

# **Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment**

## **Abercrombie Precinct Darlington Campus University of Sydney**



**Report to  
Clive Lucas Stapelton & Partners  
on behalf of the  
University of Sydney**

**21 November 2007**

**CASEY & LOWE Pty Ltd  
Archaeology & Heritage**

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## Executive Summary

### Aim of Report

The aim of the report is to establish the potential for non-indigenous archaeological remains within the study area, assess their significance and put forward appropriate recommendations to manage the identified significance in light of the proposed works, the requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977* and the standards, policies and guidelines of the Heritage Council of NSW.

### RESULTS

1. The assessment has found that the study area, Areas 5, 6, 7, and 8, is likely to contain the buried remains of some late nineteenth-century terrace housing and a corner shop, and associated archaeological deposits. As well as archaeological remains associated with 38 standing terraces. These remains may include house footings, cesspits, yard surfaces, possibly underfloor deposits and other occupation deposits and backfills.
  - Area 5 contains mostly extant late nineteenth-century houses, backyards and associated yard structures.
  - Areas 6 and 7 contain a number of modern buildings that have probably removed most of potential archaeological remains within these areas.
  - Most of Area 8 is disturbed by modern buildings but the eastern end probably contains remains of a shop and a few adjoining houses.
2. The potential archaeological remains of the study area are likely to have a low to medium level of research potential and Local heritage significance.
3. Testing of Area 1 in 1999 (2001 report) confirmed the low level of archaeological potential for these late nineteenth-century terraces and this testing work and the above assessment and results informs the following recommendations.
4. Areas 1 to 3 were the subject of a previous assessment and testing. New buildings now exist in Area 1 (the new Economics Building and the demountable Geosciences Building) and Area 3 (the Shepherd Centre). Area 2 is yet to be developed. Recommendations for Area 2, arising from the 1999 testing and 2001 report, covered the management of that part of the site and no further work is required in that area other than applying for a S140 permit or under current regulations an exception to S139 may be more applicable. Discussions with the Heritage Office are required to clarify the statutory requirements of Area 2.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Area 2 can be developed as recommended in 2001 and no further archaeological work is required although a S140 or an exception to S139 needs to be made as any previous approvals are out of date.
2. Development details for Area 5 are as yet uncertain but the archaeological resource is not substantially any more significant than Areas 1 and 2. The standing remains of the yard structures, including sheds and standing outhouses, should be recorded prior to demolition. Recording should include scale drawings as well as an archival photographic record. If this were done adequately there would be no need for associated archaeological work. A S140 approval of a S139(4) exception would still be required.
3. Area 6 has a limited archaeological resource surviving and based on the 1999 testing program it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
4. Area 7 has a limited archaeological resource surviving and based on the 1999 testing program it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
5. Areas 5, 6, and 7 have some limited potential to contain relics older than 50 years. They will require an exception application under S139(4) of the *Heritage Act* or a S140 application. Consultation with the NSW Heritage Office should be undertaken to clarify the type of permits/exceptions they require for the management of the archaeological resource at this site.

6. The eastern corner, in the small park, in Area 8 probably has a better surviving archaeological resource. It should contain the remains of a shop which may have a different model of potential to all the surrounding houses. Therefore it is suggested that some limited archaeological testing be done on the shop and the adjacent house in the park. The aim of this testing is to examine the potential for remains associated with the corner shop and to determine if features or deposits relating to the commercial operations of the shop are present. In addition we will test the model of potential on an adjacent house. The latter was decided on in consultation with the client as a means of adequately managing their risk on the site. If substantial remains are found at the shop site there may be a need for further detailed archaeological excavation.

## HERITAGE OFFICE APPROVALS PROCESS

Heritage Office requirement for approvals needs to be clarified following consultation with the NSW Heritage Office. Areas requiring approvals are:

- **Area 2:** western section of Rose Street north, application for an exemption under S139(4) as disturbing archaeological remains of low significance and/or minor impact on the resource. This area was part of the 1997 assessment and 1999 testing program and is covered by the recommendations in the 2001. An exemption application typically takes 2 weeks to process. There are no attached fees. If a S140 is required then they take 8 weeks to process and there is an attached fee which relates to the value of the proposed development works. See [http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03\\_subnav\\_01\\_1.htm](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_subnav_01_1.htm) for fees calculator.
- **Areas 5, 6 and 7:** application for an exemption under S139(4) as disturbing archaeological remains of low significance as these areas are considered to be quite disturbed by existing twentieth-century buildings. An exemption application typically takes 2 weeks to process.
- **Area 8:** S140 application to test and remove archaeological remains to determine if they conform to the predicted model and assessment of low archaeological potential. Likely program:
  - Approval for a S140 application typically takes 8 weeks.
  - Archaeological testing 2 to 4 days with use of backhoe.
  - Brief report presenting the results of the testing up to 5 to 10 days to produce.
  - Recommendations indicating if further work is required.
    - o If the results support the model of potential then an exemption under S139(4) may need to be applied for.
    - o If the results are substantive the shop and /or house site may need to be completely excavated.
    - o Heritage Office may require an additional approval to finalise the archaeological work although if the original S140 application could include approval to develop the site. This may take another 8 weeks to process.

The timeframe for approvals and the need to do archaeological testing means that lodgement of S140 should be undertaken as soon as possible.

- Consultation with the NSW Heritage Office is required to confirm their requirements. They typically require a copy of the assessment report and then a phone call or if necessary a meeting to outline the project and discuss their approach.
- Once this Assessment is approved by the client two copies should be sent to the Heritage Office to clarify their requirements regarding approvals. Following clarification of their requirements the application and approvals process can commence. While typically we might do this over the phone the size and complexity of the study area requires a more formal approach.
- As part of lodging a S140 application a Research Design needs to be written which outlines the archaeological methodology and research questions. This can be done relatively quickly and would adopt aspects of the 1999 S140 application.
- Lodging an exemption under S139(4) requires lodgement of the Assessment report and a letter responding to the criteria of the Exemption application.

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# Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment

## Abercrombie Precinct, Darlington Campus, University of Sydney

### 1.0 Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd were engaged by Clive Lucas Stapelton & Partners on behalf of the University of Sydney to write an Archaeological Assessment of the subject site, known as the Abercrombie Precinct. The aim of the report is to establish the potential for non-indigenous archaeological remains within the study area, assess their significance and put forward appropriate recommendations to deal with them based on the proposed works and the requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977* and the policies and guidelines of Heritage Council of NSW.

In 1997 Casey & Lowe undertook an archaeological assessment and subsequent testing of part of the land within the study area, prior to the construction of the new Economics Building on Rose Street (see Section 1.3). This produced a methodology for the assessment of the research potential and significance of sites within the Darlington campus. This report serves as an updated assessment of archaeological potential, significance and impact in regards to an expanded proposed development site. The archaeological issues of the site need to be reassessed in light of current practices and understandings of archaeological significance.

Clive Lucas Stapelton & Partners is undertaking a Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement which this archaeological report will inform.

As part of a range of archaeological projects undertaken at the University in 2006 and 2007 Jo McDonald CHM has undertaken a series of Aboriginal test excavations. One series of testing was undertaken on the line of Blackwattle Creek, near Darlington School. The results of the testing program is that no Aboriginal material has been found to date. Generally the university grounds have almost no topsoil build up and therefore no Aboriginal remains survive.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1.2 Study Area

The study area (the Abercrombie Precinct) is located within the Darlington Campus of the University of Sydney (Fig. 1-1). It is bounded by Codrington Street to the east, Darlington Road to the north, Golden Grove Street and Darlington Public School to the west, Abercrombie Street to the south. Within the study area and running parallel to Abercrombie and Darlington Streets are Rose Street, Darlington and Boundary Lanes.

The study area has been divided into seven areas (See Fig 1-2 and 3-1). Areas 1 to 3 within the study area were the subject of a previous archaeological assessment (1997) and subsequent testing and will only be dealt with in relation to Results and Recommendations within this report.<sup>2</sup> Areas 5 to 8 have been created to encompass all of the proposed additional development areas within the Abercrombie Precinct.<sup>3</sup> Area 4, on Lander Street which was part of the 1997 assessment, is outside the current study area.

- **Area 1** – the new Economics Building, northern side of Rose Street, formerly nos 241 to 267 (nos 141-175 on the 1892 MDS),  
– new Geosciences Building, southern side of Rose Street, formerly nos 192 to 222 (nos 138-170 on the 1892 MDS).

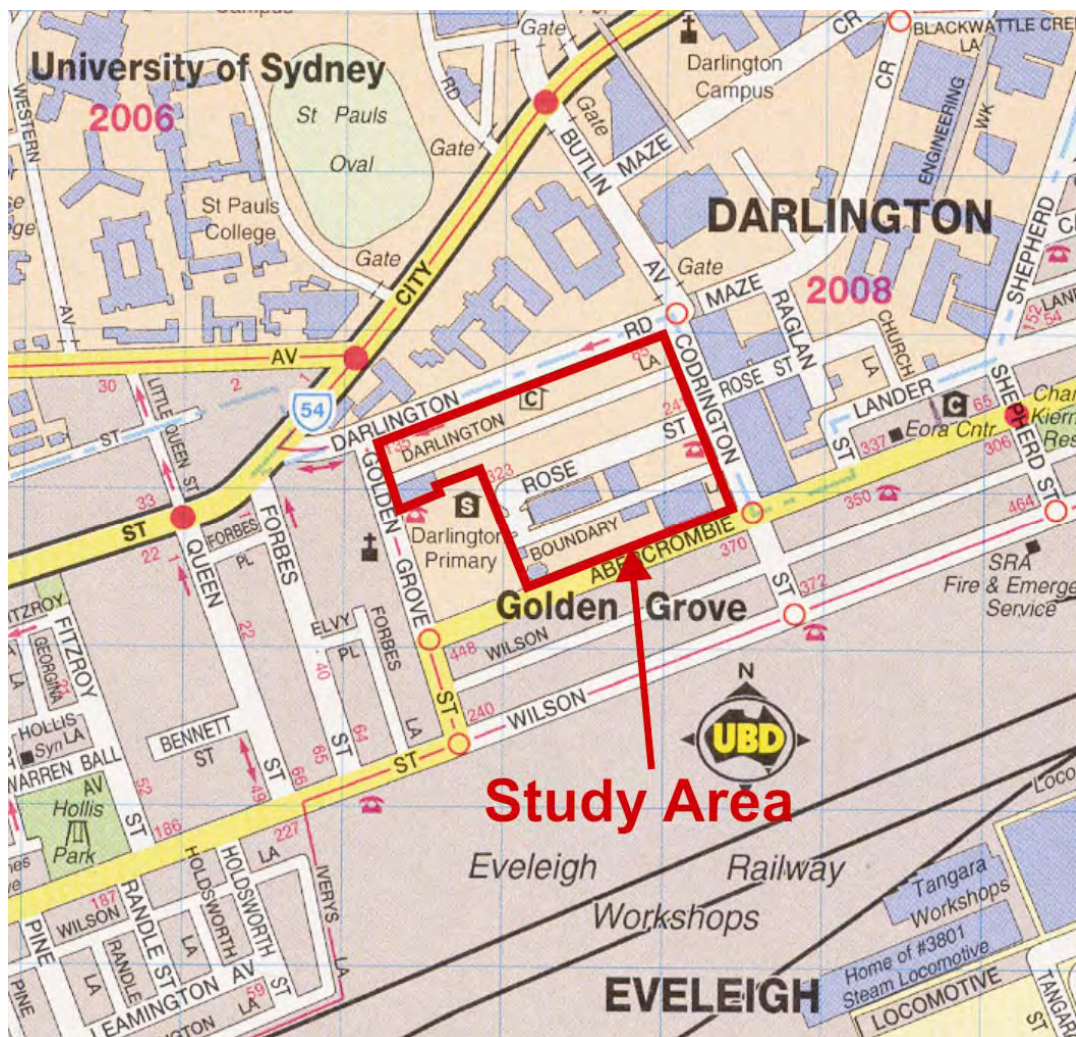
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<sup>1</sup> Pers. comm. Jo McDonald, as per discussions with Tony Lowe.

<sup>2</sup> The street numbers listed for Areas 1 to 3 are from the 1965 CCS City Engineers Sheets. The 1892 plan street numbers are also provided. The street numbers changed during this period. Casey & Lowe 1997, 2001.

<sup>3</sup> The street numbers for Areas 5 to 8 are taken from the 1965 CCS plan. The 1892 plan street numbers are also provided. The street numbers changed during this period.

