

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Interwar California Bungalow style dwelling				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential Building				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	321				
Street name	Blaxland Road				
Suburb/town	Ryde	Postcode	2112		
Local Government Area/s	Ryde				
Property description	Lot 9/DP13050				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.804248		Longitude	151.103876
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Unknown				
Current use	Residential				
Former Use	Residential				
Statement of significance	<p>The dwelling at 321 Blaxland has cultural heritage significance at a local level as an intact and substantial interwar California Bungalow style house from the interwar period, located on land that was subdivided from an orchard estate in the early nineteenth century. Its architectural typology is an important part of the pattern of development in the Ryde local government area. The dwelling represents the principal characteristics of a typology of interwar houses once common in the local area. It has aesthetic significance as a good example of its type and displays a number of original architectural characteristics that have remained intact.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>The property at 321 Blaxland Road contains a large single-storey interwar California Bungalow style house in intact condition. The house had a dominant steep pitched roof with three gables to the front and a number of cross gables. The roof is tiled in terracotta Marseilles pattern tiles that appear to have been recently replaced, with terracotta finials. The prominent gables are rendered with timber shingle detail and battens. The walls of the house are face brick with render detail to sills and verandah coping. There is a single brick chimney with terracotta chimney pots.</p> <p>The front of the house has a deep verandah that continues to one side, where the front entrance is located. The verandah has original timber joinery and detail, with timber posts on brick, render base and curved brick balustrade. Windows are timber framed and appear to be original.</p> <p>The house is set within a traditional garden setting. An early detached garage is located at the rear of the property with driveway access to the side of the house. A hard stand car space is located within the front setback and is uncovered. The property has a timber picket fence at the street and a tall hedge which obstructs view of the house from the busy street. However, the distinctive pitched roof and gables remain visible from the public domain.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The house is in good condition and has been very well maintained.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	c1918–1925	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	A single-storey extension at the rear, likely constructed in the early 2000s, is not visible from the street. A detached garage has been built sometime during the late twentieth century.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800 it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.</p> <p>Early development in Ryde, mainly in the form of farmland, centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870 the Municipality of Ryde was declared. Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia.</p> <p>No. 321 Blaxland Road was originally part of John Stroud's grant in 1795. This land was later acquired by former convict Edward Drinkwater as part of the sizeable estate he amassed in Kissing Point. It is likely that a house known as Longsight was on the site of present-day 321 Blaxland Road. Drinkwater used his estate as an orchard and grew many varieties of fruit trees there. After his death in 1870 the land was sold. From 1870 it was owned by W Curwood for over 20 years before being sold again in 1893 following Curwood's death. A subdivision sale of part of Drinkwater's former estate shows that by 1903 John Redshaw, an alderman and mayor of Ryde Council, owned the land.</p> <p>Redshaw's estate was subdivided sometime in the early twentieth century when the current lot was created. The date of the house's construction is unknown, but likely to have been between 1918 and 1925.</p>

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

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The house at 321 Blaxland Road is located on land that was subdivided from an orchard estate in the early nineteenth century. The land was owned by John Redshaw, a council mayor and alderman, at the time of its subdivision. The dwelling on the property is a large and intact California bungalow from the interwar period. Its architectural typology is an important part of the pattern of development in the Ryde local government area.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance 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 house does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling at 321 Blaxland Road is a good example of an interwar Californian bungalow. The house demonstrates many of the key elements of the style, including its steep hipped roof with a series of asymmetric gable ends, deep verandah to the front and side with timber and brick detail, face brick walls with render details, timber framed windows and doors. Its steep pitched roof and distinctive gables have a strong street presence. The house is very intact and retains a level of integrity that is unusual in the local area.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance 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 house could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed but 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>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Although it is a good example of the interwar California Bungalow style, it is not rare in the Ryde area.</p> <p>The house does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The dwelling represents the principal characteristics of a typology of interwar houses once common in the local area. It is a good example of its type and displays a number of original architectural characteristics that have remained intact.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The property retains a high level of integrity with few alterations.</p>

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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	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Heritage Study	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	City of Ryde Heritage Review— Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	2019	
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
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 included 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	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	28		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
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.

Image caption	Street elevation of 321 Blaxland Road, Ryde.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Street elevation of 321 Blaxland Road, Ryde, from across Blaxland Road.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of eastern elevation of 321 Blaxland Road, Ryde.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

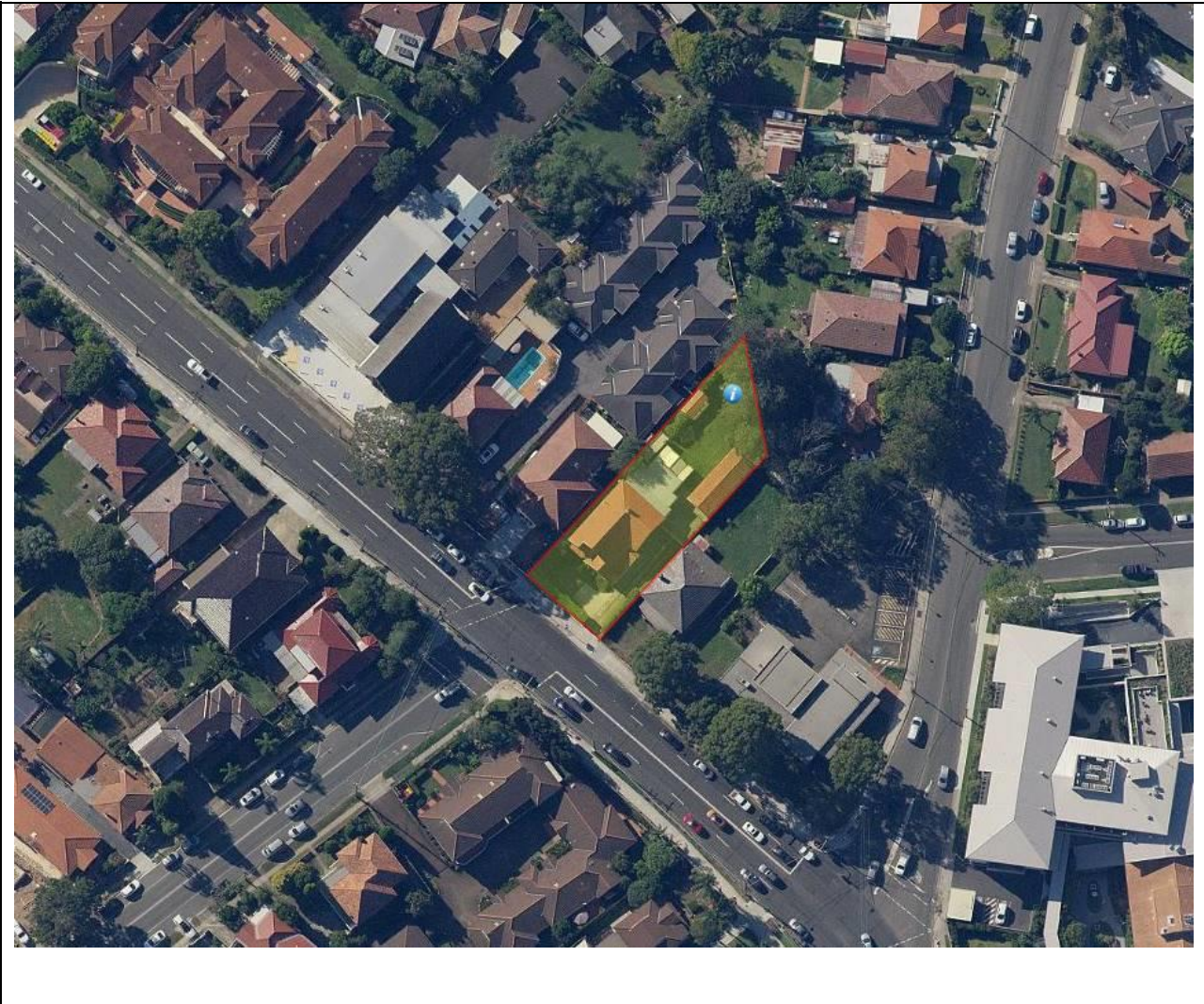


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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A modern aerial of 321 Blaxland Road, Ryde.				
Image year	2018	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services

