\*
- Garage, carport and screened room added in 1986
- Outbuilding constructed c.1996
- Solar panels added to roof
- Altered front landscape\*

This building has been heavily modified. The buildings integrity is considered to be low.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	Moderate	<b>Low</b>
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1919
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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 the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

The site, Lots 35B-38, is part of a 25 acres Grant made to John Hodgson in January 1873. It had previously been part of the Church and School Estate (Section 46) which was subdivided in 1871-72. In 1875, the 25 acres were transferred to George Lovett. A year later the mortgagee sold the land to John Murphy. By 1882, the grant had been subdivided and Lots 31-36 were purchased by John Herlicky and Lots 7, 8, 37 and 38 were purchased by William Herlicky.

In 1918 Duncan Irvine purchased Lots 31-36 and in 1920 purchased Lot 7, 8, 37 and 38 consolidating the site. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed c. 1919. The Sands Directory lists Irvine from 1919-1933. In 1929 Vera Solomons purchased Lots 7, 8, 33-36. In 1941 Lots 37 and 38 were purchased by Felix and Alice Johnson who then purchased lots 33-36 in 1943.

In 1957, it appears the Johnsons sold part of their estate but retained Lots 35B-38. In 1978 Alice Johnson, now widowed, became the sole owner. The site was purchased by the current owners in 1983, who have since made a number of additions to the property. The property 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		

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

- Should the opportunity arise, the landscape setting around the dwelling should be revised to include a more sympathetic heritage treatment.
- The current roof form appears to be modified from the original hipped form. Any future redevelopment which alters the form of the roof should consider the reinstatement of the original form.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing	I209
Heritage Study	Federation Cottage with Art Nouveau Detailing	I209
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 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

### 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 driveway and rear extensions to residence.



View to front façade of residence.



View to roof elements showing solar panels.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Federation Period Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	33 Walker Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1-2	-	1138261
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I210		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I79 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



Revised curtilage recommended - refer below.

## Statement of Significance

The Federation Cottage at 33 Walker Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1913, the building historically relates to the initial 1871 residential subdivision of the Church and School Estate that was progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. From 1913, the site is known as Elsinore Park Estate. The building has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and intact example of a Federation residence which presents well to the street. The residence demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage built between 1913 and 1916.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built in c.1913, the building historically relates to the initial 1871 residential subdivision of the Church and School Estate that was progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. From 1913, the site is known as Elsinore Park Estate.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The building has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and intact example of a Federation residence which presents well to the street.
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 residence demonstrates representative qualities of an intact Federation cottage built between 1913 and 1916.

## Physical Description

The subject building is a single storey Federation cottage. The item is clad with rusticated weatherboards, and has a half gabled and hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. The verandah is open and L-shaped, and extends around the north-east corner. It has a bullnose roof clad in red Colorbond sheeting and is supported on simple timber posts with a timber frieze and simple timber slat balustrading. A number of steps with terrazzo treads lead up to the verandah timber floor which rests on brick infill footings. The front facade of the building features a central panelled door framed by two pairs of multipaned double hung windows with security screens. A portion of the northern verandah has been infilled and clad in Fibrous Cement sheeting. It adjoins a skillion roofed section. The main roof changes pitch and extends over the rear of the house, which also features a hipped roof wing and skillion roofed addition in the southern section of the house. The southern wing also features a face brick profiled chimney with two terracotta pots. The facades feature timber framed double hung sash windows with flyscreens attached to the lower sash and a security frame over the opening.

The cottage is set back from the street and is situated on a deep corner block. The property has a painted white timber picket fence along the front boundary and some hedging. While the property does not contain any significant plantings within its curtilage, the street trees are a prominent and aesthetic feature of the streetscape that contribute to the aesthetic of the residence.

The condition of the building is considered to be fair. The main roof shows signs of wear and the chimney brickwork has some biological growth on the southern elevation.

<b>Condition</b>	Good	<b>Fair</b>	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- All timber elements of the verandah have been stripped, primed and repainted. Timber posts likely replaced
- New verandah roof clad in Colorbond sheeting
- The roof shows some wear and is poorly maintained
- Rear additions with the inclusion of various cladding materials that may be a result of an application to convert the house into two flats made in 1964
- The Fibrous Cement infill on the northern verandah features a doorway\*

Although the building has been modified, the item retains its overall scale and form.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	<b>Moderate</b>	Low
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1913-1916
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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 the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station in 1876. The subject site formed part of over 46 acres purchased by James Henderson in 1873, who also acquired other sections of the first subdivision of the Church and School Estate at this time. Henderson subsequently subdivided, forming Walker Street, and over 40 acres, including the site, was purchased by Philip Billingsley Walker in 1888.

The property was purchased by Major Carlton Stockwell, a builder, in 1913, who further subdivided this area and the area between Walker, Elsinore and Winchmore Streets. These lots were purchased by George Hembury in 1913. It is assumed that the cottage was constructed around this time. From 1913 the Sands Directory refers to the "Elsinore Park Estate". Hembury is not listed until 1916. Hembury sold the property in 1958 to Clarence Jones. The property was further subdivided and changed hands a further 4 times until it was purchased by the present owners in 1982. The item 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).	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:



- As the western portion of the current site now includes a modern dwelling of no heritage value, the heritage curtilage shown below should be considered as a revised curtilage for the new Cumberland LEP. Should the revised curtilage be adopted, this listing sheet does not reflect the current Lot/DP which will need to be altered.



### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Federation Period Cottage	I210
Heritage Study	Federation Period Cottage	I210
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
Heritage Study	Neustein & Associates	1992	Holroyd 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



Overview of cottage from Walker Street.



Front façade of cottage.



Southern elevation of cottage on Winchmore Street.



View to rear of cottage.



