

Volume 2c

Inventory forms for recommended
heritage listings

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Heritage item inventories

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Erskineville

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Updated names note

Some item names have been updated to reflect information uncovered while finalising inventories or for consistency with other item naming conventions. They do not alter the affected land, as described in the planning proposal.

Additional text is shown below underlined and deleted text as ~~strikethrough~~.

Heritage items	Former name (2014)	Updates (2015)	Updated name (2015)	Notes on updates
Alexandria				
33A Bourke Road (and 6 Euston Road)	Sydney Water sewer pipeline		Sydney Water sewer pipeline	No change
See map for location	Doody Street stormwater channel		Doody Street stormwater channel	No change
See map for location	Macdonaldtown stormwater channel		Macdonaldtown stormwater channel	No change
See map for location	Shea's Creek stormwater channel		Shea's Creek stormwater channel	No change
2-6 Birmingham Street	Former Walter Barr Pty Ltd factory including interiors		Former Walter Barr Pty Ltd factory including interiors	No change
22-30 Birmingham Street	Former Sil-Ora Dental Products factory including interiors		Former Sil-Ora Dental Products factory including interiors	No change
27 Birmingham Street	Electricity Substation No. 375 including interiors		Electricity Substation No. 375 including interiors	No change
29-33 Birmingham Street	Former H.G. Whittle & Sons warehouse including interiors	Former H.G. Whittle & Sons warehouse <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former H. G. Whittle & Sons factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use
602-612 Botany Road (and 27-31 Ralph Street)	Former Coote and Jorgenson Engineers warehouses including interiors	Former Coote and <u>& Jorgenson</u> Engineers warehouses <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former Coote & Jorgenson Engineers factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use and formatted consistently with others
684 Botany Road	Inter-war service station including interiors	Inter-war <u>Former White Way</u> service station including interiors	Former White Way service station including interiors	Name changed to include historic name and add 'former' for past use

47-49 Bourke Road	Q Store including interiors	<u>Former</u> Q Store including interiors	Former Q Store including interiors	Name changed to add 'former' for past use
138-196 Bourke Road	Former Commonwealth Industrial Gases warehouse & stores building including interiors	Former Commonwealth Industrial Gases warehouse & stores <u>building oxygen factory and demonstration block</u> including interiors	Former Commonwealth Industrial Gases oxygen factory and demonstration block including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use for identified buildings
16 Euston Road	Electricity Substation No. 117 including interiors		Electricity Substation No. 117 including interiors	No change
40A-42 Maddox Street (and 58-68 Euston Road)	Former Alexandria Spinning Mills including interiors		Former Alexandria Spinning Mills including interiors	No change
1-3 Mandible Street	Former Standard Telephones & Cables industrial building including interiors		Former Standard Telephones & Cables industrial building including interiors	No change
30 Mandible Street	Former Lempriere & Co office building including interiors		Former Lempriere & Co office building including interiors	No change
124 McEvoy Street	Former Electricity Substation No. 152 including interiors		Former Electricity Substation No. 152 including interiors	No change
52-54 O'Riordan Street	Former National Motor Springs igloo building including interiors		Former National Motor Springs igloo building including interiors	No change
82 O'Riordan Street	Electricity Substation No. 225 including interiors		Electricity Substation No. 225 including interiors	No change
38 Ralph Street	Former Wilson Bros Willow Kitchenware Co. warehouse and factory including interiors	Former Wilson Bros Willow Kitchenware Co. warehouse and <u>Ware</u> factory including interiors	Former Wilson Bros Willow Ware factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and use
212-214 Wyndham Street	Former Electric Light Substation No. 89 including interiors		Former Electric Light Substation No. 89 including interiors	No change
Annandale				

1B Booth Street	Sewage Pumping Station No. 3 including interiors		Sewage Pumping Station No. 3 including interiors	No change
Camperdown				
6-10 Mallett Street	Former Grace Bros Repository including interiors		Former Grace Bros Repository including interiors	No change
64-106 Mallett Street	Former Bonds Industries complex including interiors, Substation No. 181, Chesty Bond Mural and former commercial building façade for "Bonds Cafeteria" at 97-88 Church Street	Former Bonds Industries complex including interiors, Substation No. 181, Chesty Bond Mural and former commercial building façade for "Bonds Cafeteria" at 97- 88 99 Church Street	Former Bonds Industries complex including interiors, Substation No. 181, Chesty Bond Mural and former commercial building façade for "Bonds Cafeteria" at 97-99 Church Street	Correction to match existing schedule 5 item name for the cafeteria
Darlington				
2-10 Golden Grove Street	Former Jones IXL factory garage including interiors		Former Jones IXL factory garage including interiors	No change
181 Lawson Street	The Foundry including interiors	The Foundry <u>Former McMurtrie, Kellermann & Co factory</u> including interiors	Former McMurtrie, Kellermann & Co factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and use
Erskineville				
7-19 Coulson Street	H. Brightwell & Sons Pty Ltd. south-east warehouse building including interiors	H. Brightwell & Sons Pty Ltd. <u>Bakewell Brothers</u> south-east warehouse building including interiors	Former Bakewell Brothers south-east warehouse building including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
127 Railway Parade	Former Gramophone Coy Ltd factory chimney stack	Former Gramophone Coy Ltd factory chimney stack	Former factory chimney stack	Name changed to remove company because chimney does not have one primary historic company name
18-20 Victoria Street	Former shoes and boot factory including interiors	Former shoes and boot Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors	Former Cleveland Shoe Company factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
Forest Lodge				

19 Ross Street	Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors		Electricity Substation No. 267 including interiors	No change
Glebe				
113 Mitchell Street	Former Volunteer Brigades fire station including interiors	Former <u>Glebe Volunteer Brigades fire station</u> <u>Fire Station</u> including interiors	Former Glebe Volunteer Fire Station including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
Newtown				
10-12 Egan Street	Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors		Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors	No change
197-207 Wilson Street	Former Gissing Bros warehouse including interiors	Former <u>F. W. Gissing Bros warehouse</u> <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former F. W. Gissing factory including interiors	Name changes to primary historic name and use
Redfern				
53-63 Great Buckingham Street (and 611-619 Elizabeth Street)	Former Hordern & Sons warehouse including interiors	Former <u>A. Hordern & Sons warehouse</u> <u>factory complex</u> including interiors	Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and typology:
99 Renwick Street	Electricity Substation No.112 including interiors		Electricity Substation No.112 including interiors	No change
Rosebery				
6-8 Crewe Place	Former Wrigley's factory	Former Wrigley's factory <u>including interiors</u>	Former Wrigley's factory including interiors	Name changed to clarify includes interiors as with others
85-113 Dunning Avenue	Former Rosella Preserving Manufacturing Co. buildings including interiors	Former Rosella Preserving <u>and Manufacturing Co. buildings</u> <u>factory</u> including interiors	Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and use
88 Dunning Avenue	Electricity Substation No.192 including interiors		Electricity Substation No.192 including interiors	
115-133 Dunning Avenue	Former Commonwealth Weaving Mills including interiors	Former Commonwealth Weaving Mills <u>and Frederick Rose factory</u> including interiors	Former Commonwealth Weaving Mills and Frederick Rose factory including interiors	Name changed to include historic name of second factory

120 Dunning Avenue	Former Otis Elevator Co. Pty Ltd warehouse including interiors	Former Otis Elevator Co. Pty Ltd warehouse including interiors	Former Otis Elevator Co. factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and use
135-151 Dunning Avenue	Former Westinghouse warehouse buildings including interiors	Former Westinghouse warehouse <u>buildings factory</u> including interiors	Former Westinghouse factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use
142 Dunning Avenue	Electricity Substation No. 128 including interiors		Electricity Substation No. 128 including interiors	No change
1-11 Hayes Road	Former R.C. Henderson Ltd warehouse including interiors	Former R.C. Henderson Ltd warehouse <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former R. C. Henderson Ltd factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use
61-71 Mentmore Avenue (and 34 Morley Avenue)	Former Cyclone Co. of Australia factory including interiors	Former Cyclone <u>Fence and Gate</u> Co. of Australia factory including interiors	Former Cyclone Fence and Gate Co factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
Surry Hills				
268-274 Devonshire Street	Former Hill & Co warehouse including interiors	Former <u>Edward Hill & Co</u> warehouse <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former Edward Hill & Co factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and use: Former Edward Hill & Co factory
470-484 Elizabeth Street	Former W. C. Penfold Co. Ltd. warehouse including interiors	Former W. C. Penfold <u>& Co. Ltd.</u> warehouse <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former W. C. Penfold & Co factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name and use
5 Fitzroy Place	Electricity Substation No. 229 including interiors		Electricity Substation No. 229 including interiors	No change
1-15 Foveaux Street	Former Farleigh Nettheim & Co Ltd warehouse including interiors		Former Farleigh Nettheim & Co Ltd warehouse including interiors	No change
47-97 Marlborough Street	Former David Jones factory including interiors		Former David Jones factory including interiors	No change
13-15 Marshall Street	Former Allington Stoveworks warehouse including interiors	Former Allington Stoveworks warehouse <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former Allington Stoveworks factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use
11-13 Randle Street	Former R.C. Henderson Ltd warehouse including interiors	Former R.C. Henderson Ltd warehouse <u>factory</u> including interiors	Former R. C. Henderson Ltd factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use

4-34 Wentworth Avenue	Group of warehouses including interiors	Group of warehouses <u>Former warehouse group including interiors</u>	Former warehouse group including interiors	Name changed to add 'former' for past use and re- order words
Sydney				
115 Clarence Street	Former Noyes Brothers Ltd warehouse including interiors	Former Noyes Brothers Ltd Bros warehouse including interiors	Former Noyes Bros warehouse including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
185 Clarence Street	Former McLaughlin & Co Pty Ltd warehouse including interiors	Former McLaughlin & Co Pty Ltd Shelley warehouse including interiors	Former Shelley warehouse including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use
193-195 Clarence Street	Shorter House store & offices including interiors	Shorter House store & offices -including interiors	Shorter House including interiors	Name simplified
123-129 Clarence Street (and 252-258 Kent Street)	Former Edwards Dunlop & Co warehouses including interiors		Former Edwards Dunlop & Co warehouses including interiors	No change
426-430 Kent Street	Clarence Kent House warehouse	Former Clarence Kent <u>Grace</u> House warehouse including interiors	Former Grace House warehouse including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
Ultimo				
10-16 Bay Street	Part Bay Street Depot including interiors		Part Bay Street Depot including interiors	No change
Waterloo				
723 Elizabeth Street	Former William Brooks industrial building including interiors	Former William Brooks industrial building factory including interiors	Former William Brooks factory including interiors	Name changed to primary historic use
378 George Street	Electricity Substation No. 75 including interiors	Electricity <u>Light</u> Substation No. 75 including interiors	Electricity Substation No. 75 including interiors	Name changed to primary historic name
23 Lachlan Street	Former Electricity Substation No. 109 including interiors		Former Electricity Substation No. 109 including interiors	No change
Zetland				

146-158 Joynton Avenue	Former Joseph Lucas industrial building including interiors	Former Joseph Lucas industrial building showroom, <u>workshop and office</u> including interiors	Former Joseph Lucas showroom, workshop and office including interiors	Name changes to primary historic uses
Conservation area name (2014)			Updated name (2015)	Notes on updates
Alexandria				
North Alexandria industrial heritage conservation area			North Alexandria industrial heritage conservation area	No change
Alexandria & Beaconsfield				
William Street industrial heritage conservation area			William Street industrial heritage conservation area	No change

Inventory 32

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

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The municipality of Newtown was incorporated on 12 December 1862.

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

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

Industrial history:

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

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Site history:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1926

Year completed: 1926

Circa: No

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

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

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

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

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

Physical condition level: Good

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

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

11 September 1925

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

1 November 1925

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

29 July 1926

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

1 December 1926

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

1 March 1927

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

9 April 1927

Property leased to Edgar Owen Harris, manufacturer of Newtown

12 November 1927

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

1928

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

1936

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

19 February 1940

Property leased to Edgar Owen Harris, manufacturer of Newtown

November 1943

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

November 1945

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

26 October 1949

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

26 January 1950

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

27 April 1954

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

28 May 1954

Application by C W Hodge for alterations worth £400

12 May 1954

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Property purchased by Scoton Press Pty Ltd

17 July 1981

Property purchased by Rodney Kenneth Clarke.

16 February 1990

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

9 October 1990

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

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

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

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

Do not paint, render or seal face brick piers.

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

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

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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

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

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

[Aesthetic/
Technical
significance]

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

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

Criteria e):
[Research
significance]

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

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

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

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

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

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

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing: Name

Title

Number

ListingDate

City of Sydney Industrial and Ware Heritage study

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

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Eastern (front) elevation of the former factory

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

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

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

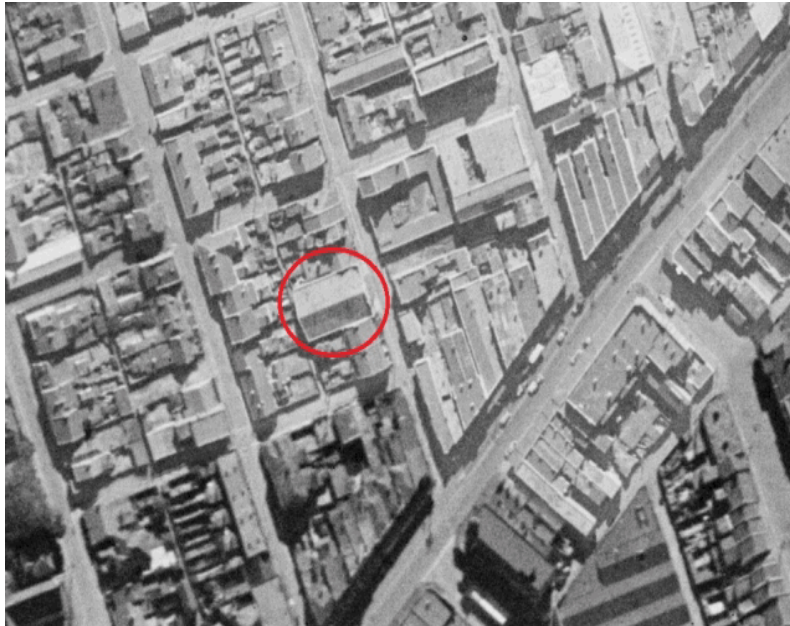
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3455adab2d45d7740889e6933ae1371e819.JPG

Item name: Former Sydney Confectionery Company factory including interiors

Location: 10-12 Egan Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: Lands and Property Information

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/06/1943

Image number:

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

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

Inventory 33

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Address: 197-207 Wilson Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Newtown 2042

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Gissing Bros, STUCCO

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Manufacturing and Processing

Category: Other - Manufacturing & Processing

Owner: University

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Student accomodation

Former uses: Glass factory

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The municipality of Newtown was incorporated on 12 December 1862.

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

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

Industrial history:

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

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Site history:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

Themes: National theme

State theme

Local theme

Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1907

Year completed: 1929

Circa: Yes

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:
Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

25 October 1905

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

19 October 1907

Mortgage of Lots 34 and 35 DP 2070

5 March 1913

Company registered as F W Gissing Ltd

19 August 1918

Mortgage discharged

29 November 1920

Lots 29 to 33 purchased by F W Gissing Ltd

1921

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

2 March 1921

Mortgage to Bank of New South Wales

1 November 1925

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

1929

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

14 October 1929

Mortgage to Bank of New South Wales

1931

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

10 March 1939

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

1940

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

18 June 1943

Site purchased by Sydney William Gissing

19 May 1960

Both mortgages discharged

23 September 1960

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

23 September 1960

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

28 July 1964

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

23 December 1964

Site purchased by Paul Legaert Pty Ltd

1 September 1980

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

21 November 1985

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

16 April 1987

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

27 May 1988

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

1990

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

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

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

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

Do not paint, render or seal face brick walls.

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

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

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

[Historical significance]

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

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

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

[Historical association significance]

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

[Aesthetic/ Technical significance]

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

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

[Social/Cultural significance]

Criteria e):
[Research significance]

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

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

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

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

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

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

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

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

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

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 31/10/2013

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 18/03/2014

Image number:

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

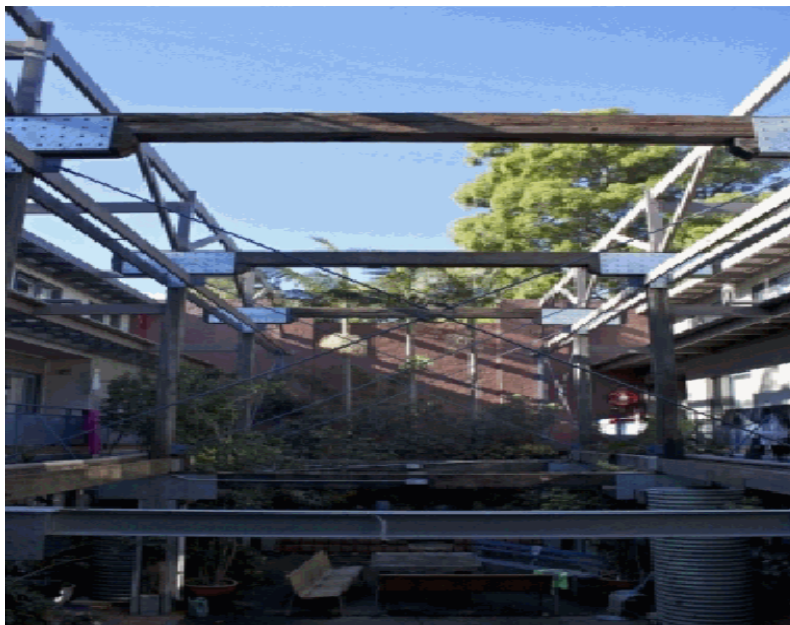
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345c0eff460a76c48228094fe0a51908737.JPG

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: Stucco Student Cooperative living

Image by: Stucco Student Cooperative living

Image date:

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1949 aerial photograph showing the former factory circled

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

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

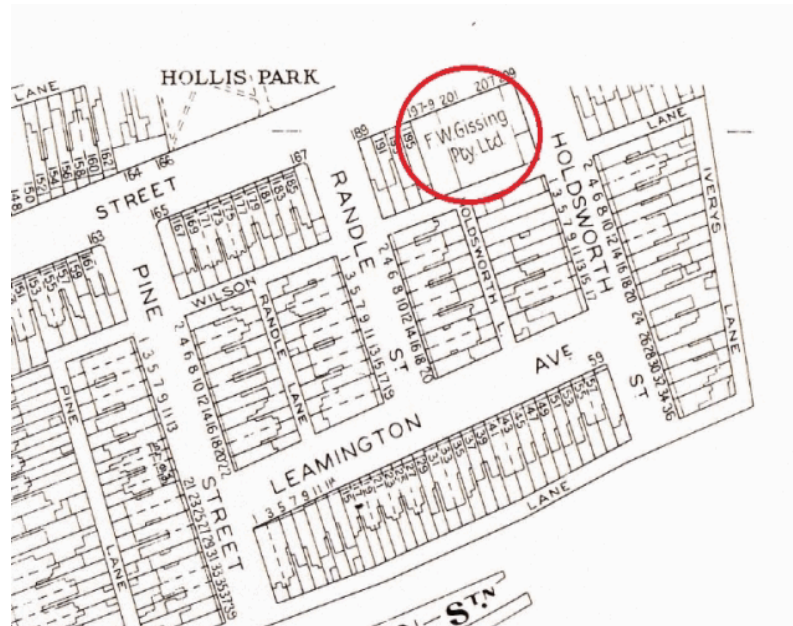
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34576db6a3225fe4f8e9d908c0f5b57f231.jpg

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the subject site circled

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:



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

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

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

Image date: 01/01/1939

Image number:

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

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

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

Location: 197-207 Wilson Street Newtown 2042

Sydney

Image:

"One picture is worth more than a thousand words"

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

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

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

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

You, too, will find 1001 uses for Cooper Louvres

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

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

Cheaper to instal than ANY other type of Window

The Cooper Louvre

ADJUSTABLE GLASS LOUVRES

Manufactured by
F. W. GISSING PTY. LTD.