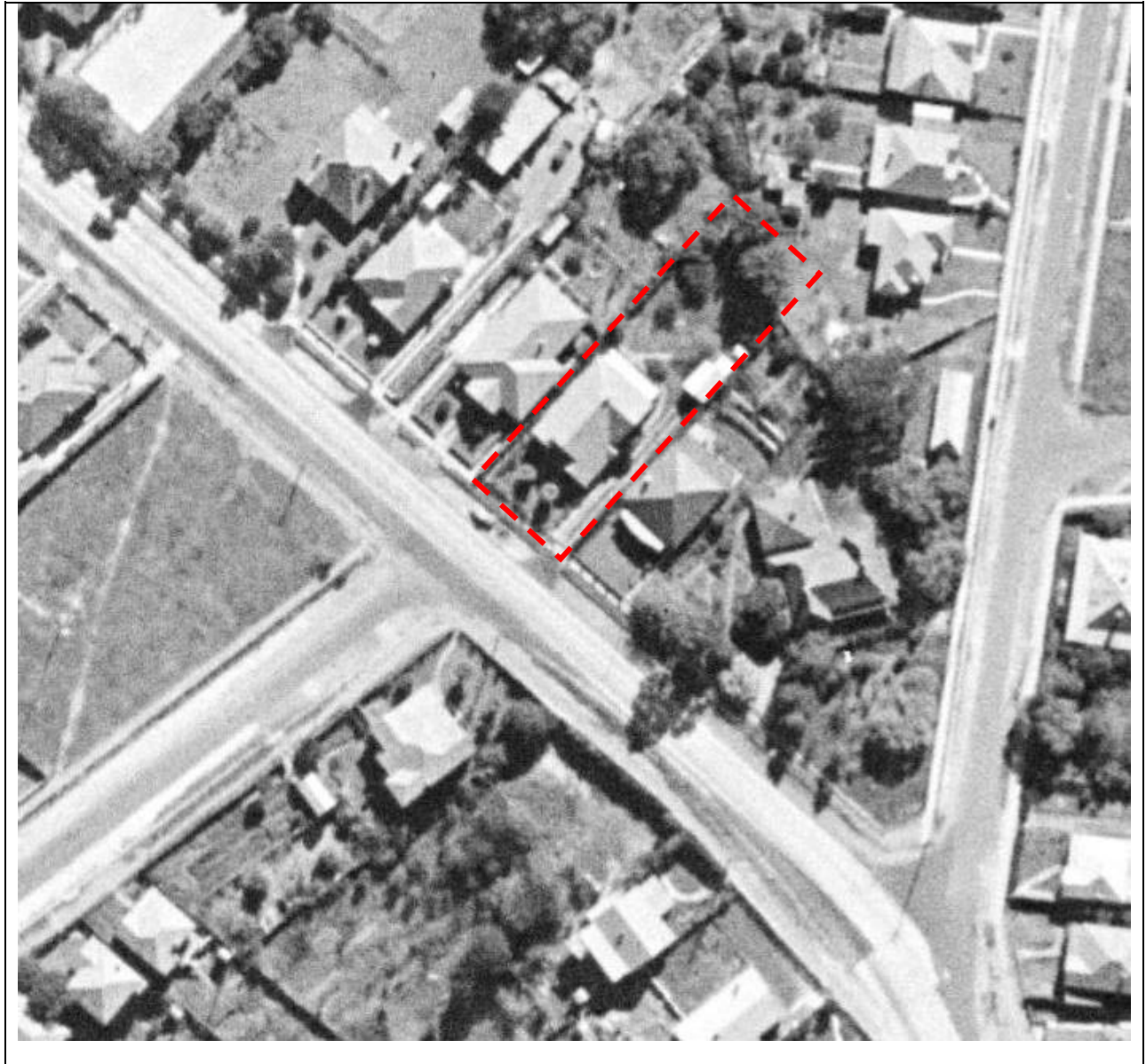


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Historic aerial of 321 Blaxland Road from 1943.				
Image year	1943	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS								
Name of Item	Hermitage Reservoirs and associated buildings							
Other Name/s Former Name/s	The Tanks; Hermitage Tanks							
Item type (if known)	Built							
Item group (if known)	Utilities—Water							
Item category (if known)	Water Supply Reservoir / Dam							
Area, Group, or Collection Name								
Street number	343–351							
Street name	Blaxland Road							
Suburb/town	Ryde					Postcode	2112	
Local Government Area/s	Ryde							
Property description	Lot 1, DP 744901 / Lot 2, DP 744901							
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.802466			Longitude	151.102250		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing			
Owner	Sydney Water							
Current use	Reservoir							
Former Use	Reservoir							
Statement of significance	<p>The Hermitage Reservoirs at 343–351 Blaxland Road have cultural heritage significance at a local level for their historical role in the distribution of the water supply to the northern suburbs of Sydney during the Federation period. As a pair, they form a landmark on Blaxland Road and together with other historical buildings on the site represent an important period in the development of Ryde and the wider area. The reservoirs are listed on the Sydney Water Corporation Heritage and Conservation Register (Section 170 Register) which contains a Statement of Significance for the site as follows:</p> <p><i>Completed in 1909 and 1910 respectively, the two Hermitage Reservoirs Nos. 1 & 2 (WS 50 & WS 51) are fine examples of riveted steel reservoirs. They are almost identical to Chatswood Reservoirs Nos. 1 & 2 (WS 24 & 25), built in 1888. They served a key role in the distribution of water to the northern suburbs and the amplification of supply to meet the demands of the growing population. Together with their valve houses and landscaped setting, the two Hermitage Reservoirs form a very distinctive pair with landmark qualities.</i></p> <p>The listing includes the reservoir and all associated pipework, valves and valve houses to the property boundary, as well as other structures described in this listing.</p>							
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage					
Builder/ maker	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage					
Physical Description	<p>GML Heritage was not able to access the site and could only view structures near the property boundary. The tanks were observed to be in fair condition, with some discolouration to the iron exterior. The chief inspector's cottage is constructed of rendered brick with a hipped and gabled iron roof, front verandah, simple timber balustrade and arched barge board. There is a pair of windows at the front façade which have been boarded up. There is a roughcast rendered treatment to the front gable end with timber battening.</p> <p>The following description of the site has been reproduced from the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register listing. Further investigation and access to the property is required to complete its description and update its condition.</p> <p><i>The site contains two cylindrical riveted steel reservoirs, being Hermitage Reservoir No.1 (west) and Hermitage Reservoir No.2 (east). An unusual feature of the reservoirs is the attachment of the walkway to the outside of the rim of the reservoir, supported on L section struts, and the provision of a walkway linking the two reservoirs at roof level. Another feature is the sandstone coping to the valve chambers around the reservoir.</i></p> <p><i>Standard features include: concrete apron, davit, depth gauge board, access stairway, handrails and inlet and outlet valve chambers.</i></p> <p><i>Hermitage Reservoir No.1 has a throttle valve house adjacent to its northern side. The building is cylindrical, built of tuckpointed brick, with a conical roof of sheet iron. The building houses meter equipment but the original Venturi meter has been removed. Some relics are stored in the building.</i></p> <p><i>Hermitage Reservoir No.2 also possesses a small valve house, on the Blaxland Road frontage. The building is octagonal, with a parapet and flat roof. Although the interior was not inspected, it possesses a steel grated floor, the valve being located beneath the building. The valve house is similar to the one located at Pymble Reservoir No.1.</i></p> <p><i>Other items in the grounds of the depot include a cottage, formerly the residence of the Chief Inspector, Northern Division, in the Federation Queen Anne style with a cement tile roof. Significant plantings around the reservoir include palms, cypress, conifers and eucalypts.</i></p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Sydney Water Section 170 Register described the site as being in fair condition in 2000. GML Heritage could not access the site, but was able to view several key structures from the boundary which appear to be in fair condition, with the exception of the chief inspector's cottage which is in poor condition.					
Construction years	Start year	1909	Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	Ancillary structures that have been added to the site since its initial construction include two large bitumen carparks northeast of the reservoir tanks and a number of sheds and office facilities. Many original structures remain in addition to the tanks themselves, including the throttle valve house and chief inspector's cottage.					
Further comments	The site as a whole is too large to be viewed from the public domain. Access to the site will be necessary for final recommendations.					

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800 it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.</p> <p>Early development in Ryde centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870 the Municipality of Ryde was declared. Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia.</p> <p>The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage took over the water supply from Sydney City Council in 1888. At that time, the northern suburbs were supplied with water from the Paddington Reservoir by gravitation which was insufficient. In 1888, the Board erected a pumping station in North Sydney to overcome this problem, then commissioned a pumping station at Ryde in 1892.</p> <p>The reservoirs on Blaxland Road were completed in 1909 and 1910. The site appears on a sketch plan of the adjacent property in 1913 and is noted as belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. By 1930, the site contained the two tanks, a Federation period brick cottage as the chief inspector's residence, a weatherboard office, two brick valve houses, and other small associated structures.</p>

THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Utilities—Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The Hermitage Reservoirs are historically significant for their role in the distribution of the water supply to the northern suburbs of Sydney during the Federation period. Together with other historical buildings on the site they represent an important period in the development of Ryde and the wider area.</p> <p>The site is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance 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 site has a strong or special association with any person or group of persons of importance to the local area.</p> <p>The site does not meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>GML Heritage was not able to enter the site and therefore was not able to assess the aesthetic significance of the property as a whole. However, the Sydney Water Section 170 Register has assessed the site against this criterion as follows:</p> <p>The two Hermitage Reservoirs are fine examples of riveted steel reservoirs. They are almost identical to Chatswood Reservoirs Nos 1 & 2, built in 1888. Together with their valve houses and landscaped setting, the two Hermitage Reservoirs form a very distinctive pair with landmark qualities.</p> <p>The site is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken for this site and there is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if the site could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The archaeological potential of this property 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 site has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The reservoirs are part of a small group of riveted steel reservoirs in the Sydney Water Corporation system. They are an unusual grouping of two identical reservoirs, which is only otherwise found at the Chatswood Reservoirs, built in 1888.</p> <p>The site is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The reservoirs are representative of a typology of riveted steel reservoirs in the Sydney supply area. They represent the process of water supply for suburban Sydney. The site contains structures which themselves are representative examples of their own typology, such as the chief inspector's residence.</p>
Integrity	<p>Views of the site as a whole were limited from the public domain. The reservoir tanks are intact, and many of the ancillary structures also appear to be intact. The chief inspector's residence is in poor condition but appears to have undergone little modification. Aerial imagery shows that the wider site has had several structures added to the northeast of the tanks, including offices, sheds and large carpark areas, over what was once open space.</p>

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HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Sydney Water Corporation Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, Hermitage Reservoirs WS 0050 and WS 0051

INFORMATION SOURCES

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

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
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 Listing	Sydney Water	Hermitage Reservoir No.1 and No.2	2000	State Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Subject to further investigation, due to the limited visibility of the site from the public domain, the complex should be considered for inclusion 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

Name of study or report	City of Ryde Heritage Review – Shortlist of Potential Heritage Items	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	29		
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.

Image caption	Hermitage Reservoir No. 1—view from the corner of Blaxland Road and Reservoir Lane.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Hermitage Reservoirs site—throttle valve house, viewed from Reservoir Lane.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Hermitage Reservoirs site—former chief inspector's residence viewed from Reservoir Lane.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage Pty Ltd