View to chimney on southern elevation of cottage.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	"Carrington", Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	"Carrington", Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	8 Ledger Road, Merrylands NSW 2150		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1	-	613256
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I211		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I85 (Holroyd LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential buildings (private)	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The 'Carrington' has local and potential State significance for its historic, aesthetic and scientific values. The site relates to two early land grants in the area and is historically significant for its association with prominent residents in the district. In particular, the house has social significance as an example of the social standing of its owner, Robert Heath Rickard. The site contains a fine quality and largely intact example of an early residence in the Merrylands / Parramatta area, which has notable style and detailing. The visual quality of the property maintains its earlier importance as a Gentleman's residence and as one of the small group of major early homesteads in the district. This aesthetic significance is further supported by its location on a prominent corner site, and its setting on a large curtilage which still retains important early mature trees and plantings. The building holds scientific significance for both its archaeological and educational potential.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The site is historically significant for its links to two early land grants in the area and the early development of the suburb. It is historically significant for its relation to prominent residents in the wider area over time.
b) Associative	The site is associated with former owner Robert Heath Rickard, brother of Sir Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard and Co. Auctioneers and Realty Specialists, whose subdivisions in the 1810-1820s determined much of the settlement pattern still apparent in Western Sydney.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The site contains a fine quality and largely intact example of an early residence in the area which has notable style and detailing. This



	aesthetic significance is further supported by its location on a prominent corner site, and its setting on a large curtilage which still retains important early mature trees and plantings. The visual quality of the property maintains its earlier importance as a Gentleman's residence and as one of the small group of major early homesteads in the district.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The site has the potential for significant archaeological remains and is likely to have importance as an educational resource in relation to early homesteads and living conditions and practices.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare early high-quality residence in the area.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

### Physical Description

'Carrington' is a Victorian Italianate residence that contains a single storey rendered brick house located on a large block and set back from the street. The house has a U-shaped plan with a hipped roof of slate tiles, two pairs of twin masonry chimneys with rendered neck mouldings and metal roof vents. A small gable marks the central entrance and has a decorative timber screen and turned finial. An ogee style verandah extends around the front and sides and is supported by pairs of cast iron lace posts and brackets. The verandah has rolled corrugated iron roof sheeting, tiled and slate floor and central slate steps with classical urns. The central door has glazed top and side lights and is obscured by a security screen. On either side are pairs of timber framed double hung windows with moulded render spandrel panels below and timber jalousies. Walls and chimneys also feature incised decoration. There is a fibro skillion lean-to at the rear of the south western corner of the house.

To the west is a single storey 1930s face brick garage with terracotta tiled hipped roof, typical of adjacent residences.

At the rear of the property is a two-storey contemporary brick house.

The house is partially obscured from the street by several mature palms and Camphor Laurels, a Silky Oak, a pine tree and a number of other plantings. A gravel driveway sweeps past the house and leads to a rendered masonry and concrete tile carport on the eastern side. There is a high brick and modern wrought iron palisade fence to the street boundary. All of these landscape elements contribute to the heritage significance of the property.

Overall, the condition of the dwelling and landscaping is considered to be good. The site appears to be well maintained.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Fibro skillion lean-to at the rear of the south west corner of the house.
- Brick and tile garage.

The building appears to be highly intact with a well-kept form, style and detailing.

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

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1876
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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 area surrounding the subject property was occupied from as early as 1793 and lies on the outskirts of the present-day suburb of Merrylands. The subject property is built on part of two land grants given to Richard Atkins, the colony's principal legal officer known for his alcoholism, immorality and insolvency. These two land grants were given to Atkins, the first in 1793, comprising 100 acres, and the second in 1798, of 145 acres. Other major land grants in the vicinity were given to John MacArthur, John Harris and Graham Blaxcell.

Built c.1876, the subject property, 'Carrington' residence was built for Robert H Rickard, brother of Sir Arthur Rickard of Arthur Rickard and Co. Auctioneers and Realty Specialists, whose subdivisions in the 1810-1820s determined much of the settlement pattern still apparent in Western Sydney. The property, comprising of over 12 acres bound by Auburn, Pitt and Victoria Streets, passed to Richard H Rickard in 1914. Several smaller subdivisions are noted along Victoria St at this time. The property passed to Joseph Crawley in 1923 and was leased back to Richard H Rickard until 1926, when it was further subdivided, and the house and grounds were purchased by Jane Stephens. Ledger, Crawley and Thomas Streets were created at this time. The property passed to Dorothy Leicester in 1947, to Francis and Nellie McMinn in 1953, and was further subdivided in 1960 and 1980, when the present boundaries formed. The property changed hands a further five times until 1985, when it was purchased by the current owners.

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.	X

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
<b>3.</b> Consider delisting as an individual item from the LEP.		<b>8.</b> Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.	<b>X</b>	<b>14.</b> Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
<b>4.</b> Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.	<b>X</b>	<b>9.</b> Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	<b>X</b>		
<b>5.</b> The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		<b>10.</b> Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	<b>X</b>		
		<b>11.</b> The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A detailed archaeological assessment of the site should be undertaken to ascertain its research potential.
- The curtilage of the site should continue to encompass the dwelling as well as the landscaped grounds, maintaining key views and settings for the item.
- In addition to the dwelling itself, the landscaping should be maintained as a key feature of the heritage place.
- Update address for this item on the Cumberland LEP – it is located in the suburb of Merrylands, not Parramatta, as the former Holroyd LEP states.
- As the subject site is an early and intact homestead, consideration should be given to the nomination of this site as a State Heritage Register item. Further research is required to establish the comparative significance of the dwelling in relation to other homesteads in NSW.
- A Conservation Management Plan 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 and monitor conditions of the site.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	“Carrington”, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	I211
Heritage Study	“Carrington”, Victorian Italianate Residence and Grounds	I211
National Trust Australia Register	House (Carrington?)	No ID number

### Previous Studies

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

### Other References

- Godden Mackay Logan 2002, Former Merrylands Baby Health Centre- Conservation Management Plan, Godden Mackay Logan.
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage S170 listing sheet for 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



View to 1930's garage.



