


Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument		
Recommended Name	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument		
Site Image			
Address	196 Blaxcell Street, South Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	136166
	11	-	136168
	52 and 53	-	192747
Draft Cumberland LEP ID	I234		
Former LEP ID	I600 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

Colquhoun Park is of local significance for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values. The item is historically significant as an open space, opened under the patronage of Mayor John Colquhoun in 1926. Its use as an open community park has been maintained since its opening. The item is associated with John Colquhoun. He served as a Granville Municipal alderman for a number of years, and Mayor of Granville four times. John Colquhoun was patron of the park, but unexpectedly died on the day of its opening. The item is locally significant for its aesthetic values as a picturesque park with a remnant avenue of trees and a varied collection of plantings including tall palms, silky oak, fig and jacaranda. The park is socially significant as the community's representation of its regard for Mayor John Colquhoun. The memorial, erected in commemoration of him, was built by public subscription. The park also represents the rapid growth and subdivision of the area following WW1, forcing the need to reserve areas for public recreation.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic

The item is historically significant as an open space, opened under the patronage of Mayor John Colquhoun. Colquhoun saw that as a result of the rapid growth and subdivision of the area in the Inter-War period, the provision of parklands for children and families in the community

	was lacking. Its use as an open community park has been maintained since its opening.
b) Associative	The item is associated with John Colquhoun, a Scottish immigrant who came from humble beginnings to build the successful Colquhoun's Bag Company. He served as a Granville Municipal Alderman for a number of years, and Mayor of Granville four times. A prominent and well-respected member of the Granville community, the park is directly connected to the life and death of Mayor John Colquhoun, who was patron of the park but had unexpectedly died on the day of its opening.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item is locally significant for its aesthetic values as a picturesque park with a remnant avenue of trees and a varied collection of plantings, including tall palms, silky oak, fig and jacaranda.
d) Social	The item is socially significant as the community's representation of its regard for Mayor John Colquhoun. The memorial, erected in commemoration of him, was built by public subscription. The park also represents the rapid growth and subdivision of the area following WW1, forcing the need to reserve areas for public recreation.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item consists of two key components:

The park itself is a large open area reserved for public recreation. The park offers significant landscaping elements such as an avenue of landscaped exotic trees including tall palms, silky oak, one fig and recent complementary replacement planting of two jacarandas, which all appear to be complementary to the memorial in the front of the park. The park also features asphalted netball courts, concreted footpaths, a children's playground, cricket nets, and an amenities building.

At the eastern boundary of the park by Blaxcell Street is a rotunda style memorial constructed locally of Benedict stone, a polished pebbled concrete material. The memorial is an open classical temple form with a domed roof supported by five columns, set on a pebble concrete circular pedestal raised on four steps. A new aluminium dedication plaque has been applied which reads:

*"To the memory of Alderman John Colquhoun
A worthy citizen and public benefactor
An Alderman of the Municipality of Granville for 18 years and 4 times Mayor
Born 18th October 1857
Died on 12 May 1929
This memorial erected by citizens of Granville"*

Both the memorial and park appear to be in good condition, the memorial has recently had a new aluminium dedication plaque affixed.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- A new replacement aluminium dedication plaque has been installed on the memorial.
- Elements such as playground equipment and amenities are modernised.
- Some plantings have been replaced; others potentially removed.

The integrity of the park is intact, the thoroughfare through the park appears to follow its original alignment.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1926-1935
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This land was acquired for Colquhoun Park in 1926. An aerial photograph of 1930 shows what appears to be an access way into the park. In 1932, in reply to a request for the planting of Australian native trees in the park, Granville Council noted that many trees had already been planted in the park and that they would consider planting more at a future date.

The memorial is dedicated to memory of former Mayor, John Colquhoun, born 18 October 1857 and died 12 May 1929. He was a Scottish immigrant who arrived in Australia as a miner with no wealth. He started selling second-hand bags, bottles, cans and other goods. The bags were bought from the produce markets and re-sold to the public. Once John had generated some money, he was able to send for his family in Scotland. They arrived in 1890 and amongst his children was Alexander, who would go on to inherit the company.

The second-hand bag business grew ever larger as the NSW and Australian agricultural sectors found their feet. Around the turn of the century, John Colquhoun and his son Alexander Colquhoun were not only purchasing the second-hand bags from the markets. When the shipments of jute bags arrived from the sub-continent, ships carrying the goods were not always watertight. John Colquhoun and Alexander Colquhoun were able to purchase the wet and damaged items directly from the wharf. The bags were then dried out and repaired if necessary. These repaired bags were then sold to the public to satisfy the ever-increasing demand. Alexander Colquhoun took over the day to day running of the business in 1920, whilst John Colquhoun moved into politics. During the first of John Colquhoun's four (4) terms as mayor of Granville, he built the company's first ever premises located on Parramatta Road in Granville.

John Colquhoun saw that as a result of the rapid growth and subdivision of the area in the inter-war period, the provision of parklands for children and families in the community was lacking. He purchased the land to be reserved as a park for the recreational use of the many residents in the area in 1926. On the day of the park's official opening, John Colquhoun suddenly died at St Joseph's Hospital in Auburn one hour before the park was to be opened.

A monument was erected in 1935, designed by architect Sir Charles Rosenthal. The monument was built of Benedict Stone, an artificial stone produced by Goodlet and Smith in Merrylands in the early 1930s. The 5 September 1935 edition of the *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* (Parramatta, NSW) contains details of the dedication ceremony:

The romance of the Colquhoun bag industry, which started in a humble way and became the largest of its kind in Australia, was recalled at the dedication of the John Colquhoun memorial at Granville on Saturday afternoon. Executed in Benedick stone, the monument stands in an attractive garden plot near the railway station. It was built by public subscription. Mr. John Colquhoun's name is a household word in Granville. He lived there about 35 years. He played a prominent part in public affairs, was an alderman for sixteen years and Mayor on four occasions, and was noted for his philanthropy.

