

# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Federation period dwelling				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>	Merito				
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Built				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Residential buildings				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>	House				
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>	21				
<b>Street name</b>	Douglas Street				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>	2111		
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot 113, DP 8902				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	-33.824120		<b>Longitude</b>	151.105730
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	Unknown				
<b>Current use</b>	Residential				
<b>Former Use</b>	Residential				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>The dwelling at 21 Douglas Street has cultural heritage significance at a local level as a good example of a Federation period cottage. It has historical significance as an original dwelling built on a 1918 subdivision of the Cleves Estate. It has aesthetic significance as a good example of a modest cottage demonstrating characteristics of the Federation Bungalow style, including its use of face brickwork with roughcast rendered detailing, gabled roof with timber battening and timber shingle cladding, and roughcast chimney. It is representative of a typology of dwellings constructed in the local area during the period between 1910 and 1920.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Unknown					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Unknown					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>The dwelling is a freestanding single-storey masonry house, with a gabled terracotta tiled roof and a projecting gable facing the street. The roof features terracotta ram's horn style finials. The external walls are a deep red face brick, with painted stone foundations and a roughcast rendered treatment to the gable ends, with painted timber battening and painted timber shingle cladding. The dwelling retains its original chimney, which has a roughcast render and terracotta chimney pot.</p> <p>The house has a front verandah with a flat roof and a solid face brick balustrade with a bullnosed header course and scalloped detail. The verandah posts feature a roughcast render and face brick corbels. There is a set of three rendered steps to the verandah, which is entered through an unusual brick archway. The front window at the porch features two timber framed hung windows with an arched timber lintel. The window at the projecting gable end appears to have been replaced, but has its original timber sill supported on timber brackets and a simple window hood.</p> <p>The house is set back from the street with a lawned yard and no front fence. There is a paved path from the street to the front verandah. The property is bounded on each side by a lapped timber paling fence. There is a concrete strip driveway to the south of the dwelling, giving access to the rear, but no garage. The driveway has a timber gate across the driveway returning to the house.</p> <p>The original form of the house is highly intact. It has a small addition at the rear and a swimming pool and shed in the rear yard.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The dwelling appears to be well-maintained and is in good condition.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>		<b>Finish year</b>	Before 1918	<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>A small extension at the rear, not visible from the street but shown on aerial imagery. A pool has been added at the rear of the property.</p> <p>The windows to the front façade have been altered.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>						

# Heritage Data Form

## HISTORY

### Historical notes

Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.

By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.

Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.

In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.

Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.

The land at 21 Douglas Street was originally part of a 50-acre land grant to John Callaghan in 1792 and was known as Callaghan's Farm. Part of Callaghan's Farm was purchased by Philip Walker and became part of the Putney subdivision. Other parts of Callaghan's Farm became part of the Cleves Estate, home to a grand house near the corner of what is now Charles and Waterview Streets. The house Cleves was built by the Darvall family c.1850, and given to Darvall's son. Cleves was later purchased by Charles Blaxland, son of Gregory and Elizabeth Blaxland of Brush Farm.

A subdivision plan of the Cleves Estate dated 1918 appears to show the subject dwelling on Lot 113, as well as a neighbouring dwelling at Lot 114, as the only houses on the street at that time, with a W Watson noted as the owner of Lot 113. It is not known if they were built on an earlier Cleves subdivision, or if they predate the subdivision.

A sewer diagram c.1930 shows that several additional houses and a church had been built on Douglas Street by that time. No. 21 Douglas Street is shown as Merito, a brick house with a verandah facing the street and a fibro room at the rear.

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Settlement—Building settlements, towns and cities
<b>State historical theme</b>	Towns, suburbs and villages—Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>The dwelling has historical significance as evidence of the Cleves Estate subdivision, retaining its original allotment, and as evidence of the early suburban development of Putney after subdivision of prominent early estates. The building demonstrates a distinct architectural typology that would likely have once been common in the Putney area, but has now been lost to modern development.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>Although the land was part of early estates associated with notable people in the local area, there is no evidence that the dwelling has a strong or special association with a person of importance to the local area.</p> <p>The dwelling does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling has aesthetic value as it is a good example of a Federation Bungalow style cottage, displaying a number of style indicators including its use of face brickwork with roughcast rendered detailing, unusual arched brick verandah entry, timber shingles and battening to the prominent double gable ends, and roughcast rendered chimney and verandah posts.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the dwelling could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>It is not known if the property is likely to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the typology.</p> <p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed in this report and should be assessed in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>The property has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>



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<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>When compared to similar heritage listed items in the Putney area, such as the Federation-period houses Hazelbrook and Woolwich, the dwelling at 21 Douglas Street is not as finely detailed nor built to as grand a scale as those houses. It does not display rare, uncommon or endangered aspects for the local area and there are existing heritage items which are better examples of the typology.</p> <p>The dwelling does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>The dwelling is representative of a typology of early twentieth-century housing in Putney. It displays a number of original architectural characteristics, including its use of face brickwork with rendered detailing, timber window joinery, and unusual brick arched entry.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>The dwelling retains its overall form, scale, materiality and detailing, although it has been subject to some modifications including replacement of the windows at the façade. A small extension at the rear cannot be seen from the street. The integrity of the interiors is not known.</p>

# Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	None

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Heritage Study	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	2019	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The dwelling should be listed as a heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i> .

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	21		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	31 May 2019

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Street elevation of 21 Douglas Street, Putney.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



# Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Cleves, painted by Henry Allport for John Bayley Darvall Esq., c.1840.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1840	<b>Image by</b>	Henry Allport	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	State Library of NSW



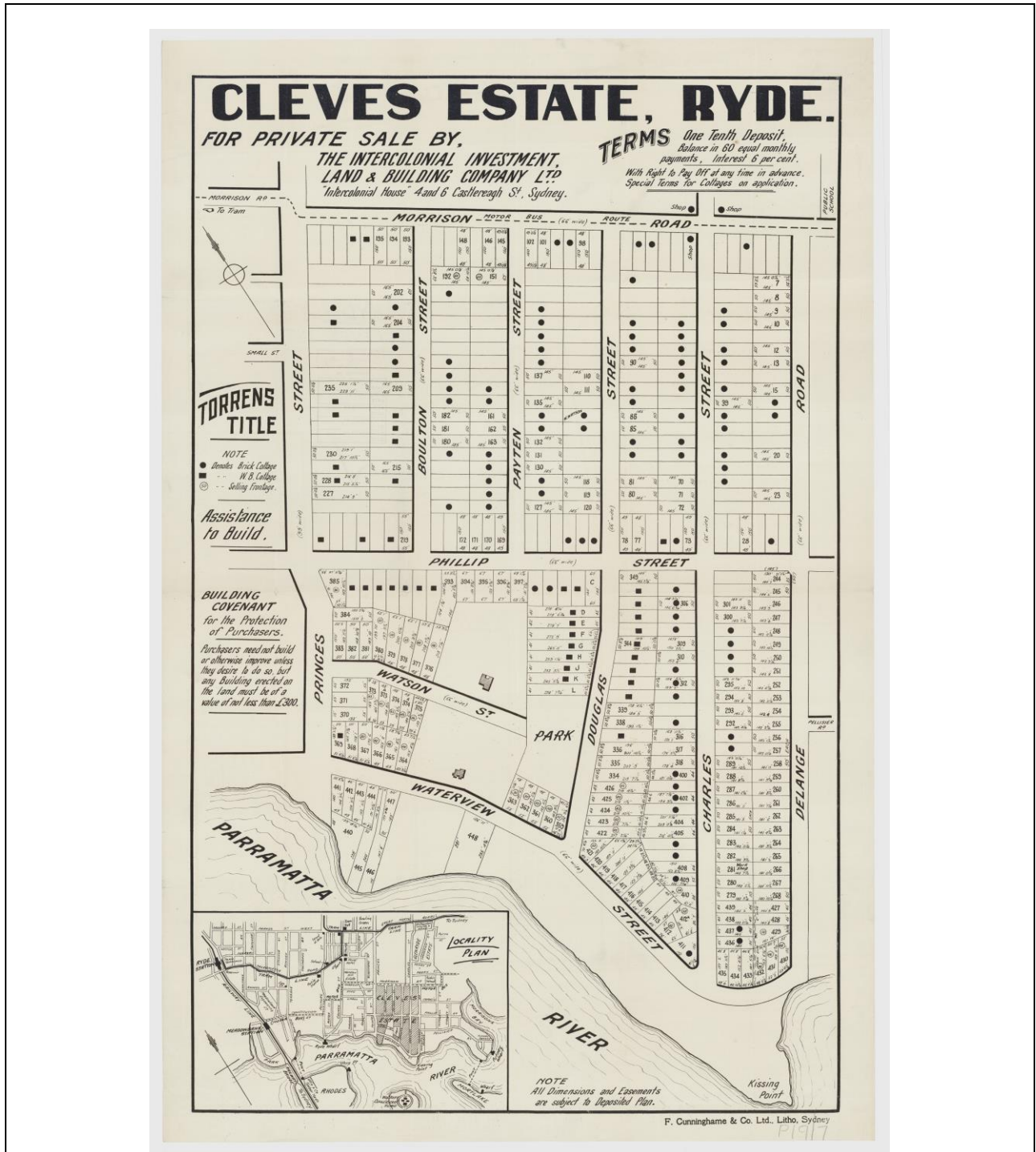


# Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Subdivision plan of the Cleves Estate on the Parramatta River.				
Image year	c.1910s	Image by	unknown	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW

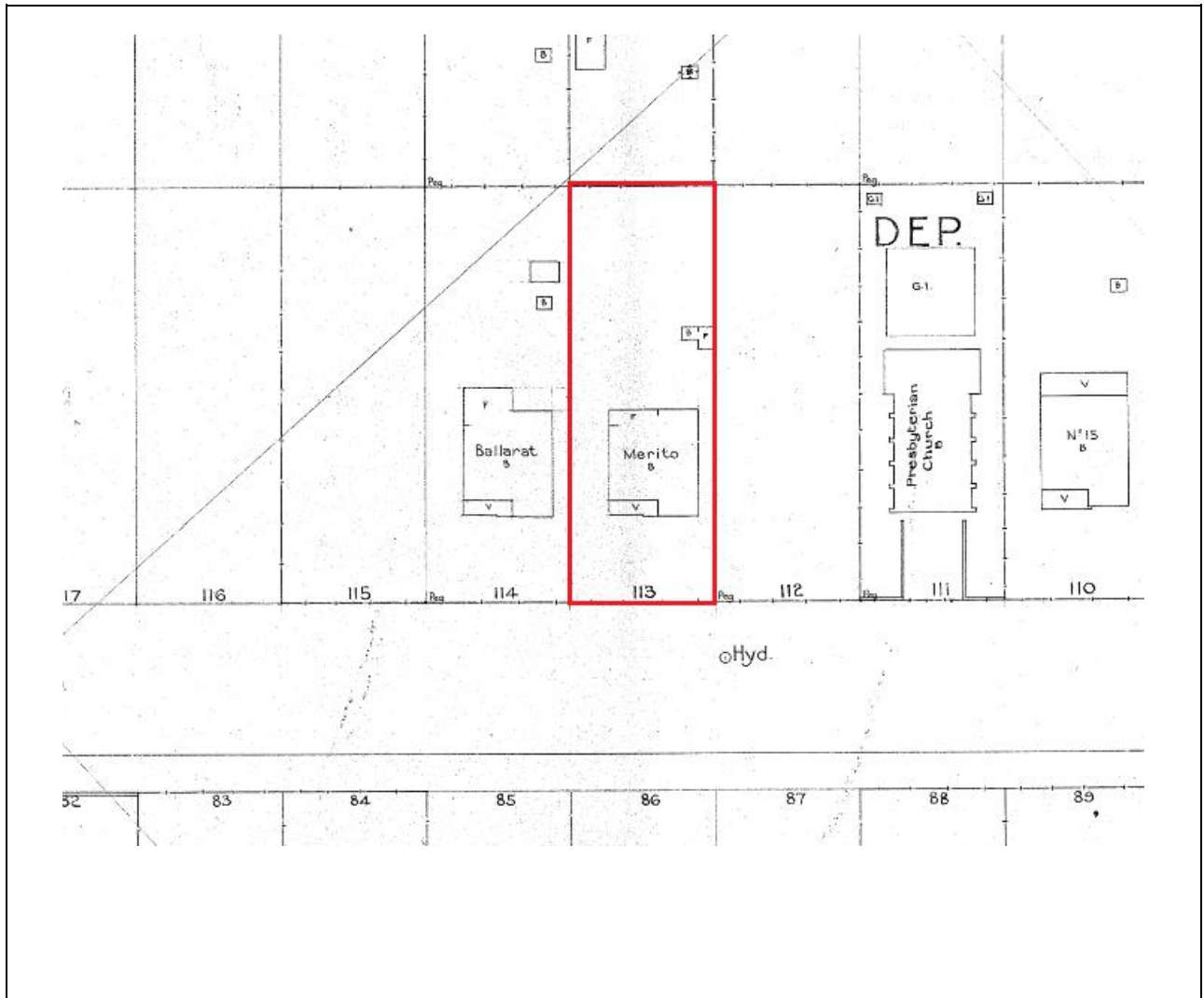


# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Extract from the City of Ryde sewer diagrams, with 21 Douglas Street indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	1930	<b>Image by</b>	Metropolitan Sewerage & Water Board	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW State Archives



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Historic aerial imagery of 21 Douglas Street, Putney, with current lot boundaries indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange





# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aerial imagery of 21 Douglas Street, Putney. Current lot boundaries are indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange





# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Cleves Park				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>					
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Parks, gardens and trees				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Landscape				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>	Urban park				
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>					
<b>Street name</b>	Douglas Street				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>	2112		
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	City of Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot and DP numbers to be added by Council				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>		<b>Longitude</b>		
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	City of Ryde				
<b>Current use</b>	Public reserve				
<b>Former Use</b>	Public reserve / outdoor grounds of Cleves Estate				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>Cleves Park has cultural heritage significance at a local level, primarily as a result of its historic significance as an early twentieth-century suburban public recreation reserve, close to Parramatta River. Its acquisition at that time is emblematic of the local council's awareness that lands available for public recreation were disappearing in the early decades of the twentieth century, with the increasing extent of subdivision and residential development throughout the district.</p> <p>It has historic associational value with the former Cleves Estate, a landmark riverfront property of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, and with the settlement pattern along the Putney foreshore. The site would appear to have been in continual public use for around a century.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

# *Heritage Data Form*

DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	N/A					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	City of Ryde					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>Cleves Park is a small park in Douglas Street, Putney, supporting an artificial grass cricket pitch, framed along the principal roadway frontage by semi-mature brush box trees, a Koppers log post and two rail timber fences. A small children's playground is located in the northeastern corner of the reserve and a group of mature trees (mostly eucalypts) is located at the junction of Watson Street and the park's western edge.</p> <p>A partly circuitous pedestrian pathway leads along the northern perimeter of the site and a Bennelong burial memorial plinth and plaque is also located abutting Watson Street.</p> <p>The park is bordered on its south, west and north by residential development.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The park appears in good overall condition.</p> <p>Some archaeological potential exists as this site appears to have been at the junction of the Cleves Estate garden and the James Squire garden. The site's pollen profile may hold potential archaeological potential.<sup>1</sup></p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>		<b>Finish year</b>		<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>By 1938, the park appears to have been defined by a post and two rail timber arris fences.</p> <p>By 1943, a cricket wicket, oriented northwest to southeast, had been added to the park.</p> <p>By 1943, several large eucalypts remained in the central north part of the reserve and a broken row of trees had been planted along the Douglas Street frontage.</p> <p>It appears that cattle may have grazed over the site at least until the 1940s.</p> <p>c.1988, a Bennelong burial plinth and plaque was positioned in the park as part of bicentennial works in the municipality.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>	<p>The closest current heritage-listed place to this park is the former boat slips at Kissing Point Park.</p> <p>Refer to Ryde Library vertical file for a detailed land title analysis of the former Cleves Estate.</p> <p>The park is listed under the setting categories of 'Passive parklands' and 'Outdoor sports' within City of Ryde's 2012 Integrated Open Space Plan.</p>					