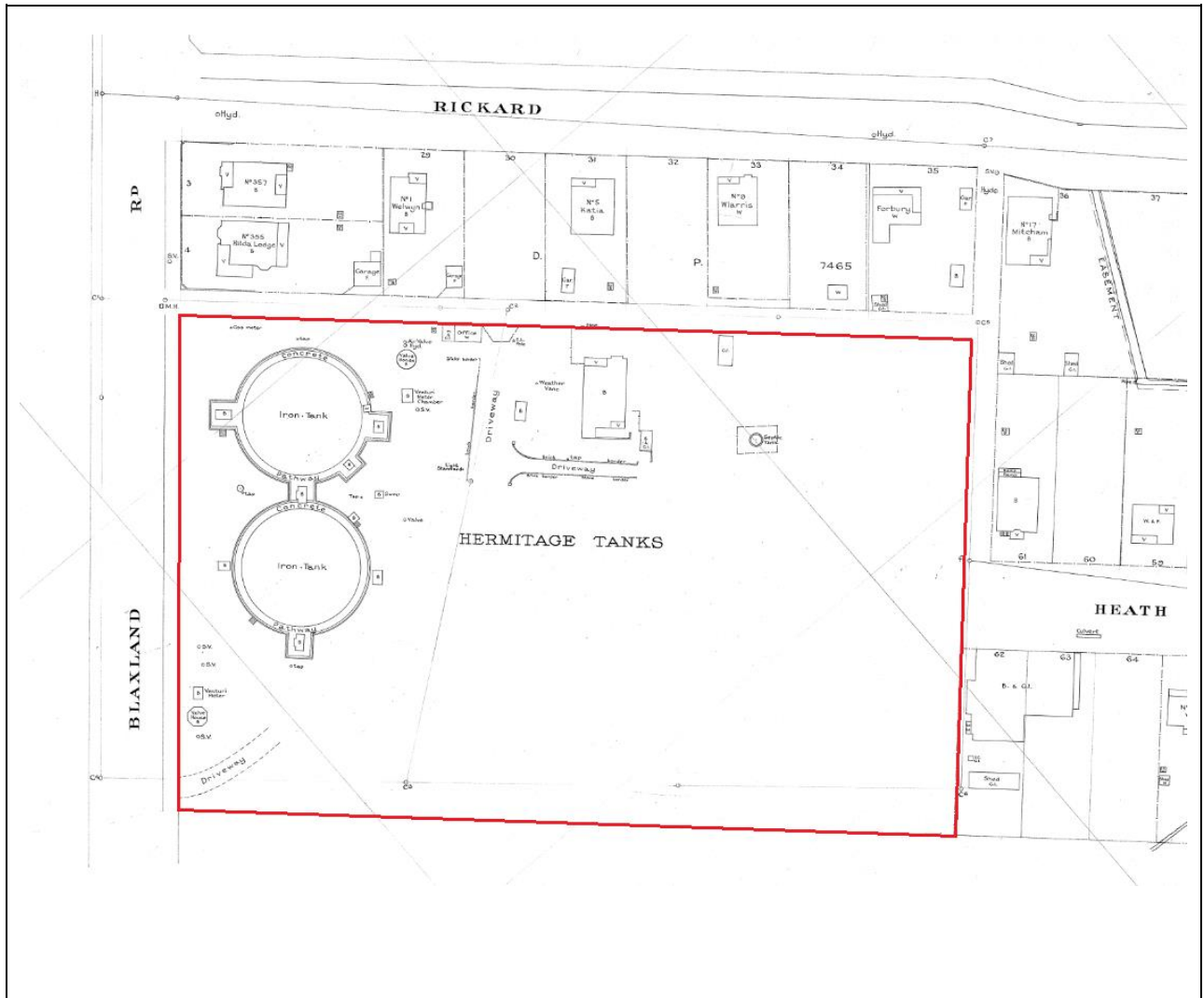


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Hermitage Reservoir—extract from City of Ryde sewer diagram, c.1930.				
Image year	1930	Image by	Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Drainage Board	Image copyright holder	NSW State Archives



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Historical aerial photography of the site with current lot boundaries shown.				
Image year	1943	Image by	NSW Spatial Information Exchange	Image copyright holder	NSW Spatial Information Exchange



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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Aerial photography of the site.				
Image year	2019	Image by	Google Maps	Image copyright holder	Google Maps



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Ethel Villa—Victorian style cottage				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential Building				
Item category (if known)	House				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	11				
Street name	Constitution Road				
Suburb/town	Ryde	Postcode	2112		
Local Government Area/s	Ryde				
Property description	Lot 2, DP11105				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.818442		Longitude	151.095755
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Unknown				
Current use	Residential				
Former Use	Residential				
Statement of significance	<p>Ethel Villa, 11 Constitution Road, has cultural significance at the local level as an intact, representative example of a late Victorian brick dwelling. Built in 1890, the dwelling at 11 Coronation Street is of historical significance as evidence of an early phase of development in the Ryde area. The building has aesthetic significance as a demonstration of stylistic elements of the Victorian-Italianate style, retaining many original details and its original form. The house is a good representation of a late Victorian-era house with Italianate style elements.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>The dwelling at 11 Constitution Road is a single-storey Victorian Italianate house with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The walls are of a warm red face brick with a rendered base course. The red colorbond roofing is a replacement of the original roof which was tiled. The house has a pair of symmetrical rendered brick chimneys with decorative mouldings and chimney pots. It has distinctive decorative cast cement eaves brackets. A skylight has been inserted into the street-facing roof plane above the front door.</p> <p>A front verandah has a bullnosed metal roof supported on turned timber posts. It features a painted timber centurions flap valance and an unusual curved gable over the front door with a decorative timber motif. The verandah originally continued along the side of the dwelling, but this portion was removed to allow for a garage and the front verandah was rebuilt</p> <p>The front façade has a central four-panel front door with glass sidelight. It has a bay window featuring rendered brick sills, painted cast cement brackets and tiled panels below the three timber-framed hung windows. There are two simple timber framed hung sash windows on the other side of the door which have a rendered brick sill and cast cement brackets, but less ornate detailing.</p> <p>The house has a formal front garden and an established garden with some significant trees at the rear. It has a timber picket front fence that is not original but has a traditional style. A garage is located at the side of the house to the rear, with wheel strip access. There is an extension at the rear which is face-brick and built after 2010.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The dwelling is in sound condition although modified.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	c1890	Finish year	c1890	Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>The verandah has been modified and replaced. It originally wrapped around the side of the building, but this section was removed to make way for the driveway. At the same time a new base was laid for the front section and joinery was replaced. A skylight has been installed on the street-facing roof plane.</p> <p>After 2010 a large extension was added to the rear of the building and the roof tiles were replaced with corrugated metal.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800 it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.</p> <p>Early development in Ryde, mainly in the form of farmland, centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870 the Municipality of Ryde was declared. Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia.</p> <p>The subject site was part of James Bradley's 1794 land grant, which became Kissing Point. The Bradley family continued to own the land until 1845, when it was put up for sale. To whom it was sold is unclear, but subdivision plans suggest a family named Taylor were in possession of the land by 1882.</p> <p>The building known as Ethel Villa was constructed c.1890. No subdivision plan for the subject site and surrounding lots has been found, but it is likely to have occurred around the same time. By 1902, plans for nearby subdivisions show a building on the site, and a Mr and Mrs Fulton Montgomery were recorded as living in the house by 1908.</p> <p>The building remained relatively unchanged until after 2010, when a large extension was made at the rear of the building. Prior to this the original wraparound verandah was removed to allow for a driveway on the side of the building and rebuilt at the front.</p>

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

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The dwelling at 11 Coronation Street is of historical significance as evidence of an early phase of development in the Ryde area. Built c.1890, it is located on an early subdivision from the late nineteenth century. The building demonstrates a distinct architectural typology from the late nineteenth century, when the Ryde area was beginning to develop due to the significant amount of development occurring in the area between 1909 and 1920.</p> <p>This dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance 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 or group of persons of importance to the local area.</p> <p>The building does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>No. 11 Constitution Road, Ethel Villa, is an intact late Victorian-era dwelling that displays key stylistic elements of the Italianate style. Built c.1890, Ethel Villa retains its original hipped roof form and stone chimneys. Its moulded render corbelled eaves are original and are a clear example of the Italianate style. The building is a good example of late Victorian-style architecture and Italianate detailing, relatively rare in the Ryde area.</p> <p>The building meets the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</p>
Social significance 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.</p> <p>It is not known if the building could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but 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>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The dwelling is an intact example of a Victorian Italianate style dwelling in the Ryde local government area. It has a number of elements that are typical of a Victorian style dwelling. It does not demonstrate uncommon, rare or endangered aspects for the local area.</p> <p>The building does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>Ethel Villa is an intact example of a late Victorian-era house with Italianate style elements. It is the finest remaining example of this era of architecture in its vicinity, being the largest and most recognisable Victorian-style building on the street. Ethel Villa complements, and is complemented by, nearby buildings from the same period and Federation-era houses.</p> <p>The building meets the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The building retains its original roof form and Italianate detailing. Since its construction the building has undergone changes, such as the bullnosed roof verandah. This is a contemporary addition which replaced an earlier wraparound verandah and is generally sympathetic, apart from the tiling. The rear extension does not impact on the presentation of the building to the street. The building is well maintained and in good condition.</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	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
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 included 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

Name of study or report	City of Ryde Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	30		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
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.

Image caption	Street elevation of Ethel Villa.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View of Ethel Villa from across Constitution Road.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	2005 street elevation of Ethel Villa showing roof with terracotta tiles.				
Image year	2005	Image by	City of Ryde Library	Image copyright holder	City of Ryde Library