At the dedication ceremony, the secretary of the Colquhoun Memorial Committee (Alderman Brophy), who presided, read apologies from Sir Charles Rosenthal (designer of the monument), Sir Joseph Cook (an old friend of Mr. Colquhoun), and Alderman W. S. Kay (president of the memorial committee). Dedicating the memorial, the Mayor (Alderman Fielding) paid a warm tribute to Mr. Colquhoun's work for the town. His record of public service was an honourable one. An example of his generosity was his gift of Colquhoun Park to the town. Even in retirement he continued to take a keen interest in local affairs.

Documents within the National Trust (Parramatta Branch) state that it is possible the dedication plaque has been renewed. The 'chrome metal plaque' appears to have been placed with an aluminium plaque, stating:

*"To the memory of Alderman John Colquhoun
A worthy citizen and public benefactor
An Alderman of the Municipality of Granville for 18 years and 4 times Mayor
Born 18th October 1857
Died on 12 May 1929
This memorial erected by citizens of Granville"*

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:

- None.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument	I234
Heritage Study	Colquhoun Park, including palm trees and monument	I234
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

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report, Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.
- *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* (Parramatta, NSW), 5 September 1935.

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 northwest from Blaxcell Street to monument in Colquhoun park.



View west from Blaxcell Street to Colquhoun park.




View northeast from Blaxcell Street to monument in Colquhoun park.



View of established trees lining footpaths throughout Colquhoun park.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Electrical Substation		
Recommended Name	Electricity Substation		
Site Image			
Address	415-417 Blaxcell Street, South Granville		
Lot/Section/DP	19	-	11886
Draft Cumberland LEP ID	I236		
Former LEP ID	I602 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Utilities - Electricity	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Blaxcell Street Electricity Substation is of local significance for its historic, aesthetic, technological and representative heritage values. The item illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co. The item has technical value as it illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area. The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electrical substations constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area by the former Parramatta & Granville Electricity Supply Co.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The substation illustrates the early-mid twentieth century technology utilised in the generation and distribution of electricity supply in the area.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item is an intact and representative example of the standardised electrical substations constructed in the Inter-War period, designed and built to harmonise with surrounding houses.

Physical Description

The substation is a single-storey shed-form common brick building, with a gabled roof of terracotta tile. It has a central front entry door with a triple vent above and tumbled courses of one and half bricks of soldiers standing to tiled line of roof edge. Plaques to each side of the door and the central shield/escutcheon indicate creation by "P & GES Co Ltd" (Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd). Later additions include attached mono-pitch skillion form to the Rawson Street side and exposed machinery and units between substation and Blaxcell street.

A black open-mesh steel security fence has been installed between the substation and Blaxcell Street, topped with barbed wire. Signage has been installed on this fence to dissuade access and to warn of high voltage, and several steel light poles have been installed adjacent to the item.

The electrical substation is still in operation. The brickwork and terracotta tiling all appear to be in very good condition. The item is in good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Weatherboard extension to site
- Black open-mesh steel security fence*
- Brick skillion roof extension

Although the security fencing detracts from the overall significance of the item, the building itself 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	1934
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westward from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of 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 evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The substation is not visible on a 1930 aerial photograph. In 1938, the Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd stated in their advertising that "Substations [were] built to harmonise with

surrounding houses.” This policy is evident in the attempt to design a pleasant sub-station on this site, utilising brickwork and terracotta tiling.

Parramatta and Granville Electricity Supply Co Ltd acquired this site in March 1933. On 9 April 1934, Parramatta builders Muston and Lavar applied to Granville Council to erect a brick sub-station on this site worth 350 pounds. The building remains in use as an electricity substation.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- It is understood that as the substation is still operational, some unsympathetic alterations such as open-mesh steel security fencing are unable to be removed or altered. If possible, in future, any additions and/or alterations should respect the historic aesthetic of the item.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Electrical Substation	I236
Heritage Study	Electrical Substation	I236
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

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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