- **Area 2** – storage area, formerly 273 to 297 and 301 to 305 Rose Street (181-219 on the 1892 MDS).
- **Area 3** – the Shepherd Centre, formerly 387 to 403 Abercrombie Street (288-306 on the 1892 MDS).
- **Area 5** – 85 to 131 Darlington Road, Darlington House and the University Garage on the corner of Darlington Lane and Golden Grove Street, and 19-20 Codrington Street.
- **Area 6** – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository, formerly 224 to 256 Rose Street (172-218 on the 1892 MDS).
- **Area 7** – Boundary Lane Childcare Centre, formerly 405 to 421 Abercrombie Street (306-324 on the 1892 MDS).
- **Area 8** – Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre, formerly 357 to 385 Abercrombie Street (254-286 on the 1892 MDS).

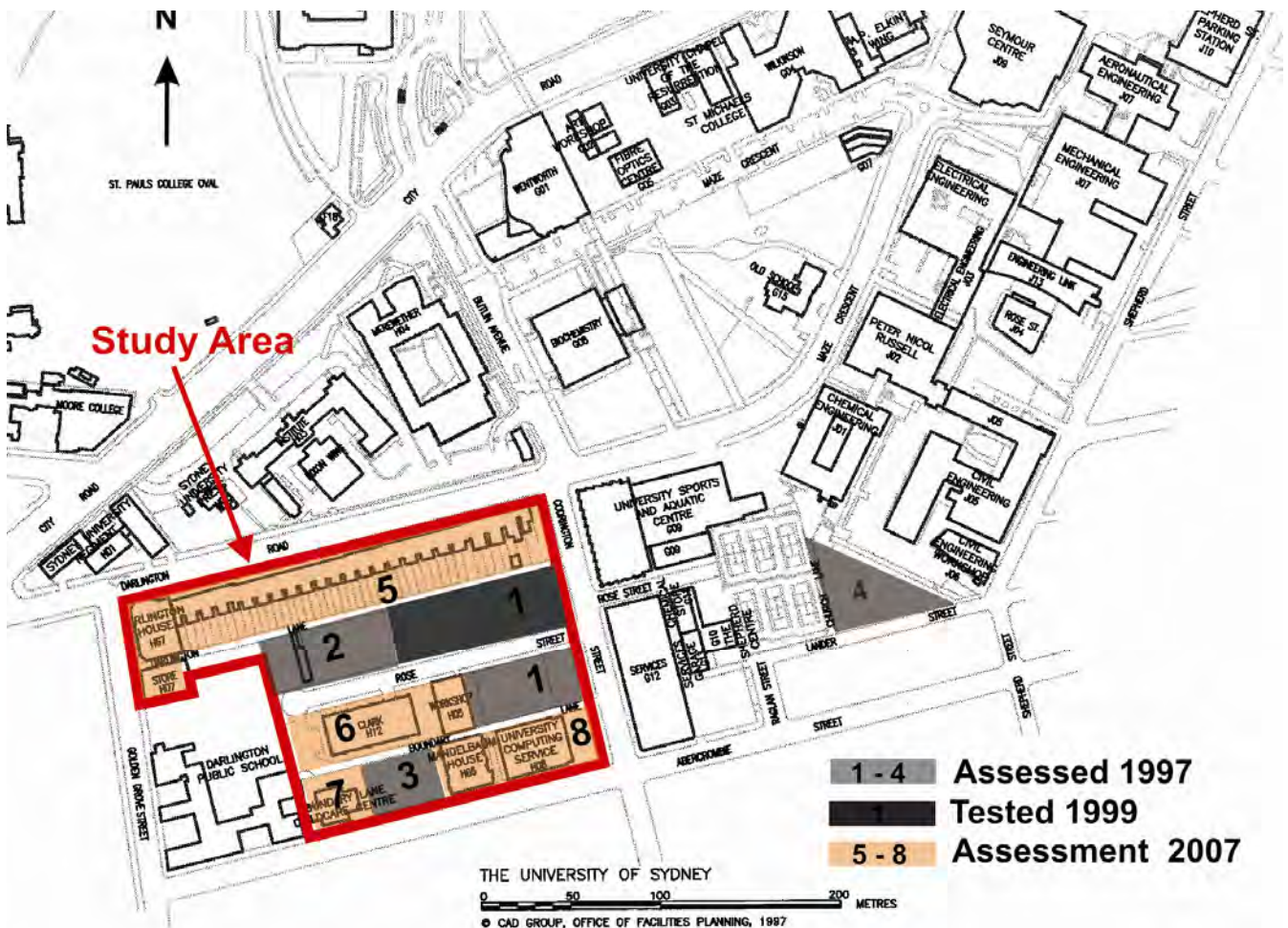


**Figure 1-1:** Location of the Study Area, the Abercrombie Precinct, within the Darlington campus of the University of Sydney, and the Eveleigh Railway Workshops to the south of the study area.

### 1.3 Previous Studies and Archaeological Investigation

#### 1.3.3 Archaeological Reports

Sections of the Darlington Campus have previously been archaeologically assessed and tested. Casey & Lowe assessed three areas (Areas 1 to 3) within the current study area and one on Lander Street/Church Lane (Area 4) in 1997<sup>4</sup>. Following the recommendations of this report the site of the new Economics Building on Rose Street was archaeologically tested in 1999. The predictive model established in 1997 for the archaeological potential of the Darlington Campus was confirmed by the subsequent testing, that being that late nineteenth-century terraces have limited archaeological research potential.<sup>5</sup> Results from Area 1 to 3 are summarised in section 3.3.3 and are not included in the historical background (section 2), for this refer to the previous assessment.



**Figure 1-2:** The study area showing the location of the previous assessed and tested areas, and Areas 5 to 8 covering the remaining areas within the Abercrombie Precinct.

<sup>4</sup> Casey & Lowe, 1997, *Archaeological Assessment, Sections of the Darlington Campus, University of Sydney*. Report for the University of Sydney.

<sup>5</sup> Casey & Lowe, 2001, *Archaeological Testing, 241-277 Rose Street, Darlington Campus, University of Sydney*. Report for the University of Sydney.

### 1.3.4 Grounds Conservation Plan

Policy 18 of the University Grounds Conservation Plan relates to non-indigenous archaeological sites within the University grounds<sup>6</sup>:

***Policy 18 Investigate sites of archaeological potential before development***

Investigate the archaeological potential for historical sites before any decisions on the development or disturbance of land in the following areas:

- Areas west of Codrington Street previously assessed by Casey and Lowe (nd), being the site of former terrace housing.



**Figure 1-3:** Study area showing existing buildings.



**Figure 1-4:** Area 8 (right), looking west along the northern side of Abercrombie Street from the corner of Codrington Street.

<sup>6</sup> Pearson et al. 2002



**Figure 1-5:** Area 8, northwest corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Streets. There is a small park on this corner.



**Figure 1-6:** Area 6, Joiner's Shop, southern side of Rose Street.



**Figure 1-7:** Looking east along Rose Street, with the new Economics building on the northern side. Area 1 was the subject of the 1997 assessment.



**Figure 1-8:** Area 5, Darling Lane at eastern end, looking west along the rear yards of Darlington Road houses.



**Figure 1-9:** Area 5, Darling Lane, looking west, midway along the laneway, rear yards of Darlington Road Houses. This photo was taken mid-way along the laneway in Figure 1-8.



**Figure 1-10:** Area 5, at the western end of Darlington Road with Darlington House (right) and the University Garage (left). Both these buildings are being retained.



**Figure 1-11:** Area 5, western end of the study area with Darlington Lane and the University Garage, former IXL House (right) to the south.

## 1.4 Statutory Constraints

### 1.4.1 *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*

#### **Division 9: Section 139, 140-146 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit**

The main legislative constraint on archaeological remains older than 50 years is the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

According to Section 139:

7. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
8. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)* as:

*those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State.*

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

*..any deposit, object or material evidence –*

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*
- (b) which is 50 or more years old*

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic cannot be impacted upon without an **excavation permit**. An excavation permit forms an approval from the Heritage Council for permission to 'disturb' a relic.

An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW. This will usually take eight weeks to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics. A processing fee is attached to each excavation permit based on the value of the development. Details of this fee are available from the Heritage Office website: [http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03\\_subnav\\_01\\_1.htm](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_subnav_01_1.htm).

In certain conditions an exception to S139 of the Heritage Act may be applied for if the impact on the archaeological resource is considered to be minimal. These conditions will usually be identified in the recommendations.

#### **1.4.2 Heritage Council Policies and Guidelines**

There are a range of archaeological guidelines which inform this report:

- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996. A new draft of this has been prepared but not yet published.
- *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
- *Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice*, NSW Department of Planning, 2006.
- *Historical Archaeological Sites, Investigation and Conservation Guidelines*, Department of Planning and NSW Heritage Council, 1993.
- *Excavation Director's Assessment Criteria*, NSW Heritage Office.
- *ICHAM Charter, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage*, ICOMOS International, 1990.
- *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations*, UNESCO, 1956.
- *Archaeology Review* (1999) establishes standards, policies and guidelines and is endorsed by the Heritage Council of New South Wales. A new review has been written but has not been publicly endorsed or placed on the Heritage Office webpage.

Other relevant Heritage Office Guidelines:

- *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, August 2005.
- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

#### **1.5 Report Authorship**

This report has been written by Abi Cryerhall, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. It utilises the previous assessment and testing reports written by Casey & Lowe, 1997, 2001. Additional historical research was undertaken for this assessment by Nicole Secomb. This report was reviewed by Dr Mary Casey, Director Casey & Lowe who also wrote the recommendations for the report in consultation with Tony Lowe.

#### **1.6 Acknowledgements**

Sean Johnson, Clive Lucas Stapelton & Partners  
University of Sydney Archives  
Nicole Secomb, historian

## 1.7 Terminology<sup>7</sup>

### Historical Archaeology

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the European occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. It includes an examination of how the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
  - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
  - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- Cultural Landscapes
- Maritime Sites:
  - shipwrecks
  - structures associated with maritime activities.

### Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

### Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

### Archaeological Investigation or Excavation

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

### Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist. The discovery of unexpected significant relics would require additional Heritage Office approval.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites.

### Excavation Permit

A permit to disturb or excavate a relic issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under Section 60 or Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

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<sup>7</sup> Many of the definitions used here are taken from the *Archaeological Assessments Guidelines*.

### **Preliminary Investigation**

A means of opening up areas of the site without having any significant impact on the resource so as to determine more accurately issues associated with degree to which the potential remains may survive, their significance and potential for interpretation. This type of work typically involves more than archaeological testing.

### **Research Design**

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

### **Research Potential**

The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions, although some archaeological remains may be significant for other reasons, including on aesthetic, historic and/or social grounds.

### **Sampling**

Sampling of the archaeological resource is an excavation strategy that is adopted when there is a large area that contains a similar resource and it is not considered warranted to fully excavate everything as the sample can be extrapolated to stand for the whole of the resource. The sample taken should be considered representative of the whole related resource and should be chosen only after detailed consideration of the various alternatives.

### **Testing**

The usual intention behind archaeological testing is to have a look in the ground to confirm the archaeological potential of the site identified in the archaeological assessment. It can be an integral part of the process of confirming the presence or absence or integrity of the archaeological resources. It is important to have a testing strategy that addresses the predictive model. Determining the location of significant remains can identify development constraints and allow for informed development decisions. In some instance testing may be designed to examine issues associated with significance which may require a different type of strategy.