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<sup>1</sup> Dr Peter Mitchell

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>HISTORY</b>	
<b>Historical notes</b>	<p>Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.</p> <p>By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.</p> <p>Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.</p> <p>In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.</p> <p>Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.</p> <p>Cleves House was built in the 1850s by Charles Blaxland and his wife Elizabeth. It was located on a wedge at the corner of Charles Street and Waterview Street, Putney. A house of the same name built by John Bayley Darvall had existed on the same site prior to the Blaxlands' ownership (from the 'Demolished Houses of the Parramatta River' brochure by Ryde Library).</p> <p>In 1917 the estate was sold to the Intercolonial Building Company and the area around the house became the site of the Kidman and Mayoh shipbuilding enterprise, the house being occupied by the firm's manager. The house was demolished c.1926. The site is currently occupied by housing.</p> <p>The second subdivision of the Cleves Estate in November 1919 (between Princes and Payten Streets) shows that the park was in existence at that time. It was sited in the corner of the former holdings of John Callaghan and John Pollard.</p> <p>In 1937 and 1938, Council was in discussion with the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Co. regarding the acquisition of land in Waterview Street from the former Cleves Estate for the provision of a public park.</p> <p>A memo from the Town Clerk Ryde Council from 12 May 1947 describes a proposal for the Cleves Park area being made available for housing. This was followed by a proposal to subdivide the Cleves Park land, a plan that fortuitously appears to have never proceeded.</p> <p>In June 1963 a petition was received by Council for the establishment of a path through Cleves Park.</p>

<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	<p>Developing local, regional and national economies Building settlements, towns and cities</p>

# *Heritage Data Form*

	Developing Australia's cultural life
<b>State historical theme</b>	Agriculture Environment—cultural landscape Pastoralism Science Towns, suburbs and villages Land tenure Sport

## APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>Cleves Park has historical significance as a deliberately created public reserve from an early twentieth-century subdivision proposal of the Cleves Estate, reflecting the Victorian and pre and post-World War I era practice of acquiring, resuming and reserving land in suburbs around expanding cities, as places for the urban population to have wholesome recreation in the fresh air. Whilst the site could be considered a rather modest suburban park, it is one of the last vestiges of the outer landscaped grounds of the prominent former Cleves Estate.</p> <p>The park is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>The site has some historic associative value with the former owners of Cleves, with James Squire (whose business operation was located just to the southwest of the site), with Bennelong and his wife Nanbaree, both of whom were reputedly buried in the vicinity of the park's memorial plinth and plaque, and with the City of Ryde Council, under whose management the site has been preserved for the common good.</p> <p>The park is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>Whilst Cleves Park only has a low to moderate degree of aesthetic value, its form is important in demonstrating the gradual refashioning of sometimes irregular river foreshore lands (which often contained small tributaries etc) into levelled and filled recreation areas. In regards to scenic value, the brush box street trees along Douglas Street and the maturing eucalypts abutting Watson Street provide both some seclusion and definition for the public landscape.</p> <p>The park is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>The park would likely have a strong association with the local community who would likely value it as a public asset. The Bennelong memorial in the park would hold some social associational significance with a portion of the local and state population. The site of the park is crucial in understanding the settlement history of Ryde and the supply of public infrastructure throughout the local government area.</p> <p>The park is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>Further research into the acquisition of the land for the development of Cleves Park would likely yield additional information about the extent of public interest in the formation of parks throughout Ryde during the early 1900s. The site is unlikely to have any particular scientific value although archaeological analysis of the site's pollen profile may provide evidence of lost endemic and cultural plantings within Cleves Park, pre and post-European colonisation.</p> <p>The park does not meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion</p>
<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>Cleves Park is not rare in terms of its visual composition or fabric. Some rarity value does exist, however, in its salvaging (from residential development) as a public landscape during the early to mid twentieth century.</p> <p>The park does not meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion</p>

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>Cleves Park demonstrates the principal characteristics of many small suburban 'pocket' parks proclaimed throughout Sydney in the early 1900s in regards to the general availability of multi-purpose active and passive community recreation areas.</p> <p>The park is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>Cleves Park is neither uncommon nor rare in the state's history. It also doesn't appear to contain endangered aspects or elements of Ryde's cultural or natural past. The park's layout and fabric have remained largely unchanged during the second half of the twentieth century.</p>

## HERITAGE LISTINGS

<b>Heritage listing/s</b>	<p>Cleves Park is not currently heritage listed on the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>.</p>

## INFORMATION SOURCES

**Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.**

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	
Newspaper	<i>Sydney Mail</i>	Historic Ryde: 1791 to 1922	30 Aug 1922	National Library of Australia
	Various	Cleves Estate vertical file	Various	Ryde Library

## RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>Cleves Park should be included as a heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>.</p> <p>Consider archaeological investigations of the park.</p> <p>Consider developing heritage interpretation of the site, possibly as part of an LGA-wide heritage interpretation strategy.</p> <p>Undertake further historical research on the site, to document the original extent and composition of the Cleves Estate and James Squire gardens.</p> <p>Develop a Conservation Landscape Masterplan for the site.</p>
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## SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

<b>Name of study or report</b>	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items	<b>Year of study or report</b>	2019
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# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>Item number in study or report</b>	22		
<b>Author of study or report</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>Inspected by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>This form completed by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Date</b>	31 May 2019

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Part of the Watson family property, near the location of present-day Cleves Park.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1900	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Local Studies Library



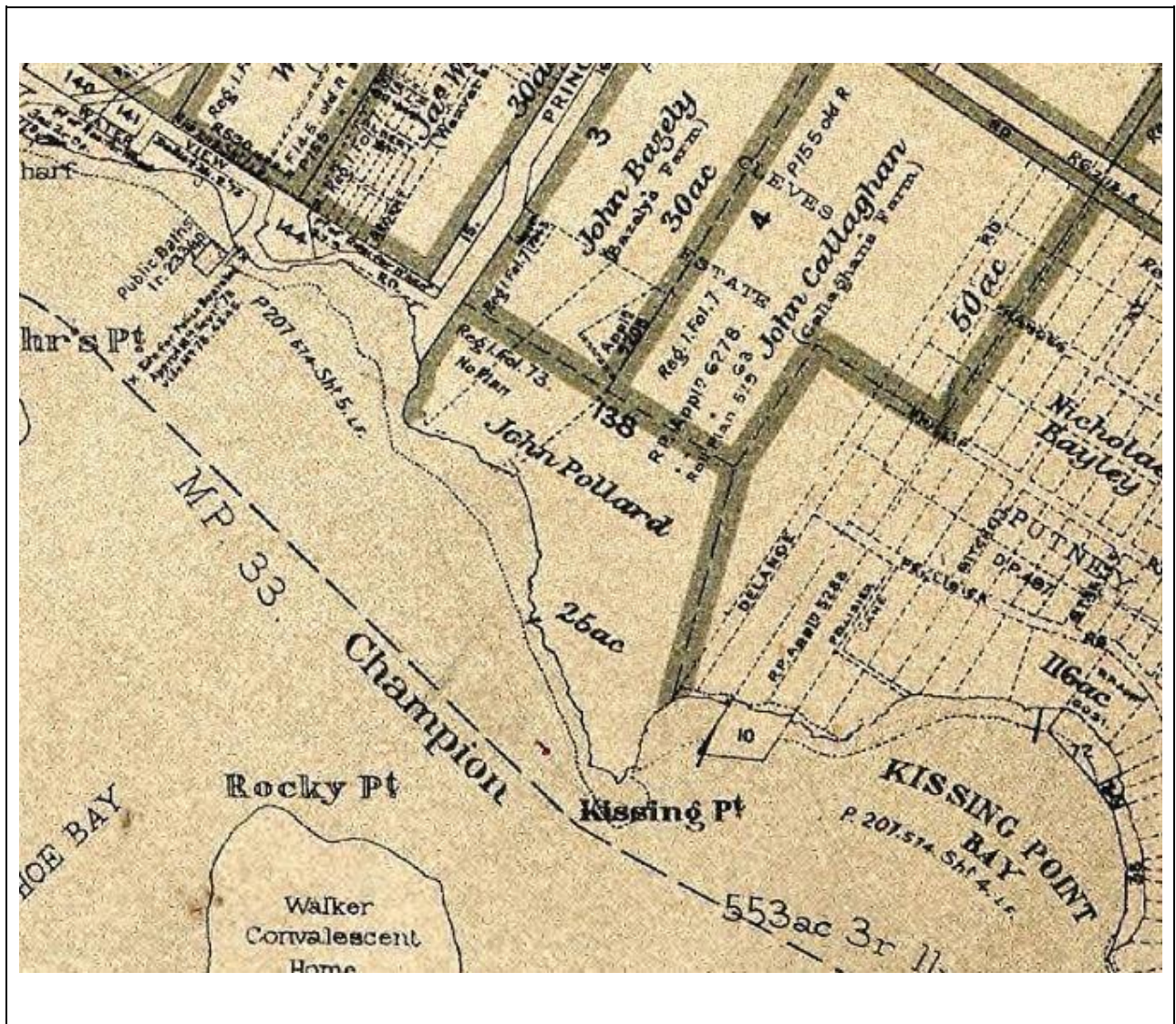


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of Parish of Hunters Hill map showing the area of the original Cleves Estate, abutting Kissing Point, and the later Pollard and Callaghan holdings, the boundary of which Cleves Park ended up straddling.				
<b>Image year</b>	1907	<b>Image by</b>	Land and Property Information NSW	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Land and Property Information NSW





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of Parish of Hunters Hill map showing Cleves Park, annotated at portion 138. This portion seems to have been at least part gazetted in the mid-1920s.				
<b>Image year</b>	Undated	<b>Image by</b>	Land and Property Information NSW	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Land and Property Information NSW



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Albert Butcher and his children on the grounds of Cleves House.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1918	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Local Studies Library, 5096081



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Looking southwest over what would appear to be the southern boundary of Cleves Park, towards the remnants of James Squire's brewery. Douglas Street is in the foreground.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1938	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Fay Richardson





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aerial photograph of Cleves Park in 1943, with the 'angled' cricket wicket that existed there at this date.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	SIX Maps	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	SIX Maps

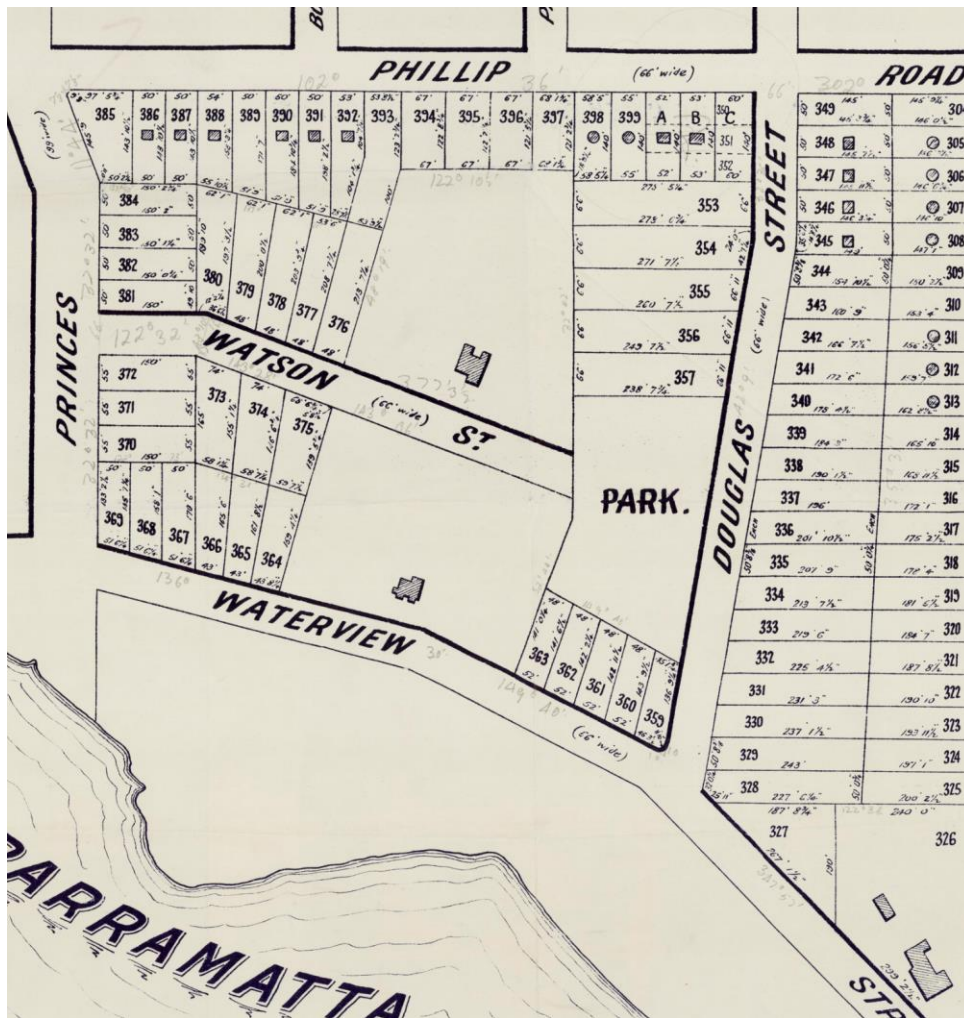


# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Early twentieth-century plan of a proposed subdivision of the Cleves Estate, showing Cleves Park at centre right.				
<b>Image year</b>	Undated	<b>Image by</b>	F. Cunninghame & Co. Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Unknown



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Looking northwest across Cleves Park from Douglas Street.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Bennelong grave marker, off the Watson Street frontage of Cleves Park.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Semi-mature brush box trees along the Douglas Street frontage of Cleves Park.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage





# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Morrison Bay Park including Grove Creek stormwater Canal				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>					
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Parks, gardens and trees				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Landscape				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>	Urban park				
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>					
<b>Street name</b>	Frances Road, Phillip Road, Morrison Road				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>	2112		
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot and DP information to be completed by Council				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>		<b>Longitude</b>		
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	City of Ryde				
<b>Current use</b>	Public reserve				
<b>Former Use</b>	River foreshore, mangroves and creek (pre reclamation) and rubbish dump (post reclamation)				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>Morrison Bay Park has cultural heritage significance at a local level as a cultural landscape, especially when considered in combination with the totality of Parramatta River public foreshore lands across the local government area. It is the result of interactions between the natural environment and State Government and Council planning proposals over almost a century.</p> <p>The existence and retention of public reserves along the Ryde foreshore provides an important component in understanding the evolution of suburban settlement and in being able to interpret past municipal landscape design projects that arose from population expansion and estate subdivisions.</p> <p>The park derives most of its significance from its historical association with and relics of the formalisation of Grove Creek, the reclamation scheme (completed over several decades) that set the physical parameters of the public lands in the bay and from its long-term role as a sought-after place for public recreation.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