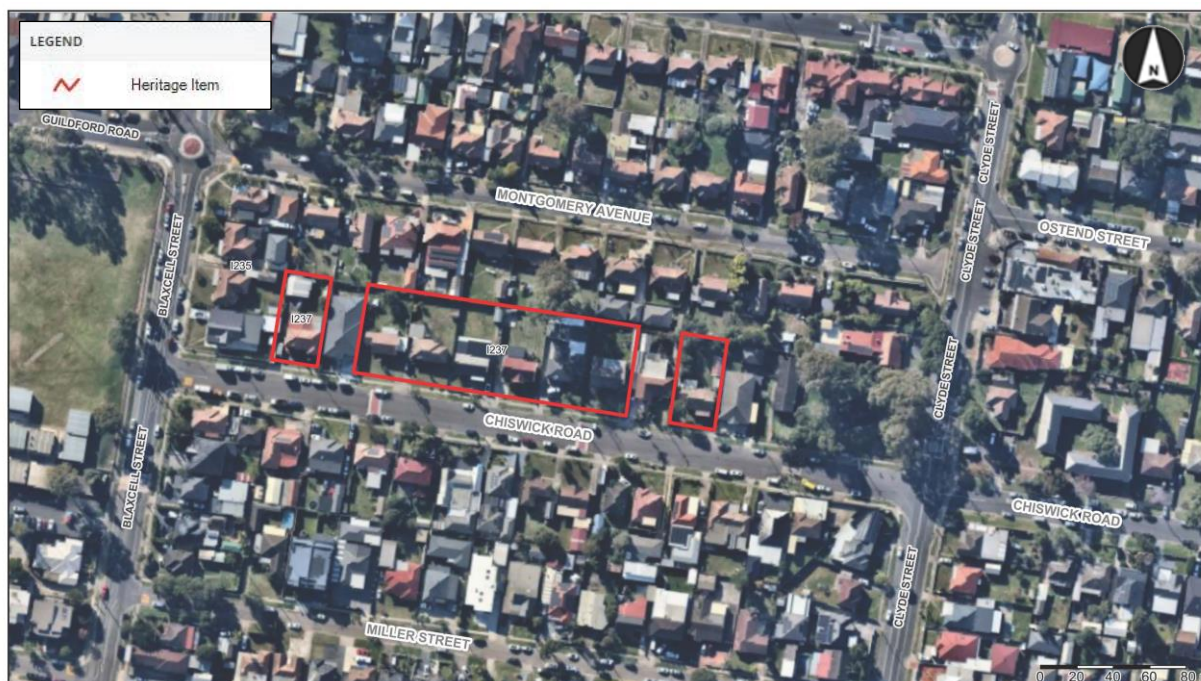


View from Blaxcell Street to Electricity Substation

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Chiswick Road Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	29, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 47 Chiswick Road, South Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	39, 41-46 and 48	-	35007
Current LEP ID	I237 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I603 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Within Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area (C1)		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The dwellings at 29, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 47 Chiswick Road, South Granville are locally significant for their historic, associative, social and representative values. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Blaxcell Street, this group of cottages were part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. As opposed to the brick houses within the area, the fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages. The Chiswick Road Houses have social value to the community as public housing. As dwellings retain much of their original fabric and form and are therefore representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Blaxcell Street, this group of cottages were part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. As opposed to the brick houses within the area, the fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program.
b) Associative	The item is associated with the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.

d) Social	The Chiswick Road Houses have social value to the community as public housing.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	As dwellings retain much of their original fabric and form, and are therefore representative of Government Housing Commission dwellings.

Physical Description

The subject site consists of nine (9) Housing Commission dwellings in fibro with tiled roofs and brick features. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. The group generally retains their scale, form and materiality.

29 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 29 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a cement tiled gabled roof with cement tile ridge capping. Windows are timber double hung with flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each. One window on the eastern (side) elevation has a mounted air conditioning unit. The porch is tiled and has been partially enclosed with fibro sheeting and two large sections of clear acrylic. The porch is sheltered by a flat Corrugated iron roof and is entered via three stairs which lead from the footpath. The dwelling has a small, single-storey extension with a flat roof.

The concrete footpath leads from a concrete driveway which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. There are several established trees in the front yard, though it is largely a grassed area. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

33 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 33 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a cement tiled gabled roof with cement tile ridge capping. There is a single face brick chimney to the eastern side of the roof. Windows are timber double hung with flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside an enclave. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey flat roof structure.

The front yard is not well maintained, with overgrown grass and tree cuttings. Two circular, painted brick garden beds are located on either side of the entrance, containing overgrown plantings. There are several established trees adjacent to the street which screen views of the building. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a fair condition, with some elements such as the fibro noted to be in poor condition.

35 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 35 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with aluminium clad walls to imitate wide weatherboards and a modern tiled hipped roof. The roof also has a new guttering system. There is a single face brick chimney to the front of the roof, with a chimney breast visible down the front elevation that has been recently repointed. It is unclear if the timber windows are extant as they are now covered by modern fly screens with aluminium framing. There is no covered porch, although the front entrance is located just

inside a brick enclave that appears to have been recently repointed. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey flat roof structure. It appears as though a granny flat has also been added to the rear yard.

The front yard is well maintained. There are no established plantings though the front yard contains several small garden beds. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition, having undergone renovations recently.

37 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 37 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a terracotta tiled gabled roof with a projecting gable to the front. There is a single face brick chimney to the western side of the roof and the chimney breast is visible down the western elevation. Windows are timber double hung, with four long panes of glass to each. There is a concrete porch next to the front door, partially covered by a circular awning. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear.

The front yard is well maintained grass with a concrete footpath leading to the front door. There are no established plantings. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

39 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 39 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling is setback closer to the street than most buildings along Chiswick Road.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro sheet walls and a cement tile gabled roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the eastern side of the roof and the chimney breast is visible down the western elevation. The original timber windows to the front facade have been replaced with three large aluminium frames which is disproportionate to the scale of the dwelling. The front porch is set on a brick base with a concrete topping. The porch is covered by a recent flat roof awning set on two brick piers. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a large flat-roof extension which is a similar size to the original dwelling.

The front yard is well maintained grass with a concrete footpath leading to the front door. There are no established plantings. Unlike most dwellings along the northern side of Chiswick Road, the site has a face brick boundary wall.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

41 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 41 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro walls and a cement tile hipped roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the front of the roof, with a chimney breast visible down the front elevation. The chimney breast appears to have been cleaned and repointed recently, otherwise the brick has been replaced. Windows are timber double hung with aluminium framed flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each window. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside a brick enclave. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear.

The front yard is well maintained. There are no established plantings though the front yard contains a garden bed which runs along the front of the building. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

43 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 43 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro walls and a cement tile gable roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the eastern side of the roof and the chimney breast is visible down the eastern elevation. Windows are timber double hung with aluminium framed flyscreens and four long panes of glass to each window. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside an enclave. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with a single-storey, flat roof addition.