## **1.8 Abbreviations**

|     |                                    |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| ADB | Australian Dictionary of Biography |
| ML  | Mitchell Library                   |
| MDS | Metropolitan Detail Series         |

## **1.9 List of Figures**

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Figure 3-2: Plan of the later nineteenth-century houses, workshops, with twentieth-century and modern buildings overlaid on the 1965 plan of the area. 34

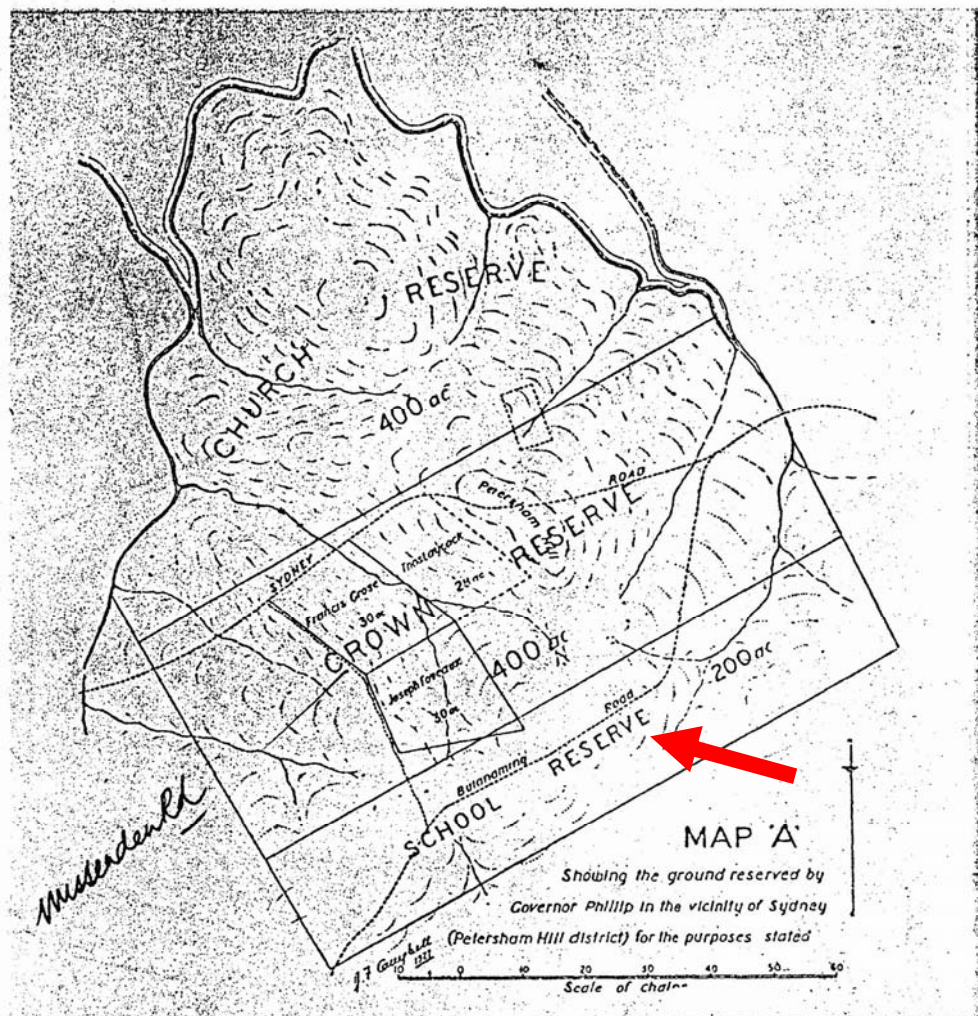
### Section 5

Figure 5-1: Overlay of generic plan of proposed new buildings, existing buildings and the 1892 plan of the area. Areas 5, 6 and 8 are identified as having limited potential for archaeological remains. 41

## 2.0 Historical Background

### 2.1 The natural environment and early land use

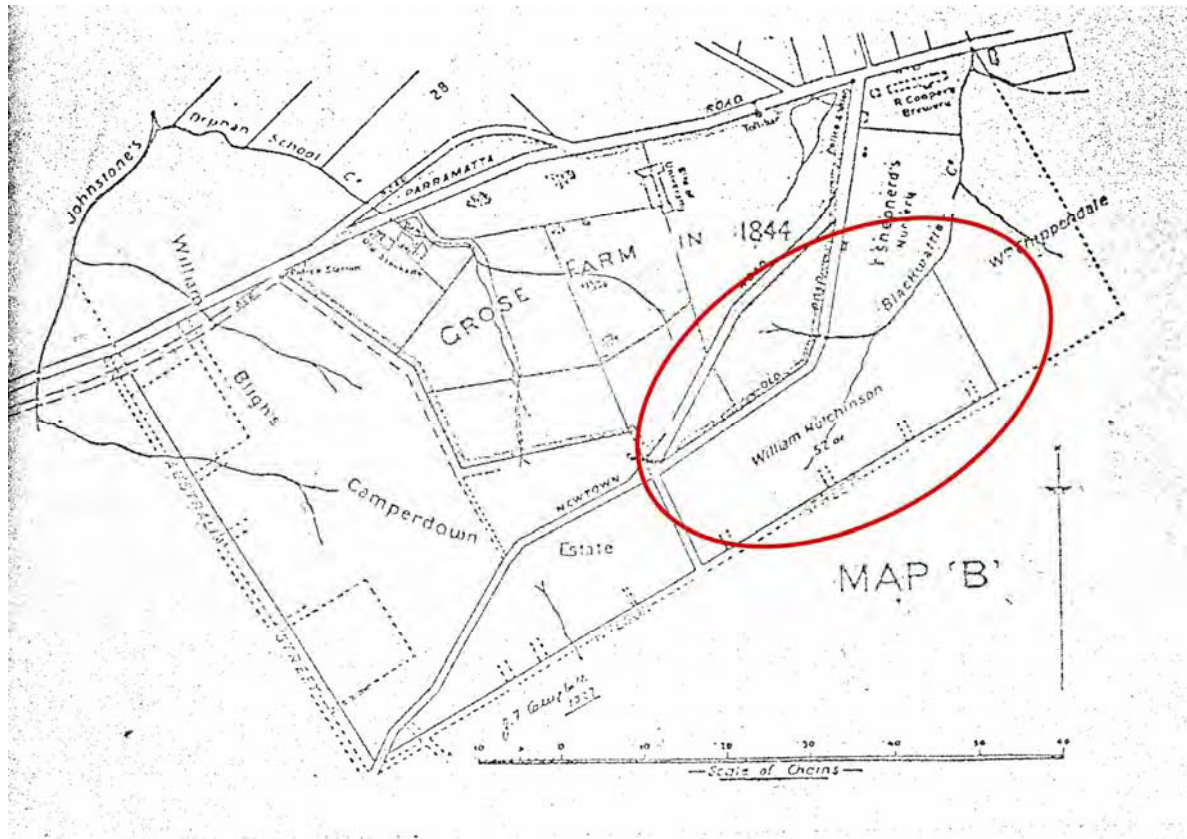
From the Colony's first years the locality of which Darlington was a part was earmarked for 'school' purposes (Fig 2-1). It was part of the 200 acres Governor Phillip set aside to provide maintenance for a schoolteacher. In 1801 it was granted to the trustees of the Female Orphan Institution who leased sections out as a source of income. By 1819 the land was divided and parts regranted. William Hutchinson received 'Golden Grove', including all of the study area in 1819 (Fig 2-2). Hutchinson was a successful former convict in who Governor Macquarie placed considerable confidence. When he received this grant he was principal superintendent of convicts and public works.<sup>8</sup> The topographic nature of the site was marked by Black Wattle Swamp Creek which ran through the southern part of the study area. The creek line marked the southern boundary of Darlington. It rose out of swampy ground in what are now the grounds of Darlington Public School at the corner of Golden Grove and Abercrombie Streets and crossed through the southern part of the current study area.<sup>9</sup>



**Figure 2-1:** Plan showing the location of the original grants within and near the study area. The land below 'Bulanaming Road' (same as Old Newtown Road and now Darlington Road) is marked as a 200 acre school reserve. Taken from Conybeare Morrison & Partners 1990: Map A.

<sup>8</sup> Australian Dictionary of Biography, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010533b.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Conybeare Morrison, *The University of Sydney Strategy Plan*, 1990:7ff



**Figure 2-2:** Plan showing the later land grants and the location of William Hutchinson's land and Blackwattle Creek. The University is located on the site of Grose Farm. Taken from Conybearne Morrison & Partners 1990: Map A.

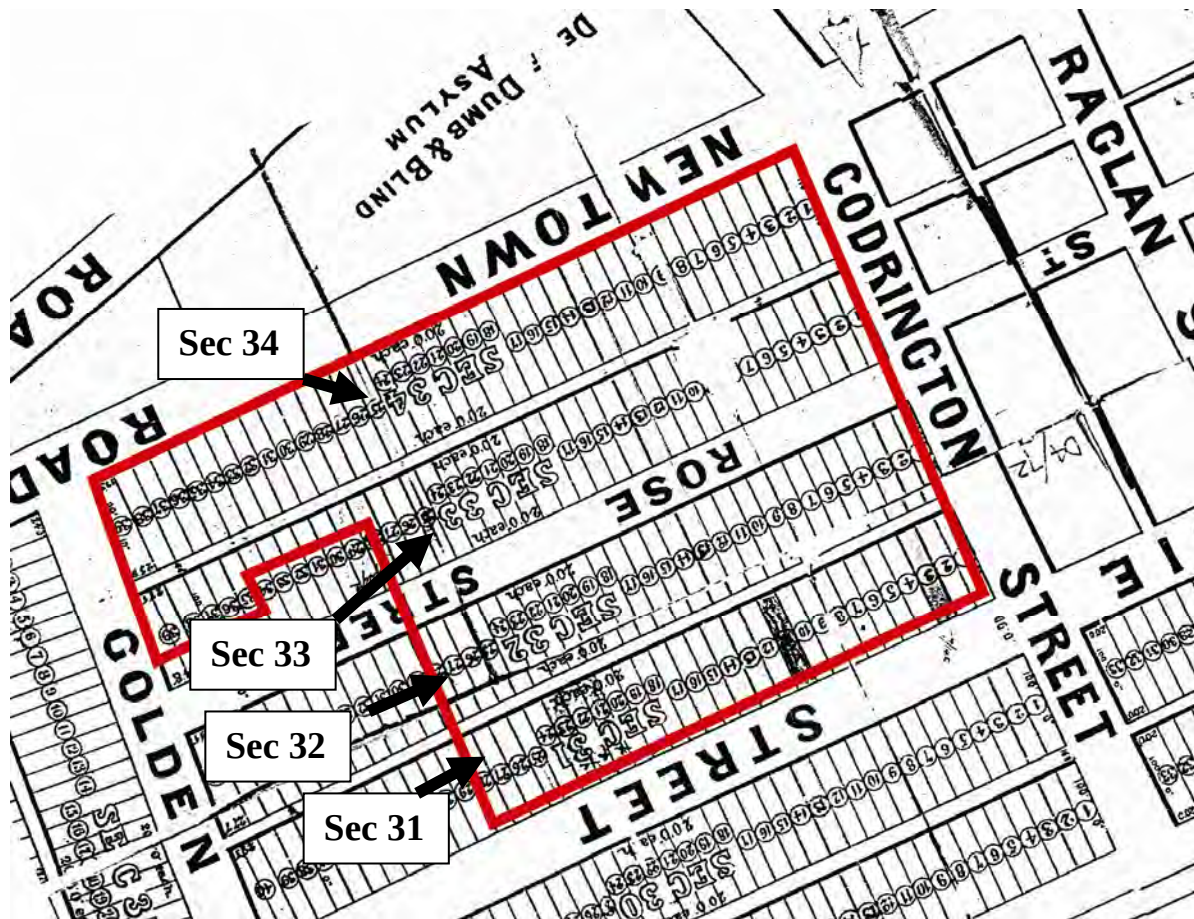
The study area is unlikely to have been used for any purpose other than timber felling in the early days, followed by grazing. The Golden Grove Estate is also said to have been called the Bullock Paddock as it was used to pasture cows destined for the Sydney meat market.<sup>10</sup> By the 1850s it became bordered by two much larger concerns – the railway to the southeast, Redfern being Sydney's major terminal, and the University of Sydney to the northwest.<sup>11</sup> Both continued to expand in succeeding years.

The 'Golden Grove' estate was subdivided for housing from 1879 (Fig 2-3). In 1885 Darlington Council installed sewers and in 1890 the roads were metalled.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> P. McLenaghan, *Darlington Public School 1878-1978, A School in its Community*, 1987, p.12.

<sup>11</sup> *Darlington Public School 1878-1978*, Darlington Public School, 1978, p.7.

<sup>12</sup> *Darlington Public School 1878-1978*, Darlington Public School, 1978, p.11.



**Figure 2-3:** Subdivision plan of the western part of the Golden Grove Estate. The study area contains lots within Sections 31 to 34. ML SP D4/72.

## 2.2 The Municipality of Darlington<sup>13</sup>

The Municipality of Darlington was established in 1864. At that time it had 700 people, 169 houses, and 5 miles of streets. In 1864 the boundaries of Darlington were Blackwattle Creek, Cleveland Street and Codrington Street. The study area is to the west of Codrington Street and was not within Darlington when it was declared a municipality. There were no known buildings within the study area in 1864.

Between the years 1864 and 1876 Darlington grew steadily. In 1864 the average street frontage for a house was 37.7 feet. In 1872 the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute (the Institute Building immediately to the north of the study area) was opened. Not long after this Golden Grove Estate was subdivided in 1879. There were a large number of self-employed and working-class occupants in Darlington in this period.<sup>14</sup>

In 1882 the construction of the Eveleigh Workshop commenced. This workshop lies to the southeast of the study area. There was a rapid increase in population, with the number of houses increasing to 490 in 1883.<sup>15</sup> By 1890 other industries operating in Darlington included a jam factory (western end of Area 5), an iron foundry, a zinc and brass works, two cabinet factories, a cordial factory, a portmanteau factory, as well as other small industries.<sup>16</sup> These industries created a demand for

<sup>13</sup> There are no detailed publications on Darlington but information is available from an architecture thesis written in 1987 by Paul McLenaghan. The following was extracted from this source.