Head Office and Glass Store:
197-207 WILSON ST., NEWTOWN
LA 2855 (5 Bays)

Installation Dept.:
SUCKNELL STREET, NEWTOWN

Factory:
CORNER RIVER ROAD and
GRAND PARADE, CAMELLIA

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

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

Copy right:

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

Image date: 01/06/1947

Image number:

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

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

Inventory 34

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Address: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Redfern 2016

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish: Alexandria

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Address: 611-619 Elizabeth Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Redfern 2016

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Anthony Hordern and Sons

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Manufacturing and Processing

Category: Other - Manufacturing & Processing

Owner: Multiple Owners

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Residential, commercial and retail

Former uses: Factory, warehouse, stables, foundry

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial history:

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

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

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

Anthony Hordern & Sons:

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hordern company motto was 'While I live, I'll grow'. The company's ambition was to be 'universal providers'. The company prided itself on selling almost any good imaginable, from the mundane to the magnificent.

The company ran factories on sites throughout Sydney, producing a diverse range of items. The high quality catalogues covered in red cloth allowed Hordern & Sons to dominate not only walk-in trade but also the mail order country market.

In 1922 the company acquired a large site in Camperdown and factory operations were gradually moved to this site.

Anthony Hordern & Sons remained major players in the Australian retail market until the second half of the twentieth century. The 'senior store' was demolished in 1987.

Site history:

This large industrial site was developed from 1887 to 1889 between Great Buckingham Street and Elizabeth Street for major Sydney retailers, Anthony Hordern & Sons. The buildings on Great Buckingham Street, originally a furniture and mattress factory and stables, was designed by Architect A Bond and constructed by Hart and Crispo. The buildings on Elizabeth Street were originally known as the stables and were later used as an iron and brass foundry as well as a sheet metal works.

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Section 4 of the Redfern Estate, bounded by Chalmers and Elizabeth Street, was advertised for sale in 1882 and subdivided by 1884.

On 6 March 1885, the section of the site facing Great Buckingham Street, known as lots 93-100, Section B of DP 1199, was purchased by Samuel Hordern (CT 694 f 43). The site was developed shortly thereafter.

The 1887 detail survey records both the Great Buckingham and Elizabeth Street sites as vacant (Metropolitan Detail Survey, Redfern, Sheet 4, 1887).

A newspaper article on 25 March 1887 reported the opening of the newly built factory buildings on Great Buckingham Street. The buildings were constructed by Hart and Crispo to the design of architect A Bond. The site had a frontage of 180 feet to Great Buckingham Street and a depth of 99 feet. (SMH, 25 March 1887, p 9)

The 'right division of the block', as described in this article, likely refers to the southern end of the site. This section of the site comprised a two-storey building measuring 99 feet by 36 feet with a central loading dock. The front section of the ground floor was used as a kapok mattress factory and the rear was used as a saw mattress factory. (SMH, 25 March 1887, p 9)

The 'left division of the block', as described in this article, is likely to have been the northern section of the site. This was an area of 144 feet by 99 feet which comprised six cart houses with room for 18 carts and stalls for 26 horses, a caretaker's residence and a fodder store. A portion of this section of the site was planned for use as a furniture factory and another portion as a boot factory. The works included hydraulic lifts by Hudson Bros, installed by engineer Norman Selfe. The article also reported that the building had storeys that were 11 feet high, more than 200 double hung windows in box frames, 16 flights of stairs and 16 pairs of massive doors to provide the necessary clearance for goods. The buildings were described as substantial and well-finished, with the ruling principle of their design being utility rather than ornament. (SMH, 25 March 1887, p 9)

On 14 April 1887, the site facing Elizabeth Street, comprising lots 3-52, Section B of DP 1199 was purchased by Samuel Hordern (CT 694 f 43). This site became known as the stables.

On 23 December 1887, the Sydney Morning Herald reported a large fire at the Hordern & Sons factories on Great Buckingham Street. This article described the site as consisting of three large stores separated from each other by courtyards and a bedding factory at the southern end of the site. The fire resulted in damage to large sections of the factory. The bedding factory at the southern end of the site and a furniture factory at the northern end of the site were damaged but not completely destroyed, whilst other stores in the centre and north of the site were gutted. (SMH 23 December 1887, p 8)

Another newspaper article from February 1888 reported the prompt settlement of insurance claims following the fire at Anthony Hordern & Sons factory site at Great Buckingham Street, which may have financed repairs to the buildings shortly after (Cootamundra Herald 15 February 1888, p6).

Anthony Hordern & Sons stables on Elizabeth Street first appeared in the Sands Directory in 1889 (Sands, Directory, 1889, p 362). The furniture factory on Great Buckingham Street was first listed in the 1890 Sands Directory (Sands, Directory, 1890, p 389).

The 1892 Metropolitan Detail Survey records the site on Great Buckingham Street as occupied by A Hordern & Sons Furniture and Bedding Factory and the site in Elizabeth Street as occupied by the stables (Metropolitan Detail Survey, Redfern, Sheet 4, 1892).

On 17 August 1910 Samuel Hordern died and passed the property to his sons Samuel and Anthony Hordern and real estate manager of Sydney, John Felix Booth. On 16 October 1912 the ownership of the site was transferred to the company, Anthony Hordern & Sons Lt (CT 833 f 171).

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

In the following years, the buildings on Elizabeth Street became the site of a foundry used for manufacturing hardware ranging from cast-iron stoves to tin dishes (Redmond 1938, p93).

The 1914 Sands Directory listed A Hordern & Sons store, bedding and wire mattress factory and iron and galvanising works in sequence after 46 Elizabeth Street (Sands, Directory, 1914, p 753).

World War I, after 1914, prevented the supply of cast iron and enamel baths from Britain and Europe. Consequently, the foundry on Elizabeth Street largely switched to manufacturing baths and other bathroom enamelware such as sinks (Redmond 1938, p 93).

A history of the company published in 1938 promoted that the furniture factory used only the best Australian timbers such as beech, maple, cedar, rosewood, blackwood and pine. A large array of specialized power machinery was used to manufacture these products. The site had a brass foundry as well as the iron foundry, which manufactured taps and valves. Other products produced at this site included spring and kapok filled mattresses, tinware, japanned steel trunks, hat boxes, ice cream containers, and iron bedsteads. (Redmond 1938, p 93-5)

An aerial photograph taken in 1943 shows the large A Hordern & Sons factories and tall chimney stack surrounded by other industrial buildings and densely developed terrace housing. The 1956 City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets show the site, occupied by Anthony Hordern & Sons. Industries surrounding the site at this time included shoe manufacturers, Erg Batteries Pty Ltd and a timber yard.

On 1 October 1964 an application proposed alterations to 51-63 Great Buckingham Street with works valued at \$7,200. Another application was submitted on 19 October 1964 to use the site as a clothing factory. On 4 December 1964 Regent Developments Pty Ltd applied to use the second and third floors of 53-63 Great Buckingham Street as a warehouse and store. This was followed by an application by Simplex International Pty Ltd on 24 June 1966 to use these premises to assemble and manufacture clocks.

On 7 February 1968, the site was recorded as being used for knitting.

A series of photographs taken in 1968 by the City Engineers Department show the warehouses and foundry buildings along Elizabeth Street. The photographs show a long two-storey building on the southern end of the site along Elizabeth Street. An aerial photograph of the site taken in 1975 shows this southern section of the site had been redeveloped.

On 7 March 1978 records indicate that 51-65 Great Buckingham Street was in use for manufacturing car seat covers. On 22 November 1979 Divine Foundations Pty Ltd was using the site for manufacturing foundation garments (ladies underwear). (51-65 Great Buckingham Street, Street cards, NSCA)

Few changes have been recorded in the planning street cards for the Elizabeth Street site. On August 1981, the existing use of the site of 617 Elizabeth Street was recorded as light industrial. Thereafter, the site on Elizabeth Street was recorded as occupied by a number of industrial units. (617 Elizabeth Street, Street cards, NSCA)

In the mid-1980s, the tall chimney stack in the northeastern corner of the factory site in Great Buckingham Street was reduced in height.

The buildings have since been adapted to accommodate a range of uses including residential units as well as commercial and retail spaces.

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

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Designer: A Bond (Great Buckingham Street buildings)

Builder: Hart and Crispo (Great Buckingham Street buildings)

Year started: 1885

Year completed: 1887

Circa: Yes

Physical description: The former A Hordern & Sons factory complex contains three main industrial buildings constructed between 1887 and 1889 between Great Buckingham and Elizabeth Streets, on either side of Elizabeth Lane. Two buildings are located on Great Buckingham Street and one main building contained under two joined gabled roofs is located on Elizabeth Street. All buildings have frontages to Elizabeth Lane with no setbacks from either street or the lane.

All extant buildings within the complex are designed in an industrial expression of the Victorian architectural style. They all exhibit typical features of the Victorian style applied to utilitarian buildings including the heavy masonry construction, pitched roofs concealed behind parapets, rectangular facades of unadorned English bond brick walls, originally unpainted, punctuated by vertically-proportioned timber windows. Decoration is typically limited to the parapet walls with corbelled brick cornices and pattern of window openings with shallow arches and rendered sills.

53-59 Great Buckingham Street:

The factory at the northern end of the site fronting Great Buckingham Street comprises a four storey brick building contained under four connected sawtooth roofs and one gabled roof, all concealed behind a single parapet wall on the front elevation. The originally exposed face brickwork has been painted.

The predominantly symmetrical façade retains the original timber-framed windows with slender central glazing bars and former loading dock with rendered lintel at its northern end. Some ground floor openings have been altered or added to the Great Buckingham Street frontage.

At the rear on Elizabeth Lane, the brickwork of the four-storey Great Buckingham Street factory is unpainted. The lane elevation also retains its original timber fenestration and loading docks with timber doors at top two floors. New brickwork or scarring in the brickwork surrounding openings marks where original openings have been altered or added. The profile of the sawtooth roofs is exposed at the rear.

The truncated base of a large chimney stack is located near the northern end of the building, which is a prominent feature of the lane and is also visible from Elizabeth Street. The chimney was reduced in height during the 1980s. The width of the surviving base of the chimney stack is indicative of its former landmark height when it was once the tallest structure on the southern side of Cleveland Street measuring over 40 metres.

A pair of steel beams span Elizabeth Lane at the northern end of the site, joining the two buildings at the second level.

The building has been adaptively reused as residential units.

61-63 Great Buckingham Street:

The attached two-storey brick building at the south end of the site on Great Buckingham Street is contained under a skillion roof concealed behind parapet walls.

The symmetrically arranged openings on both elevations include vertically proportioned double-hung sash timber windows, central ground floor loading docks with rendered lintels, and a central arched vent in the parapet wall. The timber window sashes are divided by glazing bars into four panes, rather than the two generally found on the other buildings. The main departure from the facade symmetry is the irregular parapet profile raised at the southern end on both street elevations. The large loading dock at the rear contains timber boarded doors and sandstone dressings.

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Internally, the building appears to retain its exposed timber structure.

The building has been converted to commercial uses including an art gallery.

611-619 Elizabeth Street:

The factory fronting Elizabeth Street comprises a three-storey brick building contained under two connected gabled roofs concealed behind a parapet wall. The originally exposed face brickwork has been painted. Original double-hung sash timber windows are retained at the upper levels, with shallow arched brick lintels and rendered sills, and loading docks at the ground level. Openings are evenly spaced at upper levels and altered at the ground level.

At the rear, the brickwork is unpainted and the gabled roof profile is exposed. The rear elevation largely retains its original fenestration including timber double-hung sashes with shallow brick arches, loading docks on all three levels with rendered lintels, sandstone dressing and timber joinery. New brickwork or scarring in the brickwork surrounding openings marks where original openings have been altered or added.

Internally, the building appears to retain its original internal structure including columns, engaged piers and blind arches.

The building has been converted to a mix of commercial and retail uses.

The southern building on this site was redeveloped between 1968 and 1975.

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

Category: Precinct. Style: Victorian. Storeys: Two and four. Façades: Painted brick. Side/rear Walls: Exposed brick. Roofs: Saw tooth and gabled roofs concealed behind parapet walls.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

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

6 March 1885

Samuel Hordern purchased the site facing Great Buckingham Street comprising Lots 93-100, Section B of DP 1199

1887

New factories erected in Great Buckingham Street for Anthony Hordern & Sons by builders Hart and Crispo to the design of architect A Bond

14 April 1887

Samuel Hordern purchased the site facing Elizabeth Street comprising Lots 34-52, Section B of DP 1199

1887

Metropolitan Detail survey shows both sites as vacant

1889

Sands Directories first recorded Anthony Hordern & Sons Stables in Elizabeth Street

1890

Sands Directories first recorded Anthony Hordern & Sons furniture factory in Great Buckingham Street

1892

Metropolitan Detail Survey shows A Hordern & Sons Furniture & Bedding Factory on Great Buckingham Street and A Hordern & Sons Stables on Elizabeth Street

17 August 1910

Following death of Samuel Hordern, property transferred to his sons, Samuel and Anthony Hordern and John Felix Booth, real estate manager of Sydney.

16 October 1912

Ownership of the site transferred to Anthony Hordern & Sons Ltd.

1914

A Hordern & Sons store, bedding and wire mattress factory, iron and galvanising works listed in the Sands Directory after 46 Elizabeth Street

1 October 1964

Applications for alterations to 51-65 Great Buckingham Street valued at \$7,200

19 October 1964

Proposal to use the site as a clothing factory

4 December 1964

Regent Developments Pty Ltd applied to use second and third floors of 51-65 Great Buckingham Street as warehouse and store

24 June 1966

Simplex International Pty Ltd applied to use 51-65 Great Buckingham Street to assemble and manufacture clocks

7 February 1968

Records indicate 51-65 Great Buckingham Street was used for knitting

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

1968-1975

Southern end of Elizabeth Street site redeveloped

7 March 1978

Records indicate that 51-65 Great Buckingham Street was used for manufacturing car seat covers

22 November 1979

Divine Foundations Pty Ltd applied to use 51-65 Great Buckingham Street to manufacture foundation garments (ladies underwear)

5 August 1981

Existing use of 617 Elizabeth Street recorded as light industrial

Mid-1980s

Height of chimney stack reduced

Recommended management: Retain and conserve the building.

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

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

Do not paint, render or seal unpainted brick walls. Remove paint and render to reinstate original face brickwork finish, where possible.

Brick finishes, original windows, loading docks, sandstone pavement at the loading docks or entrances, remnant chimney stack and other original building features should be conserved and maintained.

Conserve remnant industrial structures in situ, such as pipework and connection beams.

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

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

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

[Historical significance]

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

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

Criteria b): The factory complex has significant associations with one of Australia's largest retailers and manufacturers of its time, A Hordern & Sons, from the 1880s to the 1960s.

[Historical association significance]

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

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

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

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

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

[Social/Cultural significance]

Criteria e):
[Research significance]

Criteria f): The site is rare historically as one of the first factories of A. Hordern & Sons.

[Rarity]

Criteria g): The buildings represent a good example of a large-scale inner city factory complex from the late-nineteenth century.