The front yard is well maintained. There are several young trees in the front yard as well as a garden bed directly in front of the dwelling. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

47 Chiswick Road

The dwelling at 47 Chiswick Road is a rectangular shaped Inter-War bungalow in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling has a consistent setback with other dwellings along the street.

The dwelling has been built on a brick base, with fibro walls and a cement tile hipped roof. There is a single face brick chimney to the front of the roof, with a chimney breast visible down the front elevation. Timber windows have been replaced with wide aluminium framed windows. There is no covered porch, though the front entrance is located just inside a brick enclave. There is a set of five tiled stairs leading up to the front entrance with a simple steel balustrade. The dwelling has been extended several times to the rear. A large granny flat or shed has also been added to the rear north west corner of the site.

The front yard is well maintained. There are no established plantings though the front yard contains a garden bed which runs along the front of the building. There is no front boundary fence.

The dwelling is in a good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

29 Chiswick Road

- Air-conditioning unit in window*
- Tiled porch
- Partially enclosed porch*
- Single-storey extension to the rear
- Integrity = Moderate

33 Chiswick Road

- Single-storey extension to the rear
- Integrity = High

35 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium clad walls to imitate wide weatherboards*
- Replaced roof and guttering
- Repointed brickwork
- Aluminium framed flyscreens to the outside*
- Single-storey extension to the rear
- Granny flat to the rear
- Recent garden beds to the front yard
- Integrity = Moderate

37 Chiswick Road

- None
- Integrity = High

39 Chiswick Road

- Timber windows replaced with large aluminium framed windows to façade*
- Flat roof awning to porch*
- Large single-storey extension to the rear
- Integrity = Moderate

41 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium framed flyscreens to the outside*
- Repointing or reconstruction of chimney breast to the front façade
- Integrity = High

43 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium framed flyscreens to the outside*
- Single-storey rear extension
- Integrity = High

47 Chiswick Road

- Aluminium windows*
- Several single-storey extensions to the rear
- Granny flat or shed in north west corner
- Integrity = Moderate

Overall, the integrity of the item is considered to be high. Though some modifications have occurred, the dwellings generally retain their scale, form and materiality.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1944
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east, Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

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 which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of 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 evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the Chiswick Road Houses are located on had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of the Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Chiswick Road, alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Clyde Street and Blaxcell Street, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. All of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study
Heritage Study	Terry Kass	1995	Draft Historical Context Report: Auburn Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/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



No. 47 Chiswick Road.



No. 29 Chiswick Road.



No. 29 Chiswick Road.



No. 33 Chiswick Road.



No. 35 Chiswick Road.



No. 37 Chiswick Road.



No. 39 Chiswick Road.



No. 41 Chiswick Road.



No. 43 Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.



Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.

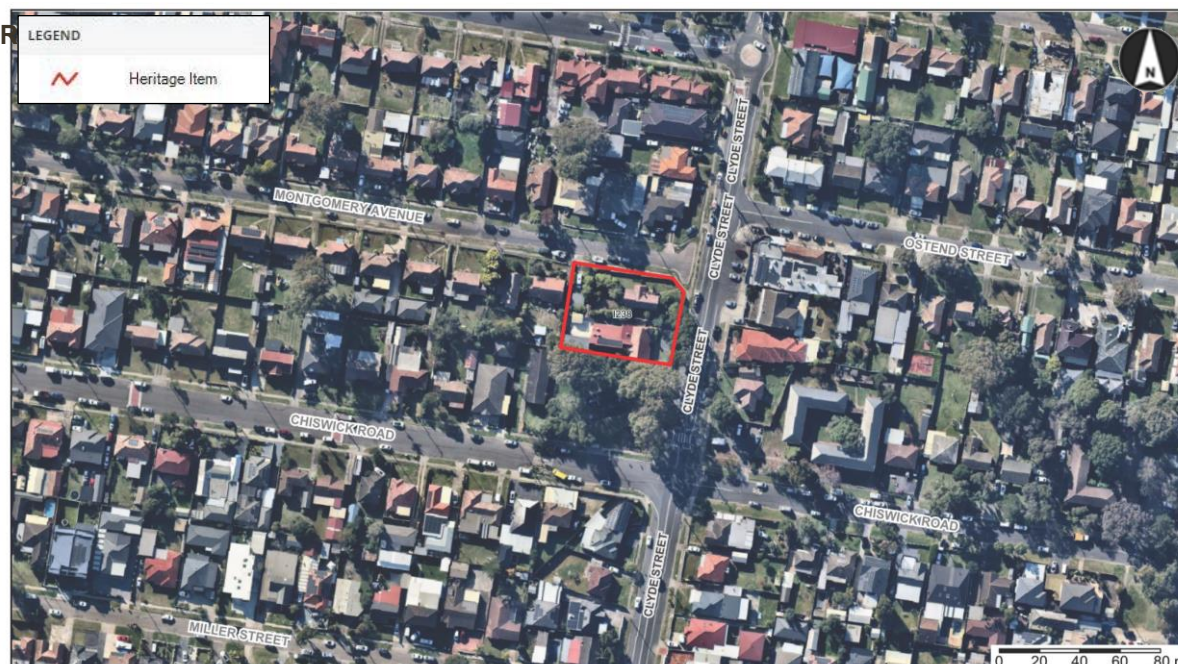


Streetscape view, Chiswick Road.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Clyde Street Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	53 and 54	-	35007
Current LEP ID	I238 (Cumberland LEP)		
Former LEP ID	I604 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	August 2024		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The houses at 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville are of significance for the local area for historic and social reasons, and as a representative example of Government provision of housing undertaken by the Housing Commission. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Oakleigh Avenue, Chiswick Road and Blaxcell Street, this group of cottages were the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. This group of houses show the standard of early Housing Commission development. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.