<sup>14</sup> McLenaghan 1978:13.

<sup>15</sup> *Darlington Public School 1878-1978*, Darlington Public School, 1978, p.11.

<sup>16</sup> McLenaghan 1978:22.

workers which resulted in the expansion of the residential areas of Darlington. It was this environment that encouraged the further sale of the Golden Grove Estate.

By 1890 Darlington's population had risen to 3020 with about 725 houses. By 1891 the population had increased to 3500 giving Darlington a higher population density than any other suburb.<sup>17</sup> According to Fitzgerald the population density of Darlington rose from 25 people per acre to 61.9 people per acre by 1891. This outstripped areas such as Paddington, Redfern and Newtown.<sup>18</sup> Fitzgerald described Darlington as 'industrial, working class and Irish'.<sup>19</sup> McLenaghan suggests that instead of being overwhelmingly working class by 1890 Darlington was actually becoming increasingly middle class with a large percentage of self-employed people which he described as 'lower middle class'.



**Figure 2-4:** Aerial photograph of the houses between Darlington Road and Wilson Street prior to University development looking south. The arrow indicates the corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Streets. The Institute building is below the study area and the Eveleigh Workshops are just beyond the housing. SU Archives G3/224/2118.

<sup>17</sup> McLenaghan 1978:22

<sup>18</sup> Fitzgerald 1987:21.

<sup>19</sup> Fitzgerald 1987:34.



**Figure 2-5:** This plan shows most of the land within the study area as consisting entirely of terrace housing and some commercial premises such as workshops and corner shops. CCS City Engineers Sheets, c1965.

From the 1890s to 1918 McLaren sees little change in the nature of Darlington. The population increases to 3920 and the number of houses increased to 760. A rise of 35 houses over 28 year period is not very substantial. Clearly most of suburbanisation of the Darlington took place in the expansion of the 1880s (Figs 2-4, 2-5). McLaren did see some evidence for a swing back towards a working-class population brought on to some extent by the 1890s Depression although Darlington was not a particularly poor suburb during that period.<sup>20</sup>

Other evidence suggests the continuation of the working-class domination of the population of Darlington. In 1919 a teacher at the local Darlington school wrote:

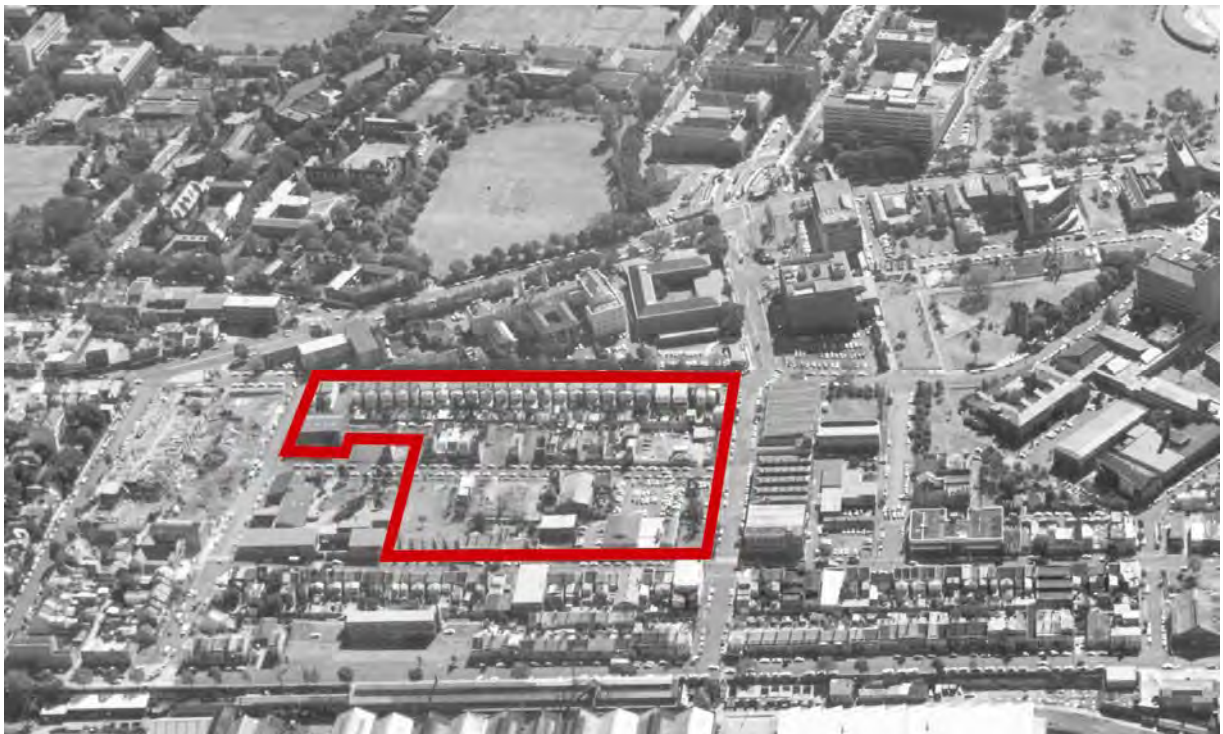
The school is situated in an industrial area. The students are poor. Many do not send their children to school before the compulsory age – want of clothing being the main reason. The children leave at the earliest opportunity in order to add to the home income. Factories are close by and good wages are paid.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> McLaren 1978:38

<sup>21</sup> *Darlington Public School 1878-1978*, Darlington Public School, 1978, p.11.

### 2.3 University Expansion

In 1958 the University set aside for ‘Special Uses – Educational and Medical’ a large area that included the study area.<sup>22</sup> This was to ensure that land was available for any necessary expansion of the University into the Darlington area.<sup>23</sup> This expansion was made possible by the Cumberland County Council Plan and the area was originally some 70 acres. Funds for land purchase came from the *State Grants (Universities) Act 1958* and the Australian Universities Commission, the latter providing £400,000 for 1961-63.<sup>24</sup> The special uses zoning meant that the University became the principal buyer of land parcels when they came onto the market.



**Figure 2-6:** Aerial photograph taken looking north. It shows that many of the houses in Area 1, 6, and 8 had been demolished. The houses fronting Darlington Road are still extant. SU Archive G74/3/24.

In 1960 the special uses area was reduced to 35 acres and rezoned as ‘University – Special Uses Area’ and later the University Extension Area (UEA). The reduction came after the extensive purchasing program was criticised by land owners and tenants in the affected areas.<sup>25</sup> Codrington Street made up the reduced area’s western boundary. The area up to Golden Grove Street was restored in 1968 with the addition of another 9 acres.<sup>26</sup> Even before this, and before government funds had been made available for site acquisition, the University had acquired about 10% of the area bounded by Darlington Road, Golden Grove, Abercrombie and Codrington Streets.

As the land was progressively acquired the houses were demolished and roads and lanes were progressively closed or removed (Fig. 2-6).

<sup>22</sup> *Report on the Development of the University Site 1961-1985*, University of Sydney, 1985, p.1.

<sup>23</sup> *Development of the University Site, Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate*, 1961, p.18.

<sup>24</sup> *Development of the University Site....*, p.19.

<sup>25</sup> *Report on the Development of the University Site*, p.1.

<sup>26</sup> *Report on the Development of the University Site*, p.2.

## 2.4 Land Titles

The original grant of land containing the study area was for ‘school purposes’ (Fig. 2-1). In 1801 this land was granted to the trustees of the Female Orphan Institute who leased it for income.<sup>27</sup> In August 1819 Governor Macquarie re-granted it as part of 53 acres to William Hutchinson (Fig. 2-2). This grant included the study area. After Hutchinson died in 1846 his estate was divided among his heirs. By 1879 the 53 acres were subdivided into the Golden Grove Estate. This Estate was divided into 36 sections, and each section in the study area involves a number of allotments (Fig. 2-3). The sections for Areas 5 to 8 are listed below, for information on Areas 1 to 3 refer to the previous assessment.<sup>28</sup> By 1892 the study area was substantially built on (Fig. 2-8).

### Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road, Darlington House, the University Garage and 19-20 Codrington Street

#### ▪ Section 34 lots 1 to 39

This is the equivalent of 85 to 135 Darlington Road. Lots 36 to 39 or 132 to 135 Darlington Road is now the location of Darlington House. The rear of Lots 1 and 2 became 19 and 20 Codrington Street. Lots 3 to 35 are standing late nineteenth-century terrace houses with the rear of the properties addressing Darlington Lane (Figs 1-8, 1-9). These were subdivided after 1879.

#### ▪ Section 33 lots 36 to 39

These lots were originally orientated off Rose Street but the houses fronted Golden Grove Street as shown on the 1892 plan (Fig. 2-8). Nos 2 to 10 Golden Grove Street, now the University Garage (former IXL factory), are within the study area in Area 5 (Figs 1-10, 1-11). Lots in Section 33 were sold at auction in 1880 and 1881.<sup>29</sup>

### Area 6 – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository

#### ▪ Section 32 lots 13 to 28

These lots became 172 to 218 Rose Street (south) as listed on the 1892 plan (Fig. 2-8). The street numbers changed to 224 to 256 in the twentieth century (Fig. 2-5). The Joiners workshop occupies 224 Rose Street, and the Clark Building and grounds occupy the rest (Fig. 1-6). The initial sale of many of the lots in Section 32 were at auction in 1880.<sup>30</sup>

### Area 7 – Boundary Lane Childcare Centre

#### ▪ Section 31 lots 24 to 30

These lots are equivalent to 306 to 324 Abercrombie Street on the 1892 plan. These numbers changed to 405 to 421 in the twentieth century with the Boundary Lane Childcare Centre now occupying the area. The initial sale of many of the lots in Section 31 were at auction in 1880 and 1881.<sup>31</sup>

### Area 8 – Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre

#### ▪ Section 31 lots 1 to 17

This is equivalent to 254 to 286 Abercrombie Street north in the nineteenth century. This changed to 357 to 387 Abercrombie Street in the twentieth century. The first three or so lots on the corner with Codrington Street are now a park; Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre occupy the remainder of the area (Figs 1-4, 1-5).

<sup>27</sup> Mentioned in Conybeare Morrison 1990:7-9, taken from J. Campbell 1930.

<sup>28</sup> Casey & Lowe 1997

<sup>29</sup> Casey & Lowe 1997:11

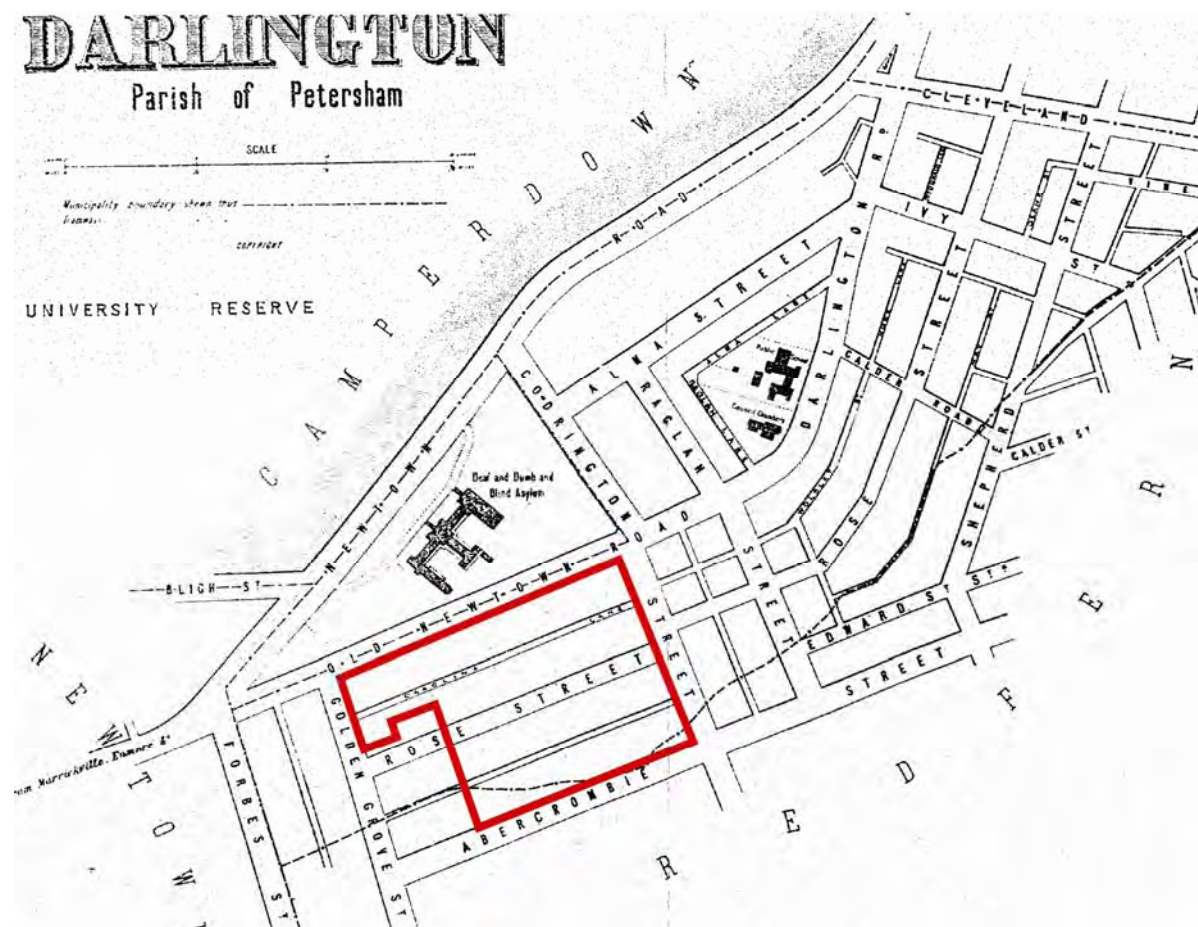
<sup>30</sup> Casey & Lowe 1997:11

<sup>31</sup> Casey & Lowe 1997:12

## 2.5 Cartographic Analysis

Two early plans show the first series of land grants adjacent to and including the study area. Figure 2.1 shows the extent of the Church and School Reserves created by Governor Phillip. Bulanaming Road is the same road as Old Newtown Road, now Darlington Road.<sup>32</sup> A later plan dated to 1844 shows the location of Hutchinson's grant to the south of Old Newtown Road extending further south to what is now Wilson Street (Fig. 2-2). By this time the line of Newtown road has been adjusted to the northwest along the current alignment. All the land within the study area was part of this grant. A plan of Darlington, Parish of Petersham, shows the general area with the core of Darlington Council and school buildings (Fig. 2-7).