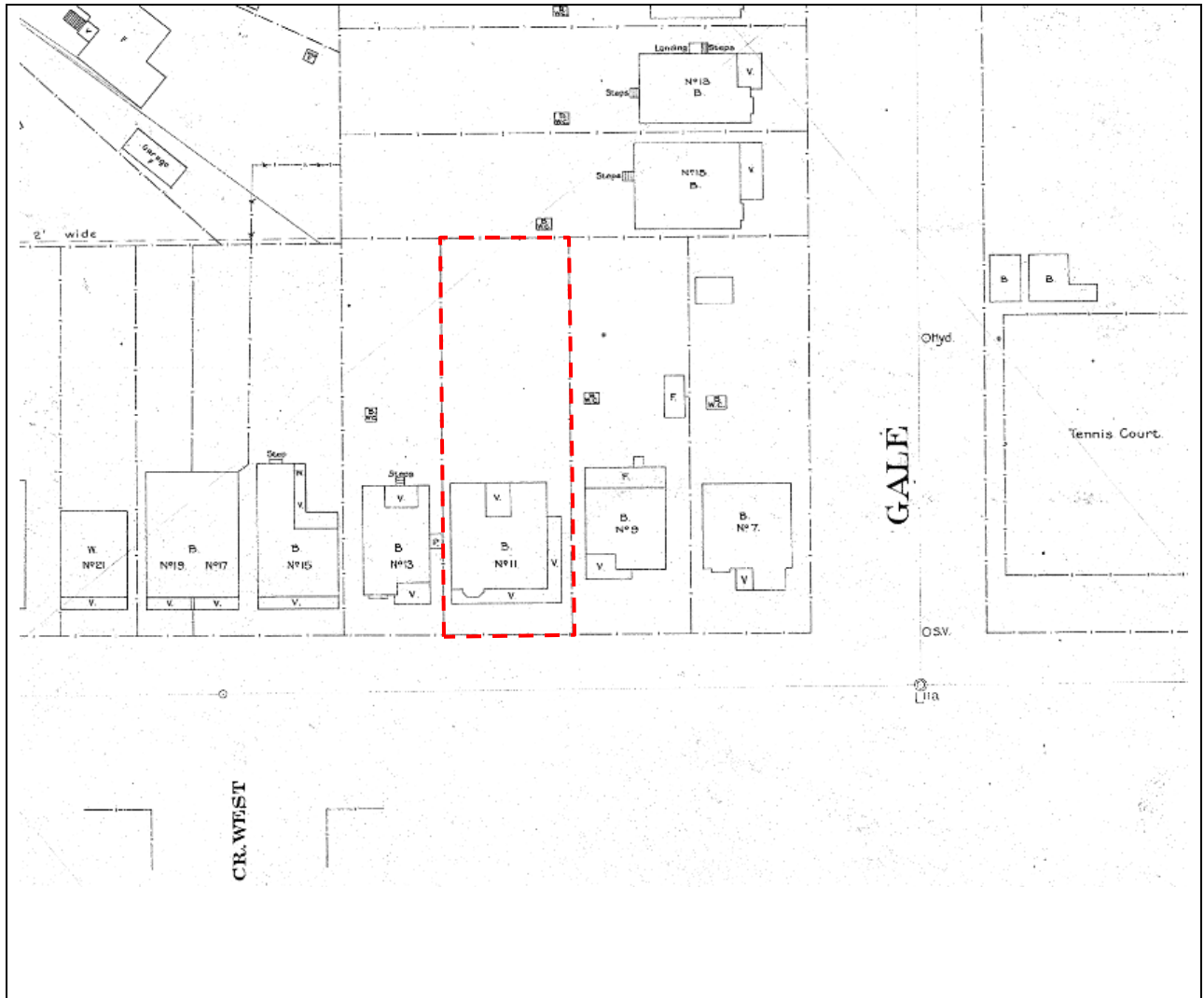


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A sewerage diagram from 1937 showing 11 Constitution Road with its original wraparound verandah.				
Image year	1937	Image by	HL Lanyon	Image copyright holder	City of Ryde



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Historic aerial of 11 Constitution Road.				
Image year	1943	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	2018 aerial of 11 Constitution road (centre).				
Image year	2018	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Federation Arts & Crafts style cottage				
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Karoola				
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings				
Item category (if known)	House				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	46				
Street name	Frederick Street				
Suburb/town	Ryde	Postcode	2112		
Local Government Area/s	Ryde				
Property description	Lot 1, DP633049				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.822004		Longitude	151.112051
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Unknown				
Current use	Residential				
Former Use	Residential				
Statement of Significance	<p>The dwelling Karoola, at 46 Frederick Street, has cultural heritage significance at a local level as fine example of a Federation Arts & Crafts style house built in 1917–1918 on a subdivision of the Glen Ryde Estate. It has historical significance for its association with the Gladesville branch of the Voluntary Workers' Association, a historic local group which formed to build houses for returned servicemen, and the dwelling remains an intact example of the association's work in the area. The building is a particularly good example of the Federation Arts & Crafts style which shows the quality of craftsmanship of its builders and which has been very well maintained. It is a locally significant representation of this style of architecture in its area which shows the principal characteristics of the type of houses that once dominated the street.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	BC Martyn and JJ Dakin					
Builder/maker	Voluntary Worker's Association—Gladesville Branch					
Physical Description	<p>The site contains a free-standing single-storey asymmetrical brick dwelling, with a hipped and gabled roof and projecting gable facing the street. The house is intact at the front with a sympathetic extension at the rear of the dwelling. Subdivision of the site in the mid-twentieth century has resulted in the construction of a second detached dwelling at the rear of the original house.</p> <p>The roof is tiled in terracotta Marseilles pattern tiles with terracotta finials and ridge capping and two tall roughcast rendered chimneys with brick corbels and terracotta chimney pots. The eaves have exposed timber rafters with simple painted timber barge board. The external walls are of a warm red tuckpointed face brick, with a contrasting liver brick quoining effect. It has roughcast render treatment and decorative timber joinery at the apex of the projecting gable end.</p> <p>Windows at the front façade are arranged in bays of three. They are timber framed casement windows featuring coloured glass margin panes and timber framed top lights, with a bullnosed brick sill. The gable end has a hood overhanging the windows, which appears to have been originally tiled with timber shingles, and is supported by decorative timber brackets.</p> <p>The dwelling is accessed by a traditional front verandah with a centrally located front door. The verandah features simple square timber columns arranged in pairs, with decorative timber fretwork and timber brackets with a star motif. Some of these features are not original but are sympathetic to the style of the house.</p> <p>A garage has been built at the side of the building, replacing a smaller garage rebuilt at some time after 1943. The house has a single-storey skillion roofed extension to the rear of the building, constructed in the 1980s. The extension is not visible from the street.</p>					
Physical condition and archaeological potential	<p>Karoola appears to be in excellent condition and is well maintained. Elements such as the terracotta roof tiles appear to have been replaced with new tiles of the same material and type.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1917	Finish year	1918	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>In 1957 the site was subdivided and a new lot created at the rear of the house with driveway access from the street.</p> <p>The verandah originally had a low brick balustrade which has been removed. Some of the joinery details at the front of the house are not original but do not detract from the style. The garage at the side of the building was rebuilt during the second half of the twentieth century. This replaced an earlier garage. The addition at the rear was added in the 1980s. The terracotta roof tiles were replaced recently, probably after 2010.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800 it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.

Early development in Ryde, mainly in the form of farmland, centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870 the Municipality of Ryde was declared. Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia..

No. 46 Frederick Street was part of a 56-acre grant to Archibald Morrison in 1795. It is unknown how long Morrison owned the land, but by 1842 the land was in the ownership of John O'Donnell. O'Donnell was the appointed poundkeeper in the Kissing Point area in 1840, responsible for impounding lost animals in the area. He appears to have lost this appointment the next year, but an 1845 gazette shows that he was still acting in this capacity.

By 1861 the land of 46 Frederick Street was part of an estate known as Glen Ryde which formed part of Major Edward Darvall's extensive land holdings in the Ryde area. Major Darvall, a lawyer and colonial politician, probably owned the land by the 1850s, but it was put up for sale on his behalf by TW Bowden in 1861. Whether it sold that year is not known. A similar advertisement for the sale of the Glen Ryde estate in 1870 appeared with TW Bowden again selling the land, this time without the owner's name, which was likely still Darvall.

By 1915 the Glen Ryde estate was put up for subdivision in multiple stages, with 46 Frederick Street comprising part of one of the later allotments sold. A 1915 subdivision of the Glen Ryde Estate shows the Frederick Street area as 'for future subdivision'. Frederick Street first appears in a 1916 survey and therefore was most likely aligned between 1915 and 1916. The land was initially purchased by the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Limited. In 1917 the site was sold to William Turner Jackson, a returned World War I serviceman who was discharged the same year due to injuries he sustained at Fleurbaix.

The house of 46 Frederick Street was built for Jackson by the Gladesville Branch of the Voluntary Workers' Association (VWA) in 1917–1918. The VWA was formed to build houses for severely injured soldiers returning from World War I and had three branches in the Ryde local government area: Gladesville, Ryde and Meadowbank-West Ryde. The house they built for Jackson was named Karoola, after the hospital ship *Karoola* which brought him back to Australia. *Karoola* was requisitioned by the Australian Government in 1915, becoming the Australian 1st Hospital Ship.

Heritage Data Form

	In 1957 Jackson and his wife Lanetta subdivided the lot they had purchased, forming its current boundaries. Jackson died in 1958 and Lanetta continued to live in the house until 1985, when it was sold. Lanetta died two years later in Carlingford.
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THEMES

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

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The dwelling at 46 Frederick Street has historical significance as evidence of the 1915 Glen Ryde Estate subdivision. Its architectural typology is an important part of the pattern of development in the Ryde local government area. The site also holds special historical significance for its association with the postwar life of returned servicemen of World War I in the Ryde area and the community's efforts to assist them.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The building is associated with the Gladesville branch of the Voluntary Workers' Association, one of three branches in the Ryde LGA. The Voluntary Workers' Association was formed in 1917 and was made up of members of the local community who volunteered to build houses for severely injured soldiers. In 1917 the Gladesville branch came together to build the dwelling at 46 Frederick Street for William Turner Jackson, a Corporal who was injured at Fleurbaix on the Western Front. The Voluntary Workers' Association is a significant historic community group in the Ryde area.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The building at 46 Frederick Street has aesthetic significance as a highly intact and well-maintained Federation Arts & Crafts style house in the Ryde area. The building demonstrates key elements of the Arts & Crafts style, such as its asymmetry, overhanging exposed rafter eaves, street-facing projecting gable with timber joinery over roughcast render, deep front verandah, tuckpointed face-brick walls, liver-brick quoins, large roughcast render chimneys, timber casement windows and decorative timber fretwork. The building demonstrates the style's focus on craftsmanship, especially in its timber detailing, and is an especially good remaining example of Federation architecture in this area.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance 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>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>Although the building's features and characteristics retain a high level of integrity, the property is unlikely 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, but 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>

Heritage Data Form

Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>When compared to similar listed heritage items, the dwelling at 46 Frederick Street is a rare example of a single storey Arts & Crafts style cottage in the Ryde suburb, but also in the wider Ryde local government area. Other examples of Arts & Crafts style cottages were found in other suburbs, but were generally of a lesser quality or not as finely detailed as the dwelling at 46 Frederick Street.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The dwelling at 46 Frederick Street represents the principal characteristics of an Arts & Crafts style cottage. It is a fine example of this typology and displays a number of architectural characteristics attributed to this style, including its verandah timber fretwork, timber framed casement windows, coloured glass margin panes and detailed face brickwork.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The building retains its original form from the street, with its rear extension having a minimal impact on its visual amenity. Much of the building's original fabric remains, especially significant stylistic elements.</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	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
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	
Publication	Angela Phippen	Ryde's World War I House Names	2018	
Heritage Study	City of Ryde	City of Ryde Heritage Study	2010	

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The dwelling should be included 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	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	31		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
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.