Criteria Assessment	
a) Historic	The item is of significance as part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item meets the local criteria as a representative example of Government provision of housing undertaken by the Housing Commission.

Physical Description

The houses on Clyde Street form part of an estate of Housing Commission houses which includes both brick and fibro dwellings. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. There were originally six houses, all of which were fibro clad, however, only two remain extant.

286 Clyde Street

The dwelling at 286 Clyde Street has stretcher bond brick walls with a terracotta tiled roof. The roof has a gable with projecting gable front, with a brick external chimney with steps and string line. A vent is installed within the wall underneath the projecting gable. The original low brick fence with bullnose brick coping and dentils below with a wrought iron gate has been added to, with a horizontal aluminium slat fence adding height to the fencing. Heavy vegetation cover within the road-facing portions of the house impede the view from the public domain.

288 Clyde Street

The dwelling at 288 Clyde Street has stretcher bond brick walls with a terracotta tiled roof. The roof has a gable with weatherboard boxed ends and a brick external chimney with steps and string line. The original low brick fence with bullnose brick coping and dentils below with a wrought iron gate is extant, and a box hedge has been planted behind this fence to provide an additional visual buffer. A weatherboard extension has been erected to the rear of the dwelling.

Overall, the two dwellings are well maintained, and their condition is good.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

No. 286

- Aluminium slat fence*
- Heavy vegetation

No. 288

- Rear weatherboard extension

Overall, the integrity of 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville is high. With the exception of the installation of the aluminium slat fence at 286 Clyde Street, modifications have been sympathetic in nature and do not detract from the significance of the group of items.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1944
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

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 which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of 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 evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the two houses at 286 and 288 Clyde Street, South Granville are located on had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Clyde Street, alongside the houses in Blaxcell Street, Oakleigh Avenue, Montgomery Avenue and Chiswick Road, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The brick houses within this estate demonstrate the ideals of the Housing Commission which was established to build comfortable and well-appointed dwellings within the resources and capacity of the state. Many of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

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

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

Previous Studies

Type	Author	Year	Title
Heritage Study	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd	2019	Cumberland LGA Heritage Study
Heritage Review	National Trust (Parramatta Branch)	2004	Parramatta Heritage Review
Heritage Study	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study

Other References

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report, Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

- 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.
- Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
- 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. 286 Clyde Street.




No. 286 Clyde Street.



No. 288 Clyde Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Dellwood Shopping Centre		
Recommended Name	Dellwood Shopping Centre		
Site Image			
Address	12 Dellwood Street, South Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	1	-	221074
	-	-	SP43874
Draft Cumberland LEP ID	I239		
Former LEP ID	I605 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Retail and Wholesale	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Dellwood Shopping Centre is of local significance for its historic and social values. The item is historically significant as a local shopping centre built during the Post-War period to service the growing local community placed in housing commission residences, and as the first planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW. The item is historically associated with the Post-War and baby boomer period where there was a sudden growth in population and the need for public housing was high. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission who built the shops for the local community.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item is historically significant as a local shopping centre built during the Post-War period to service the growing local community placed in housing commission residences, and as the first planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW. The item is associated with the Post-War and baby boomer period where there was a sudden growth in population and the need for public housing was high.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission who built the shops for the local community.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

Physical Description

The item is a Post-War (c. late-1940s) two-storey brick-veneer building with a shopping strip on the ground floor and apartment-style residences above. The building exterior features decorative banded brick walls with a gabled terracotta tile roof. The main long building is intersected at the western end by a gable-ended L-shaped wing. There is a flat cantilevered awning running the length of the main building. There is a mix of original and modern elements along the façade fenestration, including modern aluminium infill windows, window grilles, air conditioning units, signage and steel roller shutters. Signage on the awnings and glazed shopfronts have been provided directly onto the brickwork, detract from the significance of the building.

Along the Dellwood Street frontage, there is a wide-open verge with rectangular garden beds planted with perennial maples. On the northern side of Dellwood Street is William Lamb Park, an open public park with a set of typical, Post-War three-storey housing commission apartment block.

There are detached garages at the rear of main building accessed by a rear lane parallel to Dellwood Street. Many of these have been infilled with carports and shelters to enclose the rear yards completely.

The item appears to be in fair condition, with a number of later additions and alterations.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Modern elements including modern aluminium infill windows, window grilles, air conditioning units, signage and steel roller shutters*.
- Signage on the awnings, glazed shopfronts and directly onto the brickwork*.
- Structures enclosing the yards in the rear of the building

While the building maintains its original form, there are many modern accretions that detract from the significance of the building. The integrity is noted as moderate.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1948
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east, Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

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 which included the suburb of South

Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of Granville experienced a great period of development with the appearance of new small industries, housing, shops and businesses. New houses were built for the workers and substantial residences were built for the managers and factory owners. Today, the subdivision pattern of this era is still evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the Post-War period, there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The Dellwood Street Shopping centre was the first planned shopping centre built by the Housing Commission of NSW. It was designed by architect, W. Watson Sharp for the Housing Commission, as a set of ten shops with flats overhead. The design was influenced by the New Towns development in United Kingdom. It was built in 1948. Today, the site remains in use as for commercial premises.

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.		
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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	Dellwood Shopping Centre	I239
Heritage Study	Dellwood Shopping Centre	I239
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

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report, Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

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

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

3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an 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 shopfronts from Dellwood Street.



Detail of the awnings along the north elevation.



View from the corner of Dellwood Street and Pegler Avenue.



View of east elevation from Pegler Avenue.




View from the corner of Dellwood Street and Pegler Avenue of north elevation.