# *Heritage Data Form*

DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Department of Public Works and City of Ryde					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Department of Public Works and City of Ryde					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>Morrison Bay Park is located in the suburb of Putney which lies on the southern boundary of the local government area adjoining Parramatta River. Approximately 8.8 hectares in size, the park is located on Morrison Road, a major secondary road that parallels Victoria Road as an east-west connection between Gladesville and Meadowbank.</p> <p>Residential properties bound the park on its western and eastern sides and the place is actually split by Frances Road, with a mostly passive recreation reserve to the road's west and the large most infilled sports field at the head of the bay. The section of the park east of Frances Road contains a great swathe of football pitches and cricket wickets and is an important venue for local and regional sports teams. Principally as a result of the division by Frances Road, the elevated northwesternmost section of Morrison Bay Park is read as a completely separate reserve from the much larger flat playing fields straddling the Grove Creek channel.</p> <p>A recently remodelled seawall provides the southern boundary of the park, from which expansive views are available toward Cabarita and Breakfast Point (on the southern shore of the Parramatta River). An upgraded shared use pathway has been developed abutting that new seawall, and this pathway extends along the eastern side of the park.</p> <p>The playing fields are 'bisected' by a substantial stormwater channel extending, as an open culvert, from Morrison Road to the head of Morrison Bay, skirting part of Frances Street (on the western fringe of the park). The concrete lined channel flowing through Morrison Bay Park is part of a pipe network and several main overland flow paths that service the drainage of the Gladesville Catchment, the easternmost of five catchments within the City of Ryde local government area (determined by SKM in the 2014 Parramatta River Ryde flood study).</p> <p>The park contains a smattering of mature trees, primarily along the eastern perimeter of the site.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>Both the playing fields of Morrison Bay Park and the elevated 'bushland' sector above Frances Road appear to be in a very good state of repair, with the playing fields especially clearly the subject of a regular maintenance program by Council.</p> <p>Some archaeological potential exists regarding the composition of the 1930s Grove Creek channel and the relict seawall still present behind the recently upgraded retaining wall works and due to the areas abutting the channel having been used as a formal and informal rubbish tip over many years.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>	1930s	<b>Finish year</b>	c.1970s	<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>1930s—Grove Creek formalised as an open canal.            1936/1937—Various Council plans for the provision of a public park around a reclaimed foreshore.            1941—Head of Morrison Bay divested by the Maritime Services Board and placed under the control of Ryde Council.            Early 1942—First rubble stone seawall constructed across Morrison Bay.            1946—Proposal by the Navy to dump military refuse in Morrison Bay.            1947—Early community submissions for use of the reclaimed bay as a sports ground.            Early 1950s—Considerable consternation between Ryde Council and the Department of Public Works about who was responsible for the state of the earliest seawall.            Mid-1953—Proposals for the remediation of the Morrison Bay seawall.            1961—Properties resumed on the western side of Morrison Bay for inclusion into Morrison Bay Park.            Late 1960s—Maritime Services Board new specification for river seawalls.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>	<p>Morrison Bay Park has retained the same form and composition that it had upon the reclamation and infill works of the bay being completed around the early 1970s.</p> <p>The reclamation of the head of Morrison Bay and the formalisation of Grove Creek were the death-</p>					

# *Heritage Data Form*

	<p>knell for the majority of the mangrove community in that bay. Similar infill works and industrial developments along the Ryde foreshore have caused similar impacts to the endangered vegetation community for over 150 years.</p> <p>Refer to Ryde Library vertical file for a detailed analysis of the land title particulars of Morrison Bay Park.</p> <p>The park is listed under the setting categories of 'Passive Parklands', 'Outdoor Sports', 'Conservation and Heritage', 'River Foreshore' and 'Natural Areas and Bushland' within City of Ryde's 2012 Integrated Open Space Plan.</p>
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<b>HISTORY</b>	
<b>Historical notes</b>	<p>Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.</p> <p>By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.</p> <p>Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.</p> <p>In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.</p> <p>Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.</p> <p>A City of Ryde Council files register prepared by the Ryde Historical Association includes mention in 1936/1937 of an extract from a report regarding a letter from the NSW Home for Incurables regarding vacant land at Morrison Bay and the prospect of a public park.</p> <p>Correspondence between local residents and Council in May and June 1937 identifies that the second plan for the infilling at the head of Morrison Bay was for an area of around eight acres. Correspondence from the Works Committee from June 1936 suggests that the original reclamation proposal was for an area of 5.5 acres. At this time the unsuitability of the original Department of Public Works wall across the bay was already being identified.</p> <p>A letter from the solicitor of the Maritime Services Board of NSW from 26 February 1941 identifies that the Board had divested the 12 acres 2 roods and 10 perches at Morrison Bay making up the reclaimed land at the head of the bay and that they had contacted the Department of Lands requesting that appropriate steps be taken to place the area under the control of Ryde Council.</p>

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A Council minute from 21 October 1941 discusses the Local Government Association of NSW in relation to the Public Works (Stormwater Channels Vesting) Bill 1941. It identifies the government's power through proclamation to transfer drainage work done using relief work funds to the relevant Council.

It would appear that the initial rubble wall across Morrison Bay was developed early in 1942 and was charged against the 'Roads Maintenance Vote'. A cessation in works concerned with the development of two pipelines through the wall at Morrison Bay was a topic in Council Works Committee dealings of April 1943. This concerned the review of suitability of the site as a permanent garbage tip.

The condition of the Morrison Bay seawall was a topic for the Ryde Council Works Committee in August 1943. A letter to Ryde Council from the solicitor of the Maritime Services Board on 7 February 1944 describes, regarding the bay's reclamation, that the banks on either side of the stormwater channel outlet were in badly deteriorated condition and needed Council's immediate attention.

A Work Committee report from October 1944 regarding the Glades Bay stormwater channel documents that Council considered the maintenance of that and other stormwater channels, as at Morrison Bay Park, their responsibility after a Department of Public Works request.

During World War II, much army disposal material was used as fill. It is reputedly the case that the ferrous and non-ferrous detritus in that fill was used by locals for financial and recreational gain. A Parks Committee report in June 1946 documents the proposal to dump 'belly tanks' by the Navy in the reclaimed bay.

A Parks and Lighting Committee report from June 1947 identifies that that section of Council had already formulated proposals for the use of the bay park as a cricket ground, calling for the laying down of a concrete cricket wicket.

In May 1949, Council Work's Committee received a submission from the Putney Progress Association requesting information about the completion of filling in the bay and regarding tree planting in Morrison Bay Park. Similar correspondence was received from the organisation during 1948.

Council Parks and Lighting Committee had its eye on the future use of Morrison Bay Park for cricket and football matches as a substitute for other parks in 1950, like Bremner Park, with the prospect of a quicker and more cost-effective outcome at the former.

During 1949, it seems that the Department of Public Works, who built the first wall, refused to communicate at all with Ryde Council about matters around the completion of the wall, its state and prospects for completing the filling behind that wall. A report to Council's works committee in August 1951 described that the invert to the channel was covered in silt and debris.

In February 1952, Council's chief health and building inspector suggested the diversion of waste from the tip at Meadowbank to Morrison Bay Park. He noted that whilst Council was against the tipping of rubbish in areas affected by tidal water, there was no equally suitable site available. The seawall at that time was considered quite ineffective (Meadowbank and Morrison Bay were the only proclaimed tipping sites in the City of Ryde).

A memo to the deputy town clerk of Ryde Council in December 1952 articulates the degree to which the ownership of and responsibility for the first seawall in Morrison Bay was a matter of great dispute between Ryde Council and the Department of Public Works / Department of Lands / Maritime Services Board. Council's chief health and building inspector at that time confirmed to Council that he could complete the filling of Morrison Park (with waste) in approximately six months.

A report to the Works and Town Planning Committee from June 1953 discusses the two preferred options for seawall remediation in Morrison Bay, with the utilisation of both dumped sandstone ballast and/or shale over the existing wall and then the dressing of the seaward face of the deposited material. An estimate for the cost of these works was 2500 pounds.

On 15 September 1953, Council wrote to the Minister of Public Works and Local Government

# *Heritage Data Form*

	<p>regarding funding for the rebuilding of the Morrison Bay seawall. The Minster agreed to provide funding, pending Council's agreement with certain conditions including the dimensions and composition of the new seawall and the intent to complete the infill works as quickly as possible following seawall rebuild.</p> <p>In August 1959, the Municipal Engineer reported to the Parks and Lighting Committee on the suitability (or in this case lack of suitability) on the grounds of the total area for the development of a nine-hole golf course straddling Morrison Bay Park and abutting public lands. In May 1961, a series of properties were resumed on the western side of Morrison Bay for inclusion into the total reclaimed bay area. Letters received by Ryde Council in 1963 document community concerns about ponding and the general deteriorated condition of Morrison Bay Park.</p> <p>In 1969, the reclamation work at Morrison Bay had not yet been completed. Council's chief engineer reported that problems stemmed from joint ownership and control. The Maritime Services Board opposed full transfer to Council at that time, until certain conditions were met. The seawall for one did not meet the Board's specifications.</p> <p>The Board's new specifications in the late 1960s required a new wall and new foundations to be built at a cost of \$60,000. Dredging of the bay was a hot-button topic at that time, and Council was considering wholesale planting of the park then also. A boat marina was also considered by Ryde Council, in sync with the dredging of the bay. Putney Progress Association was particularly vocal about the need for mass plantings to occur around the park boundaries.</p> <p>The <i>Northern District Times</i> from 25 October 1967 described a Putney Progress Association vision for Morrison Bay Park as 'original and ambitious'. This plan covered everything from final filling and levelling of the site to the re-establishment of an old jetty and the development of a timber marina into a dredged bay. The Gladesville sub-branch of the RSL appears to have been instrumental in attempting to raise funds for development of Morrison Bay Park during the late 1960s.</p> <p>The late 1970s saw some tens of thousands of dollars received in grant money for the redevelopment of tennis facilities in the park. Morrison Bay Park Crown land was gazetted on 15 January 1982 (Fol. 206).</p>
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<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Tracing the natural evolution of Australia Developing local, regional and national economies Building settlements, towns and cities Developing Australia's cultural life
<b>State historical theme</b>	The foreshore as a place for recreation (Ryde foreshore natural and cultural heritage study) Environment—naturally evolved Environment—cultural landscape Towns, suburbs and villages Land tenure Technology Utilities Leisure Sport

<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>Morrison Bay Park has historical significance as one of the largest of a number of major public recreation reserves along Ryde's river frontage, developed from substantial Department of Public Works and Ryde Council reclamation works during the middle decades of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Some historical significance also relates to the development of the Grove Creek channel through the middle of the reserve in large scale municipal works of the early decades of the 1900s, apparently carried out as part an unemployment relief work scheme.</p>

# *Heritage Data Form*

<p><b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)</p>	<p>The works to reclaim the head of Morrison Bay are associated with various branches of government and local community organisations. The Maritime Services Board, the Department of Public Works and Ryde Council were all involved in the eventual completion of the reclamation and infill—a process which appears to have taken several decades to reach completion, after protracted periods of argument and negotiation about responsibility for works.</p> <p>The Putney Progress Association and Gladesville sub-branch of the RSL were both instrumental in raising awareness of opportunities for the infilled bay, in articulating problems of incomplete works and in raising funds for Morrison Bay Park.</p>
<p><b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>Morrison Bay Park is important in demonstrating the establishment of a category of public recreation lands—those originating from adaptation of unconducive and irregular natural systems into grand formalised active recreation parklands. Much of the aesthetic significance of the ‘basin’ of Morrison Bay Park relates to the scale of the playing field platform developed at the head of the bay and views available from that platform across Parramatta River.</p>
<p><b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)</p>	<p>Morrison Bay Park’s location on Parramatta River and the provision of such large sporting facilities is significant to local residents, sporting clubs and teams, and visitors to the City of Ryde. The park is also part of the Ryde Riverwalk that runs along the foreshore from Meadowbank Park, providing a designated corridor for the community to experience the bays and headlands of Ryde’s southern fringe.</p>
<p><b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)</p>	<p>The park is unlikely to have any particular scientific value, other than possibly some engineering investigations of the nature of the earlier seawall behind the existing seawall structure and the construction methodology of the 1930s stormwater canal.</p> <p>Investigations of the seabed abutting the seawall may uncover the effects of dredging works seemingly undertaken in the bay several decades ago. This work could examine prospects for mangrove community re-establishment.</p>
<p><b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>Morrison Bay Park is neither uncommon nor rare, although it is part of a collection of bays along the Ryde LGA Parramatta River foreshore that underwent substantial reconfiguration during the early decades of the twentieth century to provide versatile active recreation spaces for the local community.</p>
<p><b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>Morrison Bay Park is representative of many other Sydney foreshore parks, created partially or totally from reclaimed land for the purpose of public recreation or perceived general landscape amenity. (Reclamation of the tidal flats and bay heads was also undertaken for environmental reasons and for the prevention of disease.)</p> <p>The reclamation largely took place in what is considered by Birch, in ‘A short geological and environmental history of the Sydney estuary’, as the most active period of reclamation, between 1922 and 1955. It is one of a number of areas that collectively illustrate the nature of Sydney’s early suburbs and suburban growth. The park’s various seawalls, since the 1930s, are also representative of a common sequence in the gradual formalisation and structural improvement of harbour and river edges through the twentieth century. The formalisation of Grove Creek into a stormwater canal is also an often seen example of urban drainage planning across Sydney.</p>
<p><b>Integrity</b></p>	<p>The park has retained much of its overall mid-twentieth century integrity, in relation to the original dimensions and composition of the initial bay reclamation. Some incremental spatial change has occurred around the edges of the park, especially in its southwestern corner, from property acquisitions in the 1960s.</p>

# *Heritage Data Form*

## HERITAGE LISTINGS

<b>Heritage listing/s</b>	Neither Morrison Bay Park nor the Grove Creek stormwater channel are currently listed on the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i> .