There is a general subdivision plan of the Golden Grove Estate which includes the land within the study area (Fig. 2-3). A useful plan for understanding the historical development of the study area is the Metropolitan Detail Series from 1892 (Fig. 2-8).



**Figure 2-7:** Plan of Darlington, Parish of Petersham, 1890, with the location of the school buildings and Darlington Council Chambers, to the northeast, and the position of Blackwattle Creek. ML ZM1 811.1825/1890/1.

### Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road

There were no 1880s plans for this part of the study area but there was a good plan by 1892 depicting 46 houses on Darlington Road, five on the site of the University Garage (IXL building) on Golden Grove Street and two small properties at 19 and 20 Codrington Street at the corner with Darlington Lane (Fig. 2-8). The houses are two-storey terraces and between 88 and 94 Darlington

<sup>32</sup> Most of the Old Newtown Road is the same as City Road except for this section which is an older section of the alignment bypassed by City Road.

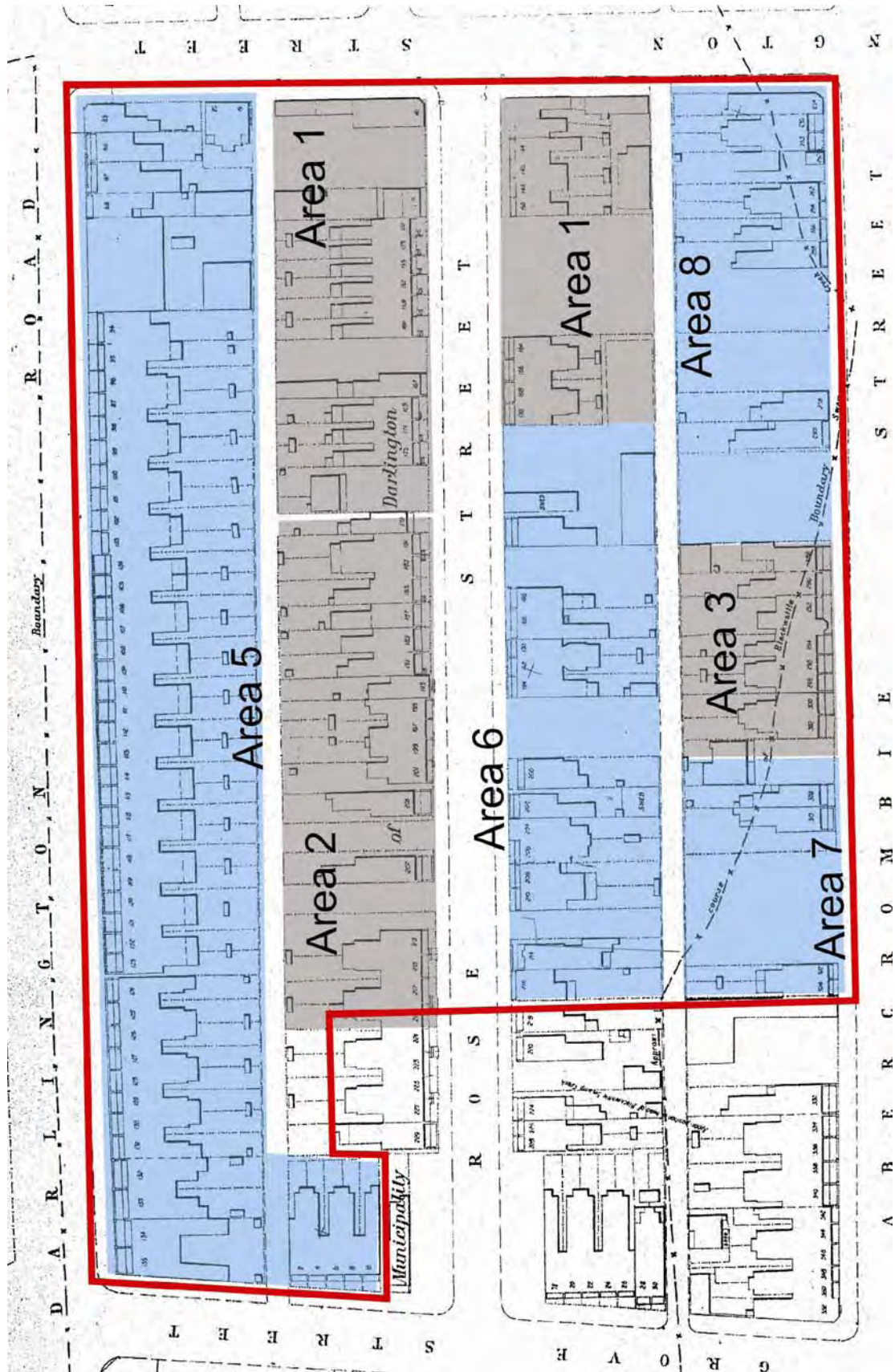


Figure 2-8: Plan of the study area in 1892. The subject areas of the current assessment are highlighted in blue. The areas studied in 1997 are highlighted in grey.

Road there is a shed/workshop type structure with three building. Numbers 121 and 123 are the ends of two blocks of terraces. Numbers 95 to 123 was originally 1 to 29 Golden Grove Terrace and 124 to 131 was 1 to 8 University Terrace.<sup>33</sup> Generally the houses had outhouses in the middle or near the rear of the property. Terrace houses were built on numbers 90 to 92 after 1892 after the demolition of the shed/workshop type buildings (Figs 2-8, 2-5).

### **Area 6 – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository**

There were no 1880s plans for this part of the study area but by 1892 there were 15 houses within Area 6 (Fig. 2-8). Numbers 172 to 218 Rose Street houses are terraces or semi-detached. There are a few vacant areas and some with shed/workshop type buildings that are built on after 1892. The outhouses are not uniformly placed in the properties, varying from mid backyard to against the rear fence. A later plan has additional houses built on the vacant allotments and there were 19 houses in Area 6, including the Joiners Shop at no. 224 (Figs 2-5, 1-6).

### **Area 7 – Boundary Lane Childcare Centre**

There were no 1880s plans for Area 7 of the study area but there was a good plan by 1892 that depicts four semi-detached houses and a number of vacant lots and a semi-detached house set back off the street frontage at numbers 306 Abercrombie Street (Fig. 2-8). The line of Blackwattle Swamp Creek crosses the study area along Abercrombie Street. By the mid twentieth century there are ten houses, the vacant lots have been built on or amalgamated with neighbouring lots (Fig. 2-5).

### **Area 8 – Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre**

There were no 1880s plans for Area 8 but there was a good plan by 1892 that depicts nine terrace and semi-detached houses between 254 and 286 Abercrombie Street and a number of vacant lots with on lot containing a shed/workshop type building at number 240 (Fig. 2-8). Not all the houses depicted have outhouses in the backyard, as they appear to be attached to the rear of the house, numbers 254-258, 262-264, 268, 280. The line of Blackwattle Swamp Creek also crosses this area and was probably encased within a stormwater drain when the terraces were built. By the mid twentieth century there are 14 premises, some of the vacant lots have been developed with houses. Located at 385 (formerly 282-286) Abercrombie was King & Klein commercial premises, and at 379 (formerly 274-276) was a carpark (Fig. 2-5).

### **Summary**

None of the early plans indicate occupation of the study area prior to the subdivision of the Golden Grove Estate. By the early 1890s there were 81 houses within the Areas 5 to 8 of the current study area. By the early twentieth century this had increased to 95 buildings, mostly houses with a few small workshop-style buildings and the IXL factory.

## **2.6 Rate Assessment Books<sup>34</sup>**

Darlington Council Rate Books are available from 1884 for the Darlington Road and Rose Street sections of the site. Unlike the Sydney City Council rate assessment books which provide details about house configuration and construction, the Darlington records only contain a basic description (eg. house and stable), the name of the owner (if different from the occupier) and the property's rated annual value. The 1889 rate entries are reproduced in Appendix 2, being the first year when house numbers were first recorded. Abercrombie Street was within Redfern Council area and their rate books survive only post-1900 and therefore were not examined for this report as they were considered to contain little relevant information.

### **Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road**

The house numbers along Darlington Road included both odds and evens as there were no houses on the northern side of Darlington Road, the rear of the Institute building. The rate entries show that in

<sup>33</sup> According to listings in the *Sands Directory* for 1884 and 1887 – see section 2.7 below.

<sup>34</sup> See Appendix 2 for a summary list from the Rate Assessment Books.

1889 there were two 'house and shops' on Darlington Road near the corner with Codrington Street (not numbered but correspond to nos 86-87), and one at the corner with Golden Grove Street (no. 136). The shops were rated higher than any of the houses at £104 per year. The houses along the street were generally rated at £47 or £52 per annum; these are two-storey houses. There was a single-storey house at 85 Darlington, the corner position with Codrington Street, described as a 'cottage' and rated at £29 per annum. No. 95 (93) is listed as a workshop and a stable is listed as part no. 87(90). By 1900 the 'cottage' at 85 has become a corner 'house and shop' rated at £52. This may mean that an earlier one-storey house was replaced with a two-storey building or that it simply became a commercial as well as a residential premises. One other commercial property is listed at 89-93 as a house with a cabinet factory. Very few of the houses were owner-occupied.

### **Area 6 – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository**

Numbers 172 to 218 Rose Street on the 1892 plan (Fig. 2-8). The rate entries show that in 1890 there were quite mixed structures on this part of Rose Street, with a combination of single ('cottages') and two-storey houses, differentiated by the rates, generally £26 or so for a single storey and £34-£39 for a two-storey. There are workshops listed at 180 and 202 commanding slightly higher rates at £47 and £42 respectively. A number of lots are described as 'land'. There are around nine owner-occupiers, a higher rate than Darlington Road and in keeping with the findings from the earlier assessment of the northern side of Rose Street.<sup>35</sup>

### **2.7 Sands Directory**

*Sands Directory* was kept from 1858 to 1933 and listed the names and, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, the occupations of the principal residents. It is therefore useful in establishing a picture of a neighbourhood, and the kinds of amenities, such as shops, that might be in the vicinity. See Appendix 1 for extracts from *Sands Directory*.

### **Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road**

The first entries for Darlington Road, with the houses unnumbered, were in 1884. There were 25 houses and occupants listed. The shop on the corner with Codrington Street appears to be a grocery. There are five unnumbered houses followed by 'Golden Grove Terrace' numbered 1 to 29. This corresponds to 95 to 123 Darlington Road by 1890. The occupations of the residences were a mix of working class and middle class – builder, stoker, painter, clerk, forest ranger, barrister, teacher, printer, architect, engineer, iron founder, matron, a tea taster and a commercial traveller. In 1887 there were more houses on the road, with '1 to 8 University Terrace' listed, later to be 124 to 131 Darlington Road. This indicates numbers 124-131 were not erected until after 1884. The mix of working and middle class residents remains up to the 1930s. Other uses for the houses were as a private school at 125 and a trained nurse's home at 133 in 1900. The corner shop at no. 85 remained a grocer until 1930 when it is listed as a 'wine saloon'.