[Representative]

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Intactness/Integrity: Externally intact

References:	Author	Title	Year
	City of Sydney	State Heritage Inventory record, Redfern Estate Heritage Conservation	
	Sydney Morning Herald, 25 March 1887	Public Improvements - Messrs A. Hordern and Sons Factories & Workshops	1887
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	Cootamundra Herald	Fire Insurance - Prompt Settlement	1888
	John Sands	Sands Directory, Redfern (various years)	
	Sydney Morning Herald, 23 December 1887	Great Fire at Redfern - Destruction of Hordern and Sons Stores	1887
	City Engineers Department, City of Sydney	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets, sheet 15	1956
	Powerhouse Museum	Postcard, 'Anthony Hordern & Sons new palace emporium' 190	
	Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.	1887 Metropolitan Detail Survey, Sydney section cartographic	1887
	Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W.	1892 Metropolitan Detail Survey, Sydney section cartographic	1892
	State Library of New South Wales	The Hordern Dynasty	
	Thomas J Redmond	The History of Anthony Hordern & Sons Limited	1938
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943.	1943
	Sydney Living Museums	Sydney's Home Furnishing Stories, 1890-1960 - Anthony Hordern	

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

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	1 & 2		DP	554763
	LOT	1-38		SP	85303
	LOT	3 & 4		DP	1133420
	LOT	1-7		SP	81582
	LOT	91 & 92	B	DP	1199

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	Listing Date
	City of Sydney Industrial and Warehouse Buildings	Heritage study		

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

Data updated: 21/05/2015

Status: Completed

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Lane view of former Hordern factory buildings on both alignments, looking south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Hui Wang

Image date: 15/07/2011

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345979add401c88414b8c6a9ac289193f6b.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345979add401c88414b8c6a9ac289193f6b.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear of Elizabeth Street factory building viewed from Elizabeth Lane, looking south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345836d5a65773d4c6da83e254ac2582038.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345836d5a65773d4c6da83e254ac2582038.JPG

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear lane elevation of 61-63 and south end of 53-59 Great Buckingham Street, looking south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34523a298f0d2c1428fbe72e709c49c783a.JPG>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Rear of Elizabeth Street factory building viewed from Elizabeth Lane, looking north

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Hui Wang

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34513ef8692710a470c9e0d871561172b21.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34513ef8692710a470c9e0d871561172b21.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Lane elevation of south end of Great Buckingham Street factories, looking north

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345d0ce1f96325a4cfbaaf5e33d7d361d93.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345d0ce1f96325a4cfbaaf5e33d7d361d93.JPG

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Lane elevation of north end of 53-59 Great Buckingham Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Hui Wang

Image date: 20/03/2012

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3453a0fae40306544ca8a69eaf7c20ab0ed.jpg>

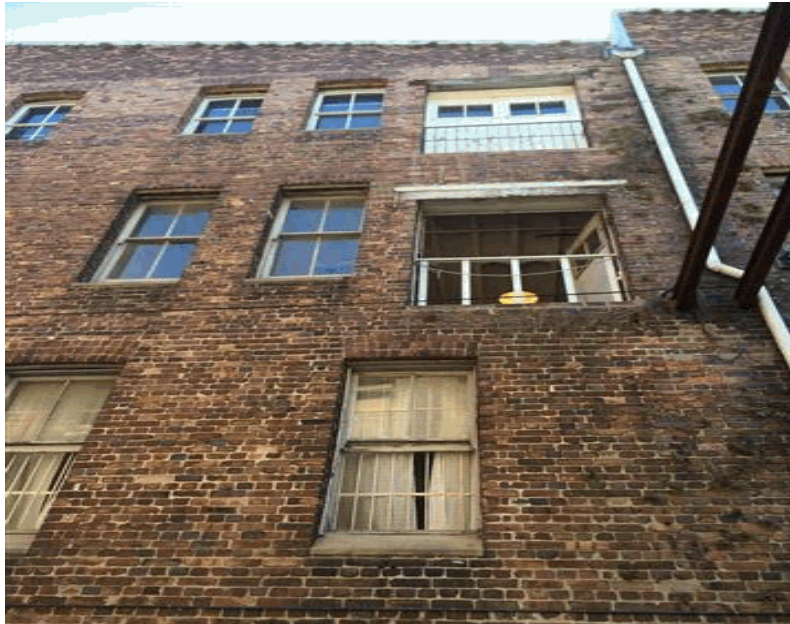
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3453a0fae40306544ca8a69eaf7c20ab0ed.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of original timber fenestration and loading docks at rear of 53-59 Great Buckingham Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34555c51ed96b9b4805a547bc63a95f11b3.JPG>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The remnant base of the chimney stack as viewed from Elizabeth Lane

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ce572f29d5df48c981947e5088a4d901.JPG>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street elevation viewed from north

Copy right: The City of Sydney Council

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 28/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345de792c8a6743412e9b6f1df106c2c4ae.jpg>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front elevation of four-storey factory on Great Buckingham Street, viewed from north-west

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 28/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451852ee903f084220b44d7afcafe7d40e.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451852ee903f084220b44d7afcafe7d40e.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front elevation of northern factory at 53-59 Great Buckingham Street, viewed from south-west

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345023524da8bff4bfd8a8773623bc817f8.JPG>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Front elevation of two-storey factory at 61-63 Great Buckingham Street

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 28/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34541d6ea4f523f4cfea1fa5144b2b623d7.jpg>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of 61-63 Great Buckingham Street showing original windows, arched vent and loading dock

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451390b43424ba4ec587712c92e55fb0c9.JPG>

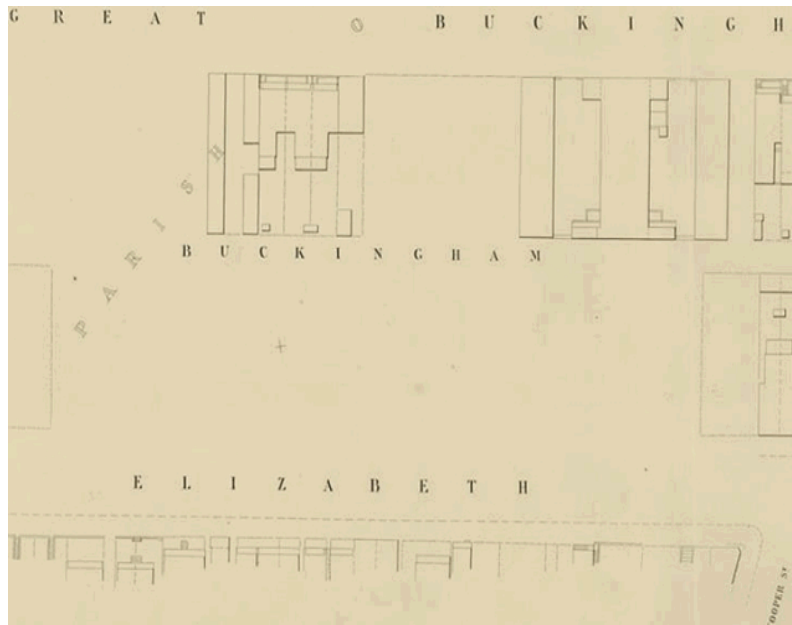
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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract from 1887 Metropolitan Detail Survey showing the subject sites as vacant

Copy right: New South Wales Department of Lands

Image by: NSW Department of Lands, City of Sydney Section, Redfern Sheet 4

Image date: 01/01/1887

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345e3c315b01cd04fec887591bc221f37b3.jpg>

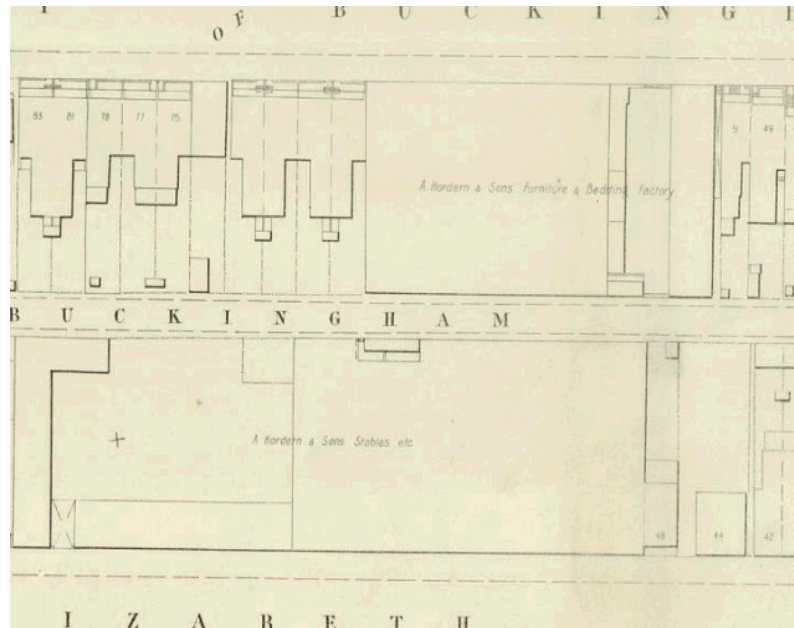
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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract from 1892 Metropolitan Detail Survey showing both sites occupied by Hordern & Sons

Copy right: New South Wales Department of Lands

Image by: NSW Department of Lands, City of Sydney Section, Redfern Sheet 4

Image date: 01/01/1892

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3456371ac541bb041a7b2187fb7c8f298c0.jpg>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1943 aerial showing the subject site circled and the surrounding factories and houses

Copy right: Lands and Property Information

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/01/1943

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34578f0f561a7eb4e87ae90d9bca1c5bb82.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34578f0f561a7eb4e87ae90d9bca1c5bb82.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



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

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/34569fbfeb1e1a34a5b84e1c4b221f09ebb.jpg>

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1909 postcard advertising the recently constructed Hordern & Sons Palace Emporium

Copy right:

Image by: Anthony Hordern & Sons

Image date: 01/01/1909

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345479c3a79f5bc4c3081d3cdd4e3186dca.jpg>

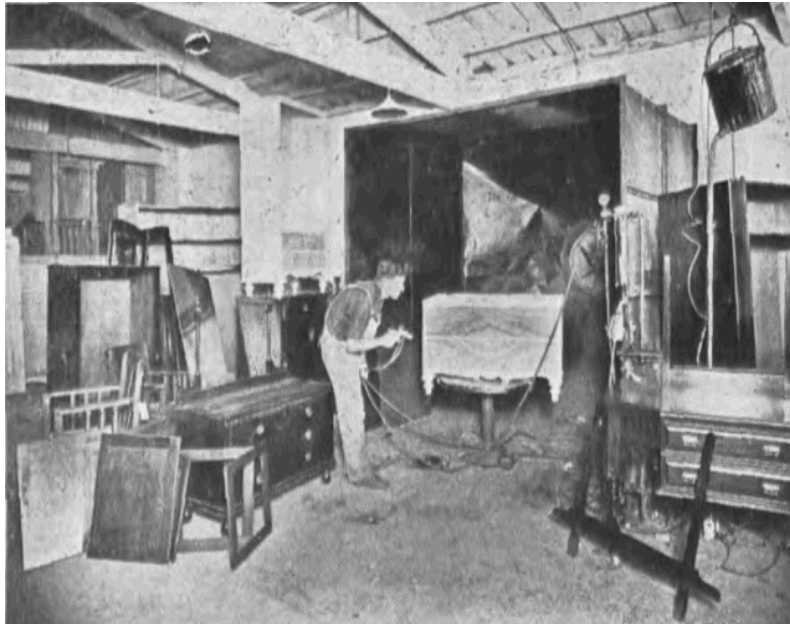
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Item name: Former A. Hordern & Sons factory complex including interiors

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Hordern & Sons workers spraying bedroom suites at the Great Buckingham Street factory in 1938

Copy right:

Image by: T J Redmond

Image date: 01/01/1938

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458e6f348d76534b3db94f2ab99aad6513.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3458e6f348d76534b3db94f2ab99aad6513.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Hordern & Sons foundry in Elizabeth Street in 1938

Copy right:

Image by: T J Redmond

Image date: 01/01/1938

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34540f0431bbd6c411fb67bb22c084fc4f0.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34540f0431bbd6c411fb67bb22c084fc4f0.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Hordern & Sons workers making an enamel bath tub in 1938

Copy right:

Image by: T J Redmond

Image date: 01/01/1938

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34573e1679a0b2e4e7ab48c1c02d28ea68f.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34573e1679a0b2e4e7ab48c1c02d28ea68f.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street in 1968, looking south showing the Hordern & Sons buildings on the left

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Photographs, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345293e981fa5ea43998f448618eec32955.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345293e981fa5ea43998f448618eec32955.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The two-storey section of the building on Elizabeth Street in 1968, now demolished

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457654c6d6e8964abc9b58788930918a62.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3457654c6d6e8964abc9b58788930918a62.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street in 1968, showing the two-storey section of the building, since demolished

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ba3e089616444fadb7467c973fee3e30.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345ba3e089616444fadb7467c973fee3e30.jpg

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

Location: 53-63 Great Buckingham Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Elizabeth Street in 1968, looking north showing the Hordern site and tall chimney stack

Copy right: City of Sydney Archives

Image by: City Engineers Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 31/07/1968

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458a709d251c8547f4b51ed1245d544dc5.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3458a709d251c8547f4b51ed1245d544dc5.jpg

Inventory 35

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Address: 99 Renwick Street

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Redfern 2016

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish: Alexandria

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Other/former names: Renwick Street Substation

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Utilities - Electricity

Category: Electricity Transformer/Substation

Owner: State Government

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Electricity substation

Former uses: Electricity substation

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in 1921, Electricity Substation No. 112 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Redfern. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Redfern's growth, development and population.

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

The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period which exhibits typical characteristics of the earlier Federation arts and crafts style including its tuck-pointed face brick base contrasting with roughcast rendered finishes, conspicuous roof form with exposed rafters and a timber ventilation clerestory. Its use of a style from an earlier period demonstrates the transition of architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods. The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

Electricity Substation No.112 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No.112 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity. Redfern's Renwick Street included a number of industries in close proximity to the substation which, by 1951, included Fletcher Springs immediately adjacent to the Electricity Substation No. 112 at 44 Turner Street (since demolished in circa 1998), Nizer Refrigeration and Peters Ice Cream to the south.

Electricity Substation No. 112 is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of locality:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial history:

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

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

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

Substations history:

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

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

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

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

Redfern's Renwick Street included a number of industries in close proximity to the substation which, by 1951, included Fletcher Springs immediately adjacent to the Electricity Substation No. 112 at 44 Turner Street (since demolished in circa 1998), Nizer Refrigeration and Peters Ice Cream to the south.

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

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

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

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Site history:

In 1920 the land for this substation was acquired by Sydney Municipal Council. The allotment appears to be a subdivision of the rear garden of the corner land parcel fronting Redfern Street.

The present substation was constructed during 1921 as the permanent building which replaced the previous temporary substation in this location. The remaining vacant portion of the site was sold in 1924.

The arrangement of the original switchgear in Substation No.112 proved to be insufficient and dangerous due to the narrow passageway between the high-voltage and low-voltage switchboards. In 1955 it was observed that "...with any of the switch handles on the high-voltage panels in the off position, danger exists in anyone bumping against a handle being thrown onto the front of the low-voltage panels". As a result, plywood boxes were fabricated to cover the exposed conductors on the front of the low-voltage switchboard with the original high-voltage and low-voltage switchboard structures remaining in use until the substation was re-equipped during 2006.

The substation has not been significantly altered since its construction.

(Pennington, 2012, pp. 52-53, 293-294)

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	3. Economy	Technology	Electricity
	4. Settlement	Utilities	Electricity Substation

Designer: Sydney Municipal Council

Builder: Sydney Municipal Council

Year started: 1921

Year completed: 1921

Circa: No

Physical description: Electricity Substation No. 112 was built by the Sydney Municipal Council in 1921. The building comprises a single-storey inter-war substation with brick walls and a gabled roof clad in corrugated iron. Unlike other substations, the long elevation of the building addresses the street owing to the land constraints.

The building was constructed in the inter-war period with typical features of the earlier Federation arts and crafts architectural style applied to a utilitarian building including its tuck-pointed face brick base contrasting with roughcast rendered finishes, conspicuous roof form with exposed rafters and a timber ventilation clerestory. Its use of a style from an earlier period demonstrates the transition of architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods.

A large double-height opening is located at the north end of the street elevation, with a projecting rendered lintel and concrete threshold raised a step above street level. The steel roller shutter door for this opening contains an inset smaller personnel door. Three low steel-louvred windows with cement lintels are located to the south. Original signage is integrated at the the south end of the facade in a signage panel. The panel contains relief lettering recording the origins of the building and the substation's number within Sydney's electricity network.

The design of this substation is consistent with Substation No. 108 at St Peters Lane in Darlinghurst. It is also stylistically similar to Substation No. 57 at Floss Street in Hurlstone Park and Substation No. 111 at Shepherd Street in Marrickville (Energy Australia, State Heritage Inventory database number 3430391).

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

Category: Individual building. Style: Federation arts and craft. Storeys: One. Facade: Face brick and roughcast finish. Roof: Gabled corrugated iron roof.

Physical condition level: Good

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Physical condition:

Archaeological Not assessed

potential level:

Archaeological

potential Detail:

Modification dates: The substation was re-equipped in 2006.

Roof cladding, gutters, downpipes, roller door and metal personnel door have been replaced.

Recommended Retain and conserve the building.

management:

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

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

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

No vertical additions should be made to the building.

Face brick and roughcast rendered finishes, original signage, timber ventilation clerestory, roof and exposed rafters should be conserved and maintained.

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

Management: **Management category**

Statutory Instrument

Management name

List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Criteria a): Built in 1921, Electricity Substation No. 112 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Redfern. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Redfern's growth, development and population.

[Historical significance]

Electricity Substation No.112 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No.112 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity. Redfern's Renwick Street included a number of industries in close proximity to the substation which, by 1951, included Fletcher Springs immediately adjacent to the Electricity Substation No. 112 at 44 Turner Street (since demolished in circa 1998), Nizer Refrigeration and Peters Ice Cream to the south.

Criteria b): The substation is associated with the Sydney Municipal Council's Electric Light Department which built the substation as part of its responsibility to supply electricity to Sydney city and surrounding areas from 1904 until 1936. The substation also likely has associations with the former factory for located on the adjacent site at 44 Turner Street for Fletcher Springs by the 1950s, demolished in circa 1998.

[Historical association significance]

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

[Aesthetic/ Technical significance]

The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period which exhibits typical characteristics of the earlier Federation arts and crafts style including its tuck-pointed face brick base contrasting with roughcast rendered finishes, conspicuous roof form with exposed rafters and a timber ventilation clerestory. Its use of a style from an earlier period demonstrates the transition of architectural styles between the Federation and inter-war periods.

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

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

[Social/Cultural significance]

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

[Research significance]

Criteria f): A rare example of a Federation style electrical substation in Redfern.

[Rarity]

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period utilising the earlier Federation arts and crafts style.
[Representative]

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

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

The design of this substation is consistent with three others found in other suburbs including Substation No.108 at St Peters Lane in Darlinghurst, Substation No. 57 at Floss Street in Hurlstone Park and Substation No. 111 at Shepherd Street in Marrickville.

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	TZG Architects and Orwell & Peter Pl	Conservation Management Plan: Substation No. 6 and Undergr	2002
	James Pennington	Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council, 52-53	2012
	Frances Pollon	The book of Sydney suburbs	1996
	Higinbotham & Robinson	Redfern, Sydney	1890
	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd	Energy Australia (Ausgrid) section 170 heritage and conservati	2007

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

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	B		DP	175502

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	Electricity Substation No. 112	Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage r	3430391	01/05/2007
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/08/2014 Data updated: 21/05/2015 Status: Completed

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Renwick Street elevation viewed from the northern end

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 25/10/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34518b6e97a03a44d708ca236fc8d197fe6.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34518b6e97a03a44d708ca236fc8d197fe6.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Renwick Street elevation and adjoining building viewed from the south

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 17/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457613834325324a5287e784b64c2f1053.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3457613834325324a5287e784b64c2f1053.JPG

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The substation in 2006 (Pennington 2012)

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/07/2006

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34525e36c75e8cd44099faf96bffe6080c4.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34525e36c75e8cd44099faf96bffe6080c4.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Interior of the substation's switch room in January 2009, after replacement of the of original gear

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/01/2009

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345cb05089d38f9446a99bf657cbca43dd3.jpg>

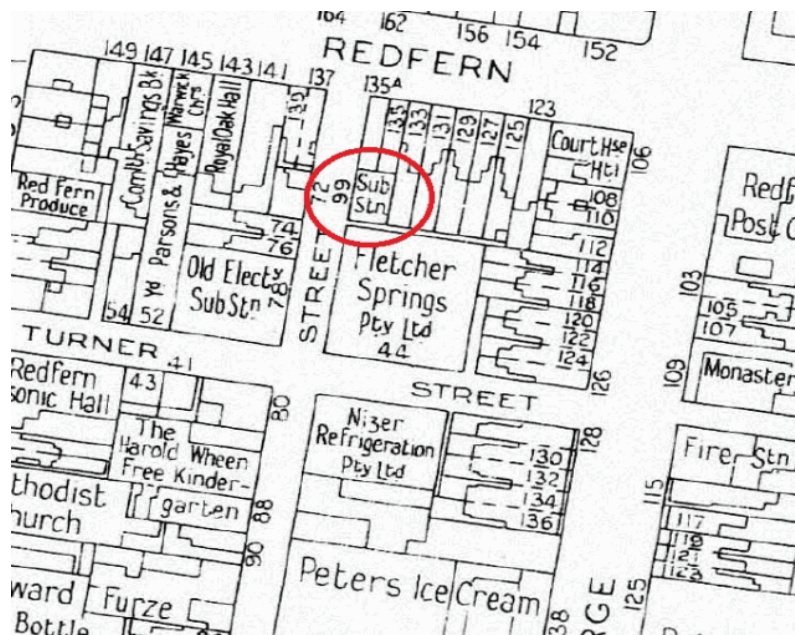
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345cb05089d38f9446a99bf657cbca43dd3.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 112 including interiors

Location: 99 Renwick Street Redfern 2016

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing subject substation and surrounding industries

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3455778111fab33428dbc823ffe5d1f5556.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3455778111fab33428dbc823ffe5d1f5556.jpg

Inventory 36

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Address: 6-8 Crewe Place

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Rosebery 2018

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: Wrigleys (Australasia) Ltd

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

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

Owner: Private - Corporate

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Commercial

Former uses: Factory

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Statement of significance: Purpose-built in 1919 and extended in 1929 for the major American chewing gum manufacturers, Wrigley's (Australasia), the former factory represents the model industrial development of Rosebery during the inter-war period. The factory is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of confectionery during the mid-twentieth century and as surviving evidence of the former confectionary precinct that once defined this part of Rosebery when the large Stedman-Henderson's sweets factory from the same period, architect and builders, was located opposite.