## INFORMATION SOURCES

**Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.**

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	Book
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	
Residential subdivision advert	Richardson & Wrench	Putney Point Estate	1921	Trove
Information brochure	Ryde Library	Demolished Houses of the Parramatta River	Undated	Ryde Library
Historic estate drawing		Clifford's Estate Putney	Undated	State Library of NSW (Z/SP/P19/9)
	Ryde Council	Council minutes	Various	Ryde Library

## RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>Add Morrison Bay Park, inclusive of the Grove Creek stormwater channel, to the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>.</p> <p>Assess the merit of a nomenclature separation between the name of the parkland on the western side of Frances Road and the sports fields that make up the infilled bay lands—the title Morrison Bay Park possibly used in future just to describe the latter, with a name change for the hillside reserve.</p> <p>Commission an LGA-wide historic study analysing and plotting all river reclamation works carried out along the City of Ryde foreshore by Council, Public Works and Maritime Services, particularly for the establishment of public recreation reserves. This study should also record all former and current industry reclamations made to the City of Ryde foreshore. (Refer to Parramatta River Estuary Processes Study by AECOM, 2010.)</p> <p>There are a number of large and significant trees within the park and these trees should be considered for inclusion on the City of Ryde's Significant Tree Register.</p> <p>Undertake further research to ascertain if the stormwater canal construction was carried out under an unemployment relief works scheme.</p> <p>Develop heritage interpretation material for the park, as part of an LGA-wide heritage interpretation strategy.</p>
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# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION</b>			
<b>Name of study or report</b>	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items	<b>Year of study or report</b>	2019
<b>Item number in study or report</b>	23		
<b>Author of study or report</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>Inspected by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>This form completed by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Date</b>	28 May 2019

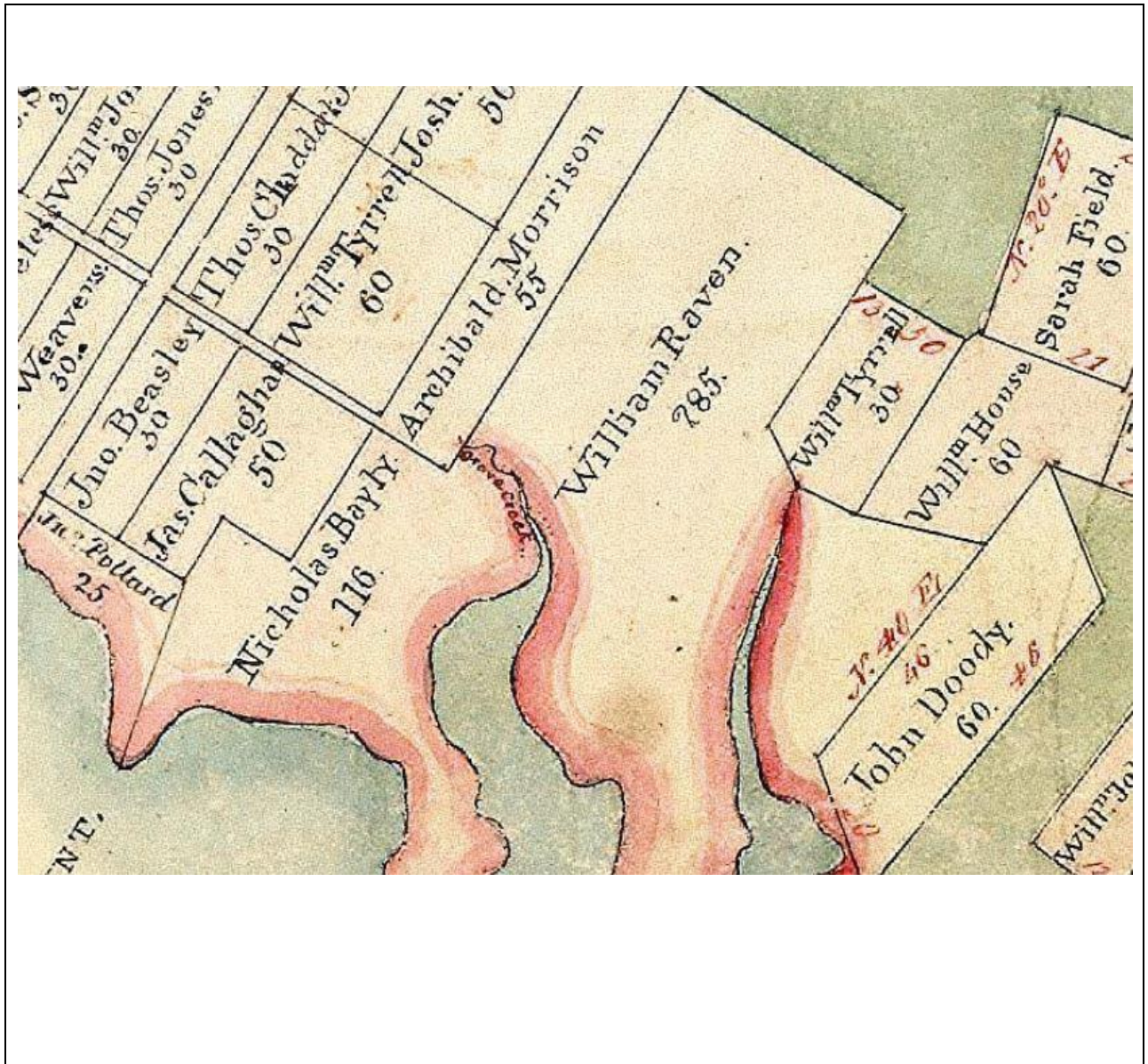


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of Parish of Hunters Hill map showing William Raven's large land holding at the head of Morrison Bay, with Grove Creek noted.				
<b>Image year</b>	Undated	<b>Image by</b>	Land and Property Information NSW	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Land and Property Information NSW



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of Plan of the Grove, subdivided, showing Morrison's Bay (unreclaimed) and the titled 'water reserve' at the junction of the bay's tributaries with what was to become Morrison Road.				
<b>Image year</b>	1864	<b>Image by</b>	Langley & Hallen	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	National Library of Australia





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Morrison's Bay, showing Tennyson Point.				
<b>Image year</b>	1904	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Local Studies Library, 5075084

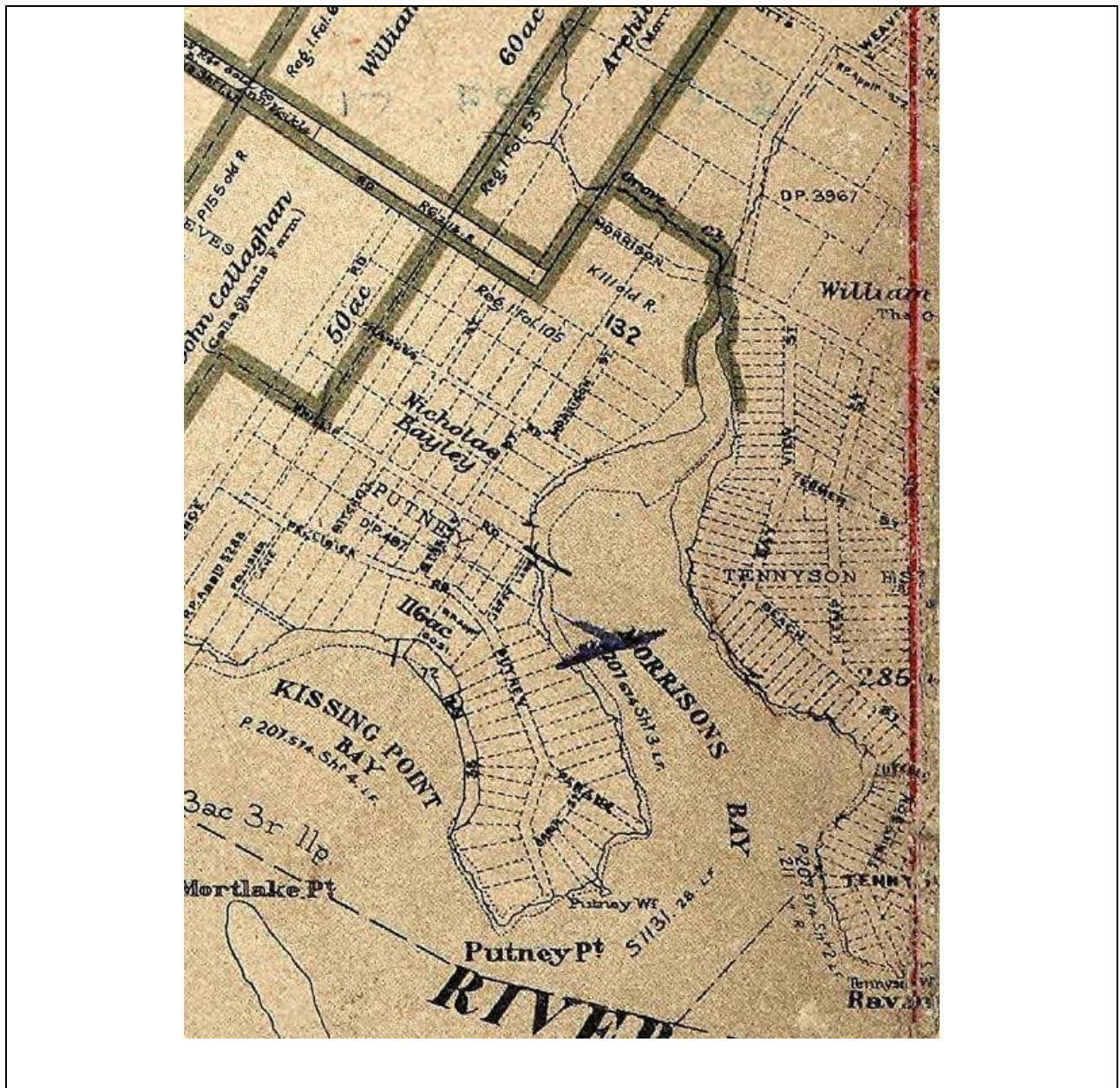


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of Parish of Hunters Hill map showing the as yet unreclaimed head of Morrison Bay and no associated stormwater channel.				
<b>Image year</b>	1907	<b>Image by</b>	Land and Property Information NSW	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Land and Property Information NSW



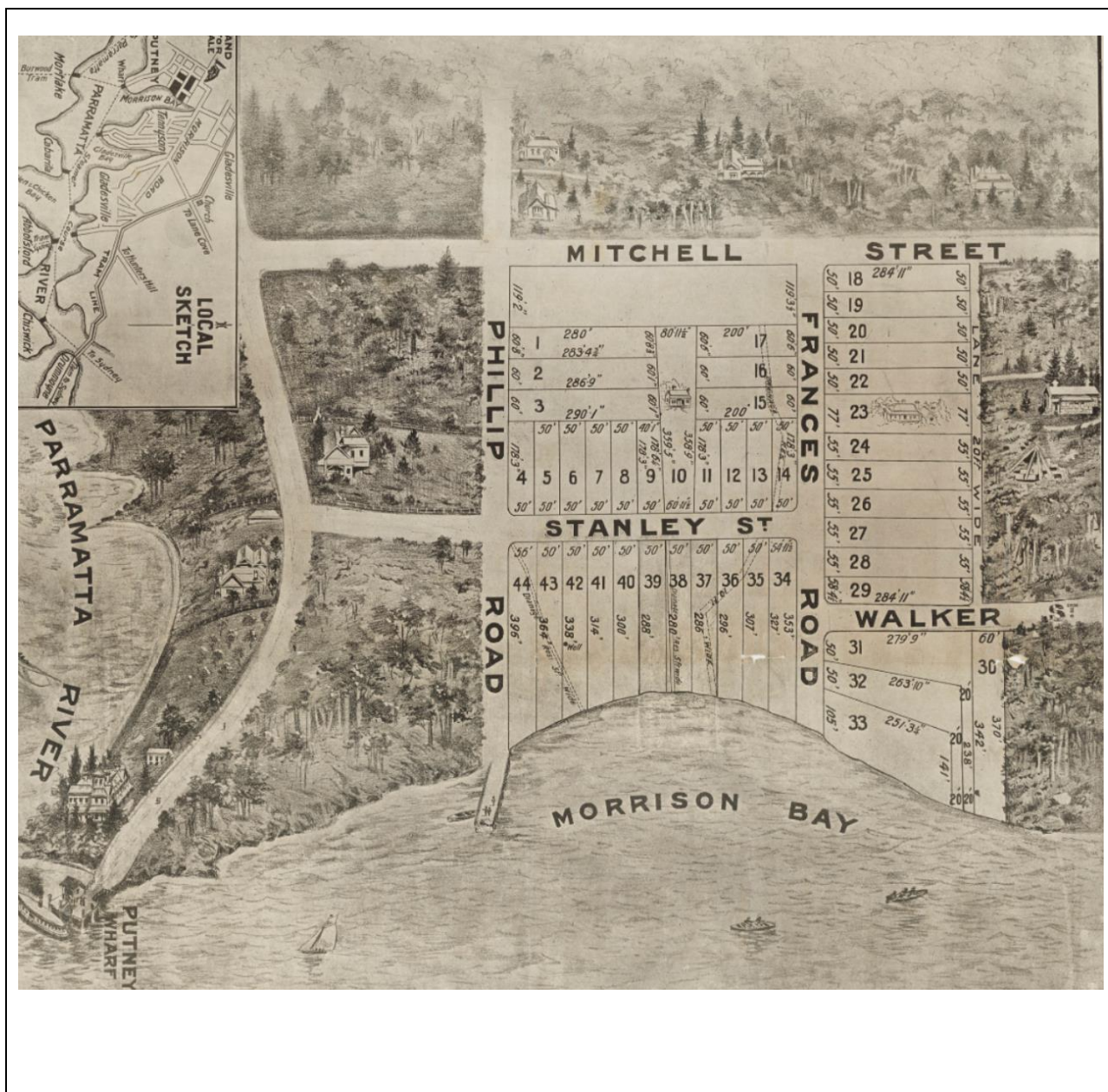


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Proposed subdivision sketch for Clifford's Estate, Putney, in 1911, showing a section of the land at far right that would eventually be subsumed by the river reclamation.				
<b>Image year</b>	1911	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	State Library of NSW, Z/SP/P19/9







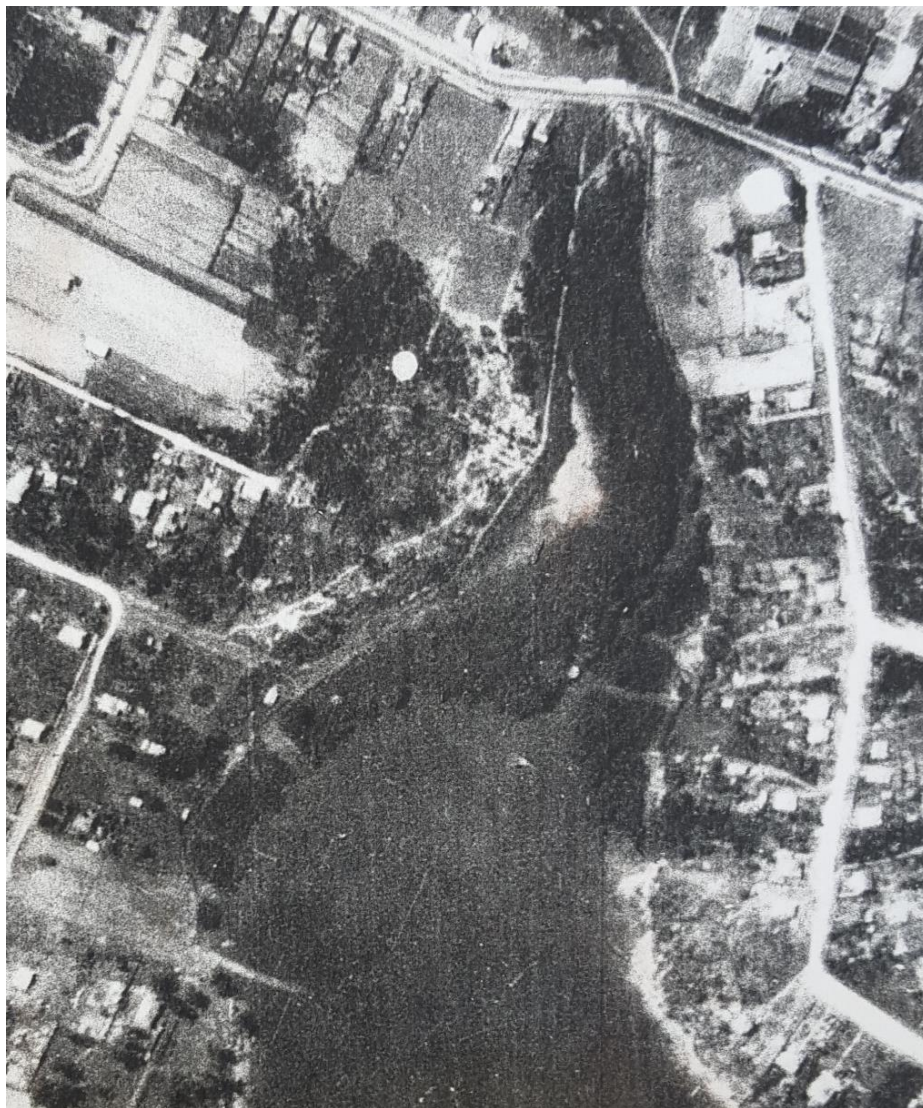


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aerial photograph from 1930 showing the mangrove community that formerly wrapped around the northern skirt of Morrison Bay and extended up Grove Creek.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Council



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aerial photograph from 1943				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	SIX Maps	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	SIX Maps





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of historical aerial of Ryde, showing the infilled Morrison Bay Park and the prominent Grove Street stormwater channel.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1950s	<b>Image by</b>		<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Local Studies Library, 8127514



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of 1961 aerial over Ryde, showing the then uncompleted filling behind the bay's seawall.				
<b>Image year</b>	1961	<b>Image by</b>	unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	unknown