Name Plate on gates to Carrington House.





Side elevation of Carrington House.



View to façade of Carrington House.



Boundary fence.



View of driveway leading to the dwelling.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Semi-Detached Cottages		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Victorian Semi-Detached Cottages		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	23 and 25 Augustus Street, Merrylands NSW, 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1	-	983786
	1	-	523623
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I213		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I313 (Parramatta LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The pair of semi-detached houses at 23-25 Augustus Street, Merrylands are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative heritage values. Built c.1890, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate, in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of the Granville area that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street. They are representative examples of Victorian cottages in the area.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1890, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate, in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street.
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	They are representative examples of Victorian cottages in the area.

## Physical Description

The item is a symmetrical single storey, semi-detached pair of brick Victorian cottages. The cottages have a gabled roof, both which have been reclad with Colorbond. The roof of No. 23 has been painted. The gable ends of the roof have decorative timber bargeboards and finial. The roof has two rendered brick chimneys with cornice detailing. The chimney of No.23 retains its terracotta chimney pots and has painted the cornice detailing. The chimney of No.25 is missing the terracotta pots and features no colour scheme, though the original lead flashing is evident. A rendered cornice with paired moulded brackets sits directly below the guttering the front façade. The front façade verandah has a bullnose roof of Colorbond, with hip corners. The verandah roof is supported on central rendered brick privacy wall with lacework frieze atop a concrete floor.

The front facade is rendered with ashlar markings, while the sides are of painted brick. The render on the front façade of No.25 is light pink and has cracking, impact damage and flaking paint. The render on No.23 appears to be in a better condition and is painted yellow. The cottage has Palladian style, timber framed sash window, with a Victorian label mould arche and decorative stops above the window arch on No. 23 only. The windows also feature rendered cast iron mullions and a rendered sill with cornice detail. The front door of No. 23 has a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with upper panels stencilled and bolection moulded panels below lock rail. No. 25 has a transom light above a six-panelled Victorian door.

From aerial imagery, the item appears to have several phases of rear extensions. They are not visible from the streetscape.

The item features a modest setback from the streetscape and is fronted by a painted timber picket fence and gate with acorn tops. There are no significant plantings within the curtilage.

The condition of the semi-detached cottage is varied. The dwelling No. 23 appears to be in a good condition and well maintained. The cottage at No. 25 is considered to be in a fair condition with some dilapidation to the front façade with cracking in the render and paint flaking.

Overall, the item appears to be in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Several rear extensions
- New roofing to main roof and verandah
- New colour scheme of No.23

The building retains a high level of significant detailing and original fabric. Where significant fabric has reached the end of its serviceable life, it has been sympathetically replaced on a like for like basis. Although the dwelling contains several rear extensions, they are a discrete and sympathetic addition to the dwelling that do not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item. 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      c.1890

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 worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although the property is firmly located within the current suburb of Merrylands on Augustus Street, the subject property was historically located on Wright Street, Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. It is likely the property was built in the 1890s. The property is shown on Water Board plan of October 1933. The street appears to have been renamed recently from Wright to Augustus Street. 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.		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:

- Investigation into the conservation of the brickwork and rendered elements of 25 Augustus Street, Merrylands should be undertaken to conserve significant fabric and detailing of the front facade.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-Detached Cottages	I213
Heritage Study	Semi-Detached Cottages	I213
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>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, [https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4\\_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS\\_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf](https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf)
- Fowle, 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



Overview of 23 Augustus Street.



Overview 25 Augustus Street.



25 Augustus Street.



23 Augustus Street.



Verandah to 25 Augustus Street.



Detail of verandah floor to 25 Augustus Street.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	29 Bertha Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	34	2	1260
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I214		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I314 (Parramatta LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 29 Bertha Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, associative and representative values. Built c.1917, the residence was the first cottage built by the Granville Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) established by John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick. The VWA was a body formed during World War One to erect houses for men incapacitated by the war or to house their widows. Although modified, the cottage retains key architectural features that demonstrates representative qualities of a late Federation cottage.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1917, the residence was the first cottage built by the Granville Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) established by John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick. The VWA was a body formed during World War One to erect houses for men incapacitated by the war or to house their widows
b) Associative	The item is historically associated with John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick.
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 although modified, retains key architectural features that demonstrates representative qualities of a Federation cottage, built c.1917.

## Physical Description

The item is a late Federation single storey cottage with rusticated weatherboard cladding. The cottage, now renovated, has an asymmetrical facade with a hipped roof and front projecting gable clad with concrete tiles. The gable end has a simple timber bargeboard and finial, with a timber framed double hung sash window with a bracketed awning is situated above. The front façade features a small verandah which extends from the gable to across the front façade. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof and has exposed timber rafters. The verandah roof is supported on bracketed timber posts set on brick piers with an enclosed brick balustrade. The verandah is addressed by a mosaic tessellated tiled footpath. The windows are four paned timber framed double hung sash windows with a simple timber architrave and sill with a decorative skirt.

The item has a rear skillion extension and a carport added to the western elevation. This boundary is marked by a Colorbond sheeting fence. The front fence is new timber picket fence and gate framed by established low-lying hedges. The plantings are not significant, however do contribute to the aesthetic setting of the item.

Overall, the condition of the item is considered good. The item appears to be well-maintained.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Carport added to western elevation
- Brick piers and balustrade to verandah replacing timber posts\*
- New paint scheme
- New roof cladding

Although the building is modified it retains key characteristics of its building type and significant fabric. It 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	1917
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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 the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station

in 1876. The property was acquired by W.J. Baker by 1880s following the subdivision of the Church and School estate.