Image caption	Street elevation of Karoola, 46 Frederick Street.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of street elevation showing the verandah and front door.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Street elevation showing the garage and driveway of 46 Frederick Street.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage Pty Ltd



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	William Turner Jackson (centre) with members of the Gladesville Voluntary Workers' Association at the handover of 46 Frederick Street.				
Image year	1918	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	M Edwards

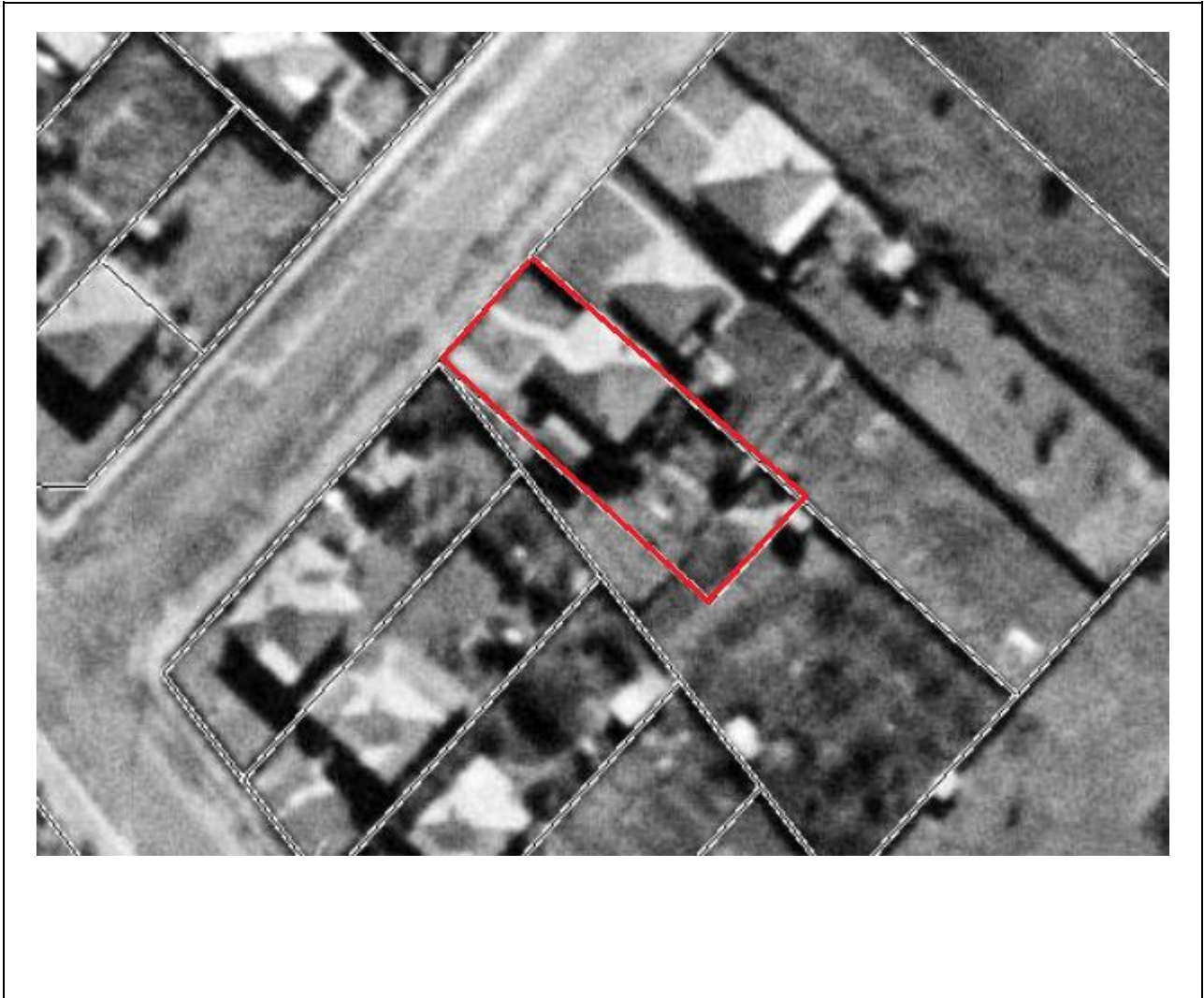


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Historical aerial showing the property in 1943.				
Image year	1943	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Aerial photograph of the site at 46 Frederick Street, Ryde.				
Image year	2019	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	The Somme				
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Shaldon Cottage				
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)	House				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	24				
Street name	Gladstone Avenue				
Suburb/town	Ryde	Postcode	2112		
Local Government Area/s	Ryde				
Property description	Lot 8 / DP29255				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.818501		Longitude	151.105663
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Unknown				
Current use	Residential				
Former Use	Residential				
Statement of significance	<p>No. 24 Gladstone Avenue, has cultural heritage significance at local level for its association with the history of the Ryde community during the First World War. It is a weatherboard cottage with a strong association with the Ryde branch of the Voluntary Workers' Association, a community organisation formed to assist severely injured returned soldiers and widows. Somme was built by this group for Margaret Madden, a widow whose son died on the Western Front in 1916. The cottage demonstrates the profound community spirit forged during the First World War for those most affected by the conflict. The house has aesthetic significance as an intact example of an early twentieth-century vernacular cottage, demonstrating the ongoing use of traditional cottage design in the Ryde area during the early twentieth century.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Voluntary Workers' Association—Ryde branch					
Physical Description	<p>The house at 24 Gladstone Street is an intact single-storey freestanding weatherboard cottage, built in 1917. The cottage retains its simple symmetrical cottage form, with traditional front verandah and steep-pitched hipped metal roof with overhanging eaves. The building has a single brick chimney. The front verandah has simple timber detailing. The front windows are timber framed double hung windows in pairs, located on either side of the front door.</p> <p>From the street, the house appears largely intact with little modification. The original form of the cottage remains intact. The roof sheeting has been replaced with alteration to the verandah pitch. It has a freestanding carport with hipped roof located at the side of the house toward the rear. It is accessed via a concrete driveway. The building has a skillion roofed rear addition which is clad in weatherboard and sympathetic to the original structure.</p> <p>The cottage is located at front of the site close to the front boundary, with a small garden and no front fence to the lawned verge. Historic photos indicate that it previously had a post and rail fence at the front.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The cottage appears to be in good condition and well maintained.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1917	Finish year	1917	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>Subdivided in 1940s. Carport and driveway at side, date unknown. The verandah was infilled at an early stage but was restored after the 1960s with new timber posts. Rear single-storey skillion roofed addition. Corrugated metal roofing has been replaced since 2013.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800 it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.

Early development in Ryde, mainly in the form of farmland, centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870 the Municipality of Ryde was declared.

Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia..

No. 24 Gladstone Avenue was part of Thomas Jones' grant of 1794, which marks the beginning of colonisation of this land. Jones appears to have still owned this initial grant in 1842 despite many of his former neighbours having sold their grants to large landholders.

It is not known whose hands the land passed through but by 1882 it was in control of Thomas Cox, who owned the Gladstone Estate. No. 24 Gladstone Avenue was advertised for sale as part a subdivision of the estate which occurred the same year. How successful the sale was is unknown, as it appears Cox or his family were still in possession of the land when lots 58–59 were sold to Margaret Madden in 1917. Interestingly, a hut was denoted on lot 58 in the original 1882 subdivision plan, although it is unknown if this remained when it was sold to Margaret.

Margaret Madden was a widow living in poor circumstances whose son, James Patrick Madden, was killed in action at Pozieres in 1916. The Voluntary Workers' Association (VWA), a group established to build homes for severely injured returned soldiers or widows, was made aware of Margaret's situation soon after her son's death. To help her the Ryde branch of the VWA, one of three in the Ryde council area, secured a £200 loan for her from a local butcher to purchase lots 58–59 of Gladstone Estate. The VWA then set about building a small weatherboard cottage for Margaret, named The Somme, which was handed over in October 1917. In 1919 Margaret assumed ownership of lot 60 of the Gladstone Estate subdivision.

Margaret Madden lived at 24 Gladstone Avenue until her death in 1935. The land was transferred to the Public Trustee before being purchased by seaman Edward Lousada.

In 1948 the land was resumed by Ryde Council for the Ryde Council Housing Scheme, a postwar housing scheme offering home buyers loans with low interest rates for a small deposit on a suite of newly built homes. Community opposition to the scheme's implementation on the Gladstone Estate lands meant the house was saved from demolition, forcing the council to sell the land on. During this time the lots were subdivided, and 24 Gladstone Avenue assumed its current boundaries.

The house was purchased in 1968 by Gladys Madden, a descendant of Margaret Madden, and her husband.

Heritage Data Form

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

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The cottage at 24 Gladstone Avenue, known as The Somme, was built in 1917 by the Ryde branch of the Voluntary Workers' Association (VWA). The VWA was formed in 1916 as a civilian volunteers' organisation with the aim of providing housing and assistance to severely injured returned soldiers and widows. The Somme was built for the widow Margaret Madden, whose son died on the Western Front in 1916. The cottage shows the profound community spirit which developed in Ryde during the war and the efforts the Ryde community took to assist those most affected by the conflict.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The cottage at 24 Gladstone Avenue is significant for its association with the Ryde branch of the VWA, a civilian volunteers' organisation which formed to provide housing and support to severely injured soldiers and widows of the First World War. The VWA was a historical community group of the local area which formed in response to the desire to assist local soldiers, and their families, who were most affected by the conflict. The Somme was built for the widow Margaret Madden, whose son died on the Western Front in 1916.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The building is an intact early twentieth-century freestanding single-storey weatherboard cottage. The building demonstrates the traditional elements of the vernacular cottage, including its symmetrical form, steep hipped roof, front skillion verandah, weatherboard cladding and timber sash windows. Although built in 1917, the building reflects the typology of earlier Victorian period cottages. The building is highly intact and in good condition. It is significant as an example of early twentieth-century vernacular architecture and shows the continuation of traditional nineteenth-century building design in the local area into the next century.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance 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>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but 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>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The building is an example of vernacular cottage design from the early twentieth century. Although timber cottages were popular in Ryde during the period between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, only a small number of examples remain today. Because of this, the building does meet the threshold of significance for rarity.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The dwelling represents the principal characteristics of a typology of the worker's cottage, once common in the local area. It is a good example of its type and displays a number of original architectural characteristics, including its form and roof, that have remained intact.</p> <p>The dwelling is considered significant at a local level under this criterion</p>
Integrity	<p>The house is highly intact and retains a number of original style indicators of a modest worker's cottage from the early twentieth century. Alterations include new roof sheeting, a detached carport at the side of the dwelling and a skillion roofed addition at the rear.</p>

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	None

Heritage Data Form

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	
Publication	Angela Phippen	Ryde's World War I House Names	2018	
Heritage Study	City of Ryde	City of Ryde Heritage Study	2010	
Article	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
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 included 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

Name of study or report	City of Ryde Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	32		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
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.