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Section of 1982 aerial over Ryde, showing that whilst Council had received many community depositions by that time about the planting out of Morrison Bay Park, it remained a very spartan landscape in terms of vegetative cover.				
<b>Image year</b>	1982	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Council



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	A photo of a former incarnation of the Morrison Bay Park retaining wall from the Morrison Bay Park Plan of Management.				
<b>Image year</b>	unknown	<b>Image by</b>	unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	City of Ryde





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Looking south across the recent bay retaining wall works at the head of Morrison Bay.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Looking east over the head of the Grove Creek stormwater channel, showing the new tiered harbour sandstone walling and what appears to be the second incarnation of the bay's wall (at left).				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	The concrete-lined Grove Creek stormwater channel through Morrison Bay Park.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Looking south through the reclaimed Morrison Bay Park.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Land ownership diagram for Morrison Bay Park (from Morrison Bay Park Plan of Management).				
<b>Image year</b>	2016	<b>Image by</b>	City of Ryde	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	City of Ryde



# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Cottage				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>					
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Built				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Residential buildings				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>	House				
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>	14				
<b>Street name</b>	Mitchell Street				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>		2112	
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot 2, DP 1136073				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	-33.826651		<b>Longitude</b>	151.110014
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	Unknown				
<b>Current use</b>	Residential				
<b>Former Use</b>	Residential				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>The dwelling at 14 Mitchell Street has cultural heritage significance at a local level as evidence of a typology of dwellings built on land subdivided as a part of the 1911 Clifford's Estate. Subject to further investigation, the building (which is not visible from the public domain) is potentially historically significant as evidence of a period of historical residential development in Putney representing a particular style. Although views of the house from the public domain are limited, it appears to be a rare example of a Homestead Style Cottage in Putney.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

# *Heritage Data Form*

DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Unknown					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Unknown					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>The dwelling at 14 Mitchell Street is a single-storey weatherboard cottage built near the top of a hill, at the corner of Mitchell and Ida Streets. The site slopes downwards away from Ida Street, with the cottage located at the rear of the site looking over the district. Only the side and rear of the cottage are visible from the street. The rear of the property faces Ida Street.</p> <p>The cottage has a corrugated iron, hipped roof with a skillion roofed verandah. It has an early or original service wing and small skillion roofed addition at the rear. The walls of the house are timber weatherboard, with masonry walls for the service wing. The house retains two face brick chimneys, one on the main cottage and the other on the service wing.</p> <p>The corrugated metal roof extends over the verandah, which extends across the front and side of the cottage. The verandah is supported by simple timber posts with little decoration and an intrusive lattice balustrade. Three timber framed casement windows are visible from the street, each consisting of four panes, with a possible fanlight above each window.</p> <p>The Mitchell Street boundary is marked by a high, unpainted timber fence which obscures views of the lower part of the dwelling. The Ida Street boundary is marked by a chain-link fence and a garage which sits on the easternmost boundary. The garage does not appear in the 1943 aerials and has been built since.</p> <p>The yard is a mix of lawn and gravel, with a jacaranda tree growing in the corner and a palm growing next to the house. The house was formerly sited on a larger allotment that was subdivided in the 1950s.</p> <p>The house has limited visibility from the public domain due to the high fence and orientation of the front façade to the rear. Further investigation and access to the property is required to complete its description.</p> <p>The year of construction is unknown.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The dwelling appears to be in a fair condition with little alteration to its original form. The intrusive lattice balustrade and blinds to the verandah can be easily removed and original details reinstated. The interior was not inspected.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>	After 1915	<b>Finish year</b>	Before 1922	<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>The original form of the dwelling is largely unmodified, including the original service wing. Lattice balustrade and canvas awnings were added to the front verandah.</p> <p>A garage was added post-1943. The property was subdivided in the 1950s.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>						



# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>HISTORY</b>	
<b>Historical notes</b>	<p>Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.</p> <p>By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.</p> <p>Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.</p> <p>Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.</p> <p>The land at 14 Mitchell Street was originally part of a land grant to Nicholas Bayley in 1799. In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.</p> <p>A subdivision plan of the Clifford's Estate dated 1911 appears to show the subject site of Lot 18 as empty. Frank Clifford had purchased the land in 1907. In 1912, Henry Collins purchased all of the lots between Mitchell Street and the Parramatta River. Richard Skelton purchased the lot which stretched from Ida Street to Francis Road in 1915. Edward Russell purchased the subject site in 1922 and owned the property through several mortgages until 1947, when it was purchased by Annie May Sly. In 1950 the lot was subdivided, creating two properties—one on Ida Street and the other on Frances Road. The Kinkleys purchased the property in 1966 and owned it until 1973 when it was purchased by William Rogers. He then owned the site until 1983 when the folio ended. The dwelling at 14 Mitchell Street was formally 2 Ida Street.</p>

<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Settlement—Building settlements, towns and cities
<b>State historical theme</b>	Towns, suburbs and villages—Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>The dwelling has historical significance as evidence of the Clifford's Estate subdivision and is evidence of the early suburban development of Putney after subdivision of prominent early estates. The building is one of the few remaining dwellings in the Clifford's Estate built pre-1943. Subject to further investigation of the building (which is not visible from the public domain) it is potentially historically significant as evidence of a period of historical residential development in Putney representing a particular style.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>Although the land was part of early estates associated with notable people in the local area, there is no evidence that the dwelling has a strong or special association with any person of importance to the local area.</p> <p>The dwelling does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling could not be easily seen from the street. From the identifiers visible from both street frontages, this building does not contain any elements of aesthetic significance.</p> <p>The dwelling is not likely to meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the dwelling could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>It is not known if the property is likely to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the typology.</p> <p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed in this report and should be assessed in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>The property has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>Although views of the house from the public domain are limited, it appears to be a rare example of a Homestead Style cottage in Putney. A comparison of aerial imagery from 1943 and 2019 identify this property as being one of the few remaining from the original subdivision.</p> <p>The dwelling is likely to be significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>Although views of the house from the public domain are limited, it appears to be a rare example of a Homestead Style cottage in Putney. A comparison of aerial imagery from 1943 and 2019 identify this property as being one of the few remaining from the original subdivision.</p> <p>The dwelling is likely to be significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>The dwelling retains its overall form, scale, materiality and detailing. The integrity of the interiors is not known.</p> <p>A garage was added post-1943.</p>



# *Heritage Data Form*

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	None

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Heritage Study	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	2019	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The dwelling should be considered for inclusion as a heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i> .

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	24		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	31 May 2019

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Street elevation of 14 Mitchell Street, Putney.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	14 Mitchell Street, Putney, as seen from Ida Street.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



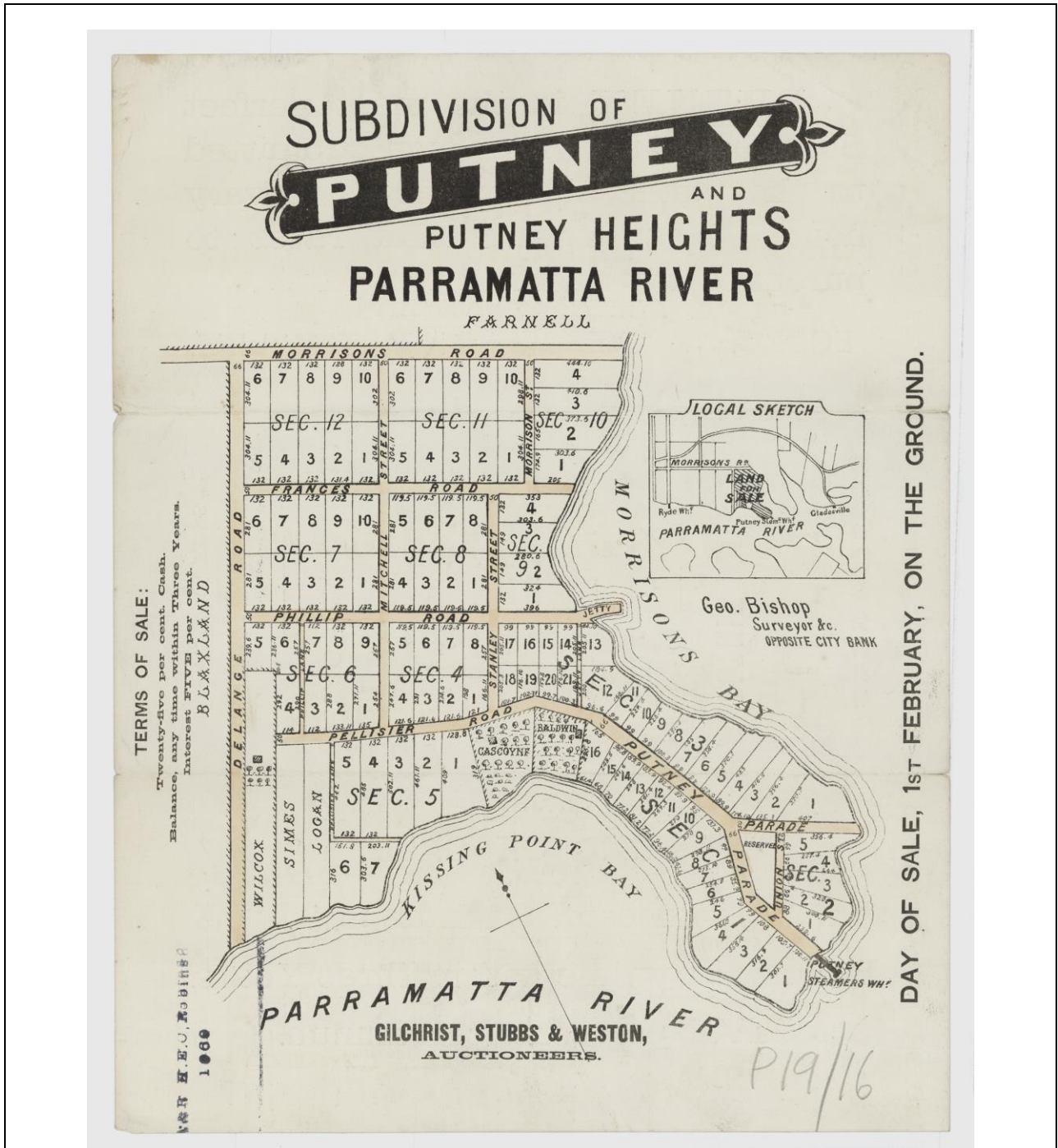


# Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Subdivision plan of Putney and Putney Heights. The subject site is on Lot 5, section 11.				
Image year	1879	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Subdivision plan of Clifford's Estate. The subject site is on Lot 18.				
<b>Image year</b>	1911	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	State Library of NSW

## CLIFFORD'S ESTATE

### PUTNEY, PARRAMATTA RIVER

A BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY IMPROVED SUBDIVISION  
**44 LARGE RESIDENTIAL SITES.**  
 Water Frontages. Rich Garden Soil. Grand Views.

# Auction Sale on the Ground

## SATURDAY, 25th MARCH, 1911

AT 3.30 P.M.

# HARDIE & GORMAN

Auctioneers, 133 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

In conjunction with **IBELS & MACDERMOTT**, 68; Pitt Street, Sydney.

**H. N. COLLINS,**  
40 Elizabeth Street,  
Solicitor to the Estate.

Arthur Rowland, Printer, 152 Gresham Street, Sydney.

**TORRENS TITLE**  
 Terms: 10 per cent. Deposit, balance  
 by 60 equal monthly payments with  
 interest at 5 per cent.  
 All measurements subject to deposited plan.

**FRED. HADBY,**  
Licensed Surveyor,  
14 Moore St., Sydney.

P1919



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Historic aerial imagery of 14 Mitchell Street, Putney, with current lot boundaries indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange

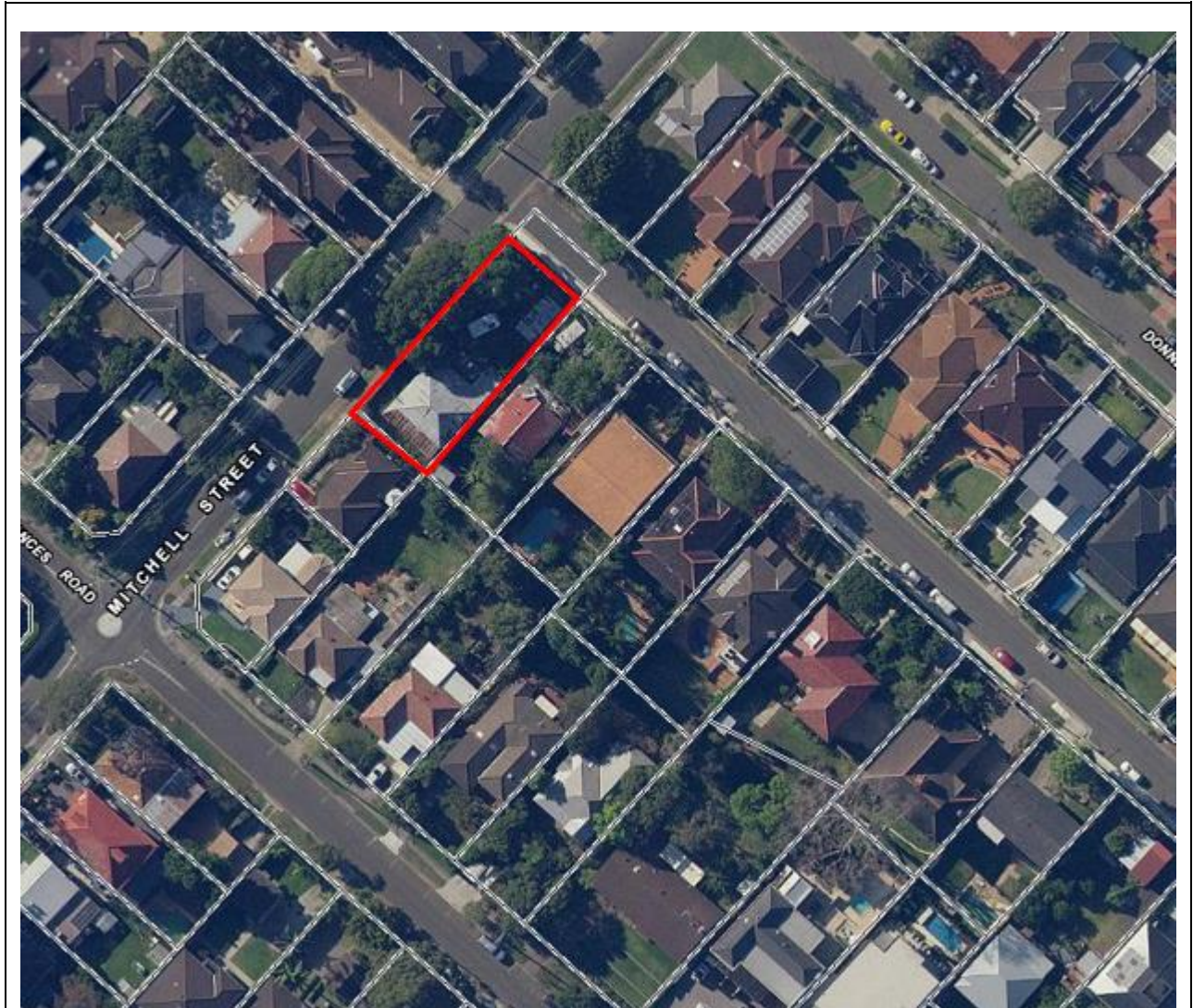


# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aerial imagery of 14 Mitchell Street, Putney. Current lot boundaries are indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	2018	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange



# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Late Federation cottage				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>					
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Built				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Residential buildings				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>	House				
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>	10				
<b>Street name</b>	Storey Street				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>	2111		
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot 5, DP 1099				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	-33.821770		<b>Longitude</b>	151.100851
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	Unknown				
<b>Current use</b>	Residential				
<b>Former Use</b>	Residential				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>The dwelling at 10 Storey Street, Putney, has cultural heritage significance at a local level as a fine example of a weatherboard cottage built c.1915 on an 1882 subdivision of the Beaconsfield Estate. It has aesthetic value as a highly intact late Federation period cottage, demonstrating many original architectural characteristics such as its unusual roof light, timber shingle cladding, timber bay window and overall form and composition. It is representative of a typology of modest late Federation period weatherboard cottages that is now rare in the Putney area.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



# *Heritage Data Form*

DESCRIPTION					
<b>Designer</b>	Unknown				
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Unknown				
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>The dwelling at 10 Storey Street is a free-standing single-storey watherboard house with a pitched and gabled roof. The form of the house is an L-shape, with two projecting gables enclosing a corner verandah with distinctive roof. The roof is tiled with terracotta slate-pattern tiles and terracotta ridge capping. The verandah roof is hipped, with high pitched roof planes and an original timber-framed roof light at the apex. The eaves are shallow and there is a simple timber barge board at the front façade.</p> <p>The external walls are painted weatherboard on brick foundations, with painted timber shingles applied to the lower walls. The verandah and entrance is located at the corner of the house, opening onto the front yard. The verandah features grouped timber posts, with timber fretwork and decorative brackets with an arched timber valance at the front façade. The verandah floor is concrete and sits low to the ground with two small brick steps. The timber-framed front door has a modern plastic flyscreen door fixed to the outside. There is a bay window at each projecting gable end, featuring timber-framed casement windows with fan lights and a flat roof. The base of the bay windows also feature painted timber shingles. The gable end has a number of small vents and features painted timber battening.</p> <p>There is a small weatherboard addition visible at the rear of the dwelling beyond the side gable projection. Historical aerial imagery shows that the rear of the house is largely intact with little modification. There is a shed on the western boundary behind the house.</p> <p>The front yard has a simple lawn, with a concrete footpath leading to the front verandah and a concrete strip driveway at the western boundary. The front of the site is defined by a low face-brick wall, with a high timber paling fence at the side boundaries. There is a small shrub in front of the house and along the eastern boundary, but no other decorative plantings.</p>				
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The dwelling appears to be well-maintained.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>				
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>		<b>Finish year</b>	Before 1918	<b>Circa</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	A shed or garage has been added at the rear of the site post-1943. Very few modifications have been made to the cottage itself, which appears to retain most of its original fabric including window joinery, roofing material and verandah ornamentation.				
<b>Further comments</b>					

# Heritage Data Form

## HISTORY

### Historical notes

Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.

By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel, near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.

Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813, he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.

In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. It was later purchased by Philip Walker, who successfully subdivided the land in 1879 after naming the area after the London suburb, Putney . Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.

Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the World War II Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.

The Great North Road (now Victoria Road) was dedicated in 1825 and assisted in opening up the area. The construction of the Gladesville Bridge (1881) and Iron Cove Bridge (1882) provided direct transportation to Sydney and incentivised subdivision of larger estates. The electric tram to Gladesville opened in 1910 which also increased the popularity of the area.

The land at 10 Storey Street was originally part of a 30-acre land grant to James Weaver in 1792. A portion of this grant was acquired by John Manning and Henry Heron, and subdivided for sale in 1882 as the Beaconsfield Estate. Sales were very slow, with only a small number sold in the first years. Arthur H Drury purchased Lots 4, 5, and 12 of this plan in 1911, then reoffered them for sale with a specific covenant on the land requiring that any building constructed on the site must be 20 feet from the street, must have external walls of brick, wood or stone, must have a roof of shingles, tiles, slates or iron, and must be built to the value of 250 pounds.

Lot 5 was sold to Francis Alfred Reasbeck, a carpenter, in 1915 (NSW LRS Vol 2612 Fol 266). Reasbeck presumably built the house and owned the land until it was sold to William Manning, a storekeeper, in 1928. The house was then transferred in 1952 to Reginald Ede, and again in 1954 to Russell and Ada Cummins as joint tenants. It was most recently sold in 1994.



# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>THEMES</b>	
<b><i>National historical theme</i></b>	Settlement—Building settlements, towns and cities
<b><i>State historical theme</i></b>	Towns, suburbs and villages—Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>The dwelling demonstrates the historical development of Putney in the early twentieth century. It was released as part of the Beaconsfield Estate in 1882, but the rest of the estate was still being developed well into the twentieth century. One of the first dwellings to be built on the estate, it is a representation of a vernacular weatherboard cottage with some unique architectural period features.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>Although the land was part of early estates associated with notable people in the local area, there is no evidence that the dwelling has a strong or special association with a person of importance to the local area.</p> <p>The dwelling does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling has aesthetic value to the local area as an intact example of a modest weatherboard cottage with a tiled roof and corner verandah. It demonstrates characteristics of the late Federation period as well as other original stylistic elements such as its unusual roof light. It has a strong street presentation and retains almost all original exterior features.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the dwelling could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>It is not known if the property is likely yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the typology.</p> <p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed in this report and should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>The property has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>Comparable heritage items of this style and typology were not readily found in the Putney area. The few heritage items in Putney from the late Federation period were not comparable to the typology of the cottage at 10 Storey Street. In addition to design elements of the cottage being unique in their own right, this typology is no longer common in the Putney area. The house at 10 Storey Street is one of the last remaining known examples of the type in this area.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>The dwelling represents the principle characteristics of a typology of late Federation style weatherboard cottages. It is an intact example of its type and displays a number of original architectural characteristics, including its form, roof and stylistic elements.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>The house retains a number of original architectural characteristics of a modest weatherboard cottage from the late Federation period. It is highly intact and has undergone very few alterations.</p>



# Heritage Data Form

## HERITAGE LISTINGS

<b>Heritage listing/s</b>	None
---------------------------	------

## INFORMATION SOURCES

**Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.**

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Heritage Study	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	2019	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	

## RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>Recommendations</b>	The dwelling should be listed as a heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i> .
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## SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

<b>Name of study or report</b>	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items	<b>Year of study or report</b>	2019
<b>Item number in study or report</b>	25		
<b>Author of study or report</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>Inspected by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>This form completed by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Date</b>	31 May 2019

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Street elevation of 10 Storey Street, Putney.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Detail view of 10 Storey Street, Putney.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd





# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	10 Storey Street viewed from the footpath.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd





# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Subdivision plans of the Beaconsfield Estate, 1882. 10 Storey Street is located on Lot 5 (originally Victoria Street).				
<b>Image year</b>	1882	<b>Image by</b>	Hardie & Gorman	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	State Library of NSW

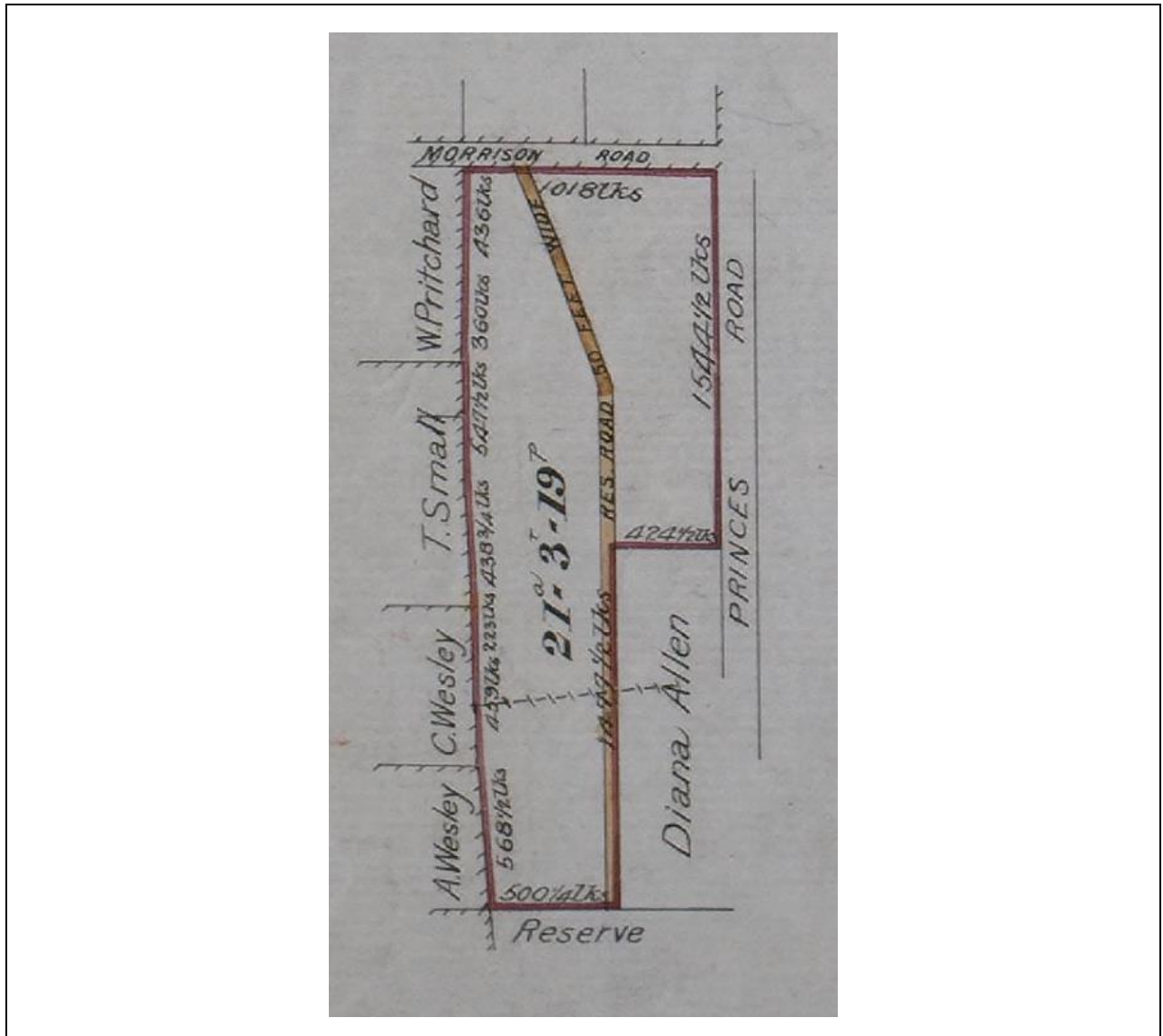


# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Portion of land acquired by John Manning and Henry Heron, 1883 (Vol 630-133).				
<b>Image year</b>	1883	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Land Registry Services	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Land Registry Services

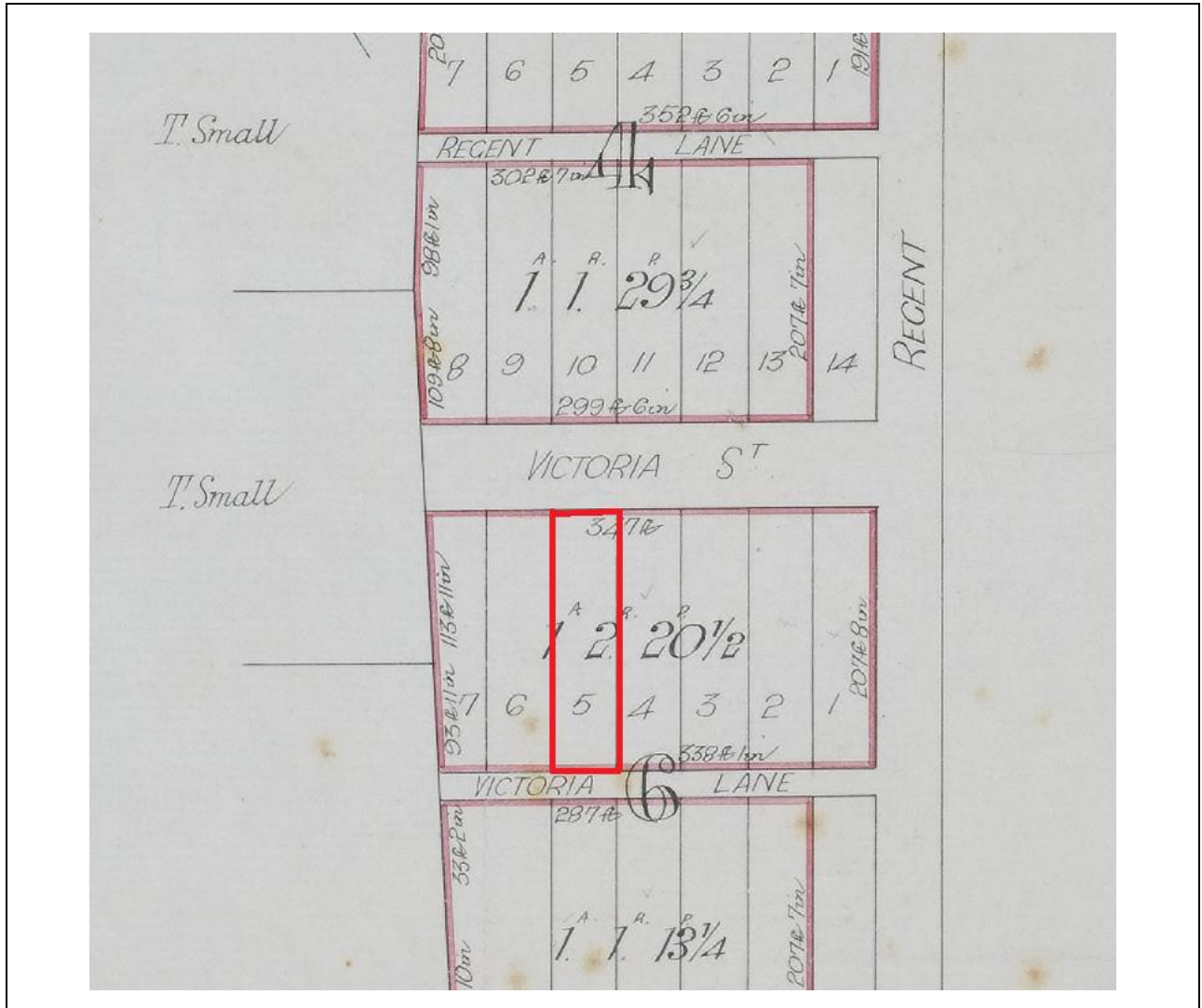


# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Plan showing Manning's 1883 subdivision of the area, which still retains this allotment pattern. 10 Storey Street is located on Lot 5. Note that Storey Street was originally called Victoria Street.				
<b>Image year</b>	1883	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Land Registry Services	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Land Registry Services