Detail of north elevation from Dellwood Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Acrow Building		
Recommended Name	Acrow Building		
Site Image			
Address	7-11 Ferndell Street, South Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	4	-	541981
Draft Cumberland LEP ID	I240		
Former LEP ID	I606 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	October 2019		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Commercial	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The Acrow Building is of local significance for its aesthetic and rarity values. The Acrow Building retains its aesthetic significance as a Post-War modernist commercial building of pronounced styling, that represents a major design effort in presentation by the company, Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd in 1948. The item's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the landmark qualities of the building reflected in the architectural form. The item is a rare example of a Post-War modernist commercial building. There are very few industrial sites built in the Post-War modernist style in South Granville and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item does not meet this criterion.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The Acrow Building retains its aesthetic significance as a Post-War modernist commercial building of pronounced styling that represents a major design effort in presentation by the company, Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd in 1948. The item's aesthetic significance is enhanced by the landmark qualities of the building reflected in the architectural form.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item is a rare example of a Post-War modernist commercial building. There are very few industrial sites built in the Post-War modernist style in South Granville and more broadly in the Cumberland LGA.

g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.
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Physical Description

The Acrow factory complex is presented as an elongated two storey form spread north/south along the site, with the central landmark tower bearing vertical strip windows under a clock face on the main front. The main features are the rendered wall surfaces with lifts visible in the tower, and the horizontal tower fins. The ground floor windows have vertical proportions with squared steel frames inset with green glass. The windows are sheltered by a continuous strip hoop façade, which is plain with string courses to give shadow lines.

The heritage item was identified as having a large, formally planted and grassed forecourt of palms cypress, eucalypts and brush box. It appears as if part of this landscaping has been removed for the construction of a carpark.

The item is in good condition overall.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Carpark and carpark shelters
- Palisade fence
- Signage
- Extension to original set of buildings along South Fernadell Street

The integrity of the item is moderately intact. The extension to the original set of buildings along South Fernadell Street is of sensitive design. However, the installation of a carpark and carpark shelters appears to have removed part of the large formally planted and grassed forecourt mentioned in previous documentary evidence. The overall integrity of the item is moderate.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1948
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

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 which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of 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 evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

This site was transferred to Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd in June 1948. In March 1948, the company had expanded its capital by the issue of an additional 1,260,000 shares valued at £1 each, which was likely used to finance expansion. An aerial photo from May 1951 shows a range of saw-toothed industrial buildings on this site, though the characteristic tower does not appear to be part of this building. In 1953 and 1955, the company took out mortgages over this site, likely to finance further expansion. The company was the manufacturer of Feltex, an inexpensive floor covering which was very popular in the 1950s and 1960s.

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.		
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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	Acrow Building	I240
Heritage Study	Acrow Building	I240
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

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report, Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

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

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


3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an 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 southeast from carpark off Ferndell Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Stone Cottage		
Recommended Name	Stone Cottage		
Site Image			
Address	24 Nobbs Street, South Granville NSW 2124		
Lot/Section/DP	35	-	1305
Draft Cumberland LEP ID	I242		
Former LEP ID	I609 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Not included		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The cottage at 24 Nobbs Street, South Granville is of local significance for its historical, rarity and representative values. Built c.1892, the cottage is historically linked with the residential development of South Granville in association with the industrial and commercial improvement of Granville from 1880 onwards. The building has rarity values for its sandstone construction, which is an uncommon building material in Granville. There were very few stone cottages built in Granville, as brick and timber weatherboards were the predominate materials used. Although rare for its use of sandstone, the item demonstrates representative qualities as a Victorian period cottage.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Built c.1892, the property is historically linked with the early residential development of South Granville in association with the industrial and commercial improvement of Granville from 1880 onwards.
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 cottage is a rare example of stone cottage built in Granville.
g) Representativeness	The item is a representative example of a Victorian period cottage.

Physical Description

The item is a single storey rendered stone masonry cottage with a gabled roof. The roofing material appears to have been replaced with pressed metal sheets, imitating concrete tiles. The gabled roof extends to cover the verandah. The verandah roof is supported on stop-chamfered posts with a metal valance and a simple timber spandrel, atop a coloured concrete floor. The roof also extends over the rear skillion addition. The house has two 12-paned sash windows on the front facade (which may be original) and a mix of replacement 12-pane sash windows at the side.

Alterations and additions include a rear extension, later shutters to the front windows, metal cladding to the gable end and verandah spandrel, and modern tubular palisade fence and letterbox. The small front garden comprises of a lawn and mature shrubs located along the palisade fencing.

The cottage appears to be in good condition, with a number of later alterations and additions.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

- Rear extension
- Replaced roof cladding
- Replaced verandah spandrel
- Shutters installed on front windows
- Modern tubular white palisade fence and letterbox*
- Electric box*
- AC unit to the side of the building*
- Barge boards to side

The integrity of the item is impacted and reduced by the accumulative impacts of minor alterations to the front façade and the installation of a modern white palisade fence and letterbox. Overall, the integrity of the item 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	1892
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east, Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

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 which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas. Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of 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 evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

This allotment was transferred to William Muston of the North Shore in 1888. A house is listed in the Sands Directory as being occupied by tenants in 1892. Sometime between 1892 and 1895, the property was mortgaged; it was described as a 'stone cottage' in March 1895 when the mortgagee offered it for sale. Stone was an uncommon building material in Granville. Thomas Fowle, in his 'The History of Granville' wrote that after Elizabeth Farm House, this residence was the next stone cottage to be built in Granville.

The dwelling remains in use as a residential property.