Image caption	Street elevation, 24 Gladstone Avenue.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

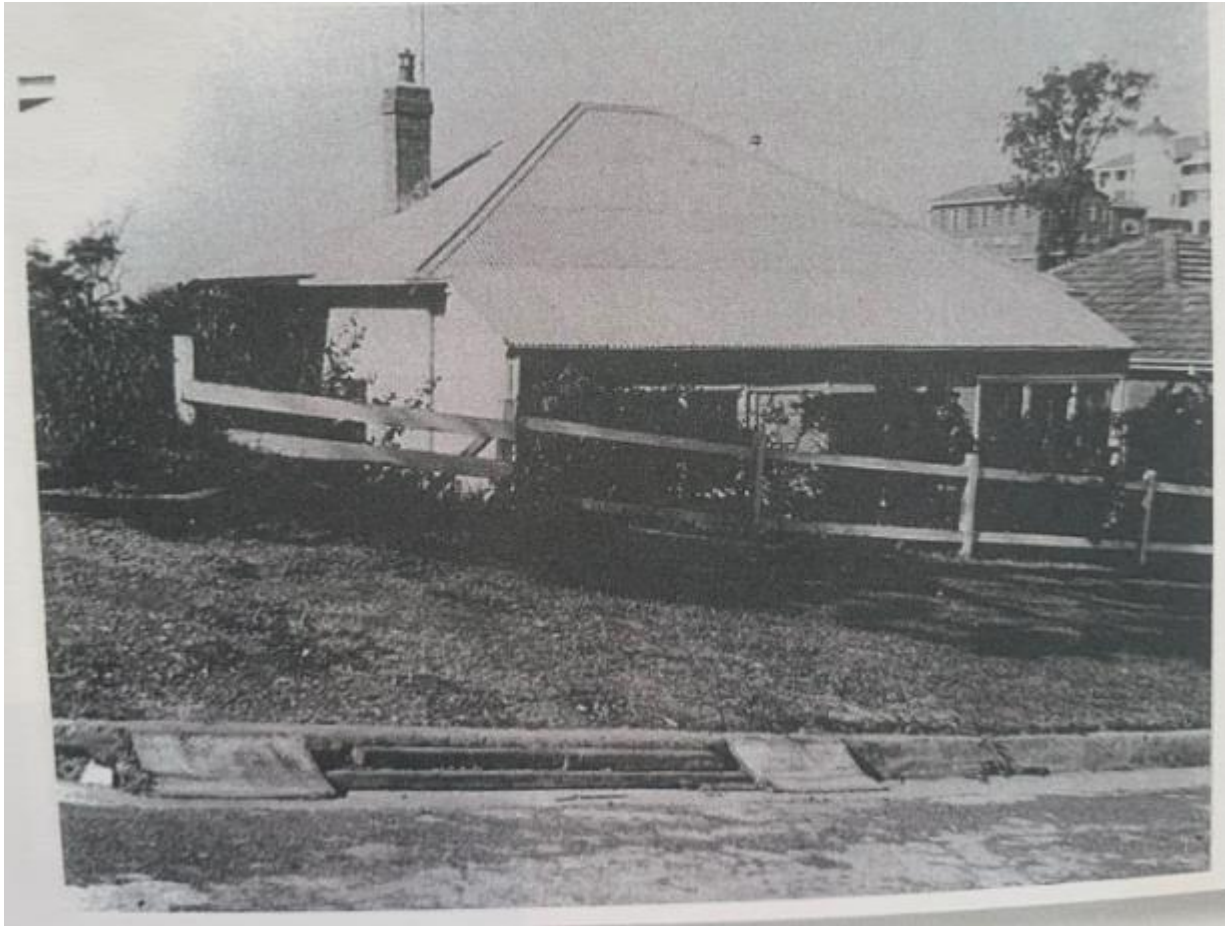


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	24 Gladstone Avenue, 1960s.				
Image year	1965	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Ryde Local Studies



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Gladstone Estate Subdivision Plan. No. 24 Gladstone Avenue is located on lots 58-60.				
Image year	2019	Image by	Hardie & Gorman	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW

ADJACENT TO THE RAILWAY, THE STEAMER, AND THE TRAMWAY.

FREE STEAMERS FROM SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA.

69 VILLA SITES

CLADSTONE RYDE

ON THE GROUND

On Saturday, 8th MARCH, 1884,

At 3 P.M.

HARDIE & GORMAN

AUCTIONEERS

G.A. ATCHISON
LICENSED SURVEYOR
61 Pitt St. Opposite City Hall

BEACONSFIELD
GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO. PRINTERS.

FREE STEAMERS FROM SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA.

TERMS:
10 per Cent. Deposit; Balance by 15 Monthly Payments, bearing 6 per Cent. Interest. Liberal Discount for Cash.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION.

R20/258

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	1943 aerial showing 24 Gladstone Avenue.				
Image year	1943	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Modern aerial showing 24 Gladstone (outlined).				
Image year	2018	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Federation-era Cottage				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential Building				
Item category (if known)	House				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	51				
Street name	Higginbotham Road				
Suburb/town	Ryde	Postcode	2112		
Local Government Area/s	Ryde				
Property description	Lot 4 / DP6527				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.815321		Longitude	151.121924
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Unknown				
Current use	Residential				
Former Use	Residential				
Statement of significance	<p>The house at 51 Higginbotham Road has cultural heritage significant at a local level as a representative example of a Federation weatherboard cottage in the local area. Built between c.1920–1926 on a 1911 subdivision of the College Hill Estate, the house demonstrates a part of the history of Ryde’s suburban development. The dwelling is significant as an intact example of a Federation period weatherboard cottage that retains its original form. The dwelling has significance as a representative example of an early twentieth-century vernacular cottage, demonstrating the ongoing use of traditional cottage design in the Ryde area during the early twentieth century.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>The house at 51 Higginbothan Road is a detached single-storey weatherboard cottage built in the early twentieth century. The cottage has an asymmetrical design with hipped roof and projecting gable to the front, and bullnosed front verandah with timber joinery. The simple hipped roof is clad in corrugated metal. The house sits on a rendered base with wide timber weatherboards. The gable end has a bay window with flat awing roof. The casement bay window has coloured leadlight lower panes. There is a single double-hung window on the front façade</p> <p>The verandah appears to have been recently renovated or rebuilt with new joinery. The timber posts, balustrades and decorative fretwork appear to be non-original and overly decorative for a simple early twentieth century cottage. These elements detract from the building's integrity but could be removed and original details reinstated.</p> <p>The cottage is elevated above the street on its original allotment. The street boundary consists of a rough sandstone retaining wall and timber picket fence that is not original. A flat roofed carport is located at the side of the house with ashlar sandstone and concrete drive. A shed, used as a laundry, is located at the rear of the carport and is visible from the street. The shed is weatherboard on a sandstone base and has a small four-pane timber casement window. It appears to be original. It has a large garden at the rear.</p> <p>The cottage retains its original form when viewed from the street, although it has been recently modernised with some non-original details applied.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The cottage is in good condition. Timber joinery to the front verandah appears to have been recently added and the house has been recently painted in a contemporary colour scheme.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1920	Finish year	1926	Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>The carport was added in 1986. The corrugated metal roof appears to have been recently replaced. Timber joinery to the front verandah appears to have been recently added and the house has been recently painted in a contemporary colour scheme.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800, it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.</p> <p>Early development in Ryde, mainly in the form of farmland, centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church, which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870, the Municipality of Ryde was declared. Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia.</p> <p>51 Higginbotham Road was part of the Field of Mars Common, an area north of the Eastern Farms that was declared by Governor King in 1804. The area remained in common ownership for most of the nineteenth century and was used by many as a source of firewood or grazing land. Portions were also leased out at times during the early nineteenth century. By the 1850s, local landholders were lobbying the government to sell the Common to fund the construction of bridge connections to Sydney. In 1874, the <i>Field of Mars Resumption Act</i> was passed allowing the government to sell the land, but this did not happen until a decade later. By this time, the bridge connections from the city to Ryde had already been finished. 51 Higginbotham Road was part of Lot 290 of the initial sale, which came to be known as College Hill Estate due to its proximity to Holy Cross College.</p> <p>In 1911, College Hill Estate was subdivided and auctioned by Richardson and Wrench. 51 Higginbotham road was Lot 4 of the sale. Exactly when the building was constructed is unknown. The number of tenders for cottage construction on Higginbotham Road between 1920–1926 indicates it was likely built in these years.</p> <p>A 1943 aerial shows the original form of the building, with modifications to the rear. 1950s land use cards show that by this decade the surrounding area had been established as a residential suburb. In 1986 the carport was added to the side of the building.</p>

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

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The house at 51 Higginbotham Road was built between c.1920–1926 on a 1911 subdivision of the College Hill Estate, which was formerly part of the Field of Mars Common. The house demonstrates a part of the history of Ryde’s suburban development, being a simple weatherboard cottage demonstrating some elements of the late Federation style.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance 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 inclusion under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling is a single-storey weatherboard cottage from the early twentieth century. It exhibits some simplified characteristics of the Federation style including its overall form, projecting gable, coloured-glass window panes, and timber joinery. Some architectural elements have been replaced, including the verandah joinery</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance 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>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed, but 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>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The dwelling is an example of an architectural and aesthetic typology which is uncommon in the area. Weatherboard cottages were once a common type of dwelling in the Ryde area, being inexpensive to build. Since the early twentieth century many have been replaced by masonry houses. 51 Higginbotham Road has local significance as a rare surviving weatherboard cottage from the early twentieth century in the area.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The dwelling is has representative value as an intact example of a Federation period weatherboard cottage. Weatherboard cottages were once a popular typology of house in the area but have since been replaced by modern masonry houses. The building retains original elements and its original form is intact. The dwelling has significance as an representative example of weatherboard construction that was once popular in the area.</p> <p>The building is considered significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The original form of the building remains intact, with many original elements retained. It has been subject to some changes, including modifications to the detailing at the façade. Unsympathetic modifications, such as the verandah joinery, have could be replaced.</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
Newspaper	Construction and Local Government Journal	Tenders Accepted—Cottages	1920-1926	Trove Digital Library
Article	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
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 included 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	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	33		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
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.