As most of the houses were tenanted they tended not to be occupied by the same residents for long periods. The most long standing occupant is at 135, where W. W. Shirlow resided and operated a dental surgery between around 1887 to the 1920s.

### **Area 6 – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository**

Numbers 172 to 218 Rose Street on the 1892 plan (Fig. 2-8). Not much information is available about the occupations of the residents of 172 to 218 Rose Street (south) with only a wheelwright and a foreman of works listed at 194 and 210 respectively. There were a few long term residents of this part of Rose Street, James and Margaret Pearce at 188, John McGinley at 190 and James McInnes and his wife at 204.

<sup>35</sup> Casey & Lowe. 1997:14.

### **Area 7 – Boundary Lane Childcare Centre**

There are five houses listed in the directory for Area 7, 306 to 324 (1892 street numbers) Abercrombie Street (north). Two occupations are listed, a constable and two builders. By 1930 there are ten houses between 306 and 324. An engine driver, George Milham is listed at 308 in 1900 and William Clarke, a photographer, occupies 320 in the 1910s and 1920s. There are a couple of residents who live there for approximately nine years, 306, 320, and 322 but the rest change residents in a shorter timeframe.

### **Area 8 – Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre**

There is more information on the residents of 254 to 286 (1892 street numbers) Abercrombie Street. There are nine houses listed in 1891 and 12 in 1900. The corner shop 254, at Abercrombie and Codrington Streets is listed as being occupied by a draper in 1891. The listing changes to a grocer in 1900 and a newsagent in 1920. Number 254 does not appear in the 1930 listing, suggesting it is already demolished. The occupations of the residents are more working class than that of Darlington Road – plasterer, boilermaker, bootmaker, builder, plumber are occupations listed up to 1900. After 1900 more houses appear to have been built, with 15 houses and residents described in 1910. There are a number of industries listed between 1910 and 1930 – at no. 276 a bedstead manufacturer which in 1910 has become a Carbine Box Factory, and at no. 282 is Hocking Indestructible Electric Water Heaters in 1930.

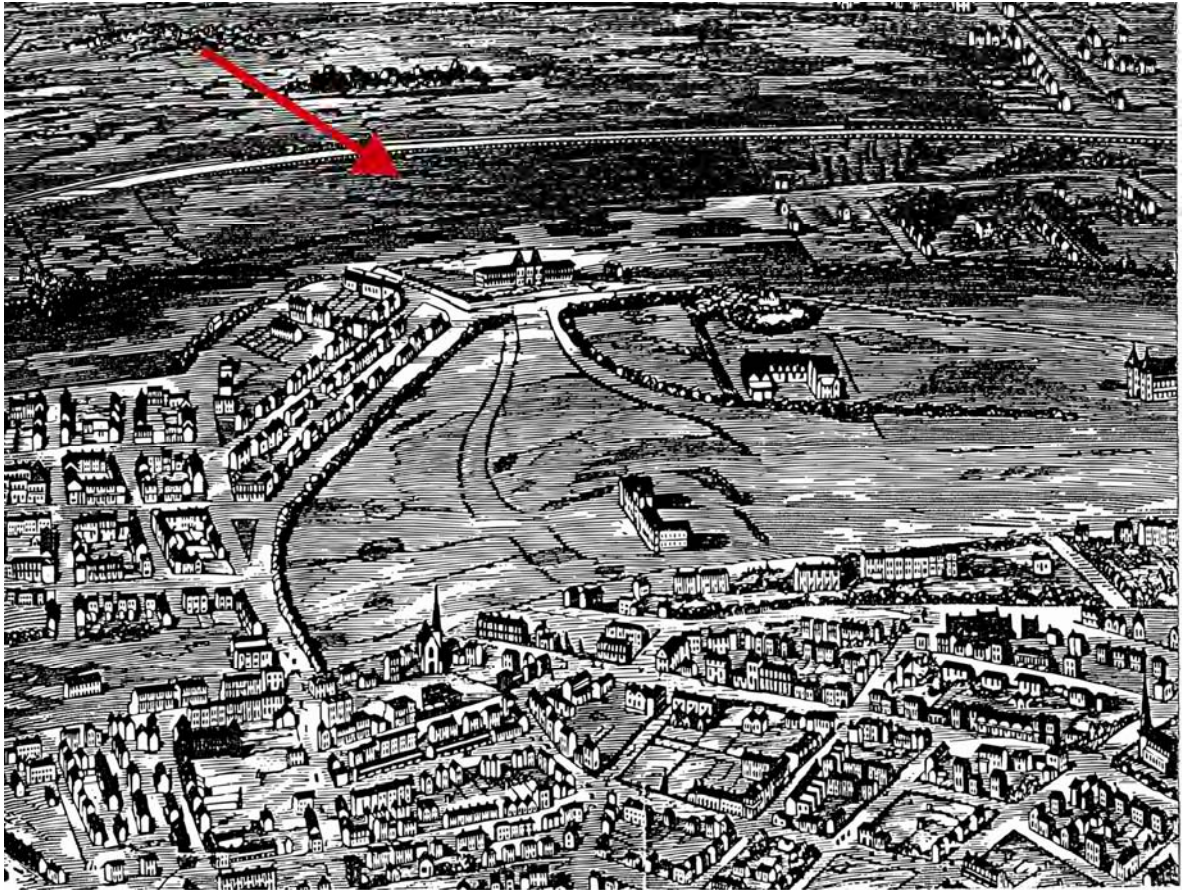
## **2.8 Pictorial Evidence**

There is also pictorial evidence that helps us understand the nature of the study area. A sketch from 1879 shows the Darlington area to the west of Codrington Road as vacant except for the Institute Building (Fig. 2-9). There are a number of houses to the west of Codrington Road, an indication that construction had commenced on the eastern part of the Golden Grove estate.

An aerial photograph from 1962 shows the dense nature of the occupation between Darlington Road and Wilson Street (Fig. 2-4). The majority of these houses were single and two-storey terraces. The houses on Darlington Road are all that remain now.

A later photograph illustrates a stage when many of the houses were demolished (Fig. 2-6). By this stage all but one house and the Joiners Shop in Area 6 were demolished. Most of the Abercrombie Street houses have been demolished or occupied by larger twentieth century buildings.

A number of photographs were taken of the houses in the study area prior to demolition (Figs 2-10 to 2-15). The photos of Rose Street (Area 6) and Abercrombie Street (Area 8) illustrate the mixed nature of the structures in the study area with two-storey terraces, cottages, some semi-detached, sheds, vacant lots, shops and businesses.



**Figure 2-9:** Aerial drawing of the University of Sydney and the Darlington Area looking southwest. There were no buildings to the south of the Institute Building but houses had been built to the east of Codrington Street. Taken from Conybeare Morrison 1990, originally in Kelly and Crocker 1978.



**Figure 2-10:** This view is from Golden Grove Street looking westwards down Rose Street south. Midway down the street are the Area 6 houses, no. 218 is arrowed. SU Archives D1.



**Figure 2-11:** View of 244 to 252 (202 to 210 on the 1892 plan) Rose Street south, within Area 6. This photo shows the mix of structures, a shed, terraces and a cottage. SU Archives D4.



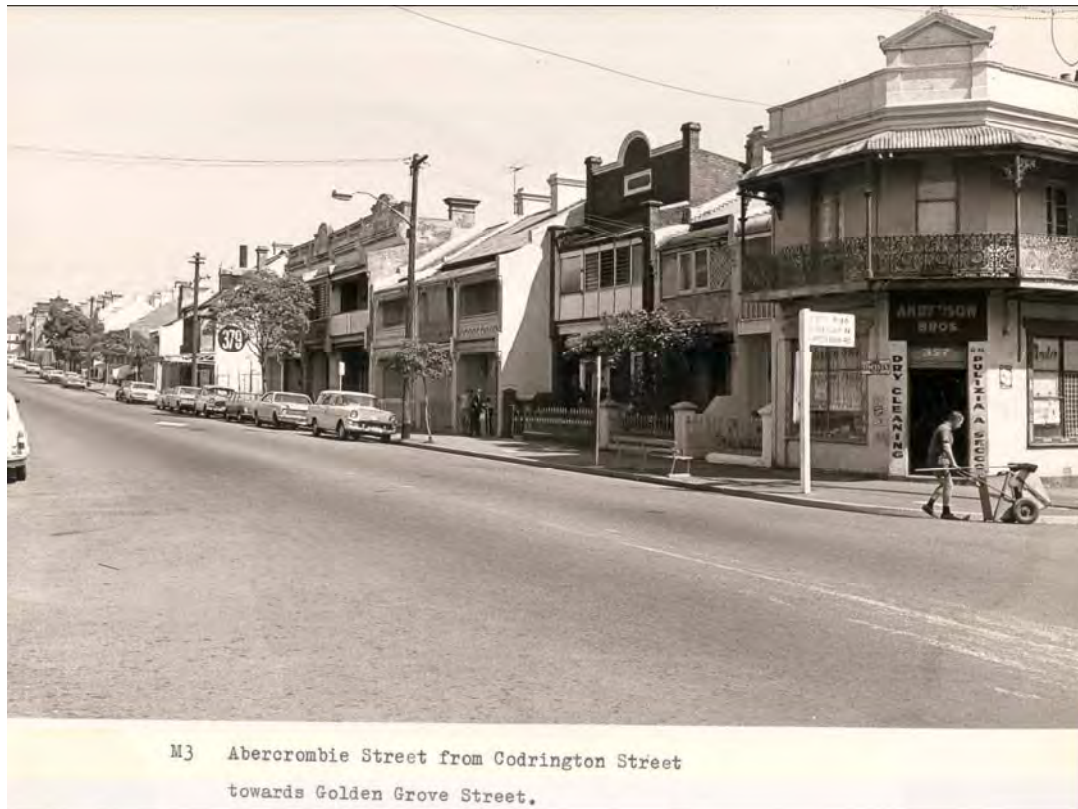
**Figure 2-12:** View of 228 to 242 (190 to 202 on the 1892 plan) Rose Street south, within Area 6. This photo shows cottages and terraces, some semi-detached, and a single-storey semi at 242. SU Archives D5.



**Figure 2-13:** View of the corner of Codrington and Abercrombie Streets, taken from Codrington. This corner shop and the adjoining property are now a small park (Area 8), Fig. 1-5. SU Archive F5.



**Figure 2-14:** Photo of 383 to 379 Abercrombie Street (280 to 274 on the 1892 plan), within Area 8. The carpark is no. 379 on Fig. 2-8. This photo illustrates the more mixed residential and commercial nature of Abercrombie Street to either Darlington Road or Rose Street. SU Archives M1.



**Figure 2-15:** This shows Abercrombie Street from the corner with Codrington, not the corner store at no. 357 with upstairs residence. SU Archives M3

## 2.9 Land Use Summary

The early use of the study area following European settlement in 1788 was for timber felling and grazing of cattle. By 1819 the land was granted to William Hutchinson whose estate retained ownership until the land was subdivided into the Golden Grove Estate. The area was eventually subdivided for residential occupation by 1879 when land began to be sold. Much of the residential housing was built in the 1880s although a small proportion was not built until after 1892.

### Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road

The subdivided land within Area 5 was sold off between 1879 and 1881. By 1892 all the lots had been developed with 46 houses between numbers 85 and 135 and one warehouse type premises at 89 to 93 which are listed as land and workshops in the 1889 rates. The initial entry for the street in *Sands Directory* in 1884 does not include house numbers for all residences on this road. It does list '1 to 29 Golden Grove Terrace' which later become 94 to 123 Darlington Road by 1892. This section of the road is distinctly one uniform terrace in plan. By 1887 the rest of the street has been built on, as '1 to 8 University Terrace' and listed after Golden Grove Terrace. These houses later become 124 to 131 Darlington Road, with 131 to 135 now existing but unnumbered. There was a corner shop at 85 from the offset. The various occupants are listed as a grocer up to 1910 and in 1930 it is listed as a wine salon run by Donald Munro. At the other end on the corner with Golden Grove Street, the corner premises was a dental surgery run by W. W. Shirlow from about 1900. The listed occupations of the residents are mostly skilled or middle class with few owner-occupiers. This is quite a contrast with other parts of the study area on Rose and Abercrombie Streets. However, in keeping with the other areas, the tenants changed regularly. Numbers 2 to 10 Golden Grove Street on the 1892 plan were demolished in the twentieth century and a brick-built IXL factory erected, later to become the University Garage. The University of Sydney purchased the land containing these houses in the late 1960s and demolished the houses at either corner, including 19 and 20 Codrington Street behind 85 Darlington Road, building Darlington House between 132 and 135 and

no. 85 remained vacant. The other houses on the road became a mix of residential and university offices and are still extant.