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, the palisade fence should be removed and replaced with a more historically sympathetic fencing style, e.g. a timber picket fence.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Stone Cottage	I242
Heritage Study	Stone Cottage	I242
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

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Fowlie, T & Granville Historical Society. 2001 The History of Granville 1919. Granville: Granville Historical Society.
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report, Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

- 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.
- Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
- 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 Stone Cottage from Nobbs Street.

Heritage Inventory Sheet

Item Name	Houses built for Housing Commission		
Recommended Name	Oakleigh Avenue Houses Built for Housing Commission		
Site Image			
Address	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue, South Granville, NSW 2142		
Lot/Section/DP	12 and 28-33	-	35007
Draft Cumberland LEP ID	I243		
Former LEP ID	I610 (Parramatta LEP)		
Heritage Conservation Area	Included, Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area		
Date Updated	March 2020		
Significance Level	LOCAL		
Site Type	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

Curtilage Map



Statement of Significance

The houses at 6-16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue are of local significance for their historic, social and representative values. Alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Blaxcell Street, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, this group of cottages was the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. This group of houses show the standard of early Housing Commission development. The use of fibro sheeting opposed to brick is reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages. The item demonstrates representative qualities of the types of housing provided by the Housing Commission during the 1940s.

Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	The item is of significance as part of the first group development constructed by the newly formed Housing Commission in 1944. This group of houses show the standard of early Housing Commission development. The use of fibro sheeting opposed to brick is reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program.
b) Associative	The item does not meet this criterion.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item does not meet this criterion.
d) Social	The item is socially significant for its connection to the Government Housing Commission, who built the cottages.
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 the types of housing provided by the Housing Commission during the 1940s.

Physical Description

The houses at 6-16 and 26 Oakleigh Avenue are a row of seven (7) housing commission style cottages. The Housing Commission style from the 1940s is distinguished by its materiality and form which consist of brick, fibro-sheeting and weatherboard clad single storey dwellings, in either an L shape or rectangular form. The items along Oakleigh Avenue are representative of the Housing Commission style built with fibro sheeting.

6 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 6 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering, a face brick chimney with terracotta chimney pot, with a television antenna attached to the chimney. The chimney flashing is in poor condition and is covered with lichen. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens and aluminium awnings. The exterior window architrave is timber. The front entrance is off-set from the centre of the façade, with a front porch of brick. This porch is sheltered by a flat metal roof. The porch steps have been replaced with modern tile. The dwelling has not been extended to the rear, however a 'sleep-out' secondary dwelling has been constructed to the rear of the property boundary, separate from the main house.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large grassed area. A timber box-planter and small tiled planter box have been installed to either side of the porch containing small box hedges and flowers. A horizontal palisade fence has been installed along the front property boundary and around the porch.

Overall the dwelling is in a good condition, however there are elements such as the chimney flashing which are in a poor condition.

8 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 8 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering and a face brick chimney with a television antenna attached. The chimney flashing is in poor condition and is covered with lichen. Windows are rectangular and timber framed, with flyscreens and AC units installed to the exterior of the front-facing windows. The front entrance is off-set from the centre of the façade, with a front porch of brick. The porch steps have been replaced with modern tile and a metal handrail, and a canvas porch awning has been installed. The dwelling has been extended to the rear with the construction of a rear shed. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large grassed area. Two timber box-planters have been installed to either side of the porch containing overgrown hedges, obscuring a view to the porch, and an additional two timber box planters containing juvenile shrubs have been constructed in the front yard. A metal cyclone fence has been installed along the front property boundary.

Overall the dwelling is in a good condition, however there are elements such as the chimney flashing which are in a poor condition.

10 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 10 Oakleigh Avenue is a rectangular shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof. The roof features modern guttering. Unlike the other dwellings along Oakleigh Avenue, the dwelling at 10 Oakleigh Avenue does not appear to have a chimney. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens installed. The exterior window architrave is timber. The front entrance is constructed in the centre of the façade, with a brick-walled front porch. The porch steps are in poor condition, evidence by cracking in the brick and mortar. The porch is cement with a metal handrail and fence installed. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy, containing a large grassed area.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

12 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 12 Oakleigh Avenue is a rectangular shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof. The roof features modern guttering. Unlike the other dwellings along Oakleigh Avenue, the dwelling at 12 Oakleigh Avenue does not appear to have a chimney. Windows are rectangular and aluminium framed, with flyscreens installed. The exterior window architrave is timber. The front entrance is constructed in the centre of the façade. The porch steps have been removed and replaced with a concrete ramp and guardrail, and an aluminium handle has been installed within the porch wall. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the porch ramp. The front yard containing a large grassed area that is overgrown in several places, particularly around the porch ramp. A low single-brick fence has been laid at the front of the property boundary.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

14 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 14 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering and a face brick chimney with a television antenna attached. The chimney flashing is in fair condition. Windows are rectangular and timber framed, with interior blinds and exterior flyscreens. The front entrance is located in the centre of the façade and does not have a porch. The stairs appear to be original, however a metal handrail has been installed. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings. An awning has been erected to the east of the dwelling made of a corrugated iron roof and metal poles. A view down the eastern line of the dwelling indicated that the rear of the building sits on brick piles. An external AC unit has been connected to the exterior of the eastern window.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is slightly overgrown with grass and weeds, two large flowering box-shrubs have been planted at the front of the cottage to obscure sightlines to the front exterior of the building. A brick box-planter has been installed to the western side of the porch and contains overgrown weeds and hedges. Two timber box planters have been constructed in the front yard, one of which contains several small shrubs and the other containing a mature palm. A low single-brick fence has been laid at the front of the property boundary. To the rear, outside of the property boundary is a large mature box-brush.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

16 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 16 Oakleigh Avenue is a T-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with projecting gable to the front. The roof features modern guttering and a face brick chimney. The chimney flashing is in poor condition and is covered with lichen. Windows are rectangular and timber framed. The front entrance is located in the centre of the façade and has a brick walled porch. The stairs appear to be original brick with concrete finish. A half-height wooden lattice wall has been installed on the porch. The fibro dwelling sits on brick footings and a view down the eastern line of the dwelling indicated that the rear of the building sits on brick piles. An external AC unit has been installed at the front of the dwelling, attached to a window.