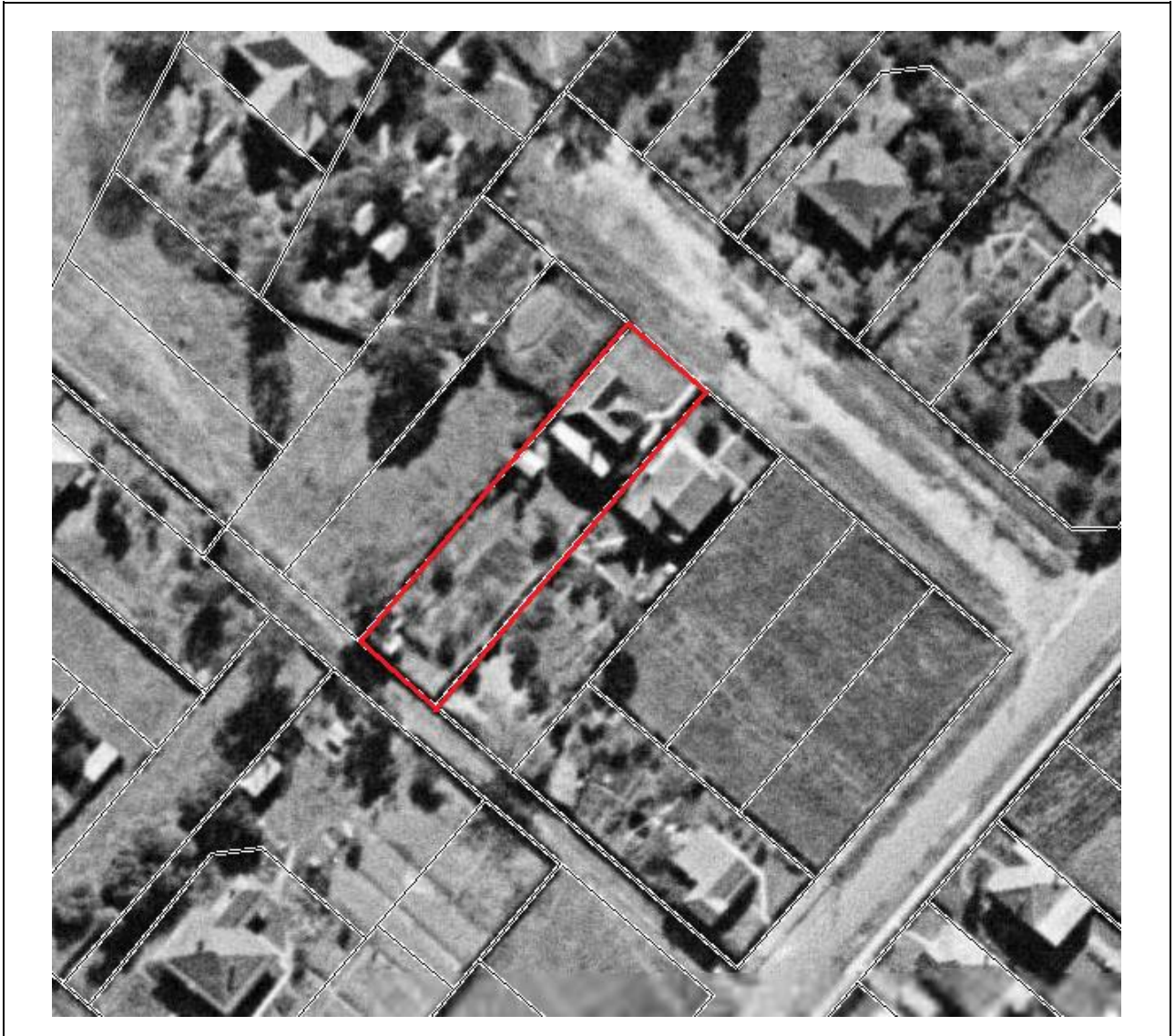


# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Historical aerial imagery of 10 Storey Street, Putney, with current lot boundaries indicated. The immediate area remained relatively undeveloped at this time.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Extract from City of Ryde land use maps, c.1950s, showing 10 Storey Street on Lot 5.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1950s	<b>Image by</b>		<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Ryde Library





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aerial imagery of 10 Storey Street, Putney. Current lot boundaries are indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange



# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Federation dwelling				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>	Lynwood				
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Built				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Residential buildings				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>	House				
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>	15				
<b>Street name</b>	Waterview				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>	2112		
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot 1, DP838741				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	-33.822336		<b>Longitude</b>	151.097456
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	Unknown				
<b>Current use</b>	Residential				
<b>Former Use</b>	Residential				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>The house at 15 Waterview Street has cultural heritage significance at a local level as evidence of a typology of dwellings built on waterfront sites at the turn of the century. Subject to further investigation (noting it has limited visibility from the public domain), the building is potentially historically significant as evidence of a period of historical residential development in Putney representing a particular style. Although views of the house from the public domain are limited, it appears to be a rare example of the Federation Queen Anne style for Putney, and likely a fine example built to take advantage of its waterfront position.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



# *Heritage Data Form*

DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Unknown					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Unknown					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>The dwelling at 15 Waterview Street is a single-storey free-standing masonry house. It has retained several features that are characteristic of a dwelling of the Federation style, such as the tiled, hipped roof, projecting wings with gable ends and timber battening and an asymmetrical design. The house sits on a sandstone base and has a wide verandah wrapping around one corner of the building, with square timber posts and cast iron lace brackets. The dwelling retains its original chimney with a roughcast rendered treatment.</p> <p>The house sits in a yard that contains several large trees, obscuring part of the house from the street. Some modifications that can be seen include a garage at the rear of the house (post 1943). Skylights have been added to the side roof plane and the gablet is glazed, indicating a loft within the roof space. There is a large addition located at the rear, which is not visible from the street.</p> <p>The house has limited visibility from the public domain due to the large trees and the position of the house on the side of a slip road. Further investigation and access to the property is required to complete its description.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The dwelling appears to be in a fair condition with little alteration to its original form, excepting some alterations to the roof to incorporate skylights. The interior was not inspected.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>		<b>Finish year</b>	Pre-1910	<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	A garage, skylights and modifications to the roof have been added post 1943. The house has a large extension at the rear.					
<b>Further comments</b>						

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>HISTORY</b>	
<b>Historical notes</b>	<p>Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.</p> <p>By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.</p> <p>Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.</p> <p>In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.</p> <p>Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.</p> <p>The land the subject dwelling is now situated upon was part of a 30-acre parcel granted to William Careless in 1792. It is not known how the land was subdivided following Careless's occupation, but the subject dwelling was eventually part of an estate belonging to a Mr and Mrs Best from 1905. The house is shown sketched on a subdivision map of the neighbouring estate in 1910. The Bests owned the land up until the 1940s and slowly subdivided the property. Samuel Best died in 1905 and Susannah Best died in 1941. In both of their wills, the land was passed on to their family. Between 1941 and 1947, their estate was sold by William and Leonard Best.</p>

<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Settlement—Building settlements, towns and cities
<b>State historical theme</b>	Towns, suburbs and villages—Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>The dwelling at 15 Waterview Crescent is historically significant as evidence of a typology of dwellings built on an early waterfront property. Subject to further investigation, the building (which has limited visibility from the public domain) is potentially historically significant as evidence of a period of historical residential development in Putney representing a particular style.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>Although the land was part of early estates associated with notable people in the local area, there is no evidence that the dwelling has a strong or special association with any person or group of persons of importance to the local area.</p> <p>The dwelling does not meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling could not be easily seen from the street. However, some details were visible, including a deep wraparound verandah, decorative terracotta ridge capping, and roughcast rendered chimney. It was likely built as an ornate waterfront residence with views of the river and would likely meet the threshold for this criterion.</p> <p>The dwelling is likely to be significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the dwelling could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>It is not known if the property is likely to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the typology.</p> <p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed in this report and should be assessed in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>The property has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>Although views of the house from the public domain are limited, it appears to be a rare example of the Federation Queen Anne style for Putney, and likely a fine example built on a grand scale to take advantage of its waterfront position.</p> <p>The dwelling is likely to be significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>Although views of the dwelling from the public domain are limited, it appears to be a representative example of a typology that is not commonly seen in the Putney area, demonstrating key style indicators such as its decorative ridge capping, visible rafter ends, gabled roof with timber battening and roughcast rendered chimney among others.</p> <p>The dwelling is likely to be significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>Although views of the house from the public domain are limited, its original form appears to be intact despite some later modifications. The roof has been modified to include skylights, including glazing to the gable. However, these modifications can be reversed. There is a large extension at the rear of the house.</p>

## **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

None



# Heritage Data Form

<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	
Heritage Study	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	2019	
Conveyance	Unknown	The deed to a block of land owned by the Best family. BK:2043 and NO:884	1947	NSWLRS

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	Subject to further investigation, due to the limited visibility of the house from the public domain, the dwelling should be considered for inclusion as a heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i> .

<b>SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION</b>			
<b>Name of study or report</b>	City of Ryde Heritage Review—Shortlist of Potential Items	<b>Year of study or report</b>	2019
<b>Item number in study or report</b>	26		
<b>Author of study or report</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>Inspected by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>This form completed by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Date</b>	31 May 2019

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Street elevation of 15 Waterview Street, Putney.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	View of 15 Waterview Street, Putney, looking west.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd





# Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Riverside Estate at Ryde Wharf, 1910. The subject dwelling is located on Waterview Street, across the road from the Government Reserve on land belonging to Mrs Best.				
Image year	1910	Image by	Richardson & Wrench	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Historical aerial imagery of 15 Waterview Road, Putney, with current lot boundaries indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange

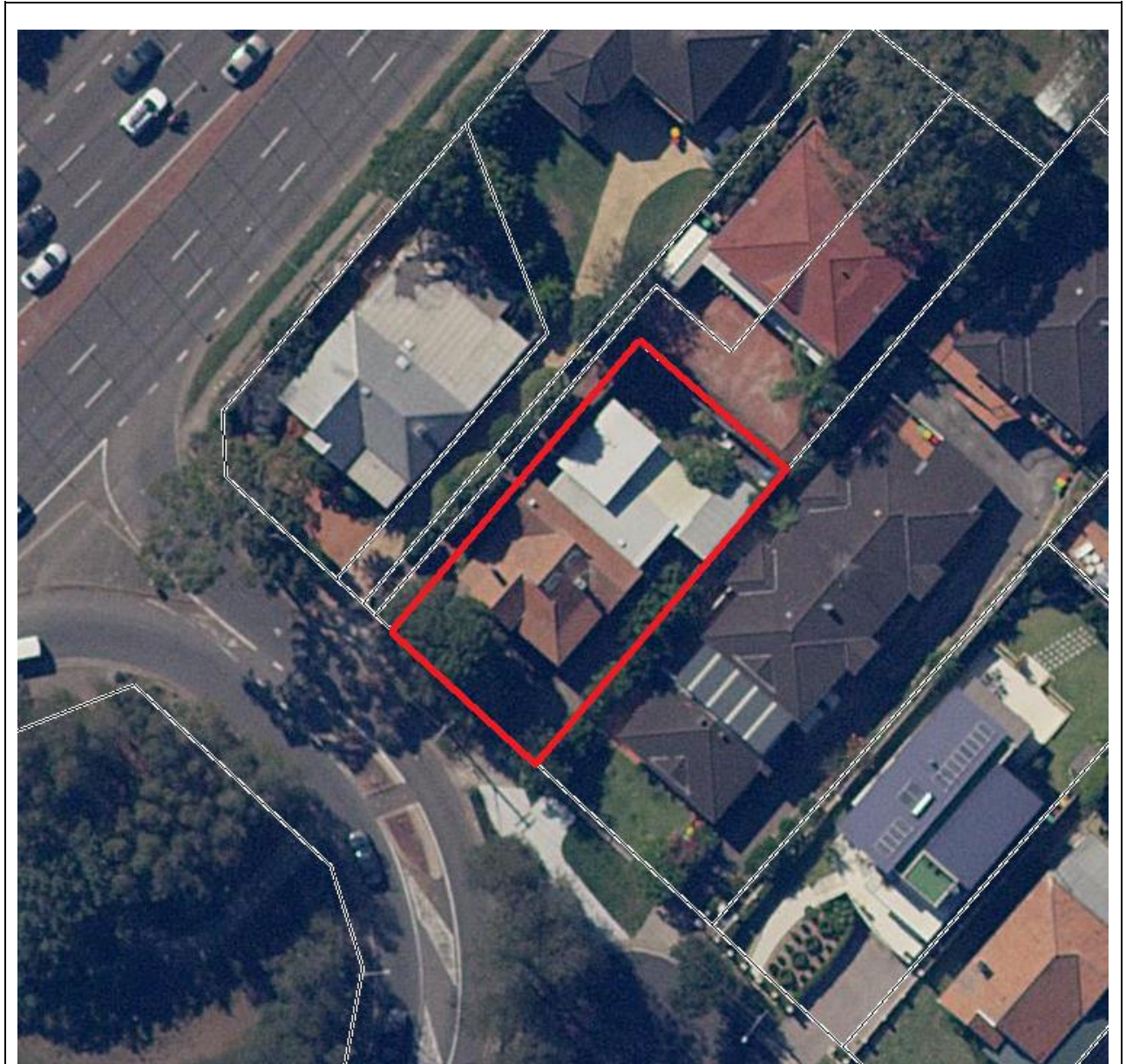


# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Present-day aerial imagery of 15 Waterview Road, Putney, with current lot boundaries indicated.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange



# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS					
<b>Name of Item</b>	Former Squire's Brewery and Halvorsen's Boat Yard				
<b>Other Name/s Former Name/s</b>	Naval Refit Centre, Squires Wharf remains				
<b>Item type (if known)</b>	Archaeological—maritime Archaeological—terrestrial Built				
<b>Item group (if known)</b>	Transport—water Maritime Industry				
<b>Item category (if known)</b>					
<b>Area, Group, or Collection Name</b>					
<b>Street number</b>	20				
<b>Street name</b>	Waterview Street				
<b>Suburb/town</b>	Putney	<b>Postcode</b>		2112	
<b>Local Government Area/s</b>	Ryde				
<b>Property description</b>	Lot 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447 / DP15224; Lot 2 / DP70488; Lot 1 / DP70489; Lot 1 / DP430647				
<b>Location - Lat/long</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	-33.825979		<b>Longitude</b>	151.099977
<b>Location - AMG (if no street address)</b>	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>		<b>Northing</b>
<b>Owner</b>	Unknown				
<b>Current use</b>	Industrial/Warehouse property Marine related uses				
<b>Former Use</b>	Trade, licenced premises, industrial, ship building				
<b>Statement of significance</b>	<p>The complex at 20 Waterview Street, Putney, has cultural heritage significance at a local level for its remnant archaeological evidence of early colonial occupation, as well as its ongoing use as a boat building, servicing and repair facility from the 1930s to the present day. It is associated with James Squire, an emancipist convict and prominent early landholder in the Ryde area who established the Malting Shovel Inn and brewery on the site c.1798; the archaeological remains of Squire's c.1804 wharf can be seen on the site today. The complex is associated with Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, a prominent family company who constructed a boat building shed and associated structures on the site in the 1930s, and it is of historical significance for its continuous and ongoing use as a maritime complex for pleasure craft as well as wartime production. It has archaeological potential particularly for the remnant deposits associated with Squire's Wharf, which may yield information relating to early colonial maritime construction methods. The site also has archaeological potential as the site of James Squire's house and brewery, the first commercial brewery in Australia. The wharf remains are rare, with one other from this period listed on the NSW Maritime Heritage and Conservation Register at Windsor, and two others in the Ryde area which date from a later period.</p>				
<b>Level of Significance</b>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



# *Heritage Data Form*

DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Various					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	Various					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>The site was not inspected by GML as it is a large enclosed industrial complex on private property. However, the site was inspected by Cosmos Archaeology in 2015 and documented in a maritime archaeology assessment that year. The site is described in that document as containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a large corrugated-iron clad and gable roofed boatshed with attached workshops of steel girder construction;</li> <li>• remnants of a 1930s partly collapsed wharf, which is not visible from aerial photographs since its destruction in 2016;</li> <li>• a fibro dwelling with detached garage;</li> <li>• a large concrete hard stand area with two slipways to the east of the hard stand area and south of the main boatshed; and</li> <li>• extensive vegetation.</li> </ul> <p>The site also contains subsurface archaeological remains of pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation and archaeological remains of an early colonial wharf which remained on the site from its construction in c.1798 until demolition in 1937.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>The boatshed contains original intact elements and is in fair condition.</p> <p>The site contains archaeological remains of James Squire's inn and brewery complex. The last remains of this complex were demolished in 1937 by Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, although reports of a cellar and some associated features continued after the company's occupation.</p> <p>The site could also contain archaeological potential for pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>	c.1798	<b>Finish year</b>	Ongoing	<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>An inn, house, brewery and wharf associated with emancipist convict James Squire were on the site from c.1798 until final demolition in 1937.</p> <p>Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd boat building yard was established on the site c.1937.</p> <p>Navy refit centre dates from 1980.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>	A Stage 1 DA for development for works above the high-water mark is currently on public exhibition.					