Image caption	Street Elevation of 51 Higginbotham Road, Ryde.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View of the shed from the street showing the intrusive carport.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

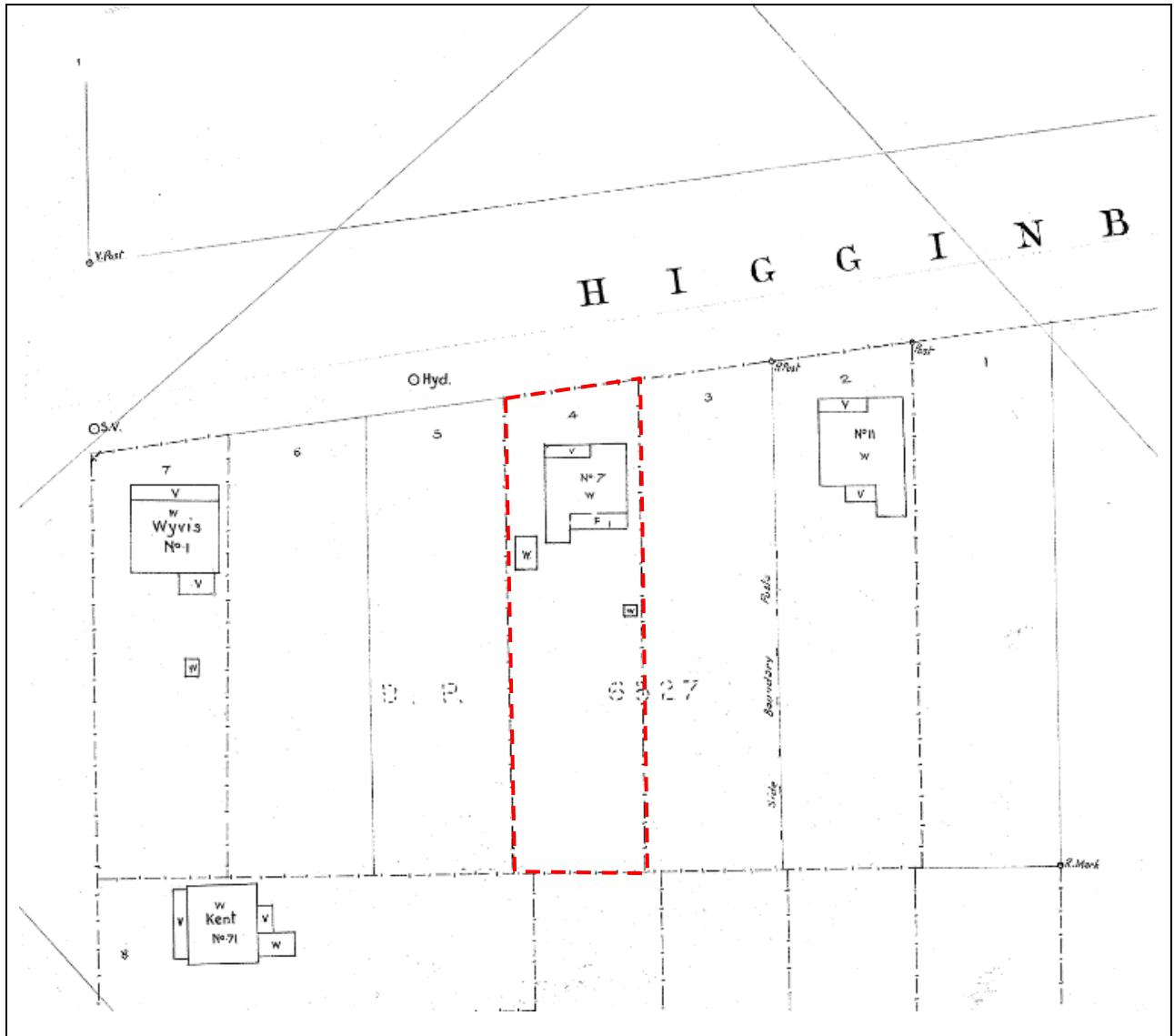


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Sewerage diagram showing 51 Higginbotham Road in 1938.				
Image year	1938	Image by	C J Barnes	Image copyright holder	City of Ryde



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	1911 Subdivision plan of College Hill Estate. 51 Higginbotham Road is Lot 4 of this subdivision.				
Image year	1911	Image by	Richardson & Wrench Ltd	Image copyright holder	SLNSW

**COLLEGE HILL ESTATE
RYDE**

FOR AUCTION SALE
ON THE GROUND
**SATURDAY
18TH NOVEMBER 1911**
AT 3 O'CLOCK
RICHARDSON & WRENCH LTD
Auctioneers
98 PITT ST SYDNEY.

Local Sketch.

TERMS ONE TENTH DEPOSIT
Balance by quarterly payments extending
over 5 years at 5 per cent interest.
TORRENS TITLE

Percy G. Chaffield.
Licensed Surveyor under N.P.A.
Ryde.

All Dimensions subject to Deposited Plan.

Reserve
HIGGINBOTHAM RP
7 6 5 4 3 2 1
8 9 10 11
12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
BUFFALO RP
CRESSY ROAD
GLADESVILLE TRAM LINE ROAD
Holy Cross College
H. G. DAVEY
Lombard Chambers
107 Pitt St Sydney.

William Brookes & Co. Ltd Sydney.

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A 1943 aerial photograph of 51 Higginbotham Road.				
Image year	1943	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A modern aerial photograph showing 51 Higginbotham Road and its boundaries.				
Image year	2018	Image by	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services	Image copyright holder	Spatial Services, NSW Department of Finance and Services



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Quarry (former)—Buffalo Creek / Burrows Park				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Parks, gardens and trees				
Item group (if known)	Landscape				
Item category (if known)	Urban park				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number					
Street name	Princes Street				
Suburb/town	Ryde	Postcode	2112		
Local Government Area/s	Ryde				
Property description	Lot and DP numbers to be added by Council				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude		Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting	Northing	
Owner	City of Ryde				
Current use	Disused quarry / within public reserve				
Former Use	Quarry				
Statement of significance	<p>The site of the former quarry in Buffalo Creek, abutting Princes Street, has cultural heritage significance because of its historical value as an intact example of one of a number of prominent quarries scattered across the Ryde local government area during the early to mid-1900s.</p> <p>It provides an important asset in understanding the history of nineteenth-century and twentieth-century land use in the local government area.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	N/A					
Builder/ maker	Further research is required to determine who established and ran the quarry.					
Physical Description	<p><u>From Dr Peter Mitchell – City of Ryde Heritage Advisory Committee:</u> The best exposure of sandstone quarry faces is in Burrows Park in cross-bedded and massive Hawkesbury Sandstone. Faces 2m to 7m high are easily examined and stable and these display some good examples of the different sandstone types. The park has good natural vegetation (tall blackbutt) and the creek is in reasonable condition, a couple of large patches of lantana have yet to be cleared, but it seems to have active weed management. The form of the quarry and the exposed faces are easy to discern.</p> <p>The former quarry sits within the Buffalo Creek catchment, the creek length of which is 4435 (based on the 2014 GHD flood study). Parks are scattered along the catchment and forested reserves are dominant along the creek banks.</p> <p>A Geographical Names Board of NSW letter from 15 July 1985 describes Buffalo Creek as 'a watercourse about 4km long that rise near the junction of Buffalo Road with Lane Cove Road and flows generally south east then east to join the Lane Cove River about 250 southeast of Sugarloaf Hill'.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>Due to the extent of overgrowth through the former quarry site, it is impossible to comprehensively determine the structural integrity of all the faces of the former quarry.</p> <p>Archaeological potential certainly exists in the place's use as a quarry in the early decades of the twentieth century. It is possibly one of the few smaller quarry or brickpit sites in the local government area not infilled for the establishment of parks and recreation reserves following the cessation of quarrying activities.</p> <p>Archaeological potential also exists in the creek bank abutting the quarry, which was used as a waste dump.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	Circa early 1900s	Finish year	Further research required	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	Further research is required to ascertain the dates when quarrying activities were commenced and ceased on this site and under whose management the operations were undertaken.					
Further comments	<p>This was a sandstone quarry, not shale as were the large operations abutting Tennyson Road and Frank Street, Gladesville. This Princes Street pit was likely used for dimension stone and aggregate.</p> <p>Burrows Park, in toto, is listed under the setting categories of 'Passive Parklands', 'Natural Areas and Bushland' and 'Creeks and Wetlands' within City of Ryde's 2012 Integrated Open Space Plan.</p>					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Ryde 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. Early on, the area between Parramatta and Lane Cover Rivers was known to Europeans as the Field of Mars, in association with the marines of the First Fleet who received the first grants in the area in 1792. That same year, 10 emancipated convicts were given smaller grants which became known as the Eastern Farms. By 1800 it became called Kissing Point and was an important supplier of produce to the early colony.</p> <p>Early development in Ryde, mainly in the form of farmland, centred around St. Anne's Anglican Church which was built in 1826–1827. The name Ryde is derived from the birthplace of Mary Turner, the wife of the church's first minister. Estates near St. Anne's were subdivided in the 1840–1850s, creating a village centre among the farmland. By 1870 the Municipality of Ryde was declared. Suburban development increased after Gladesville Bridge (1881) and the Ryde Railway Station (1886) were constructed. Initially Victoria Road to the south was the main commercial district of Ryde. This shifted north to Parkes Street—now Blaxland Road—after council buildings and the post office were constructed on it. Also in the area is Top Ryde, built in the 1950s, which was the first American style shopping centre opened in Australia.</p> <p>The quarry abutting Princes Street, Ryde (within the Buffalo Creek catchment), was in operation by 1930. The pit was sited on land that, in 1907, was owned by John Laurel; that parcel extended from Buffalo Road to Victoria Road. The pit appears to have always been accessed from Princes Street.</p> <p>Further research of land titles is required to resolve the question of when subdivisions of the above parcel were undertaken, in reference to the establishment of the subject quarry and to determine if the quarry operations were undertaken within a lease agreement.</p> <p>A <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> article from 8 April 1989 describes that until 1965, sections of Buffalo Creek creek banks were used as rubbish dumps by Ryde and Hunters Hill Councils.</p> <p>The reserve as a whole underwent remedial work in the late 1980s which included a jogging track, general landscape works and shelter sheds.</p>

THEMES	
National historical theme	<p>Tracing the natural evolution of Australia Developing local, regional and national economies</p>
State historical theme	<p>Environment—naturally evolved Commerce Environment—cultural landscape Mining Leisure</p>

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The former quarry within and abutting Buffalo Creek has historical significance as one of a number of similar sandstone and shale pits, some very substantial, established in the Ryde local government area through the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century to supply dimension stone and aggregate for supply in the construction industry.</p>