This allotment was donated to John Nobbs, Richard E. Burns and Hector Kirkpatrick, the trustees of the Granville Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) on 29 September 1917 for the nominal price of 10 shillings along with another allotment. The VWA was a body formed during World War One to erect houses for men incapacitated by the war or to house their widows. The price of the houses could then be paid off on liberal terms. This was the first cottage built by the Granville VWA and was presented to Private Charles Lewis after a gala procession with brass bands, and a parade leading from Good Street, Granville to this cottage on 15 December 1917. The cottage, worth 450 pounds, was erected at a cost of 250 pounds due to the use of voluntary labour. Lewis sold the cottage in March 1929. For some years, it was the only cottage on this side of the street. The dwelling remains in use as a 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:



- Should the opportunity arise, consideration should be given to the reinstatement of the original verandah timber stop chamfered posts.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I214
Heritage Study	Cottage	I214
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



Cottage viewed from corner of Bertha and Ethel Streets.




Detail to awning on western side of property.

Overview to cottage as situated on the corner of Bertha and Ethel Streets.



Elevation to Ethel Street.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Homes for Unemployed Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Cottage for the Homes for the Unemployed Trust		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	46 Bertha Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	25	4	1260
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I215		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I315 (Parramatta LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 46 Bertha Street, Merrylands is locally significant for its historic, rarity and representative heritage values. Built c.1934, the residence is historically associated with the state government led initiative 'Homes for the Unemployed Trust' which provided assistance to those wishing to build or extend their home. The Trust had a series of standardised designs, all of which complied with the building regulations. The property is a representative example of the House type 5W design, which is quite rare to the local area.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1934, the residence is historically associated with the state government led initiative, Homes for the Unemployed Trust which provided assistance to those wishing to build or extend their home.
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 Trust had series of standardised designs, all of which complied with the building regulations. The property is an example of the House type 5W design, which is quite rare to the local area.
g) Representativeness	The property is a representative example of the House type 5W design, which is quite rare to the local area.



## Physical Description

The property includes an Inter-war cottage with weatherboard walls atop brick foundations, with a gable corrugated iron roof. The verandah is enclosed with fibro asbestos and aluminium windows. It is covered by an awning with a simple timber bracket awning with fibro awning. The residence features a skillion roof extension at the rear.

A carport is attached to the southern corner of the east elevation, which fronts a fibro sheet garage. This is addressed by a concrete strip driveway.

The properties boundary is marked by a front fence made of weldmesh panels attached to pipe posts. The front features some informal plantings in the front yard with a small tree and a tall Norfolk Island pine. The rear of the property features a large established gum tree.

The condition of the cottage is good.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Garage added c.1950s
- Side carport addition
- Potentially a modified rear addition

The item has a high degree of integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1934
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### Merrylands

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 the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

### Housing for the Unemployed Trust

Following World War One there was a serious housing shortage due to a period of heavy immigration and family formation. Residential building was then hindered by the Great Depression and had not fully recovered. The state government was forced to intervene with the outbreak of the bubonic plague at the turn of the century which saw renewed efforts rectify the issue of appalling housing conditions. The Housing Board was established in 1912 with the brief to build good quality, affordable housing for the

workers. The housing board was dismantled in 1924, never fully achieving the ambitious program of building 1,437 houses.

During the interwar years, the situation remained quite dire as private investment in housing fell and rent controls were introduced. The government attempted to encourage the 'Aussie Dream' of home ownership through loans from the Government Saving Bank, but as unemployment was high, there were few takers. A more successful program employed was that known as the Homes for the Unemployed Trust.

The Homes for the Unemployed Trust was a government established initiative in 1934 that provided monetary assistance to those wishing to build themselves. The Trust lent money to men who were either going to build or repair existing properties. The Trust built and sold 833 houses by 1943. It also financed the purchase of building materials which were used by borrowers to build or extend with their own labour. The Homes for the Unemployed was superseded by Housing Commission which was established in 1942.

The subject property was one such cottage that was built using the Homes for the Unemployed Trust. The Trust had series of standardised designs, all of which complied with the building regulations. In 1937, these houses usually cost £250 to £275 to build and were sold to eligible people on the terms of 6 shillings per week. This is an example of the House type 5W designed for the Trust. 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.		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		

		<b>11.</b> 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	Homes for Unemployed Cottage	I215
Heritage Study	Homes for Unemployed Cottage	I215
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 front and eastern elevations of cottage.



Overview of cottage from Bertha Street.




Bertha Street showing subject cottage as situated in the streetscape.



View to front of cottage.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Semi-detached Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	14-16 Cohen Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	A-B	-	441254
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I216		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I316 (Parramatta LEP)		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Victorian cottages at 14-16 Cohen Street, Merrylands are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which presents well to the street. They demonstrate representative qualities of fine Victorian cottages built in 1880s.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street.
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 Victorian cottages, built c.1885s. This is enhanced by the intact nature of the items detailing.
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### Physical Description

The item is a brick, single storey, semi-detached Victorian cottage with a symmetrical facade. The cottage was constructed of brick with a rendered front. The dwelling has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and two painted brick chimneys with an expressed brick string course. The brick chimney of No.16 is rendered with cornice decoration and an incised pattern. The building has a bullnose verandah clad with corrugated iron sheeting supported on rendered brick walls with a cast-iron frieze and spandrels. The cottage has Palladian style windows with a Victorian label mould arches and decorative stops above the window arch. The window frames are painted timber sashes. The windows also feature rendered cast iron mullions and rendered sills. Window openings along the side elevations have curved brick arches and rendered sills with cornice detailing. The front façade of No.14 is painted yellow with a glazed fanlight over above the Victorian four panel front door with bolection moulds. The front façade of No.16 is rendered and painted, and has toplight above a Victorian style five panelled door.