As the headquarters and principal factory for Wrigleys in New South Wales from the 1910s to the 1950s, the site also provides evidence of the twentieth century operations of this major chewing gum manufacturer. The site is closely associated with the well-known Wrigley's gum including 'juicy fruit' and 'spearmint', which featured in many Australian's diets for nearly 100 years. The construction and scale of the former factory demonstrates the modern aspirations and growth of the company and popularity of its products during the twentieth century.

The building also represents the oldest known surviving industrial building constructed on the model Rosebery subdivision. As such, the factory provides evidence of one of Sydney's first planned suburbs of Rosebery, which was planned by John Sulman in 1911-20 as a model suburb for both housing and industry. The period, form, layout and use of the buildings record the original subdivision pattern on the edge of the planned industrial blocks between Botany Road and Primrose Avenue initially subdivided for housing. The inclusion of landscaped setbacks on Crewe Place and Primrose Avenue into the development of an industrial site demonstrates the ideals of the model suburb for quality factories and housing.

The site may have value to the community of former Wrigleys workers employed at this site from the 1910s to 1950s. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community as the place where the well-known Australian confectionery, Wrigley's chewing gum, was made.

The factory represents a good example of a multi-storey industrial building from the inter-war period designed in the Chicagoesque style as a model factory by prominent architect Burcham Clamp and noted Sydney builders Stuart Bros. The building demonstrates technological advancements of its time in factory and building design, utilising an architectural style imported from Wrigley's American base in Chicago, and innovative construction of reinforced concrete mushroom columns, slab floors without girders and large windows to span large distances and maximise natural lighting. Its multi-storey height inspired by Chicago's skyscrapers was a statement of progress and modern ideals, which was proudly used in Wrigley's marketing, rather than necessity, as the building was constructed in a largely undeveloped area at the time.

The building has high technical, rarity and research value for demonstrating one of the earliest examples of reinforced concrete slab and column construction in New South Wales.

While altered since its original construction, the building retains its overall architectural integrity. It can still be recognised as the former Wrigleys factory from historic newspaper reports, trade journals, Wrigley's marketing,

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photographs and sketches which documented the original factory at the time of its construction. Original features survive, including the water tower which remains visible from surrounding streets. The building demonstrates typical features of the inter-war Chicagoesque style including the grid-like façade expressing its framed structure, vertical structural members treated as pilasters emphasising the verticality or height of the building, spandrels expressing storey divisions, large banks of windows, horizontally proportioned window openings and reinforced concrete and steel structure. Internally, the building retains its rare reinforced concrete construction including the distinctive grid of reinforced concrete columns with mushroom capitals.

Through its striking height, grid-like Chicagoesque facade, rooftop water tower and landscaping, which are all unusual for inter-war factories in the area, the building is a distinctive local landmark. The building makes important contributions to the streetscapes of Crewe Place, Primrose and Rosebery Avenues and is visible from a number of near and distant vantage points. The former factory also forms part of a consistent group of inter-war industrial buildings in Rosebery.

The building is also rare locally as a multi-storey industrial building from the inter-war development of the model Rosebery suburb which was predominantly one to two storeys, and the only surviving building from this former precinct of buildings designed by Burcham Clamp for confectionary manufacturing following the demolition of Henderson's sweets factory.

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

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

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Historical notes of provenance: Early development of the locality:

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

The suburb of Rosebery was once part of a vast sand dune system covered by heath, low scrub, creeks and freshwater wetlands that dominated the landscape of the southern suburbs of Sydney. It provided habitat for a range of fauna such as birds, fish and eels, and was a good food source for the Gadigal, the local Aboriginal people.

The land that today incorporates the areas of Alexandria, Waterloo, Zetland and Rosebery was originally one large estate. Originally granted to former convict and public servant William Hutchinson in 1823, the estate, its buildings and water mill, were then sold to Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levy in 1825 before Cooper became its sole owner in 1833.

The land of the Cooper Estate was progressively subdivided into small acreages and sold from 1872.

Before the development of Rosebery into a residential and industrial estate, the suburb was popular for its racecourse which opened in 1906.

The suburb of Rosebery derives its name from Archibald Primrose, Earl of Rosebery and Prime Minister of England from 1894-95, who visited Sydney in 1883-84. Many of the street names of Rosebery are associated with British parliamentarians including Morley Avenue, Crewe Place and Asquith Avenue.

The Rosebery Estate was planned as a model industrial suburb by John Sulman and developed by Stanton and Sons between 1911 and 1920. The land was purchased for £24,000 in 1912 by the Town Planning Company of Australia, as part of 273 acres of the Waterloo Estate. John Sulman exhibited his design for Rosebery in the Town Planning Association of NSW exhibition in 1913. Most lots were still vacant until 1924, possibly due to the outbreak of World War I.

Based on the garden suburb model, Rosebery was planned as 'model factories and model homes' with detached housing for workers located close to industrial employment sites. Sulman's plan incorporated residential, commercial and industrial facilities as well as recreational and community facilities. Similarly to Dacey Gardens which was also planned by John Sulman, Rosebery was one of the first planned suburbs in Sydney, and amongst the earliest inter-war garden suburbs.

Secondary industries declined in the area from the 1970s as industry expanded to the outer suburbs.

Industrial history:

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

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

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

Site history:

Wrigley's chewing gum has been a familiar Australian confectionary brand for nearly 100 years. The American company first began production in Australia in 1915 in Melbourne. Wrigley's opened its Sydney factory at Rosebery on the last day of 1919. They continued to manufacture chewing gum at this site until 1958.

The Wrigley's chewing gum company was originally established in America. Australia presented a new market for its products in the early twentieth century. On 17 November 1915, Wrigley's began producing Juicy Fruit chewing gum in Melbourne (www.wrigley.com/aunz/about-us/heritage-timeline.aspx, accessed 11 Oct 2014). It soon moved its operations to Sydney.

A certificate of title was issued to William Wrigley Jr Company Pty Ltd on 5 March 1918 for lots 534-536 and 660-662 DP 7534 facing Crewe Place, which was bounded on the west by Primrose Avenue and on the east by Rosebery Avenue (CT 2828 f 52) Wrigley's started production there on 31 December 1919. (www.wrigley.com/aunz/about-us/heritage-timeline.aspx, accessed 11 Oct 2014).

The construction of the factory was followed and well-documented in Australian press at the time.

On 17 October 1917, the Sydney Morning Herald reported that Wrigleys had decided to erect a large factory in the Rosebery model suburb as its headquarters in Australasia. The reported plans were for a five-story building of reinforced concrete, with external brick-walling. This report noted that the building would be 'absolutely fireproof and sanitary' with an 'abundance of natural light and ventilation', and noted its technological achievements with 'scientific heating and cooling apparatus', elevators, conveyors, electric light and power to be installed. Further reported internal features included dressing rooms, rest rooms, showers and lavatories and 'every provision for the comfort and welfare' of the employees, as well as laboratories and testing rooms. Burcham Clamp was reported as the architect (SMH, 17 Nov 1917, p 6).

On 11 February 1918, the Construction and Local Government Journal reported that the new factory for 'Wrigley's, of Chewing Gum fame' was to be constructed at an estimated cost of £25,000 (Construction and Local Government Journal, 11 February 1918, p 12). Architect Burcham Clamp contracted the builders of Stuart Brothers to erect the factory (SMH, 13 Feb 1918, p 9; Construction and Local Government Journal, 18 February 1918, p 9).

The construction of the building was also featured in the Building journal of 1919. The journal described the newly constructed building as 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, comprising 6 floors. The concrete construction technology was a focus of this article. The article noted that the floors were entirely constructed of reinforced concrete 'on the flat slab principle' which did not require girders. The floors were designed for a 150 pound per square foot. The grid of concrete mushroom columns also featured prominently in this article, then described as ferro-concrete columns spaced 20 feet apart with a 'broad spreading abacus'. The external walls of the building were noted as brick with reinforced concrete internal piers taking the floor weight. The large proportion of window glass used was also remarked upon, with the window openings located close to the ceilings for good natural lighting. This report praised the advantages of the absence of downward projecting girders from the ceiling, allowing the clear penetration and reflection of light, and clearance to run conducts, pipes and shafting lines along ceilings. Photographs of the building exteriors and interiors were also published in this journal, which featured the concrete mushroom columns and reinforced concrete slab construction (Building, 11 Jan 1919, p 113-115).

In 1919 a newspaper article about self-made men and advertising published a sketch of the 'Model Factory at

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Rosebery' (Self-made men and the power of advertising, *The Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 23 Aug 1919).

The land subdivision of the land for the subject allotments formed part of John Sulman's and Richard Stanton's plan for a model suburb for industry and workers housing. The undated subdivision plan from approximately 1914 was named the 'Rosebery model and industrial suburb'. The deposited plan for this subdivision was surveyed on 5 March 1914 (DP 7534). These plans show that Hayes Road was initially named Ackland Way and Dunning Avenue was formerly Pauls Road.

The Wrigleys building was constructed on six of the original allotments of this subdivision (534-536, 660-662) on a block of land apparently originally subdivided for housing, opposite the land to the west subdivided for industrial development. The residential lots were half the size of the industrial lots.

The industrial lots typically measured approximately 100 feet wide and 130-140 feet deep. In the original plan, industrial lots of these larger dimensions were located on the land between Epsom Road to the north and Harcourt Parade to the south, the lanes behind Botany Road to the west and Primrose Avenue to the east. To the east, the plan laid out residential lots distinguished by their narrower measurements generally of 30-40 feet wide and 130-150 feet deep (Inheritance, Heritage Assessment Report of the Rosebery Estate, 2006).

The site chosen for the Wrigleys factory was located in close proximity to James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets factory built shortly prior in 1917-1919 on the opposite side of Crewe Place. Stedman-Henderson's model factory, known as Sweetacres, also produced confectionary with household names such as 'Jaffas' and 'Minties.' Sweetacres and Wrigley's factories were the only substantial buildings constructed in the locality by the early 1920s when panoramic photographs documented these two factories in their undeveloped landscape.

Wrigley's was adept in using cunning marketing. Wrigley's produced its own Mother Goose Book, which rewrote traditional nursery rhymes to promote its products. Like much of its Australian marketing, Wrigley's Mother Goose Book featured an image of the factory at Rosebery (Wrigley's Mother Goose Book, Speciality Press, Melbourne, 1922). A surviving copy lacks a date, but it was produced by 1 May 1922 when the company published an apology to those who did not obtain a copy at the Royal Easter Show. (SMH, 1 May 1922, p 7)

The modern qualities of the factory were also used in Wrigley's advertising during the 1920. Advertising from this period pictured this factory and described it as a '...magnificent building of five floors built of steel concrete and glass', as well as 'the most modern factory in the Southern Hemisphere' (*The Argus*, 16 October 1922, p 4; Rappoport, Preliminary Heritage Assessment, January 2015).

The constructed factory was recorded in panorama photographs from the early 1920s. These show the original rectangular footprint of the building before construction of the eastern wing, which had been constructed by the next available photographic record of the 1943 aerial. These photos also document the lack of surrounding development at this time apart from the former James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets factory.

On 8 August 1922, the property at Rosebery was formally transferred to Wrigleys (Australasia) Ltd, the company's new corporate name. On 3 August 1927, a notation on the land title recorded that the company name had been altered to Wrigleys (Australasia) Pty Ltd. (CT 2828 f 52)

A land valuation dated 1 August 1926 records that a brick factory with four floors, concrete roof, and five brick garages were then located on the site (Valuation list, Waterloo, SRNSW 19/9457, Crewe Place, No 643).

Wrigleys (Australasia) Pty Ltd proposed alterations and additions to the Rosebery factory on 12 November 1929 (Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

In 1929 the Sydney Morning Herald and Construction & Local Government Journal reported that extensive additions to the factory, designed by the architects of Burcham Clamp and Finch and built by Stuart Bros of Camperdown (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 Dec 1929; *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 4 Dec 1929).

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The 1929 extension added an eastern wing. This added 3 bays in length and 4 bays in depth to the original 1919 factory of 6 bays in length and 3 bays in width.

The next valuation of 14 December 1931 recorded that additions had been completed (Valuation list, Waterloo, SRNSW 19/9457, Crewe Place, No 643).

The 1943 aerial shows the construction of this additional wing, as well as the construction of a World War II trench at the eastern end of the site (1943 aerial, SIX, Land and Property Information).

From 1948 until 1951, a number of alterations and additions were proposed for the factory. On 30 December 1949, the company applied to install an air-conditioning plant at an estimated cost of £2,650 (Crewe Place Wrigleys, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

The 1949 aerial photograph records the same buildings on the site as the 1943 aerial photograph (1949 aerial photograph, City of Sydney). The 1950 civic survey shows that the L-shaped building footprint was four storeys in height with only two small single-storey free-standing buildings then located to its south.

An application was submitted on 15 June 1951 for extensions (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA). Stafford Moor & Farrington applied on 10 October 1951 to erect a boiler house worth £6,000 and a cooling tower worth £2,000. These works proposed to extend the factory towards east and to build a new boiler house, store building, diesel house and substation. However not all works were constructed. (Crewe Place Wrigleys, Planning Street Cards, NSCA)

The survey of 1956 records the construction of these additional ancillary buildings on the site located to the south of the main L-shaped building.

In 1958, Wrigley closed the Rosebery factory and relocated its chewing gum production to a new factory at Asquith (www.wrigley.com/aunz/about-us/heritage-timeline.aspx, accessed 11 Oct 2014).

The factory was subsequently purchased by Claude Neon Industries Ltd on 13 July 1959 (CT 2828 f 52).

In 1959 Marvelcraft Pty Ltd proposed renovations to use the factory for plastic engineering in an application submitted on 13 August. An unauthorised conversion of the basement cool room into an explosives room was noted in council records on 4 September 1961 (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

On 25 May 1965, the builders Paynter & Dixon Pty Ltd proposed additions to use the factory for plastic sheet forming and fabrication, with works valued at £14,000 (Cnr Crewe Place & Rosebery Ave & Primrose Ave, Planning Street Cards, NSCA). Marvelcraft Pty Ltd applied on 26 June 1968 to use the factory to manufacture plastic signs and foam packaging (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

By 1975 the next available aerial photograph records the construction of the additional low-height buildings on the site. These include a large building extending across most of the site to the south of the main building, plus an addition with a square footprint to the east of the main building. (1975 aerial photograph, City of Sydney)

The factory was transferred to Clinker Holdings No 18 Pty Ltd on 16 December 1975 (CT 2828 f 52).

On 14 September 1978, B D Wholohan & Associates proposed a sports and office complex at this site at an estimated cost of \$750,000 (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA). 'Clinker Pty Ltd' subsequently proposed to erect partitions with works valued at \$30,000 on 27 November 1981 (Cnr Crewe Place & Rosebery Ave & Primrose Ave, Planning Street Cards, NSCA). These were likely contained within the existing building forms because no major change to the buildings are recorded in subsequent aerial photographs of the site.

On 27 October 1980, Harold R Finger & Co proposed alterations and additions to the building at an estimated

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cost of \$1,100,000 (Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA). On 20 October 1981, two applications were submitted by IBM Australia for a tenancy fit-out of the first and second floors worth \$90,000, and by S Pillen for a tenancy fit-out of the third floor worth \$10,000 (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

Clinker Holdings proposed alterations to the offices on 18 August 1982 (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA). On 18 August 1982, Gaven Constructions proposed alterations to the sporting complex at a cost of \$160,000 (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

On 11 September 1985, builders Paynter & Dixon proposed alterations to use the ground floor as a computer training centre. The Eastern Suburbs Sports City Pty Ltd then proposed alterations to the sports centre worth \$80,000 on 2 June 1986. New partitions were proposed for levels 1, 2 and 3 of the office building at an estimated cost of \$115,000 in 1986 (6-8 Crewe Place, Planning Street Cards, NSCA).

Themes: **National theme**

3. Economy

3. Economy

3. Economy

State theme

Commerce

Industry

Technology

Local theme

Warehouses

Factories

Reinforced Concrete structures

Designer: Burcham Clamp

Builder: Stuart Bros

Year started: 1919

Year completed: 1929

Circa: No

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Physical description: The main building was constructed in two stages in 1919 and 1929 as the headquarters and factory for Wrigley's (Australasia). Both phases were designed by architect, Burcham Clamp, and built by Stuart Bros. The building has three street frontages to Crewe Place, Primrose and Rosebery Avenues. The main L-shaped building is set back from all three frontages, with mature landscaping located within the setback from Crewe Place and Primrose Avenue.

The building is four storeys in height with a basement level. The building was constructed in two stages. The western 6 bays (3 bays wide) with larger front setback was constructed in 1919. The eastern 3 bays (4 bays wide) was added 10 years later. The building is constructed of brick veneer walls, reinforced concrete slab floors without girders, and reinforced concrete columns, contained under a flat roof concealed behind a parapet wall. The modular interiors retain their original grid pattern of reinforced concrete columns with mushroom capitals.

The building is designed in the inter-war Chicagoesque style. It exhibits typical features of this style including the grid-like façade expressing its framed structure, vertical structural members treated as pilasters emphasising the verticality or height of the building, spandrels expressing the storey divisions, large banks of windows, horizontally proportioned window openings and reinforced concrete and steel structure. The building retains its original water tower located on the south edge of the roof. A carpark is located in the basement accessed from Primrose Avenue.

Through its striking height, grid-like Chicagoesque facade, rooftop water tower and landscaping, which are all unusual for inter-war factories in the area, the building is a distinctive local landmark. The building makes important contributions to the streetscapes of Crewe Place, Primrose and Rosebery Avenues and is visible from a number of near and distant vantage points. The former factory also forms part of a consistent group of inter-war industrial buildings in Rosebery.