# Heritage Data Form

## HISTORY

### Historical notes

Putney is part of the traditional land of the Wallumedegal (Wallumatagal) people, which they called Wallumetta. It stretches along the north bank of Parramatta River from the Lane Cove River in the east to Parramatta in the west. The Wallumedegal, an Eora clan, were among the first groups to have contact with the Europeans after their arrival in 1788. Looking Glass Bay in Gladesville was the place of first contact between the Wallumedegal and the colonists and was named after a looking glass given to an Aboriginal man during the encounter.

By the 1800s the Wallumedegal had largely been dispossessed of their land, which was given away in land grants by the colonial government in the 1790s. Most of Putney was granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1799. The western side of Putney, which included Kissing Point, was acquired by James Squire, who bought grants off other colonists in the early 1800s. Squire ran a popular tavern named the Malting Shovel near the wharf he had constructed, where he sold beer made from hops he grew. James Squire consolidated his ownership of the Putney area in 1822, when he purchased Bayly's grant, but he passed away a short time later.

Although dispossessed of their lands, Wallumedegal people continued to have an association with Putney after the grants were made. Bennelong, who had close family ties to the Wallumedegal, lived in the area after befriending James Squire. Following his death in 1813 he was buried on James Squire's land in Kissing point. His associate Nanbarry lived in the area too, later being buried alongside him.

In 1856 the area of Bayly's grant was bought by Eugene Delange, who tried to create a subdivided village of small farms named Eugenie in the area with limited success. The leftover land was bought by Philip Walker, who initiated the Putney Estate subdivision a while later in 1879. Subdivision continued for the next 50 years, with houses slowly replacing the orchards and small farms which were set up in the area.

Shipbuilding and shipping were important industries in Putney; their origins could be traced back to James Squire's time. The first shipbuilders began in 1918 and during the Second World War Putney was used to construct vessels for the United States Army and Royal Australian Air Force.

The subject site was part of a land grant to John Pollard in 1795. His land was almost immediately acquired by James Squire, who had received 30-acre grant north of Pollard's allotment and began buying up underutilised land around him at a cheap rate. By 1798, Squire's land occupied much of the Putney area and included grants originally made to James Callaghan, Nicholas Bayly, William Raven and Archibald Morrison. He established the Malting Shovel Inn and a brewery by late 1798 on Pollard's original grant and began to cultivate the land to grow hops, corn and barley.

By 1804, Squire had constructed a wharf on Parramatta River next to his inn, known as Squire's Wharf, to attract passing customers on the river and to support trade and the needs of the estate and his business. The date of construction is not known but it is likely it would have coincided with the construction of the inn. The wharf and the Squire Estate are depicted in a number of early sketches, paintings and drawings from the early nineteenth century, including an 1824 aquatint by Joseph Lycett, and two unsigned watercolours from the 1820s and 1830s. The wharf is depicted as an elevated timber jetty extending out into the river from a rock outcrop.

Squire was also sympathetic to the local Indigenous population. Prominent Aboriginal individuals, including Bennelong, Nanbaree (also known as Andrew Sneap Hammond Douglas White), and his mother are reported to have been buried on Squire's property. The exact location of Bennelong's grave is believed to be 25 Watson Street in Putney, although the exact location of the burials remains disputed by historians.

Following Squire's death in 1822, the Malting Shovel Inn, its land, orchards and outbuildings, were left to his son, James Squire Jnr. Squire Jnr. maintained the operation of the inn for the next four years

# *Heritage Data Form*

	<p>until his own death in 1826 at the age of 29. The rights to the brewery, inn and lands was awarded to Mary Farnell, his sister, who was married to Thomas Farnell and lived on an estate further south. Thomas Farnell attempted to revive the brewing business but it was soon advertised to let, including Squire's Wharf, which was described as 'a projecting wharf, enabling boats of any size to load or unload at low water' (Thomas Farnell, 1831, 'To Let,' <i>Sydney Gazette</i>).</p> <p>An 1842 plan of James Squire's estate shows that the site of the inn and wharf was in possession of Mary Farnell, and depicts the wharf as a very long structure. After her death in 1850, the allotment passed to her two daughters who later divided it into two separate portions. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth Farnell, received the portion with the brewery and wharf. She and her husband advertised the property for sale in 1858 with 'two stone wharves built into the river' (Burgis &amp; Bowes, 1858, 'Valuable Land, Kissing Point', <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>).</p> <p>In 1888, Elizabeth Farnell's portion was sold to Charles Blaxland, the third son of Gregory Blaxland of Brush Farm, and his wife Elizabeth. In the 1850s, Blaxland had purchased the house and estate Cleves, located at the corner of present-day Waterview and Charles Streets, Putney. The acquisition of the Farnells' land was an expansion of the Cleves Estate. The plan for the sale shows two wharves at the river, one of them labelled 'old wharf,' which is possibly Squire's Wharf.</p> <p>After Blaxland's death, the Cleves Estate was granted to three of his children then sold to the Intercolonial Investment and Building Company, who gradually subdivided the estate. The land south of Waterview Street was divided into Lots 440-447 DP 15224 in 1928 (TF Murphy 1928, Plan of Resubdivision of the Cleves Estate, NSW LPI). These allotments remained largely unchanged throughout the 1930s until all were purchased by Lars Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, a boat building business, in 1938. Construction began on the Halvorsen Sons complex at the start of 1939 and was completed in the early 1940s, comprising a timber wharf, concrete slipways, a boatshed, and associated buildings.</p> <p>Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd was commissioned by the Royal Australian Navy to commence building vessels for service in World War II. After the war ended, the business focused on building pleasure craft and working boats. By the late 1940s, a crane had been installed at the end of the wharf, as well as a three-pile timber dolphin southeast of the jetty.</p> <p>In 1980, Halvorsen Sons sold the property to the Commonwealth of Australia and it was converted to a repair facility for the Royal Australian Navy (RAN). Part of the works included addition of mooring facilities on the Halvorsens' wharf and some dredging of slipways. The site was owned by the Commonwealth until 1989, when it was sold to Australia Defence Industries Pty Ltd; however, the RAN continued to use the site as a marine service facility.</p> <p>In 1998 naval operations had ceased at the premises and it was sold to a private company, Lilac Pty Ltd, and renamed Putney Marina. It has continued to be used for boat storage and repair purposes and leased out to individuals and small companies.</p>
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<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Developing local, regional and national economies
<b>State historical theme</b>	Commerce—Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services Industry—Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods Transport—Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements



# *Heritage Data Form*

<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>The complex at 20 Waterview Street has historical significance as the site of the Malting Shovel Inn and Brewery, an important early colonial enterprise established by emancipist convict James Squire in c1798. Squire's brewery was the first commercial brewery established in New South Wales, the first hops brewery, and was an important stopping place along Parramatta River. It is also historically significant for its ongoing use for boat building, servicing and repair works from the 1930s up to the present day, ranging from small boats belonging to private individuals up to Royal Australian Navy vessels. It is an example of a once prominent local industry within the Ryde foreshore area. It has historical significance as a site of wartime production.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>The complex is associated with James Squire and his family, an emancipist convict who established the Malting Shovel Inn and brewery on the shores of the river and was an important landholder in the Ryde area in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The site is also associated with Lars Halvorsen and Halvorsen Sons Pty Ltd, one of Australia's most prominent boat building families, who have made boats from cruising pleasure craft to yachts to military vessels since 1925.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>The position on the foreshore at Kissing Point gives it some landmark qualities as part of a disappearing industrial landscape. The Squire's Wharf remains have some aesthetic quality as a picturesque marine ruin on the foreshore. Further research is required.</p> <p>The complex may have significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area. It is not known if the complex could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>The site has potential to yield archaeological information about early brewing practices. It also has some technical significance in its ability to demonstrate changing boat building techniques and equipment. The archaeological remains of early colonial infrastructure may yield information about early colonial maritime construction practices.</p> <p>The site also has potential to yield archaeological information about the pre-European occupation by the Wallumedegal clan.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>
<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>The complex is the last remaining operational boat building and repair yard in the Ryde local government area. It also represents a rare aspect of Ryde's early development related to brewing and innkeeping practices. It is rare for its remnant archaeological remains of the former Squire's Wharf, an early colonial maritime structure which is considered to be extremely rare within not only the Ryde area but also the wider Sydney Harbour foreshore.</p> <p>The complex is considered significant under this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>The remaining archaeological deposits connected to Squire's Wharf have deteriorated over time. It is not known whether the wharf ruins once demonstrated the principal characteristics of colonial wharves along the harbour foreshore, but they have deteriorated to a point where they are not considered to be representative of any typology.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>The remains of the Squire's Wharf are in poor condition and survive as remnant archaeological</p>

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	structures on the riverbed. The Halvorsen Sons' boat building complex has had the majority of its original fabric replaced over time, including its wall cladding, fenestration and door treatment, and roof sheeting. However, this is considered to be expected maintenance for a maritime structure and the building retains its overall form and original structural timber. The post-1930s timber wharf has moderate significance but a low level of integrity. The archaeological integrity has not been assessed.
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<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS</b>	
<b>Heritage listing/s</b>	<i>Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005, 'Naval Refit Centre,' Item 46</i>
	NSW Maritime Heritage and Conservation Section 170 Register, 'Squires Wharf Remains,' Item 4920112

<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>				
<b>Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.</b>				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Gregory Blaxell	Putney	2010	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Book	Gregory Blaxell	<i>Putney: that special place</i>	2012	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>	1947	
Book	Megan Martin	<i>A Pictorial History of Ryde</i>	1998	
Book	Philip Geeves	<i>A Place of Pioneers: The Centenary History of the Municipality of Ryde</i>	1970	
Report	Godden Mackay Logan	Ryde Foreshore Natural and Cultural Heritage Study, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2	2009	
Online	Various	Squires Wharf remains	2010	State Heritage Inventory
Report	Architectural Projects	20 Waterview Street, Putney Heritage Assessment	2014	
Report	JBA Urban Planning Consultants	Planning Proposal—20 Waterview Street, Putney	2013	

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>The site should be listed as both a built heritage item and an archaeological heritage item of local significance on Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>. The <i>Sydney Harbour Catchment Regional Environmental Plan 2005</i> lists the site as a heritage item of state significance under Schedule 4, and the site should also be considered for state heritage listing as an archaeological site, pending further investigation.</p> <p>Any future development should be accompanied by an archaeological assessment in relation to James Squire's estate. Opportunities for interpretation of the history and significance of the site should be explored and developed. A detailed study of potential Aboriginal burials on the site should also be conducted before development occurs.</p>
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## SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

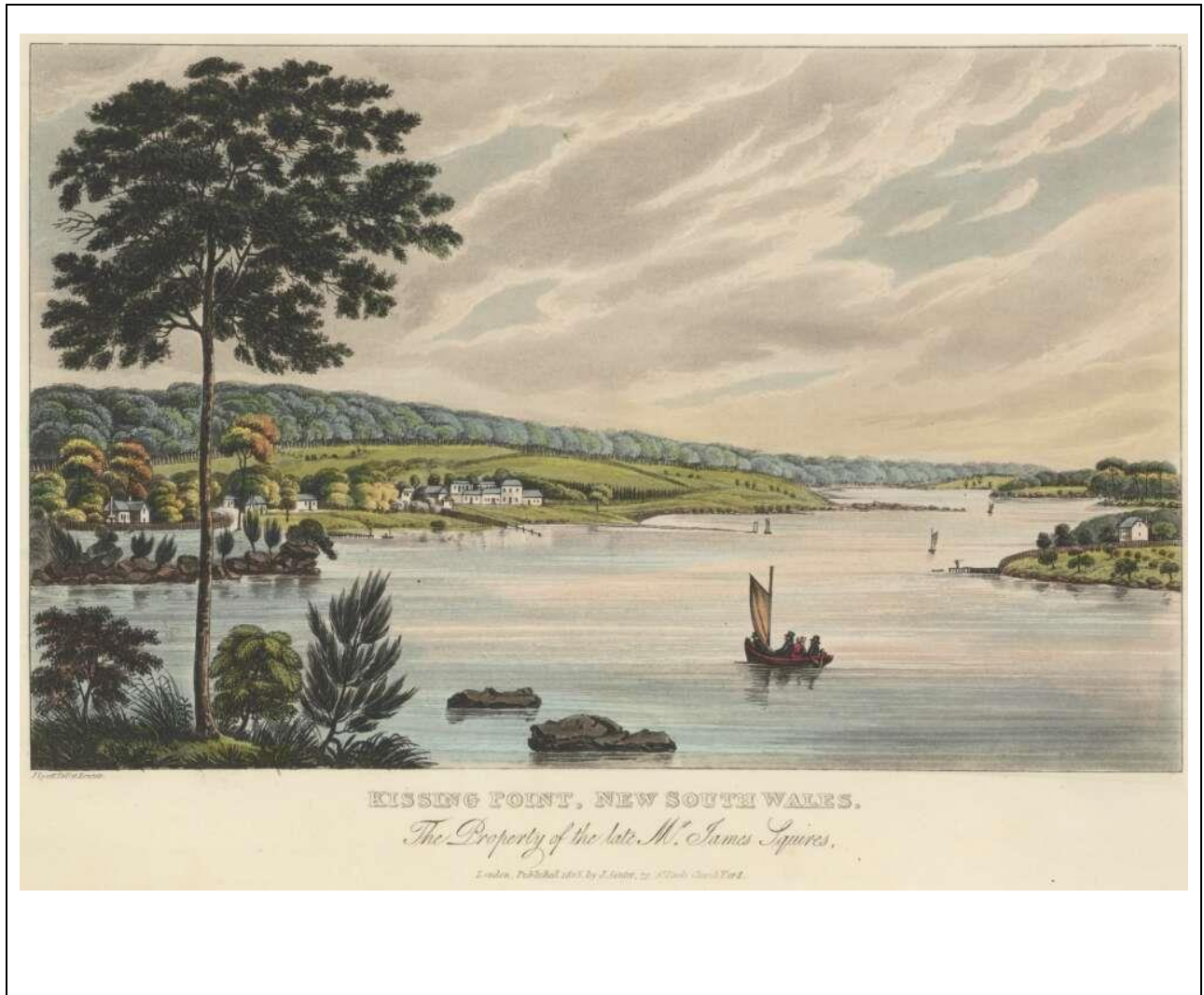
<b>Name of study or report</b>	City of Ryde Heritage Review – Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	<b>Year of study or report</b>	2019
<b>Item number in study or report</b>	27		
<b>Author of study or report</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>Inspected by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
<b>NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?</b>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>This form completed by</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	<b>Date</b>	31 May 2019

# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Aquatint by convict artist Joseph Lycett of James Squire's property at Kissing Point, showing the brewery, inn and a wharf extending into the river.				
<b>Image year</b>	1825	<b>Image by</b>	Joseph Lycett	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	National Library of Australia





# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Watercolour by an unknown artist depicting the Squire property, showing the wharf as a timber jetty extending from a rock outcrop.				
<b>Image year</b>	c.1820s–1830s	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	State Library of NSW



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Lars Halvorsen Sons' staff at the Ryde shipyard.				
<b>Image year</b>	1954	<b>Image by</b>	Unknown	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Australian National Maritime Museum Collection



# Heritage Data Form

**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Historical aerial imagery showing the Halvorsen Sons' boat building complex on the site and indicating current lot boundaries.				
<b>Image year</b>	1943	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange





# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Current aerial imagery showing present structures on the site.				
<b>Image year</b>	2019	<b>Image by</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	NSW Spatial Information Exchange