Both residences have rear extensions. The rear addition of No.14 is a long, single storey projecting hip structure. The addition to No.16 is a flat roof structure clad in corrugated iron sheeting.

No.16 features a heavily vegetated informal garden space with many established plants in pots, while No.14 is visually screened by a front garden. The residence features a modest setback marked at the boundary by a painted timber picket fence.

The item shares a visual connection to the neighbouring heritage item at 18 -20 Cohen Street. The semi-detached cottages along Cohen Street share a consistent setback, form and materiality, reflecting the pattern of development of the 1883 subdivision.

The condition of the item is good. The building appears to be well-maintained.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Rear additions and modified roof forms
- New paint scheme to No.14\*
- New paint scheme to No. 16
- New roof cladding

The item appears to retain a high level of integrity, although modified with the inclusion of rear additions they are discrete additions to the item that do not adversely impact the significance of the item.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years | 1885

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 worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville. The property formed part of land subdivided in c. 1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. The lots were purchased by entrepreneurial woman named Julia May Hackett in 1893. She appears to have built the cottages at 14-16 and 18-20 Cohen Street, which she held in her possession until her death in 1909. The item remains 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.	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:

- A heritage paint analysis should be undertaken to inform an appropriate heritage paint scheme.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Semi-detached Cottage	I216
Heritage Study	Semi-detached Cottage	I216
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>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, [https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4\\_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS\\_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf](https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf)
- Fowle, 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



No. 14 Cohen Street.



Façade of semi-detached dwellings.




No. 16 Cohen Street.



View of both dwellings from Cohen Street.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Semi-detached Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Semi-detached Victorian Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	18-20 Cohen Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1-2	-	540690
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I217		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I317 (Parramatta LEP), Semi-detached Cottage		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The semi-detached Victorian cottages at 18-20 Cohen Street, Merrylands are of local significance for their historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street. They demonstrate representative qualities of fine Victorian cottages built in 1880s.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c1885, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage pair remain as some of the earliest residences built on the street and are associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The semi-detached cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage pair which present well to the street.
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 Victorian cottages, built c1885. This is enhanced by the intact nature of the items detailing.
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### Physical Description

The item is a brick, single storey, semi-detached Victorian cottage with a symmetrical facade. The cottage is constructed of brick with a rendered front. The dwelling has a hipped roof clad with cement tiles and two painted brick chimneys, with an expressed brick string course. The building has a bullnose verandah clad with corrugated iron sheeting, supported on rendered brick walls, with a cast-iron frieze and spandrels atop a rendered concrete base. The cottage has Palladian style windows with Victorian label mould arches and decorative stops above the window arch. The window frames are painted timber sashes. The windows also feature rendered cast iron mullions and rendered sills. Window openings along the side elevations have curved brick arches and rendered sills with cornice detailing. Both dwellings feature a contemporary screen front door. The dwelling features an early rear extension with a flat roof clad in corrugated iron.

The item features a modest set back with minimal planting in the front yard. The property is bounded by an aluminium palisade fence and gate.

The item shares a visual connection to the neighbouring heritage item at 14 -16 Cohen Street. The semi-detached cottages along Cohen Street share a consistent setback, form and materiality, reflecting the pattern of development of the 1883 subdivision.

The condition of the item is good. The building appears to be well maintained.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Rear additions
- New paint scheme
- New roof tiles\*
- New fence
- Contemporary front screen door

Overall the item retains a high level of integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

### Historical Notes

Construction years	1885
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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 worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided in c.1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company, known as 'Granville Heights'. The lots were purchased by entrepreneurial woman named Julia May Hackett in 1893. She appears to have built the cottages at 14-16 and 18-20 Cohen Street, which she held in her possession until her death in 1909. The item remains 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.	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	Semi-detached Cottage	I217
Heritage Study	Semi-detached Cottage	I217
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>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, [https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4\\_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS\\_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf](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.
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 No. 18, with part view of No. 20 Cohen Street



No. 20 Cohen Street.




Overview of semi-detached dwellings.



View of No. 14-16 (left) and No. 18-20 (right) Cohen Street.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	House		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Arts and Crafts Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	3 Earl Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	165	-	926
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I218		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I318 (Parramatta LEP), House		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The residence at 3 Earl Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1917, the item relates to the development of the 'Park Hill Estate' subdivision which stemmed from Garnham Blaxcell's 'Drainwell Estate'. The residence remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with early twentieth century development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with industrial activity in the area and the movement of people away from Sydney. The residence retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage which presents well to the street. The item demonstrates representative qualities of Federation Arts and Crafts cottages, built 1917.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1917, the item relates to the development of the 'Park Hill Estate' subdivision which stemmed from Garnham Blaxcell's 'Drainwell Estate'. The residence remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with early twentieth century development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with industrial activity in the area and the movement of people away from Sydney.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Federation Arts and Crafts cottage which presents well to the street.
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 Federation Arts and Crafts cottages, built 1917.
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### Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation Arts and Crafts cottage, with a double fronted façade clad with rusticated weatherboard walls with a corrugated galvanised iron roof. The roofscape is gambrel with a projecting gable decorated by a timber ladder screen and finial. The brick chimney features a stepped brick course with two squat terracotta pots. The dwelling has a broken back verandah roof which extends across the front with a return to the western side which has been partially infilled with fibro sheeting and windows. The verandah roof is supported by paired timber posts set on tapered brick piers and spatter dash balustrade with rendered coping. The infilled western portion of the verandah retains a solid timber curved valance between posts.