#### **Area 6 – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository**

All land within Area 6 was sold from the Golden Grove Estate in 1880 and 1881. By 1892, 15 houses and one shed had been built on this part of Rose Street (nos 172-218). Nine of these houses were owner occupied. The listed occupations of the residents were generally skilled or self-employed. There were a number of long-term occupants in Area 6, James and Margaret Pearce at no. 188, John McGinley at no. 190 and James McInnes and his wife at no. 204 but generally the occupants changed regularly. The Joinery Workshop building is not built until after 1920 as there is no entry in *Sands* for this date. It is in *Sands* by 1930 when it is occupied by Wheels Ltd. The Joiners Workshop is visible on one of the aerial photos (Fig. 2-4). The University of Sydney purchased the land containing these houses and eventually demolished them all.

#### **Area 7 – Boundary Lane Childcare Centre**

Land within Area 7 was sold from the Golden Grove Estate in 1880 and 1881. There were only four houses built on the land (306-324 Abercrombie) in Area 7 by 1892 with a large vacant land between them. By 1930 there were ten houses. There is not much information on the occupations of the residents but two occupations are listed in *Sands* in the late nineteenth century, a constable and two builders. An engine driver, George Milham is listed at 308 in 1900 and William Clarke, a photographer, occupies 320 in the 1910s and 1920s. The University of Sydney purchased the land containing these houses and eventually demolished them and built the existing low scale Childcare Centre.

#### **Area 8 – Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre**

Land within Area 8 was sold from the Golden Grove Estate in 1880 and 1881. There were nine houses built by 1892 and 12 by 1900 between 254 and 286 Abercrombie Street. A number of commercial premises were also within this area between 1910 and 1930 – at no. 276 a bedstead manufacturer in 1910, changing to the Carbine Box Factory in 1920, and at no. 282 is Hocking Indestructible Electric Water Heaters in 1930. The corner shop at Abercrombie and Codrington started out as being occupied by a draper in 1891. The listing changes to a grocer in 1900 and a newsagent in 1920. The occupants are mostly semi-skilled and change regularly. The University of Sydney purchased the land containing these houses and eventually demolished them to build Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre.

### 3.0 Potential Archaeological Resource

#### 3.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential is here defined as the likelihood that remains that fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act* 1977 are present on a site. Although the Act gives automatic protection to all remains over 50 years old, in practice only remains assessed as having a medium or high level of heritage significance are recommended to be recorded or to be retained *in situ*. An archaeological site's heritage significance is often gauged by the level of its *research potential*.

#### 3.2 Research Potential

This is defined as the ability of an archaeological site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions, although some archaeological remains may be significant for other reasons, including on aesthetic, historic and/or social grounds.

### 3.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area

#### 3.3.1 Phasing

The study area was within vacant land under the ownership initially of the Orphan School and then William Hutchinson for most of the nineteenth century. The edge of Blackwattle Swamp Creek crosses the site on roughly an east-west alignment between Abercrombie Street and Boundary Lane. During the nineteenth century the land was probably used for grazing.<sup>36</sup> The land was sold and subdivided between 1879 and 1893 for residential occupation. The University of Sydney purchased and demolished most of the houses, except those on Darlington Road, between 1968 and the 1980s. The phases of use within the study area are as follows:

1. Pre 1788 – Natural landscape and Aboriginal occupation.
2. 1788-1819 – Vacant land in the ownership of the Orphan School.
3. 1819-1879 – Vacant land in the ownership of William Hutchinson and his Estate.
4. 1879-1893 – Initial subdivision and the sale of the Golden Grove Estate.
5. 1893-1968 – Occupation of the houses on the edge of the University of Sydney.
6. 1968-1980s – Purchase and demolition of many houses by the University.
7. 1980s-2007 – Present use and occupation by the University.

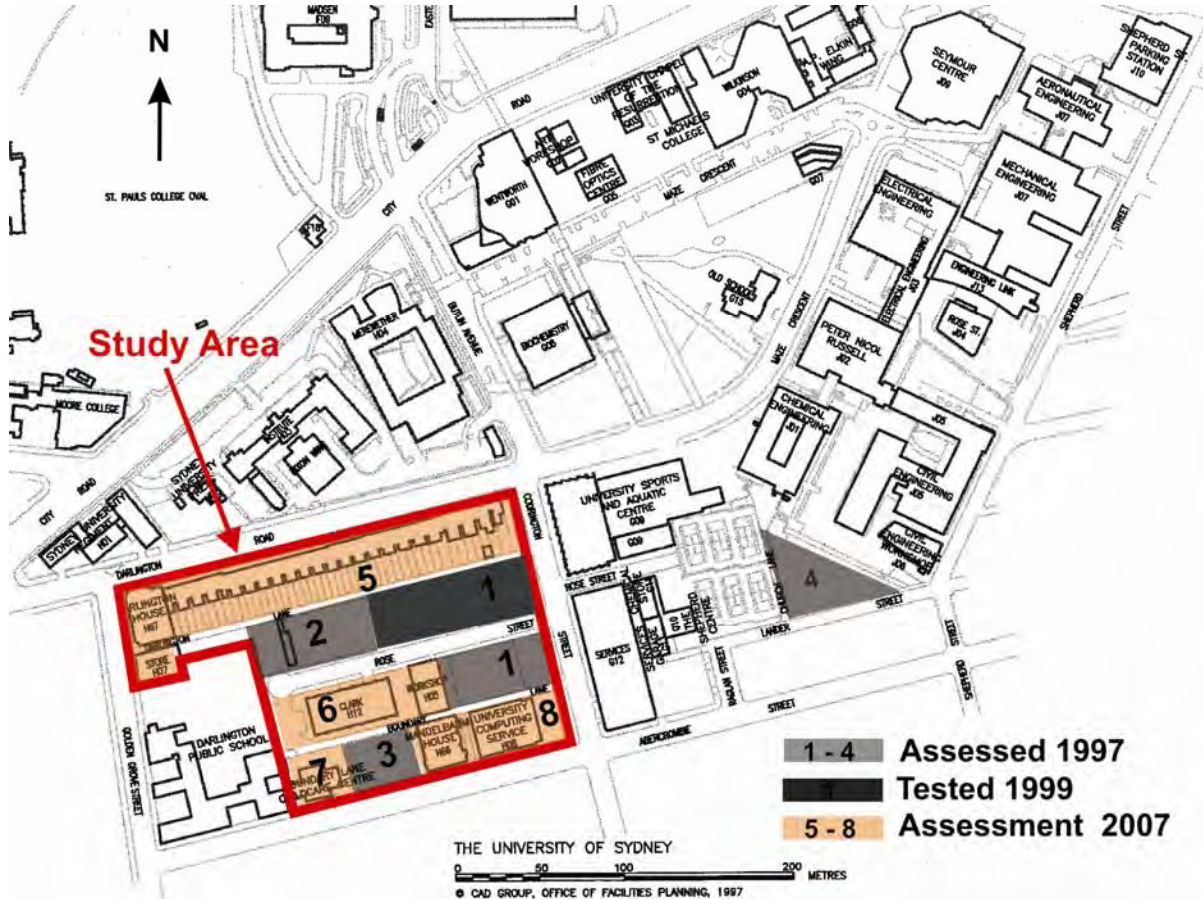
The Phase 5 use of the land offers the most potential for archaeological remains. The study area is likely to contain the remains of single and two-storey houses and some shops built between the 1880s and 1920s that fronted Abercrombie and Rose Streets. The houses fronting Darlington Road for the most part are extant (with the exception of the corner with Codrington and with Golden Grove Street). The archaeological remains of the demolished houses and shops will consist of house footings, outhouses/cesspits, yard surfaces, rubbish and other occupation-related deposits dating from the later nineteenth to the mid twentieth centuries.

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### 3.3.2 Areas

The study area has been divided into seven areas. Areas 1 to 3 have previously been assessed and tested, the results of which are summarised below (Section 3.3.3). Areas 5 to 8 are the remaining sections of the larger study area, the Abercrombie Precinct and are the main focus of this current report.



**Figure 3-1:** The study area divided into Areas 1 to 3 – the areas previously assessed and tested and Areas 5 to 8 are the new areas discussed in this assessment.

### 3.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessment and Testing

The archaeological potential of Areas 1 to 3 was assessed in 1997 (Fig. 3.1).

- **Area 1** - 241 to 267 (now the new Economics building) and 192 to 222 Rose Street (now the Geosciences building).
- **Area 2** – 273 to 297 and 301 to 315 Rose Street.
- **Area 3** – 387 to 403 Abercrombie Street (now the Shepherd Centre).
- **Area 4** – Is outside the Abercrombie Precinct study area.

The assessment concluded that these three areas were likely to contain the archaeological remains of the single and two-storey houses and two shops. These were mostly built between the 1880s and 1893. Only a few of the original houses or buildings were replaced by later structures and the impact from later twentieth-century buildings was assessed as minimal. It was also concluded that the archaeological potential of the areas was limited as:

Late nineteenth-century remains are generally regarded as having limited archaeological potential. This is because the likelihood of finding artefact-bearing deposits which could be used to reconstruct economic conditions and lifeways are rarer because of the availability of Council rubbish collections, sewerage, tongue-and-groove floorboards and floor coverings.<sup>37</sup>

Area 1 between 241 and 267 Rose Street, the site of the new Economics Building, was tested in 1999. The premise of this work was to test the predictive model of late nineteenth-century terraces as having a limited archaeological resource. The basis of this model was that:

- There was municipal rubbish removal and therefore there was little or no dumping of rubbish in the rear yard in pits or in cesspits which means that there was minimal collection of deposits containing artefacts.
- The toilet systems were all supposed sewered.
- The floors of late nineteenth-century houses would have tongue-and-groove floor boards which would greatly inhibit the collection of underfloor deposits containing significant archaeological material.

The results of the testing found:

- That remains of house footings and cesspits existed on the site but with a greater degree of disturbance than expected in places. All cesspits were backfilled with sterile deposits.
- The underfloor deposits within the houses were generally low in cultural material and contained artefacts relating to their latest period of use in the 1960s and 1970s. This supports the view that tongue-and-groove floor boards and floor coverings considerably diminishes the range of nineteenth-century cultural material likely to collect in underfloor spaces.
- The houses were probably sewered in the early twentieth century and therefore the backfill material within the cesspits was generally poor in artefacts as mostly sterile material was used rather than the cesspits being seen as an opportunity to dispose of rubbish.

Because of the low archaeological potential of the remains no further archaeological work was recommended for Areas 1 to 3. New buildings now occupy Areas 1 and 3.

This strategy adopted for Darlington for assessment and testing of late nineteenth-century housing was seen as providing a successful outcome in the management of a resource with limited potential. This strategy was the subject of a seminar at the time to see if other members of the archaeological community considered this was an appropriate way to manage this type of resource which has limited potential or therefore significance. In general it was agreed that this was an acceptable way to manage such sites. This site was used as an example of a project which successfully tested ideas about 'archaeological sensitivity and the research potential of certain site types' within the development context.<sup>38</sup>

### 3.3.4 The Abercrombie Precinct – Areas 5 to 8

The study area consists of almost the entire block, except for Darlington Primary School in the southwest corner (Fig. 3.1). Four new areas have been created to cover the entire subject site.

#### ▪ **Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road**

This forms the northern boundary of the study area and consists of extant terraces fronting Darlington Road and their rear yards and outhouses backing onto Darlington Lane. At the corner of Darlington and Codrington Road there is a vacant lot where 85 Darlington Road, previously a corner shop, and 19 and 20 Codrington Road once stood. At the western end, 131 to 135 is now Darlington House, a modern apartment building. Area 5 also includes the

<sup>37</sup> Casey & Lowe 1997:18.

<sup>38</sup> *Review of Historical Archaeology Planning Systems and practice in New South Wales* 1999:13

University Garage (former IXL factory) on the corner of Golden Grove Street and Darlington Lane.

- **Area 6 – Joiners Shop and the Clark Building book repository**  
This area is located within the site, between Rose Street and Boundary Lane. Terrace housing once occupied this part of the street, houses 224 to 256 Rose Street. There is a vacant area between the two buildings, where 226 and 228 Rose Street once stood. At the western end of the Clark Building is a driveway/loading area, where 246 to 254 once were.
- **Area 7 – Boundary Lane Childcare Centre**  
Located between the Shepherd Centre and the eastern boundary of Darlington Primary School, this was once where nos 405 to 417 Abercrombie Street stood.
- **Area 8 – Mandelbaum House and the University Computing Centre**  
Formerly nos 357 to 387 Abercrombie Street, two modern buildings occupy this area. On the eastern end at the corner with Codrington Street is a small park. This area has visible footings of the terrace houses that once existed, 357 to 359 or 361. No. 57 was a corner shop.