A concrete wheel-track driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is slightly overgrown with grass and weeds, a large flowering box-shrub has been planted at the front of the cottage to obscure sightlines to the front exterior of the building. A wooden box planter has been constructed against the front wall of the building and contains small flowering shrubs and pot plants. A mature bottlebrush (genus. *Callistemon*) is located in the front yard. To the west of the front yard is a stump where a mature tree has been felled. To the rear, outside of the property boundary is a large mature box-brush. The front property boundary does not have a fence, however, overgrown weeds and shrubs have created a barrier between the front yard and the street.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

26 Oakleigh Avenue

The dwelling at 26 Oakleigh Avenue is an L-shaped cottage in the Housing Commission style. The dwelling faces Oakleigh Street and features a deep setback from the street, in alignment with other dwellings.

The dwelling has fibro walls and a cement-tiled gable roof with modern guttering. Windows are rectangular and timber framed. The front entrance is located in the centre of the façade and has a brick walled porch. The stairs appear to be original brick with concrete finish. Two remnant brick piers are extant on the porch and likely held up an original porch awning, this awning is now held up by two metal poles. An external AC unit has been installed on the eastern wall of the dwelling.

The property has a contemporary dwelling located at the rear of the property, not visible from the streetscape. A concrete slab driveway runs from Oakleigh Avenue alongside the dwelling to a single storey contemporary dwelling. A concrete footpath leads from the driveway to the front porch. The front yard is neat and tidy with a large grassed portion containing one small shrub. A metal cyclone fence has been installed along the front property boundary.

The dwelling is in a fair condition.

The overall condition of these items ranges from a fair to good condition.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
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Alterations and Additions

No. 6 Oakleigh Avenue

- Front porch steps redone*
- Garage
- Television antenna*
- Palisade fence*
- Integrity = High

No. 8 Oakleigh Avenue

- Front porch steps redone*
- Rear shed
- AC units*
- Television antenna*
- Cyclone fence*
- Integrity = High

No. 10 Oakleigh Avenue

- Flyscreens to front façade windows
- Integrity = High

No. 12 Oakleigh Avenue

- Access ramp to front door
- Front low wall redone
- Integrity = Moderate

No. 10 Oakleigh Avenue

- Carport added
- Integrity = High

No. 16 Oakleigh Avenue

- AC unit*
- Integrity = High

No. 26 Oakleigh Avenue

- Cyclone fence*
- Construction of a dwelling at the rear of the property
- Integrity = Moderate

Overall, the integrity of the item is considered to be high. Though some modifications have occurred to reduce the integrity of the dwellings, the dwellings generally retain their scale, form and materiality.

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

Historical Notes

Construction years	1950
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The suburb of South Granville lies along the western bank of the Duck River and is bounded by Granville to the north, Auburn to the east., Guildford to the west and Chester Hill to the south. Westwards from present day Clyde Street, this portion of land in South 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.

To the east of Clyde Street, lies part of 250 acres of land by the Duck River that was granted to Darcy Wentworth, an Irish medical practitioner and public servant who settled in Australia in June 1790. Other early land grants to the south of the area were given to James Chisolm and Charles Frazer.

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 which included the suburb of South Granville. Many of the first buyers in the area were orchardists and farmers, although there were also some men who built middle-class villas.

Compared to Granville, South Granville experienced a greater industrial expansion and is consequently a mixture of industrial and residential buildings. The formation of South 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, the Municipality of 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 evident and there is still a predominance of buildings dating to the 1880s – 1930s. In the post-war period there was a large-scale Housing Commission Scheme through South Granville which also impacted the development and layout of the suburb.

The land on which the Oakleigh Avenue houses are located had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought a portion of the Blaxcell Estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

This item on Oakleigh Avenue, alongside the houses in Montgomery Avenue, Blaxcell Street, Clyde Street and Chiswick Road, represents one of the earliest Housing Commission group developments. The fibro houses are reflective of the cost-effective measures undertaken by the Housing Commission to produce the quantity of houses when post war shortages of labour and materials threatened the building program. All of these dwellings are shown on the Water Board plan of December 1944. The dwellings remain in use as private residences.

Recommendations					
Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Maintain this item's heritage listing on the LEP.	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.	X	7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	X
3. Consider 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 number of houses within this listing require minor conservation repairs. They include:
 - ♦ 10 Oakleigh Avenue – Brickwork to the base of the front porch require repointing.
 - ♦ 26 Oakleigh Avenue – Brickwork to the base of the front porch requires repointing and replacement.
 - ♦ 6 and 8 Oakleigh Avenue – repair chimney flashings.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I243
Heritage Study	Houses Built for Housing Commission	I243
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

- Liberty Plains Parish A Map, Department of Lands, Sydney (c.1800s)
- Author unidentified 2008, Granville, retrieved 19 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/granville>
- Kass T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report, Volume 2 Historical Context Report*, Sydney, Auburn Council.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on an 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. 6 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 8 and 10 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 10 and 12 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 14 and 16 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 16 Oakleigh Avenue.



No. 26 Oakleigh Avenue.



Streetscape view, Oakleigh Avenue.



Streetscape view, Oakleigh Avenue.