The windows along the front façade and projecting gable are timber framed casement windows in a set of three with a toplight. The casement windowpane feature two smaller coloured windowpanes framed by a curved timber frame. The window on the projecting gable and along the east elevation have skillion awning supported by timber ladder brackets. The windows set in the infilled verandah on the western elevation are four paned timber framed windows. The front door has transom lights and sidelights. On the side of the front door is an oval plate with words "Cottage circa 1917".

The property features a modest setback with two established trees that are significant and some low-lying shrubs along the front fence. The front fence is a painted timber picket fence and gate. A paved brick driveway extends along the western elevation to the rear of the property.

The property appears to be in a fair condition, although there are some deteriorated timber elements will require repairs. In particular, the bargeboard and timber weatherboards of the east elevation are in poor condition.

<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- New roof cladding
- Infilled verandah along western elevation\*

The item appears to have a moderate level of integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	Moderate	Low
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\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

### Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1917
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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

worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although firmly established in the suburb of Merrylands, the subject property was historically located within Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided as the 'Park Hill Estate' in the early 1880s. This house was shown on the Water Board plan of January 1937.

The item 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:

- A paint analysis should be undertaken to inform future works to paint the exterior of the dwelling, as the original paint scheme is unknown.



### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I218
Heritage Study	House	I218
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>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, [https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4\\_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS\\_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf](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.
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 Earl Street showing the dwelling.



View of western elevation with infilled verandah.



Front façade and fence.




Front façade.



Detail of deteriorated timber to barge board.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	House		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Brookvale Estate Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	30 Lansdowne Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	21	-	881750
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I219		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I319 (Parramatta LEP), House		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	



## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 30 Lansdowne Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1910, the cottage is historically associated with the 1881 land subdivision of the 'Brookvale Estate' which followed the opening of Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms. The residence retains its aesthetic significance a highly intact Federation cottage with fine detailing to the roof and verandah. The item is a good representative example of an intact Federation cottage.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1910, the cottage is historically associated with the 1881 land subdivision of the 'Brookvale Estate' which followed the opening of Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence retains its aesthetic significance a highly intact Federation cottage with fine detailing to the roof and verandah.
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 representative example of an intact Federation cottage.



## Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage with rusticated weatherboard walls and a corrugated iron roof. The roofscape is a gablet with a projecting gable to the front. It is clad in corroded corrugated iron. The timber barge board is highly decorative and includes a cross bar and a finial. There are two tall brick chimneys with two rows of saw-tooth bricks below the step and tall terracotta pots. A verandah extends across the front to the projecting gable with a return to west side. The verandah has a bullnose roof clad with corrugated iron supported on square tapered timber posts with scrolled valance between posts on the front side. The western edge of the verandah is infilled with timber panels and timber framed windows. The windows are timber framed casements with three multicoloured glazed panes along the base. They have scrolled timber undersills and reeded timber architraves. The window on the projecting gable has a timber shingled skillion awning supported by ladder brackets and turned posts. The front door has a transom light above a glazed square upper pane and three recessed vertical timber panels below lock rail.

The residence has a deep setback, with few plantings in the front yard. The property boundary is marked by a contemporary timber picket fence and gate.

Overall, the condition of the building is fair, with some elements in a poor condition. Elements in a poor condition include the roofing, guttering and some timber elements. The guttering and roof consist of highly corroded corrugated iron roof sheets and guttering. In some locations the guttering has corroded to such an extent that it is missing in sections. There are broken glass windowpanes and deteriorated timber shingles to window awning and timber verandah elements.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- No visible alterations.

The building retains 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	c.1910
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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 the Goodlet and Smith Brickworks.

A large section of the suburb of Merrylands stands on the Church and School Estate, first offered for sale from 1871, and progressively re-subdivided after the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station

in 1876. The land on which the property resides on was subdivided in c.1881 as 'Brookvale Estate' in 100 feet wide allotments. The property was built in c.1910 and 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).			
		11. The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.	X		

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- A qualified heritage trades specialist should be engaged to undertake the conservation repairs to the timber elements and roofing.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	House	I219
Heritage Study	House	I219
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

- City of Parramatta Council. 18 June 2015. 'The Sutherland Estate – Granville'. Accessed via: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/18/the-sutherland-estate-granville/>
- 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



Side view of dwelling.



Front façade.



Front façade, fence and yard.



Detail of verandah.



Detail of verandah and roof elements.



Western elevation.




Detail of window to front elevation.



Detail of roof and chimney.



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	The Lodge		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	'The Lodge' - Victorian Gatehouse		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	56 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	32	-	9814
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I212		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I320 (Parramatta LEP), The Lodge		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

'The Lodge' at 56 Merrylands Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, rarity and representative values. Built in 1881, the item is historically significant as the gatehouse to the Sutherland Estate, later known as Locksley Hall. While Locksley Hall was demolished in 1937, the gatehouse remains as tangible evidence of the former grand residence. The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian Picturesque Gothic cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing. This is enhanced by the large curtilage that surrounds the item. The item is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock and strongly contributes to the streetscape. Although the item demonstrates representative values of a Victorian gatehouse cottage, the item is quite rare to the local area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built in 1881, the item is historically significant as the gatehouse to the Sutherland Estate, later known as Locksley Hall. While Locksley Hall was demolished in 1937, the gatehouse remains as tangible evidence of the former grand residence.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is aesthetically significant as an intact Victorian Picturesque Gothic cottage that retains much of its original fabric and detailing. This is enhanced by the large curtilage that surrounds the item. The item is readily identifiable as part of historic building stock and strongly contributes to the streetscape.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.

f) Rarity	The item is quite rare to the local area and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.
g) Representativeness	The item demonstrates representative values of a Victorian gatehouse cottage, built c.1881. This is demonstrated by the intact building form and detailing.