While the original openings remain, the windows have been replaced. External brickwork has been rendered and painted and the front entrance relocated. Two additional lower-scale buildings were constructed on the site to the east and south of the main building including a two-storey building to the south and a single storey brick building to the east.

Despite these alterations, the building retains its overall architectural integrity.

Category: Individual building. Style: Inter-war Chicagoesque. Storeys: Four plus basement. Facade: Rendered brick Roof: Flat slab behind parapet. Construction: Brick veneer wall, reinforced concrete columns and slabs.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition: The original entrance to the building was at the second bay from the west in the 1919 building. The current entry was likely formed after the 1929 extension. All original window joinery has been removed and replaced. The building has been painted and rendered. The basement has been converted into a carpark. The interiors of the building have been partitioned and is used for offices.

Archaeological potential level: Little

Archaeological potential Detail:

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Modification dates: Timeline of known dates for changes at this site:

11 February 1918

Wrigley's constructed factory at Rosebery at a cost of £25,000

13 February 1918

Architect Burcham Clamp let a building contract to Stuart Brothers for the new factory at Rosebery for William Wrigley Jun Co Pty Ltd

5 March 1918

Certificate of title issued for property to William Wrigley Jr Company Pty Ltd for lots 534-536 and 660-662, DP 7534

31 December 1919

Wrigley's commenced production at Rosebery factory

8 August 1922

Transfer of factory to Wrigleys (Australasia) Ltd

1 August 1926

Land valuation shows that site was occupied by a brick factory with four floors, concrete roof, and five brick garages

12 November 1929

Application by Wrigleys (Australasia) Pty Ltd for alterations and additions for construction of eastern wing.

30 December 1949

Application to install air-conditioning plant worth £2,650

15 June 1951

Wrigleys (Australasia) Pty Ltd propose extensions to factory

10 October 1951

Stafford Moor & Farrington propose a boiler house worth £6,000 and a cooling tower worth £2,000

1958

Rosebery factory closed and production commenced in new factory at Asquith

13 July 1959

Transfer of Rosebery factory to Claude Neon Industries Ltd

13 August 1959

Marvelcraft Pty Ltd propose renovations to use building for plastic engineering by

25 May 1965

Builders Paynter & Dixon Pty Ltd propose factory additions worth £14,000

31 May 1965

Builders Paynter & Dixon Pty Ltd propose additions to factory to use for plastic sheeting forming and fabrication

26 June 1968

Marvelcraft Pty Ltd propose to use the factory to manufacture plastic signs and foam packaging

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16 December 1975

Sale of former Wrigley's factory to Clinker Holdings No 18 Pty Ltd

14 September 1978

B D Wholohan & Associates proposed a sports and office complex with works valued at \$750,000

27 November 1981

'Clinker Pty Ltd' apply to erect partitions worth \$30,000

27 October 1980

Harold R Finger & Co propose alterations and additions to building worth \$1,100,000

18 August 1982

Clinker Holdings propose alterations to offices

18 August 1982

Gaven [?] Constructions propose alterations to sporting complex worth \$160,000

11 September 1985

Paynter & Dixon propose alterations to use ground floor as a computer training centre

2 June 1986

Eastern Suburbs Sports City Pty Ltd propose alterations to sports centre worth \$80,000

1986

Civil & Civic Pty Ltd propose partitions on levels 1, 2 and 3 of office building worth \$115,000

Recommended management: The building and its landscaped setting should be retained and conserved.

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

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

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

Maintain the original concrete slab floors and mushroom columns, brickwork, pilasters, parapet walls, openings, pattern of bays, water tower and other distinctive features of the construction and building design.

Maintain the northern and western building setbacks and established landscaping within these setbacks.

As part of future redevelopments, consider opportunities to reinstate or interpret the original windows and entrance, Wrigleys sign and wall finishes, and expose the mushroom columns and concrete construction.

New development on the site should respect and complement the scale and style of the former Wrigley's factory and its setting.

Consider new uses for the building that will re-use and expose its industrial features to retain its former industrial character as an integral part of the new use. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the building to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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Further comments: The listing covers only the 4 storey warehouse building facing Crewe Avenue. The front and western setback areas demonstrate Town Planning Company's planning scheme and form part of the listing. Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.

Criteria a): Purpose-built in 1919 and extended in 1929 for the major American chewing gum manufacturers, Wrigley's
[Historical significance] (Australasia), the former factory represents the model industrial development of Rosebery during the inter-war period. The factory is historically significant for its connection to Australian manufacturing of confectionery during the mid-twentieth century and as surviving evidence of the former confectionary precinct that once defined this part of Rosebery when the large Stedman-Henderson's sweets factory from the same period, architect and builders, was located opposite.

As the headquarters and principal factory for Wrigleys in New South Wales from the 1920s to the 1950s, the site also provides evidence of the twentieth century operations of this major chewing gum manufacturer. The site is closely associated with the well-known Wrigley's gum including 'juicy fruit' and 'spearmint', which featured in many Australian's diets for nearly 100 years. The construction and scale of the former factory demonstrates the modern aspirations and growth of the company and popularity of its products during the twentieth century.

The building also represents the oldest known surviving industrial building constructed on the model Rosebery subdivision. As such, the factory provides evidence of one of Sydney's first planned suburbs of Rosebery, which was planned by John Sulman in 1911-20 as a model suburb for both housing and industry. The period, form, layout and use of the buildings record the original subdivision pattern on the edge of the planned industrial blocks between Botany Road and Primrose Avenue initially subdivided for housing. The inclusion of landscaped setbacks on Crewe Place and Primrose Avenue into the development of an industrial site demonstrates the ideals of the model suburb for quality factories and housing.

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

Criteria b): Both 1919 and 1929 components of the building have significant associations with Wrigleys (Australasia) as the
[Historical association significance] headquarters and principal factory for Wrigleys in New South Wales from the 1910s to the 1950s. The building design and construction is associated with the prominent architect, Burcham Clamp, and builders, Stuart Bros. The building is also associated with John Sulman and Richard Stanton, reflecting their plans and subdivision of 1911-1920 for the area as a model suburb for industry and worker's housing.

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Criteria c): The factory represents a good example of a multi-storey industrial building from the inter-war period designed in the Chicagoesque style as a model factory by prominent architect Burcham Clamp and noted Sydney builders Stuart Bros. The building demonstrates technological advancements of its time in factory and building design, utilising an architectural style imported from Wrigley's American base in Chicago, and innovative construction of reinforced concrete mushroom columns, slab floors without girders and large windows to span large distances and maximise natural lighting. Its multi-storey height inspired by Chicago's skyscrapers was a statement of progress and modern ideals, which was proudly used in Wrigley's marketing, rather than necessity, as the building was constructed in a largely undeveloped area at the time.

[Aesthetic/
Technical
significance]

The building has high technical value for demonstrating one of the earliest examples of reinforced concrete slab and column construction in New South Wales.

While altered since its original construction, the building retains its overall architectural integrity. It can still be recognised as the former Wrigleys factory from historic newspaper reports, trade journals, Wrigley's marketing, photographs and sketches which documented the original factory at the time of its construction. Original features survive, including the water tower which remains visible from surrounding streets. The building demonstrates typical features of the inter-war Chicagoesque style including the grid-like façade expressing its framed structure, vertical structural members treated as pilasters emphasising the verticality or height of the building, spandrels expressing storey divisions, large banks of windows, horizontally proportioned window openings and reinforced concrete and steel structure. Internally, the building retains its rare reinforced concrete construction including the distinctive grid of reinforced concrete columns with mushroom capitals.

Through its striking height, grid-like Chicagoesque facade, rooftop water tower and landscaping, which are all unusual for inter-war factories in the area, the building is a distinctive local landmark. The building makes important contributions to the streetscapes of Crewe Place, Primrose and Rosebery Avenues and is visible from a number of near and distant vantage points. The former factory also forms part of a consistent group of inter-war industrial buildings in Rosebery.

Criteria d): Social significance requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. The site may have value to the community of former Wrigleys workers employed at this site from the 1910s to 1950s. The site may also hold significance to the Australian community as the place where the well-known Australian confectionery, Wrigley's chewing gum, was made.

[Social/Cultural
significance]

Criteria e): The building offers research potential into the early use of reinforced concrete in building construction in New South Wales. It may offer research potential into the history of twentieth-century planning of model suburbs by John Sulman and Richard Stanton.

[Research
significance]

Criteria f): The building is rare as one of the earliest examples of reinforced concrete slab and column construction in New South Wales, utilising mushroom capitals for the columns. In Rosebery, it is also rare locally for its age as the oldest known surviving industrial building constructed on the model Rosebery subdivision, for its height as a multi-storey industrial building from the model Rosebery inter-war development, and for the confectionary precinct as the only surviving building from this group of buildings designed by Burcham Clamp for confectionary manufacturing following the demolition of Henderson's sweets factory

[Rarity]

Criteria g): The factory represents a good example of a multi-storey industrial building from the inter-war period designed in the Chicagoesque style as a model factory by prominent architect Burcham Clamp and noted Sydney builders Stuart Bros. Historically it represents the early industrial development of the Rosebery model suburb. Technically, it represents a rare early example of reinforced concrete column and slab construction.

[Representative]

Intactness/Integrity: Fair internally and internally, with some alterations.

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Unkown	Wrigley's Warehouse Rosebery Sydney, Building (Journal) Jan	1919
	Rappoport Pty Ltd	Preliminary Heritage Assessment: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery	2015
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943	1943
	City of Sydney	1949 aerial survey of the city of Sydney	1949
	City Building Surveyors Department, (1956 City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets	1956
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	Jean Rice Architect	Conservation Management Plan 23 George Street North: use of	2012

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

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	1		DP	815997
	LOT	1-13 and 15-19		SP	46973
	LOT	20-23		SP	57649

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

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

Data entry: Data first entered: 06/06/1997

Data updated: 22/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: North-west view of the building in 1977-1980

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: SSMC Heritage Photographic Survey, City of Sydney (CRS1140:BM1161)

Image date: 01/01/1980

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345835a48363d164240b4faf267b9df6946.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345835a48363d164240b4faf267b9df6946.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Part of north and west elevations viewed from the corner of Crewe Place and Primrose Avenue

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457668fca35bfd4f8d99d549150482263f.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3457668fca35bfd4f8d99d549150482263f.JPG

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: West elevation addressing Primrose Avenue

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345c8e0a9c270c74407a1ad1f125cf604b1.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345c8e0a9c270c74407a1ad1f125cf604b1.JPG

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: East elevation addressing Rosebery Avenue

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345145c4d6daf77463a9b5274103e6565db.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345145c4d6daf77463a9b5274103e6565db.JPG

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: East and south elevation viewed from Rosebery Avenue

Copy right: Google

Image by: Google

Image date: 01/07/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451175323b74324d15a46aebd1bb873bda.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451175323b74324d15a46aebd1bb873bda.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of Crewe Place entrance

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 15/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ca9f44b79bac40678f64a5f55120f25e.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345ca9f44b79bac40678f64a5f55120f25e.JPG

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The building viewed from the north-east during early 1920s, as shown in part of a panorama

Copy right: National Library of Australia (nla.pic-vn6154685)

Image by: EB Studios

Image date: 01/01/1920

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345fa069b219ce54de9b5f29e85b0f7bbb3.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345fa069b219ce54de9b5f29e85b0f7bbb3.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: The building viewed from the north-west during early 1920s, as shown in part of a panorama

Copy right: National Library of Australia (nla.pic-vn6154682)

Image by: EB Studios

Image date: 01/01/1920

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345afaa64001e434443bc2433aed963c688.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345afaa64001e434443bc2433aed963c688.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Wrigley's and Stedman-Henderson's factories from the north-east in the full panorama from the 1920s

Copy right: National Library of Australia (nla.pic-vn6154685)

Image by: EB Studios

Image date: 01/01/1920

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457ec9d8a2454b4e7f8a4959587d310a99.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3457ec9d8a2454b4e7f8a4959587d310a99.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Wrigley's and Stedman-Henderson's factories from the north-west in the full panorama from the 1920s

Copy right: National Library of Australia (nla.pic-vn6154682)

Image by: EB Studios

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Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345b6a2df7687054d7096d2deed7c685cb8.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345b6a2df7687054d7096d2deed7c685cb8.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Sketch of the Wrigley's factory published in 1919

Copy right: Bunbury Herald & the Blackwood Express

Image by: Bunbury Herald & the Blackwood Express

Image date: 23/08/1919

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34592bd9c4be9674908beea6571618cacad1.jpg>

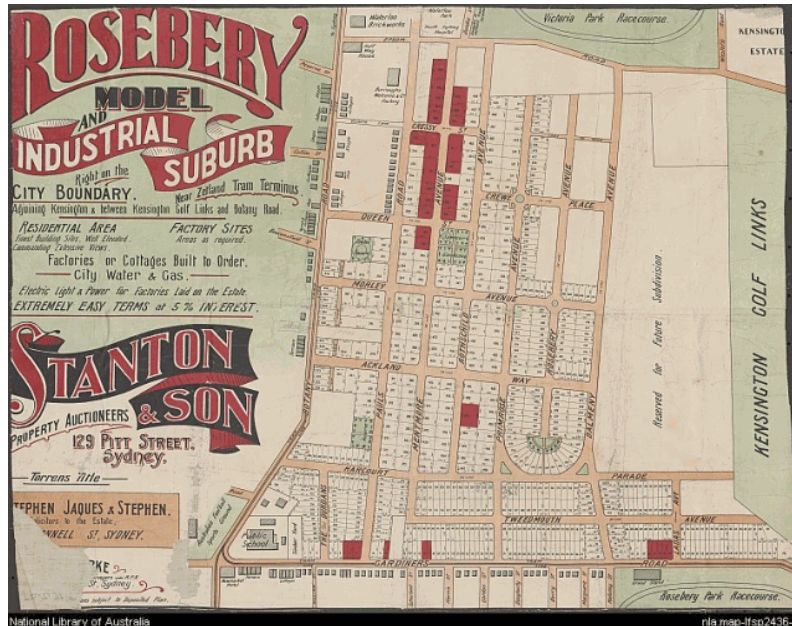
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34592bd9c4be9674908beea6571618cacad1.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Subdivision plan for the area from circa 1914 (Hayes shown as Ackland Way, Dunning as Pauls Road)

Copy right: National Library of Australia

Image by: Stanton & Son (ID 43586275)

Image date: 01/01/1914

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345581747a7e7e648a4a80a0e1b411b0616.jpg>

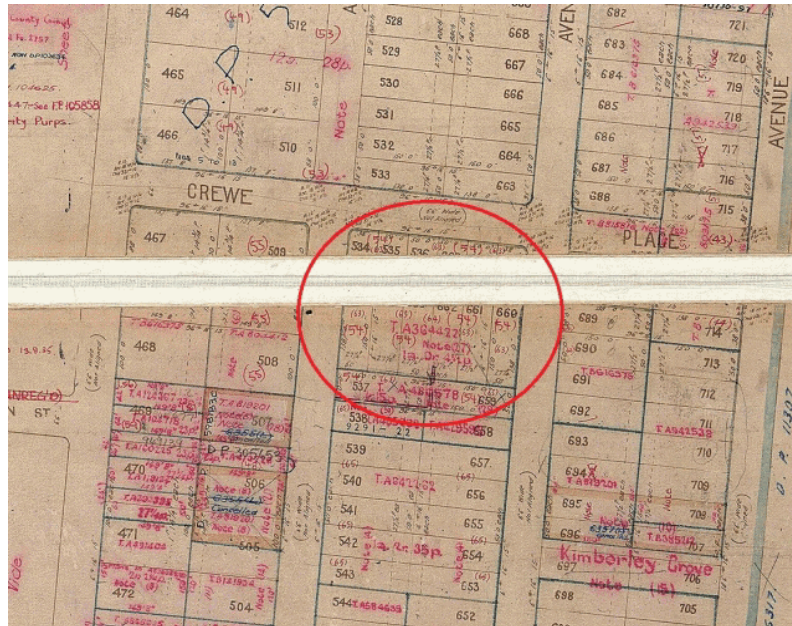
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Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract of 1914 deposited plan (DP 7534) showing the original subdivision lots circled

Copy right: Land and Property Information

Image by: William Henry Howard, Surveyor

Image date: 05/03/1914

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345c35c075d62484440bb5cf705dbb22737.jpg>

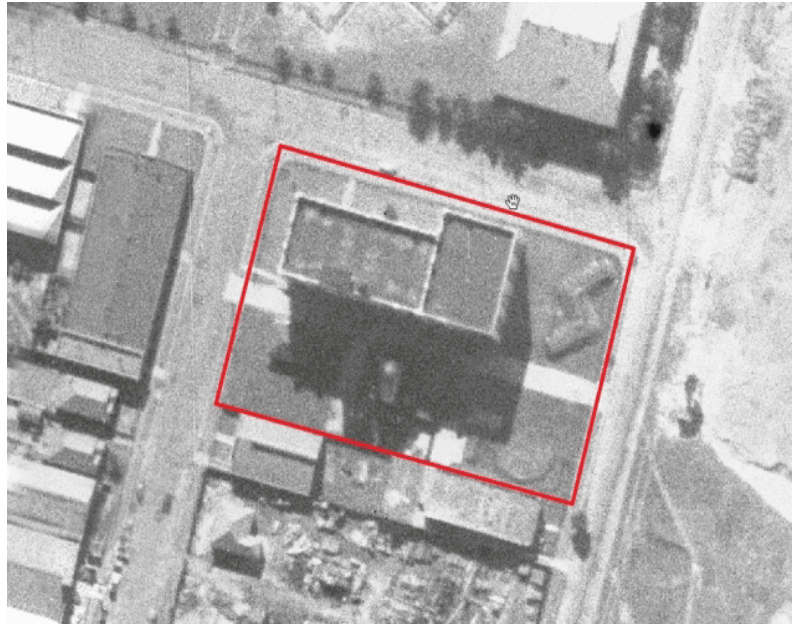
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345c35c075d62484440bb5cf705dbb22737.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1943 aerial photograph showing the construction of the additional wing to the east and war trench

Copy right: Land and Property Information, SIX Maps

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/01/1943

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345e472129bd51d4dcbb1a4293a315e0af4.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345e472129bd51d4dcbb1a4293a315e0af4.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1949 aerial showing the early buildings constructed on the subject site by this time

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345337393abaf494cbaada5dd863474c96f.jpg>

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Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney



Caption: 1950 civic survey recording the buildings constructed on the site by this time

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1950

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345d433ff471c72444a92d7fb3bef2af343.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345d433ff471c72444a92d7fb3bef2af343.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing the buildings constructed on the site by this time

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3459e0af78b410e4da585dc13452612d759.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3459e0af78b410e4da585dc13452612d759.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1975 aerial photograph showing the southern and eastern additions