Heritage Data Form

	Some historical significance also relates to the theme of adaptive re-use of the municipality's former working landscapes (of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century) into public parks and reserves. It is an archetype of this particular 'land sequencing' in the City of Ryde.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	Further research is required to ascertain if any particular individual or company is associated with the development of the quarry on this site. Some minor degree of historic associative value would relate to those entities, although that value would be substantially diminished if those entities were no longer in existence. Land title research, as part of further study, would be able to identify if John Laurel, the owner of the land in 1907, had any association with the quarry operation or leasing of the land for quarry purposes.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	As the scope of the former quarry is somewhat camouflaged by the vegetative overgrowth within and around it and by the riparian vegetation along Buffalo Creek, the faces of the former pit are at present of little contributory aesthetic value to the overall scenic values of Buffalo Creek. Aesthetic values of the quarry, chiefly the geological profile exposed by the former works on the site, could be improved with a wholesale bushcare clearing of the pit.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	Burrows Park, in toto, is likely held in high esteem by the local community as a passive recreational venue and, regarding Buffalo Creek, as an important contributory part of the local government area's natural watercourse network. It is expected that the former quarry in Burrows Park is little known by the community at large, as it would appear that its existence is not advertised or identified by the City of Ryde.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The former quarry site is unlikely to have any particular scientific value, other than possibly geological investigations of the nature of the bedrock and outcrops in and around the pit. Some research significance lies with the assessment of the Buffalo Creek catchment more broadly, and any impacts that the past quarrying activities and former use as a rubbish dump had and continues to have on the natural heritage values of the creek and Burrows Park.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The former quarry pit is not unique within the Ryde local government area (LGA), although some rarity value may exist in the original establishment of the quarry within a creek catchment. This geographical aspect should be further investigated as part of an LGA-wide quarrying study. The fact that the pit was not filled in, in the mid-twentieth century—as occurred in various other disused quarry sites through the LGA—is also relatively unique.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The site is broadly representative of the widespread use of the Ryde landscape during the late nineteenth century and early to mid-twentieth century for the production of materials for the construction sector. Similar mining activities in suburban Sydney were underway during the same period in many government areas, including Waverley and Burwood.
Integrity	The relict form of the quarry pit at the time of cessation of quarrying activities on the site appears to remain intact, although this requires detailed examination. An existing foot track into the pit on its north may reflect the alignment of one of the original access roads in and out of the site in the early to mid-1900s.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Buffalo Creek, Burrows Park and the disused quarry are not currently listed on the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i> .
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INFORMATION SOURCES

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

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Angela Phippen	Ryde	2008	Dictionary of Sydney
Book	FS Pacey	<i>Ryde 1792–1926</i>	1926	
Book	Frances Pollon	<i>The Book of Sydney Suburbs</i>	1988	
Book	MC Levy	<i>Wallumetta: A History of Ryde</i>	1947	

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		<i>and its District, 1792 to 1945</i>		
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	
	Dr Peter Mitchell	General information	N/A	
Maps	NSW Land Registry Services	Parish Maps	Various	Historical Land Records Viewer

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>Add the site of the former quarry to Schedule 5 of the <i>Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014</i>. Establish an appropriate curtilage for the place and its listing.</p> <p>Undertake a land title analysis of the site of the quarry to determine former owners of the land on which the pit was located and lease agreements that may have been in place to quarrying companies.</p> <p>Undertake further research through Council minutes, the Geoscience NSW online archive, Mines Department records and allied online sources like Geocaching – Ryde District Quarries regarding the development of the subject quarry. This could be undertaken as part of an LGA-wide analysis of quarrying throughout the Ryde area.</p> <p>Consider the development of a Landscape Masterplan for Burrows Park, including the former quarry site.</p> <p>Manage future impacts to ensure natural significance in and around the quarry pit are retained and that the geodiversity and biodiversity of the place are protected in accordance with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter.</p>
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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	34		
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.

Image caption	Parish of Hunters Hills map showing Laurel Farm and Hattons Farm (at centre) through which Burrows Park was to extend. The land that comprised Laurels Farm appears to have solely supported the quarry.				
Image year	1907	Image by	NSW Land Registry Services	Image copyright holder	NSW Land Registry Services

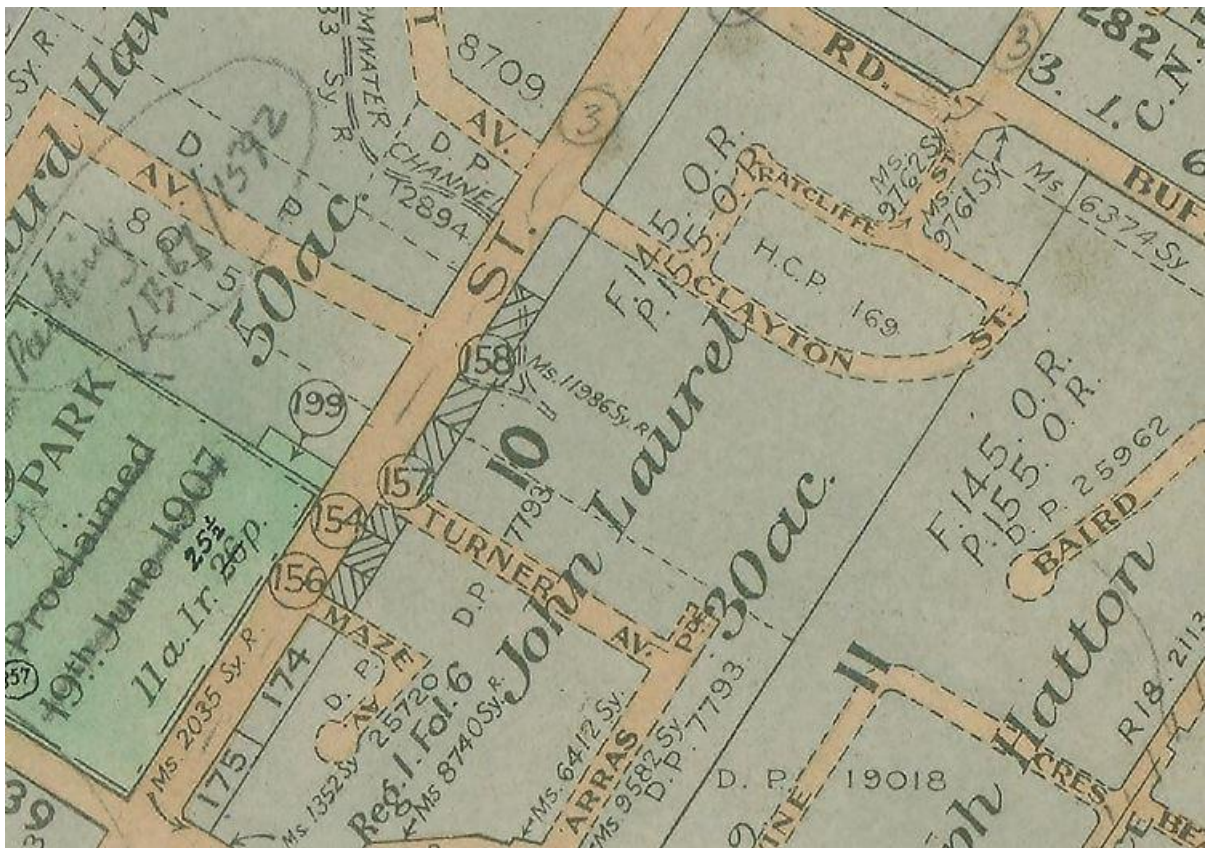


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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Parish of Hunters Hills map showing the dashed lines at centre (next to the '158' marking), which would appear to have been the entry and/or exit roads into the Burrows Park quarry site.				
Image year	Undated	Image by	NSW Land Registry Services	Image copyright holder	NSW Land Registry Services



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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Aerial photo over West Ryde in 1930, showing the quarry (arrowed) in operation within the Buffalo Creek corridor (identified by the dark curve through the centre of the image).				
Image year	1930	Image by	Ryde Local Studies Library	Image copyright holder	Ryde Local Studies Library

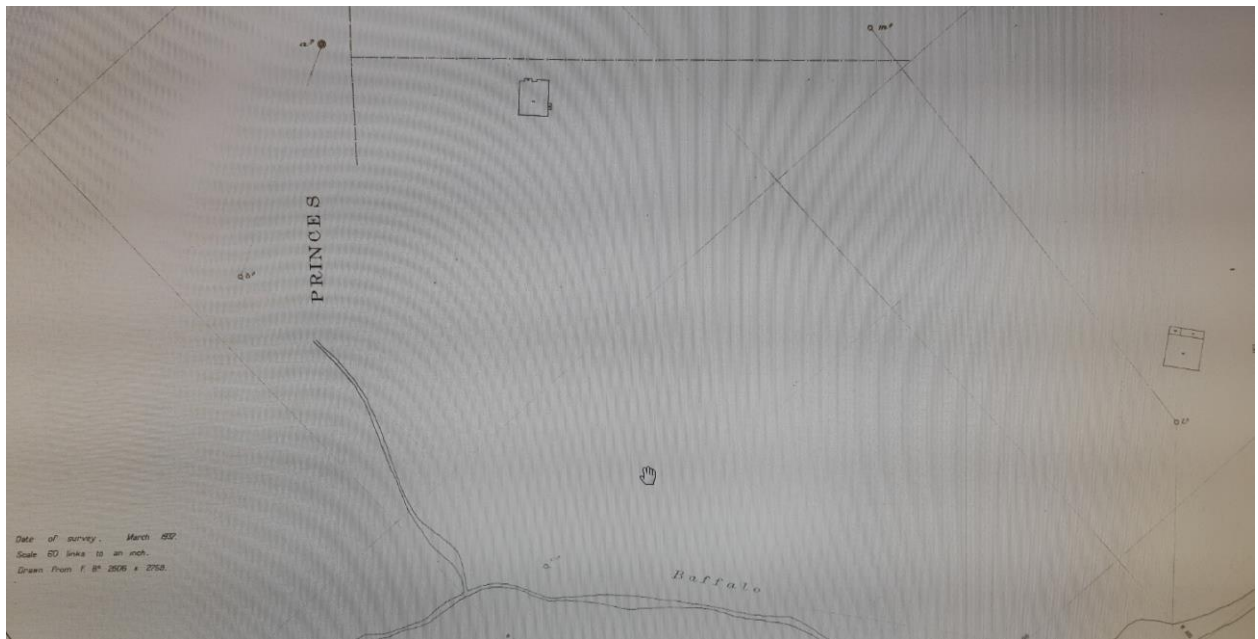


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Sydney Water sewerage diagram from 1937 of Burrows Creek as it abuts Princes Street. Interestingly, the quarry is not recorded on this plan, even though it was in operation by this date.				
Image year	1937	Image by	Sydney Water	Image copyright holder	Sydney Water



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

Image caption	Aerial showing quarry, at centre left, within what is now Burrows Park.				
Image year	1943	Image by	SIX Maps	Image copyright holder	SIX Maps



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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Section of the northern face of the former quarry in what became Burrows Park.				
Image year	2019	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