### Physical Description

The item is a single storey Victorian Picturesque Gothic cottage with a slate roof atop painted brick walls. The gable roof has a projecting gable to the street, which has a semi-circular arch ventilator and two narrow semi-circular arched windows within the gable. The roof retains two rendered brick chimneys with stepped cornice decoration. A verandah is located across the front façade to the projecting gable. The verandah features a concave corrugated iron roof supported by cast iron columns and decorated with cast iron brackets and frieze, and a new tiled floor. The windows are semi-circular timber framed sash windows that have a painted sandstone sill and painted segmental arches. Contemporary security fly screens front the lower sashes of the windows. The front door has a transom light above Victorian timber four panel door with round tops in upper panels and bolection moulding. Beside front door is a rectangular plate which reads "The Lodge". The rear of the dwelling features a skillion addition with weatherboard cladding and contemporary window openings.

There are no significant plantings surrounding the residence. The property is bounded along Merrylands Road by an aluminium Fleur-de-lis palisade fence and gate, flanked either side with a section of painted timber pickets and a steel post and wire mesh. The item retains a significant curtilage.

The building appears to be in a good condition though some elements in a fair condition and in need of conservation repairs, including the original fence along Merrylands Road and the slate roof.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- New paint scheme
- Security fly screens\*

The building appears to retain a high level of integrity although some minor alterations such as the inclusion of contemporary screens to the lower sashes of the window detract from the heritage values of the item.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place

### Historical Notes

Construction years	1881
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The residence at 56 Merrylands Road, Merrylands known as The Lodge was the gatehouse to the 'Sutherland Estate' later renamed Locksley Hall which was built in 1881. The original owner of 'Sutherland Estate' was Andrew Sutherland Low, a wealthy mining investor who purchased a major portion of land at Merrylands originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1875. The architect was Albert Bond who "designed a two-storey villa in Victorian Filigree style featuring a decorative cast iron lace with ultra-thin classical columns on the upper storey verandah". Bond was prominent architect in the early colony and had been appointed the first full-time architect for the City of Sydney and was responsible for the design of the mansard roof and vestibule interiors of the Sydney Town Hall.

Low planted ornamental trees around the boundary of the estate, and a bowling green near the house, as well as extensive flower gardens and an orchard, irrigated by water pumped from a creek, which he

had excavated and widened to form a lake. The excavated earth was used to create an island, on which were erected a 'bathing house' and a boat house. Low named his home 'Sutherland House' but a later owner re-named it Locksley Hall, and it was demolished in 1937. The only part of the estate remaining is a cottage at 56 Merrylands Road Merrylands, which appears to have been a gatehouse.

After the sudden death of Low in 1894, Sutherland Estate was acquired by businessman Joseph Edmund Vance, a company director at Clyde Engineering Works. It was later sold to widow Matilda Harkness who renamed it 'Locksley Hall' in 1907 and stayed there until her death in 1916.

In 1918, the Inter-colonial Investment Company Limited purchased Locksley Hall and its 80 acres estate from the Harkness family and subdivided the land for housing. The first 56 allotments were sold at auction on Saturday 18 October 1919. At a second auction on Saturday 1 May 1920, the Commonwealth War Service Homes Commission bought ten blocks for World War I veterans. Further allotments were sold at auction on 12 May 1921 and 1 November 1924.

On 23 February 1937 Locksley Hall in Malvern Avenue, Merrylands was demolished. The lake was filled in during World War II and used as an army camp. The land became later known as Granville Park.

The gatehouse was constructed in 1881. It is shown on the subdivision plan for the Woodside Estate nearby, when it was subdivided in October 1880. This area was later subdivided as Locksley Hall Estate c. 1918. The gatehouse 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		



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

- The item appears to require minor conservation works, including repairs to slate roof and original fence. Works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage tradesperson.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	The Lodge	I212
Heritage Study	The Lodge	I212
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

- City of Parramatta Council. 18 June 2015. 'The Sutherland Estate – Granville'. Accessed via: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/18/the-sutherland-estate-granville/>

### 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 gatehouse.



View to roof elements.



Front façade of gatehouse.

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Early Federation Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	59 Merrylands Road, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	30	1	979564
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I220		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I321 (Parramatta LEP), Cottage		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 59 Merrylands Roads, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic and representative values. Built c.1890s, the cottage is historically associated with the subdivision of Andrew Sutherland Low's 'Sutherland Estate'. The construction of the cottage in c.1890s is reflective of the residential subdivisions that followed the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms. The item demonstrates representative qualities of an early Federation cottage and is enhanced by the level of intact fabric and detailing. This is however, compromised by the dwelling's current hoarding of materials which has an adverse physical impact to the structural integrity of the building.

### Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1890s, the cottage is historically associated with the subdivision of Andrew Sutherland Low's 'Sutherland Estate'. The construction of the cottage in c.1890s is reflective of the residential subdivisions that followed the opening of the Merrylands Railway Station and facilitated the development of the surrounding area for housing and small farms.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion in its current condition and state.
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 early Federation cottage, which is enhanced by the level of intact fabric and detailing,



	this is however, compromised by the dwelling current hoarding of materials at the front.
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## Physical Description

The item is a single storey Federation cottage with a corrugated iron roof on weatherboard walls. The front façade has rusticated weatherboards while the side elevations are ship lapped. The roof is gabled with a projecting gable to the rear containing two brick chimneys. A bullnose verandah with a corrugated iron roof with hip corners extends along the front façade. The verandah is supported on timber stop chamfered posts and decorated with turned timber brackets, a timber valance and a timber lattice infilled balustrade. The return is infilled. The windows are timber framed, double hung sash windows with timber sills and a timber architrave. Windows are fronted by flyscreens. The front door has a transom light above a Victorian timber four panel door with glazed upper panels. The front fence is timber post and rail fence on brick plinth. The dwelling is addressed by a paved driveway that extends along the eastern side of the property towards the rear.