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1975

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345a7b7141237fc4d9a80440735c58e06f8.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345a7b7141237fc4d9a80440735c58e06f8.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Current aerial photograph of the subject site

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/2011

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3453ef09f257fdd4b9bbbedd97c59e9c9fc.jpg>

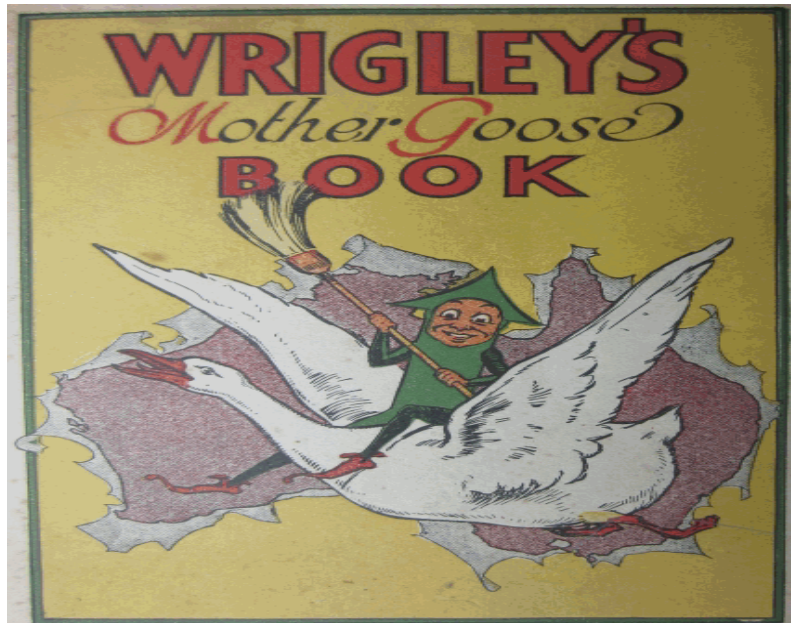
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3453ef09f257fdd4b9bbbedd97c59e9c9fc.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Mother Goose children's book cover produced by Wrigley's to market their gum

Copy right: Wrigley's

Image by: Wrigley's Mother Goose Book

Image date: 01/01/1922

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3450cf265cd191a49fd855ada5efc8cc67f.jpg>

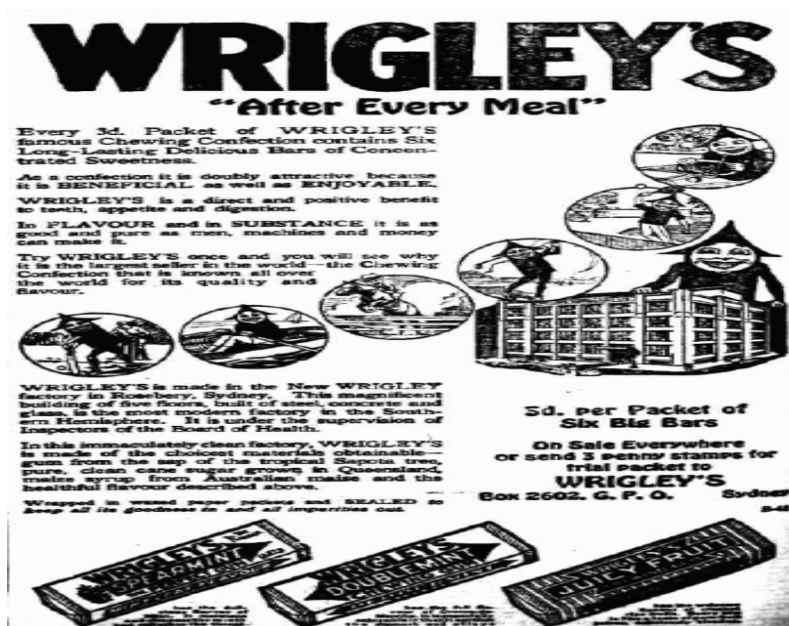
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3450cf265cd191a49fd855ada5efc8cc67f.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1922 advertisement picturing and promoting the modernity of this building

Copy right: The Argus

Image by: The Argus (<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/imageservice/nla.news-page421465/print>)

Image date: 16/10/1922

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34507373681909241ba9255b746a80ac55d.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34507373681909241ba9255b746a80ac55d.jpg

Item name: Former Wrigley's factory including interiors

Location: 6-8 Crewe Place Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1940s advertising for Wrigley's specialty gum

Copy right: Women's Weekly

Image by: Women's Weekly

Image date: 26/04/1941

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345fc64ba4c42d74298aeb02cddf46a4061.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345fc64ba4c42d74298aeb02cddf46a4061.jpg

Inventory 37

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Address: 85-113 Dunning Avenue

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Rosebery 2018

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/former names: The Cannery, The Smith Family, Ainsworth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd (Aristocrat technologies)

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Complex / Group

Group: Manufacturing and Processing

Category: Other - Manufacturing & Processing

Owner: Multiple Owners

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Commercial, retail, hospitality

Former uses: Factory

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Statement of significance: Purpose-built in 1925 for the major Australian food processors and preservers, Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd, the former factory represents the model industrial development of Rosebery during the inter-war period. The factory is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of processed and preserved foodstuffs during the mid-twentieth century and as evidence of the former food preparation industry of Rosebery.

As the principal factory for Rosella in New South Wales from the 1920s to the 1960s, the site also provides evidence of the twentieth century operations of one of Australia's largest food processing and preserving companies. The site is closely associated with the well-known Rosella condiments and preserved foods, such as tinned soups, tomato sauce and jams which featured in many Australian's diets for nearly 100 years. The construction and scale of the former factory demonstrates the growth of the company and popularity of its products during the twentieth century.

The inter-war factory records the industrial development of one of Sydney's first planned suburbs of Rosebery, which was planned by John Sulman in 1911-20 as a model suburb for both housing and industry. The period, form, layout and use of the buildings record the original subdivision pattern and location of the planned industrial blocks between Botany Road and Primrose Avenue.

As a major former employer in the local area, the site may have value to the community of former Rosella workers from the 1920s to 1960s and the large number of Aristocrat workers employed at this site from the late twentieth century. The site may also hold some significance to the Australian community for its connection to manufacturing iconic Rosella foodstuffs found in many Australian households from the 1920s to the 1960s.

The factory and office buildings represent a good example of a large low-scale industrial complex of southern Sydney from the inter-war period. The buildings demonstrate the characteristic industrial building typology of repeated modular building forms to span large distances, sawtooth roofs with side lanterns or gabled roofs with raised ridges to light or ventilate the interiors, and more architecturally distinctive office buildings on main street frontages.

Architecturally, the buildings demonstrate the work of architects, Ross and Rowe. They represent a good example of the inter-war free classical architectural style applied to utilitarian buildings. The buildings exhibit typical features of this architectural style including the heavy masonry construction, high parapet walls concealing pitched roofs, a variety of curved, stepped and straight parapet walls formed into pediments, pronounced moulded entablature, symmetry of components such as the Morley Avenue facade, chamfered Hayes Road corner, and rusticated or ashlar pilasters dividing the building into bays. Original openings of arched gable-end vents, and surviving multi-paned double-hung sash timber windows on Dunning Avenue are also characteristic of this architectural style.

The buildings make important contributions to the streetscapes of Morley and Dunning Avenues. The full-site coverage of buildings and remnant walls extending across half a block of land and three street frontages make the buildings visible in the round from a number of near and distant vantage points. The repetition of sawtooth and gabled roof profiles, decorative stepped and curved parapet skylines, bays defined by rusticated pilasters, and chamfered corner building on Hayes Road create distinctive and cohesive streetscapes along three streets. The buildings also form part of a consistent group of inter-war industrial buildings in Rosebery.

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

The buildings are of local heritage significance in terms of their historical, association, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of the locality:

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

The suburb of Rosebery was once part of a vast sand dune system covered by heath, low scrub, creeks and freshwater wetlands that dominated the landscape of the southern suburbs of Sydney. It provided habitat for a range of fauna such as birds, fish and eels, and was a good food source for the Gadigal, the local Aboriginal people.

The land that today incorporates the areas of Alexandria, Waterloo, Zetland and Rosebery was originally one large estate. Originally granted to former convict and public servant William Hutchinson in 1823, the estate, its buildings and water mill, were then sold to Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levy in 1825 before Cooper became its sole owner in 1833.

The land of the Cooper Estate was progressively subdivided into small acreages and sold from 1872.

Before the development of Rosebery into a residential and industrial estate, the suburb was popular for its racecourse which opened in 1906.

The suburb of Rosebery derives its name from Archibald Primrose, Earl of Rosebery and Prime Minister of England from 1894-95, who visited Sydney in 1883-84. Many of the street names of Rosebery are associated with British parliamentarians including Morley Avenue, Crewe Place and Asquith Avenue.

The Rosebery Estate was planned as a model industrial suburb by John Sulman and developed by Stanton and Sons between 1911 and 1920. The land was purchased for £24,000 in 1912 by the Town Planning Company of Australia, as part of 273 acres of the Waterloo Estate. John Sulman exhibited his design for Rosebery in the Town Planning Association of NSW exhibition in 1913. Most lots were still vacant until 1924, possibly due to the outbreak of World War I.

Based on the garden suburb model, Rosebery was planned as 'model factories and model homes' with detached housing for workers located close to industrial employment sites. Sulman's plan incorporated residential, commercial and industrial facilities as well as recreational and community facilities. Similarly to Dacey Gardens which was also planned by John Sulman, Rosebery was one of the first planned suburbs in Sydney, and amongst the earliest inter-war garden suburbs.

Secondary industries declined in the area from the 1970s as industry expanded to the outer suburbs.

Industrial history:

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

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

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

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

Site history:

This former factory was constructed in 1925 for Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd, one of the largest food processing and preserving companies in Australia. It remained its principal plant in New South Wales until the 1960s. Rosella products have been a familiar element of the Australian diet for nearly 100 years, supplying semi-processed ingredients used in cooking as well as condiments and preserved foods.

Although the business began in the 1890s, the Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd was first registered in Melbourne on 9 February 1911. It later expanded its operations to New South Wales. (The 'Digest' Year Book of Public Companies Australia & New Zealand, 1949, Jobson's Publications Pty Ltd, Sydney, p 240)

On 24 October 1922, a certificate of title was issued to Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd for the subject land comprising lots 360-364, 365-370, 387-397 of deposited plan 7534 (C T 3379 f 101).

The subdivision of the land for these allotments formed part of John Sulman's and Richard Stanton's plan for a model suburb for industry and workers housing. The undated subdivision plan from approximately 1914 was named the 'Rosebery model and industrial suburb'. The deposited plan for this subdivision was surveyed on 5 March 1914 (DP 7534). These plans show that Hayes Road was initially named Ackland Way and Dunning Avenue was formerly Pauls Road.

The remaining Rosella site occupied a number of the original industrial allotments of this subdivision (lots 365-370 currently identified) when the block bound by Dunning, Morley and Mentmore Avenues and Hayes Road was evenly divided into 12 industrial lots. These industrial lots were larger than residential lots, however were not overly large. Most industrial buildings like the subject buildings were constructed over multiple lots.

The industrial lots typically measured approximately 100 feet wide and 130-140 feet deep. In the original plan, industrial lots of these larger dimensions were located on the land between Epsom Road to the north, Harcourt Parade to the south, the lanes behind Botany Road to the west and Primrose Avenue to the east. Further east, the plan laid out residential lots distinguished by their narrower measurements generally of 30-40 feet wide and 130-150 feet deep (Inheritance, Heritage Assessment Report of the Rosebery Estate, 2006).

In March 1925, architects H E Ross and Rowe called for tenders to erect the first section of a large factory at Rosebery for the Rosella Preserving Co (SMH, 25 March 1925, p 11). The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd first appeared in the 1927 Sands directory in Dunning Ave (Sands, Directory, 1927, p 819).

The land was surveyed for subdivision on 1 December 1936. The plan prepared for this subdivision broadly indicated the extent of the buildings on the site by this time. This included a large brick building across two-thirds of the north part of the site along the Dunning and Morley Avenue frontages, of unspecified width at the south end, and a small building on the south-west corner of Dunning Avenue and Hayes Road. Both buildings are shown as brick. It also appears to indicate a small building to the south-east of the large northern building. (DP 335264)

The original Rosella site was too large for its needs. On 10 December 1936, half the block comprising lots 387-392 fronting Mentmore Avenue were transferred to the Cyclone Fence and Gate Co Pty Ltd (C T 3379 f 101). A certificate of title was issued to the Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd for lot B formerly lots 365-370, DP 7534, on 4 March 1937 (C T 4829 f 80). A new certificate of title issued on 29 July 1937 established the current site dimensions (C T 4860 f 40).

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On 15 March 1937, a land valuation for lots 365-370 recorded that a factory, garage and shed had been constructed on the site (Valuer-General, Valuation List, Waterloo 19/9457, No 786).

A photograph in November 1937 of the adjoining Cyclone building fronting Morley Avenue partly shows the Rosella building at this time with its Rosella signage along the parapet wall. The Morley Avenue elevation then had no upper level windows, before the second storey was added. (Sam Hood photographs, Nov 1937, State Library of NSW)

In 1940, the Rosella factory at Rosebery was recorded as producing jams, jellies, chutneys, tomato sauce, Worcestershire sauce, tinned soup, tinned spaghetti and tinned tomatoes (Directory of Manufacturers of Australia, C E S Turner & Sons, Sydney and Melbourne, 1939-40, p 214-227).

Rosella supplied their preserved and tinned foodsuffs to the Australian and American forces during World War II (<http://www.rosella.com.au/about/>, accessed 8 April 2015). Advertising during the war reinforced the patriotic war connection of the company by picturing a woman wearing an army hat. Following the war, Rosella advertising referenced how supplying the Australian forces had limited Rosella products available for Austrians 'housewives' during the war. Company histories indicated that, at one stage, 80 percent of their products were shipped to the allied forces (<http://www.rosella.com.au/about/>, accessed 8 April 2015).

The 1943 aerial photograph recorded that the factory buildings were mainly located at the northern end of the site, as currently. The northern roof forms differed at this time to the current configuration. The northern section of the main northern building was then contained under seven sawtooth roofs extending across the full width of the site. The south wing of this building along the Dunning Avenue frontage then had the same main roof configuration as currently, comprising four sawtooth roofs and three gabled roofs with raised ridges, however only extending across half the width of the site. The southern wing appears to have a secondary skillion roof section along its internal faces to the south and east. (1943 aerial photograph, SIX, LPI)

At the south end of the site, the 1943 aerial photograph records the corner building under a gable roof, roughly half the current width along Hayes Road. Its eastern extension appears to be under construction at this time. A narrow gabled roof building runs along the Dunning Avenue frontage between the corner and main northern building. A smaller free-standing building is also shown along the side eastern boundary in the southern portion of the site. (1943 aerial photograph, SIX, LPI)

On 9 July 1945, a new land valuation recorded that brick additions to the factory with a corrugated fibro roof had been constructed (Valuer-General, Valuation List, Waterloo 19/9457, No 786).

The 1945 workplace survey listed Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd at Morley Avenue in the business of producing sauces, soups, etc (1945 workplace survey, SRNSW 7/6848).

The 1949 aerial photograph records similar building forms to the 1943 aerial, with some additions. The additions included extensions to the east for both the southern sawtooth roofs and Hayes Road corner gabled building, to span the full width of the site (1949 aerial photograph, City of Sydney). These extensions were likely the brick additions with fibro roofs recorded in the earlier 1945 valuation.

The 1950 civic survey records that all buildings on the site at this time were single-storey and show the same building outline as the 1949 aerial photograph.

On 16 October 1956, B Sturrock & Son Pty Ltd proposed to construct an additional storey with works valued at £15,000 (85-115 Dunning Ave, Street cards, NCSA). These works likely comprised the construction of the new hipped roof for the office building fronting Morley Avenue, which replaced the northern two sawtooth roofs, evident in the next available aerial photograph from 1975 (1975 aerial photograph, City of Sydney).

The next owner of this site was the notable Australian charity, The Smith Family. On 3 November 1966, The

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Smith Family applied to use the premises as offices and a warehouse to store clothing, food and furniture. On 18 May 1967, Winterbottom Moore and Associates proposed alterations and additions with works valued at \$20,000 (85-115 Dunning Ave, Street cards, NCSA).

The property was purchased by The Smith Family on 8 May 1967 (C T 4860 f 40).

Winterbottom Moore and Associates applied on 5 May 1970 to erect a factory, office and warehouse building at 85-115 Dunning Avenue at an estimated cost of \$230,000. This was likely the new building recorded in the next available aerial photograph after 1949 in 1975. This building was located at the southern end of the site, set-back along the eastern side boundary behind the Hayes Road building, contained under two roofs; one a gable, the other is unclear (1975 aerial photograph, City of Sydney).

On 2 November 1970, W M Townsend and Sons Pty Ltd proposed reinstatement works worth \$15,000 following a fire (85-115 Dunning Ave, Street cards, NCSA).

The narrow building along Dunning Avenue to the south appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1975 aerial photograph and is clearly absent in the 1979 aerial, apart from the partial external wall which still remains (1975 and 1979 aerial photographs, City of Sydney).

Ainsworth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd occupied the former Rosella factory from the early 1970s. Leonard Hastings Ainsworth founded Aristocrat technologies in 1953, a major poker machine manufacturer.

On 19 April 1979, Ainsworth Consolidated Industries proposed a small joinery plant. On 18 September 1979, Ainsworth proposed extensions, a new shed and to enclose the ground floor, all for an estimated cost of \$195,000 (85-115 Dunning Ave, Street cards, NCSA). The new shed was likely the main additional building to the site evident in the next 1984 aerial photograph. This new building was located at the centre of the site along the eastern side building, adjoining the northern sawtooth roofs and the gabled buildings along the Dunning Avenue boundary. The extensions may have included the replacement of the three northern sawtooth roofs with a second gabled roof that was first evident in the 1984 aerial, and not in the 1979 aerial photograph (1984 aerial photograph, City of Sydney)

The sale of the property to Mercantile Credits Ltd was registered on 14 March 1980. A lease to Ainsworth Nominees Pty Ltd was registered the same day (C T 4860 f 40).

No major changes to the building forms were recorded in the available aerial photographs after 1984, apart from the new form for the setback southern building.

Mathieson applied on 11 April 1986 to extend the upper floor of offices at a cost of \$200,000. On 9 June 1988, Ainsworth proposed to erect an additional storey for an extension of the ground floor use at an estimated cost of \$100,000 (85-115 Dunning Ave, Street cards, NCSA). It is not clear from the subsequent aerial photographs which buildings these 1980s applications related to or whether the proposed works were constructed because no major changes to building forms are shown.

Aristocrat technologies employed 450 people on the site at one stage during this period (Council Development Application Assessment Report D/2008/1498/A, 2010).

A lease to Ainsworth Nominees Pty Ltd was registered on 23 February 1989 with an option to purchase (C T 4860 f 40).

Between the 1990s and early 2000s, uses on the site included manufacturing furniture and gaming equipment, warehouse, showroom and offices, fashion, photography studio, restaurant, café and bakery (Council Development Application Assessment Report D/2008/1498/A, 2010). Parts of the site were altered for these new uses, including replacing the Morley Road loading docks and garage doors with windows and redevelopment of the set-back building at the south end of the site (City of Sydney application records). Changes to the form of the

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set-back southern building are first shown in the 2014 aerial photograph.

Themes: National theme

3. Economy

3. Economy

3. Economy

State theme

Commerce

Industry

Industry

Local theme

Warehouses

Warehouses

Activities associated with the n

Designer: H E Ross and Rowe

Builder: Unknown

Year started: 1925

Year completed: 1925

Circa: Yes

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Physical description: The buildings on this site were constructed in 1925 as a factory and offices for Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd, with additions in the 1940s and 1950s. The buildings occupy most of half the block of land along Dunning Avenue between Morley Avenue and Hayes Road. Apart from a small setback from Morley Avenue and recent development at the south end, the historic buildings have no setback from the three surrounding streets.

The buildings on this site are of one or two storeys, constructed of brick walls with sawtooth roofs and gabled roofs concealed behind parapet walls. The site includes five main building groups, either connected or closely adjoining. From north to south, these include the two-storey offices fronting Morley Road on the corner of Dunning Avenue contained under two gabled roofs concealed by a straight and gabled parapet wall. The second storey of this building was a later addition from the 1950s. A single-storey sawtooth factory is attached to the rear of the offices, with the exposed side profile of the sawtooth roofs forming repeated bays along Dunning Avenue. To the immediate south of the sawtooth factory on Dunning Avenue are three connected buildings contained under gabled roofs with raised ridges, partly concealed behind parapet walls formed into curved and stepped pediments. The central gable is double-height and the most ornate, flanked symmetrically by two of single-storey height. At the south end of the site, a remnant part of an original wall along Dunning Avenue survives. Behind this wall is open parking and a setback redeveloped two-storey building set-back. Located on the corner of Hayes Road is a single-storey building with a chamfered corner and stepped parapet wall.

The buildings demonstrate the characteristic industrial building typology of repeated modular building forms to span large distances, sawtooth roofs with side lanterns or gabled roofs with raised ridges to light or ventilate the interiors and more architecturally distinctive office buildings on main street frontages.

Architecturally, the buildings demonstrate the work of architects, Ross and Rowe. They represent a good example of the inter-war free classical architectural style applied to utilitarian buildings. The buildings exhibit typical features of this architectural style including the heavy masonry construction, high parapet walls concealing pitched roofs, a variety of curved, stepped and straight parapet walls formed into pediments, pronounced moulded entablature, symmetry of components such as the Morley Avenue facade and chamfered Hayes Road corner. The Morley and Dunning Avenue facades are divided into bays by rusticated or ashlar-rendered pilasters and vertically-proportioned openings; a pattern which is still evident in the remains of the partly-demolished building wall at the south end of the site. Original multi-paned timber double-hung sash windows and arched gable-end vents survive on the Dunning Avenue elevations.

With no setbacks from Dunning Avenue or Hayes Road, the historic buildings and remnants form continuous street walls along most of the length of Dunning Avenue between Morley Avenue and Hayes Road and along Hayes Road. The repetition of sawtooth and gabled roof profiles, decorative stepped and curved parapet skylines, bays defined by rusticated pilasters, and chamfered corner building on Hayes Road create distinctive and cohesive streetscapes along the three surrounding streets.

The adaptive reuse of the buildings for a range of commercial, light industrial and hospitality uses has retained the architectural integrity of the buildings as recognisable former industrial building. Alterations on Morley Avenue include changes to the former loading dock openings, fenestration and the construction of the terrace.

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

Category: Complex. Style: Inter-war free classical. Storeys: One and two. Façades: Painted brick. Roofs: Gables and sawtooth with corrugated metal cladding.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

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Archaeological Not assessed
potential level:

Archaeological
potential Detail:

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

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Modification dates: Face brick walls have been painted and Morley Avenue loading docks infilled with windows. Most of the former narrow southern building on Dunning Avenue has been demolished, retaining only the lower half of the external wall as a fence.

Set-back southern building behind the Hayes Road building has been redeveloped. Openings of the Hayes Road corner building have also been replaced.

Timeline of known dates for the development of the site:

24 October 1922

Certificate of title issued to Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd for lots 360-364, 365-370, 387-397, DP 7534

25 March 1925

Tenders called for the erection of the first section of a large factory at Rosebery for Rosella Preserving Co by architects H E Ross and Rowe

1927

Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd first appeared in Sands directory in Dunning Ave

1 December 1936

The land was surveyed for subdivision

10 December 1936

Sale of lots 387-392 to Cyclone Fence and Gate Co Pty Ltd

15 March 1937

Valuation of lots 365-370 shows the site contained a factory, garage and shed

29 July 1937

Certificate of title issued to Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd for lot B formerly lots 365-370, DP 7534

1943

Aerial photograph shows buildings mainly located on northern part of the site

9 July 1945

Valuation of lots 365-370 shows brick additions with a corrugated fibro roof to the factory

16 October 1956

Application from B Sturrock & Son Pty Ltd to construct additional storey to the premises worth £15,000

3 November 1966

Application by The Smith Family to use the site as offices, clothing, food and furniture warehouse

18 May 1967

Application from Winterbottom Moore and Associates for alterations and additions with works valued at \$20,000

8 May 1967

The Smith Family purchased the site

5 May 1970

Application from Winterbottom Moore and Associates to erect factory, office and warehouse building at an

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estimated cost of \$230,000

2 November 1970

Application from W M Townsend and Sons Pty Ltd for reinstatement works valued at \$15,000 following a fire

19 April 1979

Application from Ainsworth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd for a small joinery plant

18 September 1979

Application from Ainsworth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd for extensions, new shed and to enclose ground floor estimated at \$195,000

14 March 1980

Sale to Mercantile Credits Ltd registered on land title

14 March 1980

Lease to Ainsworth Nominees Pty Ltd registered on land title

11 April 1986

Application from Mathieson to extend upper floor of offices with works valued at \$200,000

9 June 1988

Application from Ainsworth to erect additional storey to be used with existing ground floor use with works worth \$100,000

23 February 1989

Lease to Ainsworth Nominees Pty Ltd registered with option to purchase

1998

Applications to extend gaming equipment factory hours to 24hrs 7 days a week (D/1998/1225) and to erect a structure containing dust extraction (D/1998/798)

2004

Application to upgrade fire egress doors and emergency exit lighting (D/2004/598)

2008

Application for external and internal alterations to existing warehouse buildings to accommodate future adaptive reuse, including 11 separate tenancies and a cafe (D/2008/1498) subsequently modified in 2010

2010

Valiant Hire proposed to use and fit-out buildings as furniture warehouse or showroom (D/2010/492)

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Recommended management: The buildings should be retained and conserved.

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

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

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

Maintain the original brickwork, rusticated or ashlar pilasters, parapet walls, sawtooth roofs, multi-paned timber windows, pattern of bays, vertically proportioned openings and other original architectural detailing.

Consider removal of paint to formerly unpainted external walls. For repainting, use a colour scheme appropriate to the inter-war period of the building, which highlights its decorative details in different tones.

Locate new signage along the Morley Avenue parapet wall using separate painted lettering in a similar manner to the original, as shown in the historic photograph.

As part of future redevelopments, consider opportunities to reinstate landscaping along Morley Avenue.

Consider new uses for the buildings that will re-use and expose their industrial features to retain their former industrial character as an integral part of new uses. Alterations for a new use, including changes for compliance with Australian building standards, should allow the essential form of the buildings to remain readily identifiable.

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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

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Criteria a): Purpose-built in 1925 for the major Australian food processors and preservers, Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd, the former factory represents the model industrial development of Rosebery during the inter-war period. The factory is historically significant for its connection to the Australian manufacturing of processed and preserved foodstuffs during the mid-twentieth century and as evidence of the former food preparation industry of Rosebery.

[Historical significance]

As the principal factory for Rosella in New South Wales from the 1920s to the 1960s, the site also provides evidence of the twentieth century operations of one of Australia's largest food processing and preserving companies. The site is closely associated with the well-known Rosella condiments and preserved foods, such as tinned soups, tomato sauce and jams which featured in many Australian's diets for nearly 100 years. The construction and scale of the former factory demonstrates the growth of the company and popularity of its products during the twentieth century.

The inter-war factory records the industrial development of one of Sydney's first planned suburbs of Rosebery, which was planned by John Sulman in 1911-20 as a model suburb for both housing and industry. The period, form, layout and use of the buildings record the original subdivision pattern and location of the planned industrial blocks between Botany Road and Primrose Avenue.

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

Criteria b): The complex has significant associations with Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company Ltd, one of Australia's largest food processing and preserving companies, from the 1920s to the 1960s. The building design is associated with architects H E Ross and Rowe. The building is also associated with John Sulman and Richard Stanton, reflecting their plans and subdivision of 1911-1920 for the area as a model suburb for industry and worker's housing.

[Historical association significance]

Criteria c): The factory and office buildings represent a good example of a large low-scale industrial complex of southern Sydney from the inter-war period. The buildings demonstrate the characteristic industrial building typology of repeated modular building forms to span large distances, sawtooth roofs with side lanterns or gabled roofs with raised ridges to light or ventilate the interiors, and more architecturally distinctive office buildings on main street frontages.

[Aesthetic/Technical significance]

Architecturally, the buildings demonstrate the work of architects, Ross and Rowe. They represent a good example of the inter-war free classical architectural style applied to utilitarian buildings. The buildings exhibit typical features of this architectural style including the heavy masonry construction, high parapet walls concealing pitched roofs, a variety of curved, stepped and straight parapet walls formed into pediments, pronounced moulded entablature, symmetry of components such as the Morley Avenue facade, chamfered Hayes Road corner, and rusticated or ashlar pilasters dividing the building into bays. Original openings of arched gable-end vents, and surviving multi-paned double-hung sash timber windows on Dunning Avenue are also characteristic of this architectural style.

The buildings make important contributions to the streetscapes of Morley and Dunning Avenues. The full-site coverage of buildings and remnant walls extending across half a block of land and three street frontages make the buildings visible in the round from a number of near and distant vantage points. The repetition of sawtooth and gabled roof profiles, decorative stepped and curved parapet skylines, bays defined by rusticated pilasters, and chamfered corner building on Hayes Road create distinctive and cohesive streetscapes along three streets.

The buildings also form part of a consistent group of inter-war industrial buildings in Rosebery.

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Criteria d): [Social/Cultural significance] Social significance requires further study to ascertain its value for the local community. As a major former employer in the local area, the site may have value to the community of former Rosella workers from the 1920s to 1960s and the large number of Aristocrat workers employed at this site from the late twentieth century. The site may also hold some significance to the Australian community for its connection to manufacturing iconic Rosella foodstuffs found in many Australian households from the 1920s to the 1960s.

Criteria e): [Research significance] The building may offer research potential into the history of twentieth-century planning of model suburbs by John Sulman and Richard Stanton.

Criteria f): [Rarity]

Criteria g): [Representative] The buildings represent a good example of a large low-scale industrial complex from the inter-war period and the industrial development of the planned model suburb of Rosebery.

Intactness/Integrity: Relatively intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Dr Terry Kass	Industrial and warehouse buildings research - site history	2014
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943	1943
	City of Sydney	1949 aerial survey of the city of Sydney	1949
	City Engineers Department, City of Sydney	Civic Survey, 1938-1950, Rosebery	1950
	City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney	1956 City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets	1956
	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners P/L	Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company, Dunning Avenue	2008
	The Sydney Morning Herald - 24th March 1934	Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company, Advertisement	1934
	Robinson Urban Planning Pty Ltd	Statement of Environmental Effects	2010
	Scott Cumming	Chimneys and Change: Post European Environmental Impact in Sydney	2004

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

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	B		DP	335264

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial accuracy:

Map name:

Map scale:

AMG zone:

Easting:

Northing:

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

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

Data updated: 20/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Office building fronting Morley Avenue on corner of Dunning Avenue

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 05/09/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34536e59aeac28f4be286d38fc63ace441d.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test34536e59aeac28f4be286d38fc63ace441d.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: North end of Dunning Avenue elevation, the side of the office building

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 05/09/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345d57316a470e64a50b31a53c2abc48fa4.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345d57316a470e64a50b31a53c2abc48fa4.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: North end of sawtooth roof factory on Dunning Avenue

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 05/09/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3452e78ee86c05c40b497b6315752f485d7.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3452e78ee86c05c40b497b6315752f485d7.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Double-height building along Dunning Avenue elevation

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Plan Heritage

Image date: 05/09/2013

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3453208af1d2496406f8ba5381d5952c98d.jpg>

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Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: South-west building on corner of Hayes Road and Dunning Avenue

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 03/03/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3453edcb21d059343dbb1d72ccb92116179.JPG>

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Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

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Image:



Caption: Part of the original Rosella facade and signage on Morley Avenue (to right) in 1937

Copy right: State Library of NSW

Image by: Sam Hood (hood_08839)

Image date: 01/11/1937

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3459a1a904fbbba47368319b2d1d9dea181.jpg>

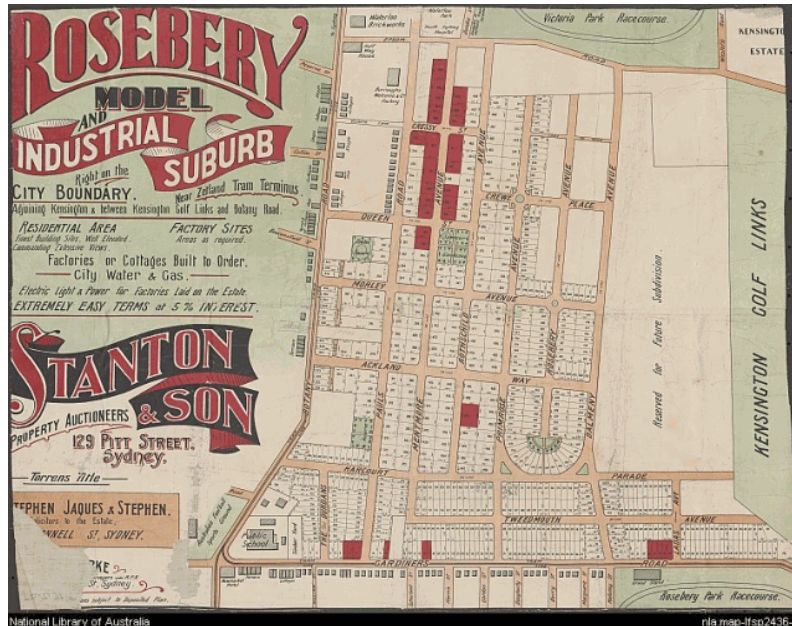
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3459a1a904fbbba47368319b2d1d9dea181.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

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Image:



Caption: Subdivision plan for the area from circa 1914 (Hayes shown as Ackland Way, Dunning as Pauls Road)

Copy right: National Library of Australia

Image by: Stanton & Son (ID 43586275)

Image date: 01/01/1914

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345d084863e4bb542f88c04419177fd072f.jpg>

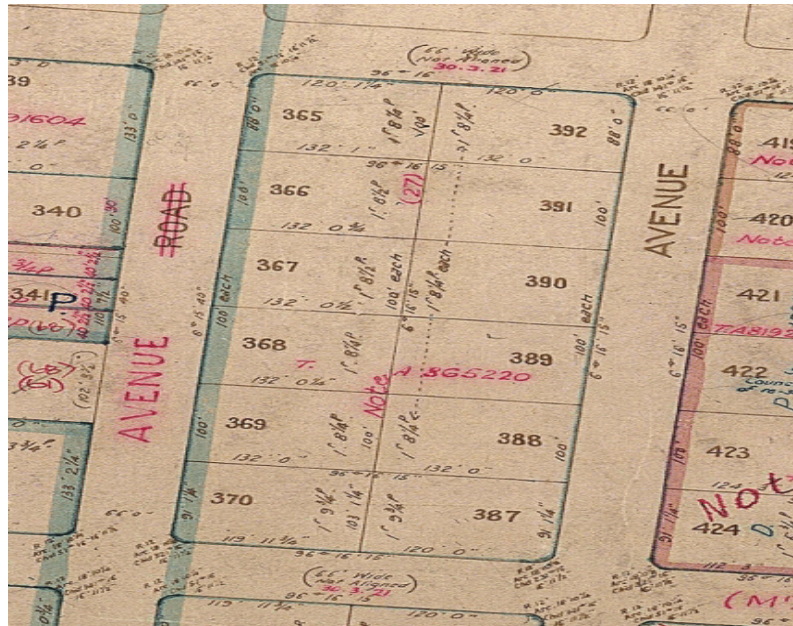
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345d084863e4bb542f88c04419177fd072f.jpg

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Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Extract of 1914 deposited plan showing the original subdivision lots ((DP 7534)

Copy right: Land and Property Information

Image by: William Henry Howard, Surveyor

Image date: 05/03/1914

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345a68cc934bea048a7ab2d5778192a7604.jpg>

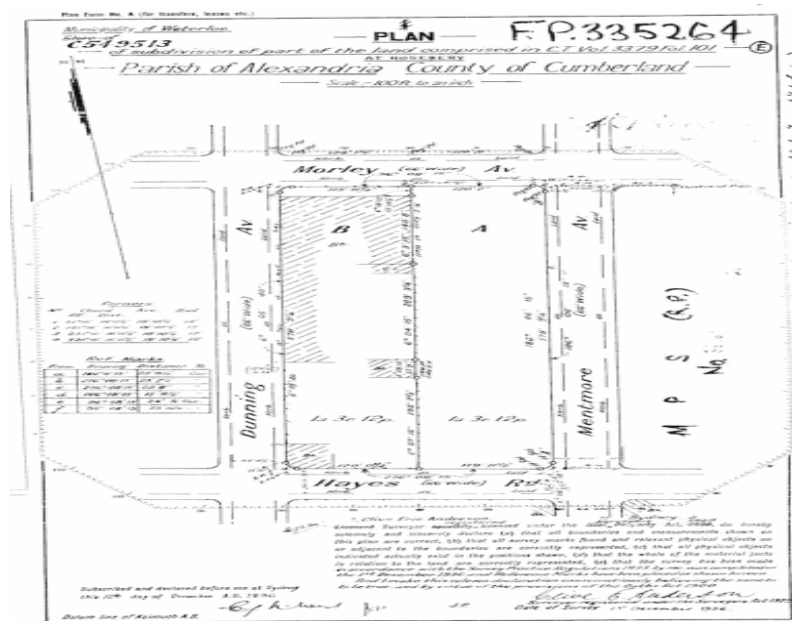
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345a68cc934bea048a7ab2d5778192a7604.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1936 subdivision survey showing the buildings constructed by this time (DP 335264)