Significant plantings within the site include a large palm tree and a large Camphor laurel. Views to the site and the setting of the item are compromised by the current state of the dwelling which is largely obscured by piles of rubbish and the stockpiling of materials.

Overall the residence appears to be in a fair condition, although there are some elements in a poor condition. Elements which are in a poor condition include the timber weatherboards along the east elevation and timber verandah elements which are severely deteriorated and show signs of timber rot. Although significant biological growth is evident along the front of the verandah, the guttering and roofing material appear to be sound.

<b>Condition</b>	Good	Fair	Poor
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## Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary brick paved driveway
- Possible rear extension

The building appears to have a high level of integrity; however, this is compromised by the stockpiling of material at the front of the property and along the verandah.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	Late 1890s – 1900s
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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 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. Moderately sized 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 residence at 59 Merrylands Road, Merrylands is located on the 'Sutherland Estate', originally owned by Andrew Sutherland Low, a wealthy mining investor who purchased a major portion of land at Merrylands originally granted to Richard Atkins in 1875. There is very little archival research available on the dwelling though it is known that it was eventually built on Bent's subdivision. The dwelling appears on the Water Board plan of 1914 though, due to the style of the structure, was likely built in the late 1890s or early 1900s.

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:

- The front yard and verandah should be removed of all stockpiled material which has an adversely impact to the significance of the item. There is also the potential for long term impacts to the verandah as the load bearing of such fabric outweighs the strength of the structure and hinders the repairing of fabric that needs conservation work.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Cottage	I220
Heritage Study	Cottage	I220
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

- City of Parramatta Council. 18 June 2015. 'The Sutherland Estate – Granville'. Accessed via: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/06/18/the-sutherland-estate-granville/>
- 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 of dwelling from Merrylands Road.



Verandah.



View of dwelling from Merrylands Road.



Eastern elevation and verandah detail.



Photograph of building in 2002 (Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing Sheet for 'Cottage').



## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Item Name</b>	Victorian Cottage		
<b>Recommended Name</b>	Victorian Cottage		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	25 Reid Street, Merrylands NSW 2160		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	42	5	1118
<b>Draft Cumberland LEP ID</b>	I221		
<b>Former LEP ID</b>	I322 (Parramatta LEP), Victorian Cottage		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	March 2020		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Building (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The cottage at 25 Reid Street, Merrylands is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic and representative values. Built c.1894, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area. The cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape. The item demonstrates representative qualities of a fine Victorian cottage, built c.1890s.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1894, the item relates to the residential subdivision of Garnham Blaxcell's, Drainwell Estate in 1883 by the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company for the 'Granville Heights' subdivision. The cottage remains one of the earliest residences built on the street and is associated with the 1880s development of Granville that occurred in conjunction with the increased industrial activity in the area.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage which makes a notable contribution to 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 cottage retains its aesthetic significance as a highly intact Victorian cottage which makes a notable contribution to the streetscape.

### Physical Description

The item is a single storey brick Victorian cottage with a hip roof clad with corrugated iron. The roof has a projecting faceted bay on a Garden bond brick front elevation, with a rendered brick bay and side walls. The roof features new guttering and a tall circular gas vent. The residence features a verandah across the front to the projecting bay. The verandah has an Ogee roof clad with Colorbond sheeting, supported by a brick privacy wall with a blind arch. The verandah is decorated with a cast iron frieze and spandrels of an ivy leaf design. The verandah floor is made of quarry tiles with tessellated tiled steps. The front façade features Palladian windows with corniced rendered brick sills with bracket decoration around bay windows. The windows have painted timber frames, and along the side elevations there are segmental brick arches. The windows on the projecting bay are timber framed multipaned double hung sash windows with Victorian label mould and decorative stops above a bay window arch. The dwelling features a rear skillion extension with fibro sheet walls Colorbond sheet roofing.

The property has a formal garden space at the front with several established rose bushes that, although contemporary, makes a notable contribution to the overall aesthetic of the item. An established shrub that was located along the western elevation has been removed. An established conifer is located at the rear of the property. The property boundary is marked by painted acorn top timber picket fence and gate.

The previous listing sheet noted the residence had a plaque of "dubious authenticity" that read "Roseneath Cottage c. 1876". This was not visible or present at the site inspection.

Overall the building appears to be in a good condition. The corrugated iron roof features some corrosion in patches which may require conservation repair work.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Rear addition in fibro and Colourbond
- Replaced guttering
- Replaced verandah roof sheeting
- New paint scheme

The building retains a large amount of notable detailing and original fabric. Where significant fabric has reached the end of its serviceable life, it has been sympathetically replaced on a like for like basis. Although the dwelling features a rear extension, it is a discrete and sympathetic addition to the dwelling that does not adversely impact on the heritage significance of the item. The item is considered to have high integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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*\* element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years      1894

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 worker's and substantial residences were built for the manager's and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evidence and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s.

Although the property is firmly located within the current suburb of Merrylands on Reid Street, the subject property was historically located in the suburb of Granville. The property formed part of the land subdivided in c.1883 for the Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company. The land was transferred to Henry George Swyny Jnr, a builder of Randwick, in 1894. The land was mortgaged in December 1894 to build this cottage. The item is shown on Water Board plan of June 1935. 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:

- Should the roof require repairs, the fabric should be replaced on a like for like basis.

### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Cottage	I221
Heritage Study	Victorian Cottage	I221
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>
- Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011, [https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4\\_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS\\_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf](https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/sites/council/files/inline-files/4.4_SPECIAL%20PRECINCTS_HERITAGE%20CONSERVATION%20AREAS.pdf)
- Fowle, 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 of dwelling from Reid Street.



View of dwelling from Reid Street.



View from Reid Street, showing side elevation.



View of dwelling from Reid Street.