Copy right: Land and Property Information

Image by: Land and Property Information

Image date: 01/12/1936

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345516b6fc528704bbe939e00bcdfba03b5.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345516b6fc528704bbe939e00bcdfba03b5.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1943 aerial showing the buildings constructed on the Rosella site, circled, by this time

Copy right: Land and Property Information, SIX Maps

Image by: RTA

Image date: 01/01/1943

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345608d82e9333e43b989dc04ef019f8e5b.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345608d82e9333e43b989dc04ef019f8e5b.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1949 aerial showing the eastern extension of the northern sawtooth roofs and Hayes Road building

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 15/12/1949

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345ecb3600b7b6a427a90c4f640cb944e09.jpg>

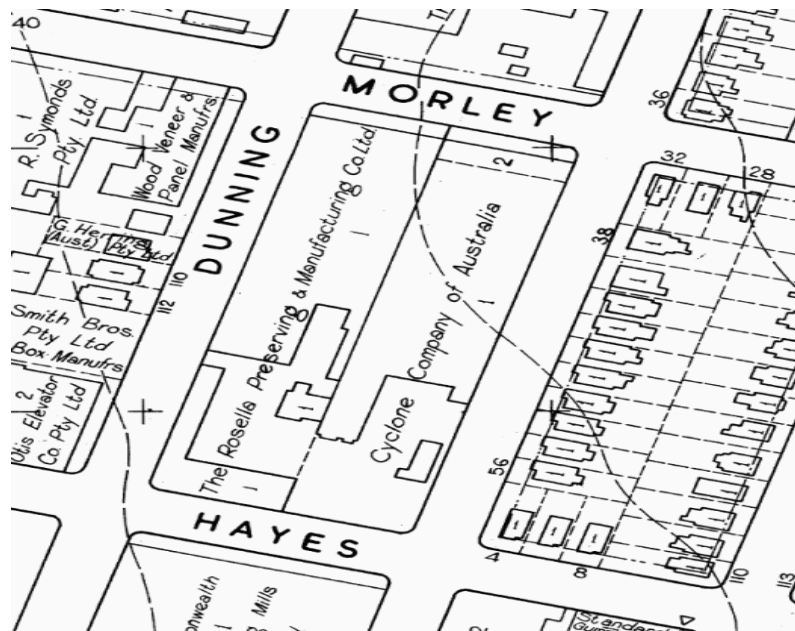
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345ecb3600b7b6a427a90c4f640cb944e09.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1950 civic survey showing the outline and storeys of buildings constructed on the Rosella site

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1950

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/345d1164e1a76604692b1972e1f791a15cf.jpg>

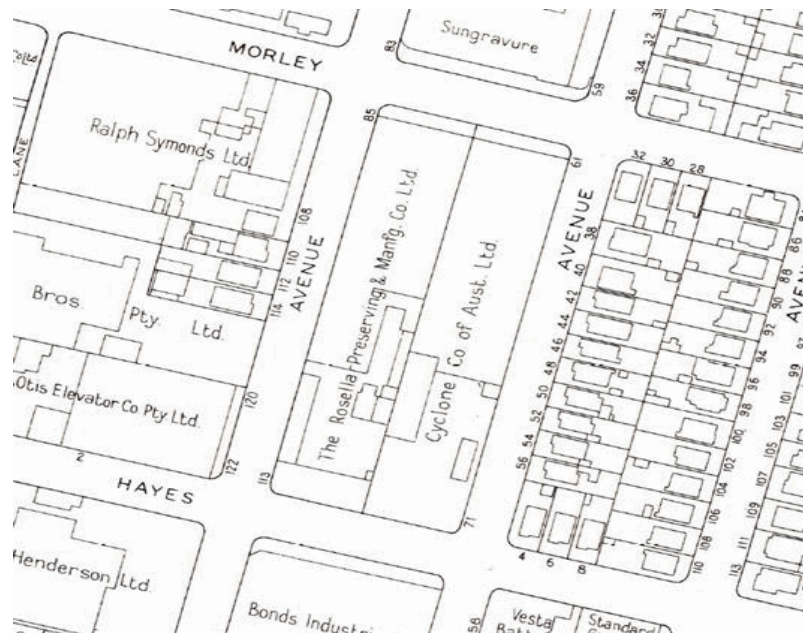
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test345d1164e1a76604692b1972e1f791a15cf.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 survey showing the outline of buildings constructed on the Rosella site by this time

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345c819ae92d176446791e9ec618915f87e.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345c819ae92d176446791e9ec618915f87e.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1975 aerial photograph showing the new north hipped roof and new building to south-east

Copy right: City of Sydney archives

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1975

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345d3b5546417b247938082b1bcc72e7565.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345d3b5546417b247938082b1bcc72e7565.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Current aerial photograph showing the subject site circled

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345a752b09cf3e442eeb84a884feccb073d.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345a752b09cf3e442eeb84a884feccb073d.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1934 marketing for Rosella products made at this time

Copy right: National Library of Australia

Image by: Trove, National Library of Australia

Image date: 24/05/1934

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3457a59651a91f9402b93d15b5eef55b4b4.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3457a59651a91f9402b93d15b5eef55b4b4.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1942 marketing for Rosella products during World War II

Copy right: Women's Weekly

Image by: Women's Weekly

Image date: 10/01/1942

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3451fc1620d903e484ea34ff8267a89569c.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test3451fc1620d903e484ea34ff8267a89569c.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Post-war Rosella advertising noting World War II restrictions

Copy right: Women's Weekly

Image by: Women's Weekly

Image date: 06/01/1945

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345138d2985b2034a5f95991b030e9b6553.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test345138d2985b2034a5f95991b030e9b6553.jpg

Item name: Former Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. factory including interiors

Location: 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1945 advertisement for Rosella jams

Copy right: Women's Weekly

Image by: Women's Weekly

Image date: 21/01/1945

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3452eefc1685d9848cdbc17a25f1715bf65.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3452eefc1685d9848cdbc17a25f1715bf65.jpg

Inventory 38

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Address: 88 Dunning Avenue

Planning: Sydney South

Suburb/nearest town: Rosebery 2018

Local govt area: Sydney

Parish: Alexandria

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Other/former names: Queen Street substation

Area/group/complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal area: Eora

Curtilage/boundary: As described in Sydney Local Environmental Plan

Item type: Built

Group: Utilities - Electricity

Category: Electricity Transformer/Substation

Owner: State Government

Admin codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current use: Electricity substation

Former uses: Electricity substation

Assessed significance: Local

Endorsed significance:

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Statement of significance: Built in 1927, Electricity Substation No. 192 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Rosebery. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Rosebery's growth, development and population.

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

Electricity Substation No. 192 represents a good example of a simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation designed in the inter-war Georgian revival style. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this architectural style applied to a utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, symmetrical building form, roof form concealed behind a parapet wall, original signage, face brickwork, cornice, emphatic centrally-placed portal, pilasters, decorative entablature and fanlight window. The building contributes to the streetscape of Dunning Avenue and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area.

Electricity Substation No. 192 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No. 192 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity.

The larger number of substations in Rosebery demonstrates its history as a major industrial area mostly developed after the advent of electricity and before substations of this kind were no longer needed for supplying electricity. Rosebery's Dunning Avenue was mostly occupied by industries during the first half of the twentieth century, interspersed with blocks of worker's housing, as a result of its Sulman-designed town plan as a model factories and homes suburb.

Electricity Substation No. 192 is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative values.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Historical notes of provenance: Early development of the locality:

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

The suburb of Rosebery was once part of a vast sand dune system covered by heath, low scrub, creeks and freshwater wetlands that dominated the landscape of the southern suburbs of Sydney. It provided habitat for a range of fauna such as birds, fish and eels, and was a good food source for the Gadigal, the local Aboriginal people.

The land that today incorporates the areas of Alexandria, Waterloo, Zetland and Rosebery was originally one large estate. Originally granted to former convict and public servant William Hutchinson in 1823, the estate, its buildings and water mill, were then sold to Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levy in 1825 before Cooper became its sole owner in 1833.

The land of the Cooper Estate was progressively subdivided into small acreages and sold from 1872.

Before the development of Rosebery into a residential and industrial estate, the suburb was popular for its racecourse which opened in 1906.

The suburb of Rosebery derives its name from Archibald Primrose, Earl of Rosebery and Prime Minister of England from 1894-95, who visited Sydney in 1883-84. Many of the street names of Rosebery are associated with British parliamentarians including Morley Avenue, Crewe Place and Asquith Avenue.

The Rosebery Estate was planned as a model industrial suburb by John Sulman and developed by Stanton and Sons between 1911 and 1920. The land was purchased for £24,000 in 1912 by the Town Planning Company of Australia, as part of 273 acres of the Waterloo Estate. John Sulman exhibited his design for Rosebery in the Town Planning Association of NSW exhibition in 1913. Most lots were still vacant until 1924, possibly due to the outbreak of World War I.

Based on the garden suburb model, Rosebery was planned as 'model factories and model homes' with detached housing for workers located close to industrial employment sites. Sulman's plan incorporated residential, commercial and industrial facilities as well as recreational and community facilities. Similarly to Dacey Gardens which was also planned by John Sulman, Rosebery was one of the first planned suburbs in Sydney, and amongst the earliest inter-war garden suburbs.

Secondary industries declined in the area from the 1970s as industry expanded to the outer suburbs.

Industrial history:

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

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

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

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

Substations history:

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

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

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

Rosebery demonstrates this pattern with its larger number of substations reflecting its history as a major industrial area mostly developed after the advent of electricity and before substations of this kind were no longer needed for supplying electricity.

Rosebery's Dunning Avenue was mostly occupied by industries during the first half of the twentieth century, interspersed with blocks of worker's housing. By 1956, these surrounding industries included the Paper Converting Co to the north, E. M. Spinks and Pope Products on the opposite side of Dunning Avenue. Larger industrial sites were located to the immediate south of the substation on the other side of Queen Street including the metal works factory of Mellwraith Industries and for Harden & Johnston and John Fairfax & Sons.

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

Each substation has its own number inscribed on the building facade, which reflects its role in the broader electrical network and generally the total number, sequence and period of construction, with some exceptions

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

where disused numbers were reallocated. Most substations were constructed in established urban areas on a small portion of land acquired or subdivided specifically for this purpose. These buildings, while modest in scale and different in function to surrounding buildings, were designed and constructed to a good standard, in a style designed to harmonise with surrounding architecture, in order to reduce community fears or resistance to the incursion of this new technology and impacts on the appearance of streets.

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

Site history:

The substation at 88 Dunning Avenue, Rosebery was built in May 1927 to replace a nearby pole transformer and began operating in August of the same year. The substation supplied low-voltage power to large industrial consumers as well as low-voltage street mains in the area.

In 1961, plans were made to sell the surplus land behind the building. However, these did not proceed because the land was considered too small to form a separate lot. The undeveloped land was instead leased for parking.

Between 2007 and 2011, cubicle switchgear was replaced and the substation upgraded to 11kV due to the replacement of Alexandria Zone Substation.

Apart from being re-equipped, the substation remained substantially as originally constructed by 2012 (Pennington 2012).

Themes:	National theme	State theme	Local theme
	4. Settlement	Utilities	Electricity Substation
	3. Economy	Technology	Electricity

Designer: Sydney Municipal Council

Builder: Sydney Municipal Council

Year started: 1927

Year completed: 1927

Circa: No

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Physical description: Substation No. 192 was built by Sydney Municipal Council in 1927. The substation comprises a single-storey brick building contained under a skillion roof concealed behind a parapet wall. The walls are constructed of tuck-pointed face bricks.

The building is designed in the inter-war Georgian revival style. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this style applied to a utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, symmetrical building form, roof form concealed behind a parapet wall, original signage, face brickwork, cornice and emphatic portal. The central entrance is accentuated by flanking brick pilasters and a decorative entablature and segmented fanlight window located above.

The original entrance contains a steel roller shutter door with smaller inset personnel door. Apart from the fanlight, no windows are located on the street frontage. Original signage is integrated into the facade through relief lettering in the entablature over the entrance, which records the origins of the building and the substation's number within Sydney's electricity network.

The facade wall is stepped down at a lower height along the street frontage to form the fence around the side transformer yard. A low brick wall of the same materials defines the small set-back of the building from the street.

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

Category: Individual building. Style: Inter-war Georgian revival. Storeys: One. Facade: Face brick. Side/rear walls: Face brick. Roof: Skillion behind parapet wall.

Physical condition level: Good

Physical condition:

Archaeological potential level: Not assessed

Archaeological potential Detail:

Modification dates: Gutters, downpipes and roller door have been replaced, and front fence repaired

Between 2007 and 2011, cubicle switchgear was replaced and the substation upgraded to 11kV due to the replacement of Alexandria Zone Substation.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Recommended management: The building should be retained and conserved.

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

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

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

Do not paint, render or seal face brickwork.

Face brick finishes, original signage, entrance pilasters, fanlight, entablature, brick fence and other original building features should be maintained and conserved.

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

Management: **Management category**
Statutory Instrument

Management name
List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

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

Criteria a): Built in 1927, Electricity Substation No. 192 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Rosebery. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Rosebery's growth, development and population.

[Historical significance]

Electricity Substation No. 192 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Electricity Substation No. 192 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity.

The larger number of substations in Rosebery demonstrates its history as a major industrial area mostly developed after the advent of electricity and before substations of this kind were no longer needed for supplying electricity. Rosebery's Dunning Avenue was mostly occupied by industries during the first half of the twentieth century, interspersed with blocks of worker's housing, as a result of its Sulman-designed town plan as a model factories and homes suburb.

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Criteria b): The substation has significant associations with the Municipal Council of Sydney, which constructed the building as part of its early twentieth-century responsibility for the generation and distribution of electricity throughout the greater Sydney area from 1904 until 1936.
[Historical association significance]

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

Electricity Substation No. 192 is a good example of a simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation designed in the inter-war Georgian revival style. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this architectural style applied to a utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, symmetrical building form, roof form concealed behind a parapet wall, original signage, face brickwork, cornice, emphatic centrally-placed portal, pilasters, decorative entablature and fanlight window.

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

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

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

Criteria f):
[Rarity]

Criteria g): The building represents a good example of a substation from the inter-war period utilising the Georgian revival style.
[Representative]

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

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

Intactness/Integrity: Intact externally

References:	Author	Title	Year
	James Pennington	Electricity Substations of the Sydney Municipal Council, pp. 82	2012
	RTA	Aerial Photographs of Sydney May-June 1943.	1943
	City of Sydney	Aerial Survey of the City of Sydney	1949
	City of Sydney/ City Building Surveyors	City Building Surveyors Detail Sheets	1956
	Scott Cumming	Chimneys and Change: Post European Environmental Impact in	2004
	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd	Energy Australia (Ausgrid) section 170 heritage and conservation	2007
	TZG Architects and Orwell & Peter Phillips	Conservation Management Plan: Substation No. 6 and Undergr	2002

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors**Location:** 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

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

Parcels:	Parcel code	Lot number	Section number	Plan code	Plan number
	LOT	53	2	DP	2269

Latitude:**Longitude:****Location validity:****Spatial accuracy:****Map name:****Map scale:****AMG zone:****Easting:****Northing:**

Listing:	Name	Title	Number	ListingDate
	Substation No. 192	Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage r	3430393	01/11/1994
	City of Sydney Industrial and Ware	Heritage study		

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

Data updated: 14/05/2015

Status: Completed

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Eastern (front) elevation of the substation and low brick fence

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 20/05/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3458b6419e7e6bc4f648cd9209bf6f66922.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3458b6419e7e6bc4f648cd9209bf6f66922.JPG

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Detail of facade openings

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: Claudine Loffi

Image date: 20/05/2014

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/3450be09df0f38b4cdc93c9995fe5c9bb81.JPG>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test3450be09df0f38b4cdc93c9995fe5c9bb81.JPG

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Substation in 2011 as recorded in Pennington (2012) publication

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington p.380

Image date: 01/01/2011

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/34599338dc086dc4e2eadc00c92e96be9f5.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/P/Thumb_test34599338dc086dc4e2eadc00c92e96be9f5.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Interiors in 2011 after the upgrade of equipment, looking towards the street entrance

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/10/2011

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345be296f5479654c49bf8c732eba52879b.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345be296f5479654c49bf8c732eba52879b.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Interiors detail of the old high-voltage cubicle switchboard in 2008

Copy right: James Pennington

Image by: James Pennington

Image date: 01/01/2008

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345c56bb241d9db416d830bef0dc3b940a8.jpg>

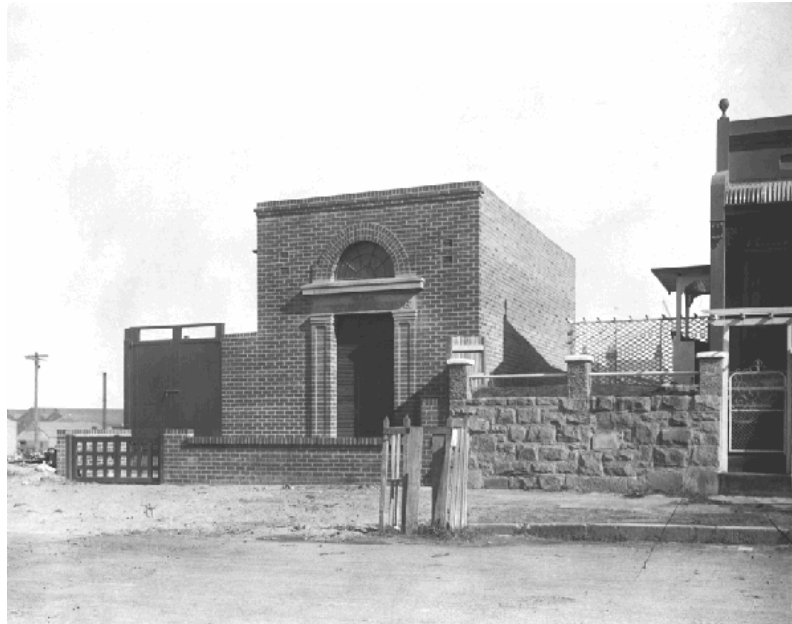
Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345c56bb241d9db416d830bef0dc3b940a8.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: Substation shortly after its construction in the 1930s

Copy right: Ausgrid

Image by: Ausgrid (James Pennington, p.380)

Image date:

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/345505afde0d8764908b7a48de8a5f8c26f.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAPP/Thumb_test345505afde0d8764908b7a48de8a5f8c26f.jpg

Item name: Electricity Substation No. 192 including interiors

Location: 88 Dunning Avenue Rosebery 2018

Sydney

Image:



Caption: 1956 detail sheet showing subject substation and surrounding industries

Copy right: City of Sydney

Image by: City Building Surveyors Department, City of Sydney

Image date: 01/01/1956

Image number:

Image url: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/3457e126048718246f0a3bfe48c15f65e89.jpg>

Thumbnail url: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/maritimeheritageapp/resources/Heritage/shi/WebAP/P/Thumb_test3457e126048718246f0a3bfe48c15f65e89.jpg