### 3.3.5 Archaeological Potential of Areas 5 to 8

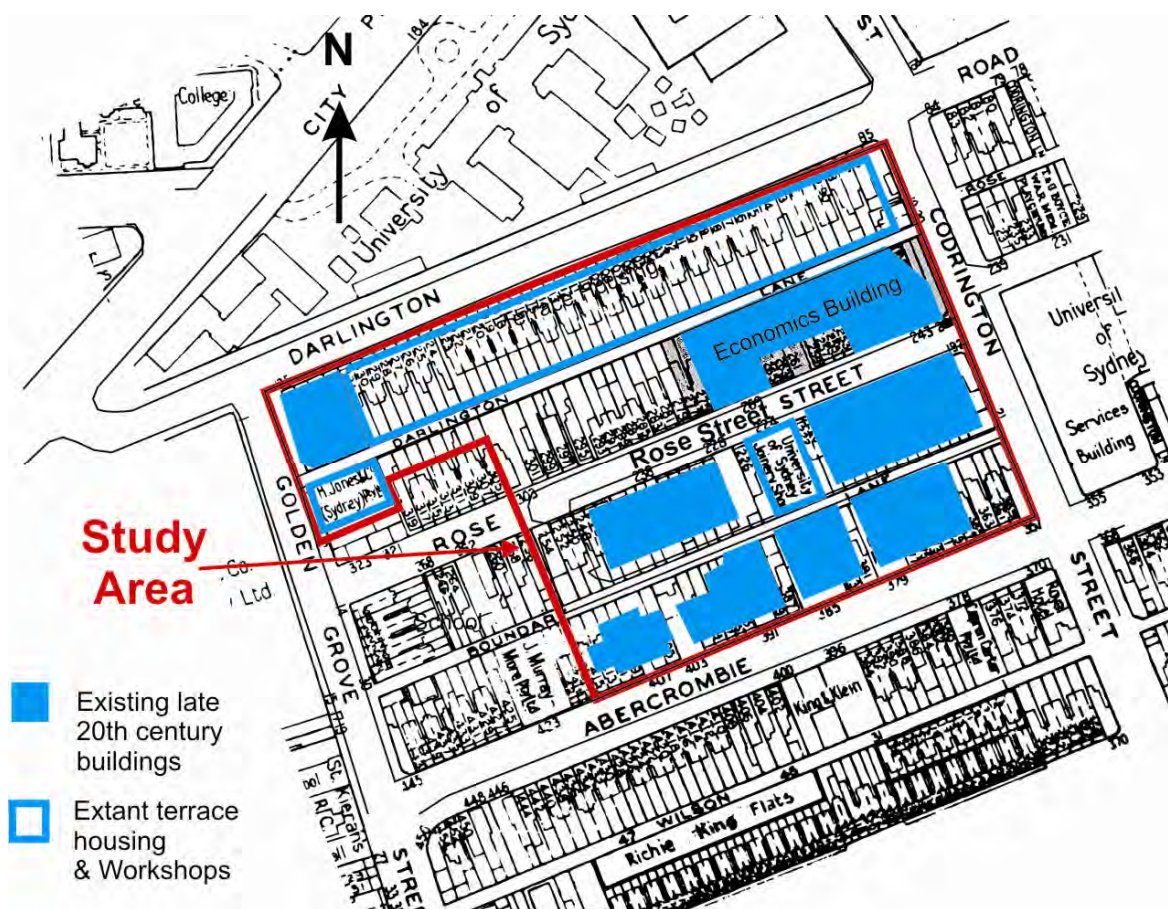
- **Area 5** contains the mostly extant and still occupied late nineteenth-century terrace houses, the backyards of which are likely to contain the remains of outhouses/cesspits. There is limited potential for contemporary occupation evidence such as underfloor deposits or indeed backfill within the cesspits or rubbish pits. This is because of the likelihood of the use of tongue-and-groove floorboards or coverings, and sewered toilets and municipal rubbish collection. No. 85 Darlington Road, now a vacant green space, was a shop (grocer and wine saloon) and may contain commercial-related archaeological features and deposits. Therefore having a slightly different model of potential to the houses within the study area.
- **Areas 6 and 7** have little to no archaeological potential due to the presence of twentieth-century buildings whose construction would have removed any surviving archaeology within the study area. In Area 6 the vacant spaces between the modern buildings on Rose Street (226-228 & 246-254) has limited potential for occupation evidence from seven late nineteenth century, likely house and cesspit footings with limited artefact-bearing deposits. A section of Blackwattle Creek crosses through this area, most of which is underneath the modern buildings (Fig. 2-8). This creek would have been channelized around the time of subdivision.
- **Area 8** also has little to no archaeological potential due to the presence of modern buildings. The small park at the corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Streets once contained a corner shop. The footings of which are very likely to survive below the surface. There is a limited potential that evidence of the commercial nature of the premises may survive as artefact-bearing underfloor deposits and rubbish backfill within pits or cesspit remains. A section of Blackwattle Creek crosses through this area, most of which is underneath the modern buildings but a section of it should survive in the park (Fig. 2-8). This creek would have been channelized around the time of subdivision.

The predictive model for the archaeological potential of these late nineteenth-century terraces established and proven for Areas 1 to 3 by the previous archaeological assessment and testing should be applicable for the Areas 5 to 8; this being that late nineteenth-century terraces have a limited archaeological potential as there is less chance of underfloor deposits and artefacts from domestic rubbish due to tongue-and-groove floorboards or floor coverings and Council rubbish collection and sewerage systems.

The corner of Darlington and Codrington Roads in Area 5 and the corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Roads in Area 8 both had corner shops. There is a possibility that archaeological material relating to commercial activities may be present in these two areas. This may include footings and artefacts-bearing deposits from underfloor spaces or from within rubbish pits and backfill within disused cesspits. However the potential for such remains is again limited in light of the predictive model.

### 3.4 Impacts from twentieth-century Buildings

There is likely to have been significant impact from modern buildings in the study area (Fig. 3-2). Areas 6, 7 and 8 are largely occupied by modern buildings. There are vacant areas between buildings in Area 6, and a small park at the corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Street in Area 8 that may contain archaeological remains. The late nineteenth-century terrace houses are mostly extant in Area 5.



**Figure 3-2:** Plan of the later nineteenth-century houses, workshops, with twentieth-century and modern buildings overlaid on the 1965 plan of the area.

### 3.5 Archaeological Context

Land within the study area, on Rose Street, has been archaeologically tested. The focus of this work was to test that the predictive model of late nineteenth-century terraces as having limited archaeological potential held true for Darlington. The testing confirmed this model and the results are summarised in Section 3.3.3.

Generally because of this low expectation of the research potential of late-nineteenth century sites, few others have been excavated within Sydney. The closest to the study area were two mid-nineteenth century sites. One being the at the University Hall at the corner of Parramatta Road and Glebe Point Road, and the other on the Grace Brothers site at Broadway. These sites also had industrial as well as residential remains, and the industrial aspect of the sites offered the research potential. More recent excavations at the Quadrant site dealt with housing and commercial buildings dating from the 1840s and 1860s which found considerable remains both

Excavations of the CSR site at Pyrmont found substantial residential archaeological remains from the 1860s. The majority of the sites were sewered meaning there were almost no cesspit deposits in the twelve houses excavated. However, underfloor deposits from six kitchens were excavated and the analysis of the artefacts from these deposits provided the research focus for the CSR site.<sup>39</sup>

It is expected that the potential from all areas of the Abercrombie Precinct is lower than at Pyrmont in light of the testing results from Rose Street.

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<sup>39</sup> Casey 2004

## 4.0 Heritage Significance

### 4.1 Heritage Significance Criteria

#### 4.1.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's manifold values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment that is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.<sup>40</sup>

The various nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria:<sup>41</sup>

#### 4.1.2 Nature of Significance Criteria

Criterion (a): *Historic Significance - (evolution)*

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (b): *Associative Significance – (association)*

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (c): *Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)*

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (d): *Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)*

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (e): *Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)*

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (f): *Rarity*

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (g): *Representativeness*

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

<sup>40</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996:25-27.

<sup>41</sup> NSW Heritage Office 2001.

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

Items may also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

#### 4.1.3 Research Potential

*Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.<sup>42</sup>*

#### Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

*Does the site:*

- (a) *contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
- (b) *contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
- (c) *is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?*<sup>43</sup>

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

## 4.2 Discussion of Heritage Significance

*Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)*

*an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

- The subdivision and urbanisation of this area from the mid-nineteenth century illustrates the development of housing accommodation and the evolution of the area from a rural to an urban environment with the highest population density of any suburb in Sydney by 1891.
- The occupants of Darlington belonged to the working class or lower middle class who resided in this area in order to have access to employment in the nearby industries.
- Most of the residents were short-term tenants and generally any the long-term residents were owner-occupiers.
- The urban occupation of Darlington begins during an economic boom which is a period thought to reflect growing divergence between the poor and the wealthy in NSW, which is evidenced by the onset of the 1890s Depression.

<sup>42</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

<sup>43</sup> Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

- Along with the Area 5 Darlington Road houses, other houses from this period remain south of Darlington in the blocks between Abercrombie and Wilson Streets and to the east of the University grounds.



*Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)*

*an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

This significance criterion is not relevant to the current study area.



*Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)*

*an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

This significance criterion is not relevant to the current study area.



*Criterion (d): Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)*

*an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

The suburb of Darlington has all but disappeared into the University of Sydney. There were protests by residents in the 1960s and 1970s when they were removed from their houses but this significance resided in their attachment to the houses as their place of residence. The archaeological remains of the Abercrombie Precinct are considered to have no substantial contemporary community esteem.



*Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)*

*an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

- The archaeological structures, features, deposits and the cultural material they contain have limited ability to illustrate and further define our understanding about the living conditions found in late nineteenth-century urban Sydney.

The archaeological remains in the study area have a limited ability to contribute to research into:

- Land use patterns.
- Development of an industrial urbanised working class in Australia and the patterns and processes of urbanisation.
- Material culture of poor and lower middle-class living and working conditions, including patterns of consumption.
- Gender relations within nineteenth century Sydney.
- Archaeology of households and neighbourhoods.

Testing of archaeological remains of terraces in 1999 identified that there was limited research potential and significance residing in the later nineteenth-century residential housing.



**Criterion (f): Rarity**

*an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

This is not the case with the resource represented by the study area.

**Criterion (g): Representativeness**

*an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*

The archaeological remains of the entire Abercrombie Precinct should be a good sample of the cross section of the Darlington community from the 1880s to the 1960s. There are similar dwellings from the same chronological period in Darlington and in nearby Chippendale. However, any suburb could be seen as being distinct from another and there is some evidence to suggest that Darlington was separate in character to elsewhere.



To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

Items may also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

**4.2.1 Research Potential**

*Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.<sup>44</sup>*

**Assessment of Research Potential**

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

*Does the site:*

- (a) *contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
- (b) *contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
- (c) *is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?<sup>45</sup>*

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

<sup>44</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

<sup>45</sup> Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

***(a) Contribute knowledge which no other resource can?***

Written historical documents present the official and semi-official picture about the alienation and division of land, who was buying and selling, and how the land was being used. The descriptions of working class, commercial and industrial areas are documents that bear the imprint of androcentric, Anglo-Saxon interpretation of nineteenth-century life. This material presents a partial image of the occupants who lived and worked in the area. The archaeological material will supply evidence provided by the occupants of the site regarding the conditions in which they lived, worked, and procreated. Material culture provides an avenue into the daily life of these people.

The potential archaeological remains identified within the study area due to their low archaeological potential have limited ability to provide knowledge that is available from no other resources.

***(b) Contribute knowledge which no other site can?***

*The Archaeological Zoning Plan for Central Sydney* indicates that archaeological deposits are likely to survive in only 5% of the CBD. The survival for Pyrmont/Ultimo is higher. We know very little about the potential for areas such as Chippendale and Redfern although there are clearly numerous standing houses dating from this period.

The remains within the study area are most of the remnant archaeological remains for Darlington. If we are to learn more about Darlington the remains within the study area may offer us an unparalleled opportunity if the site is considered to have research potential. Most of the remains within the current study area have been removed by twentieth-century buildings.

***(c) Is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?***

The issue about this site is whether the potential archaeological remains have the ability to add to knowledge. The issue with late nineteenth-century sites is that their contribution to knowledge may be reduced by the nature of their archaeological potential. As this potential is simply restricted to structural remains with no occupation deposits then the site's ability to answer research questions is limited.

Clearly the structural remains may offer archaeological information about the nature of the construction of these houses, the provision of sewerage and drainage and perhaps evidence for the use of yard areas which can be used to provide material for the interpretation of questions relating to living standards and living conditions within a neighbourhood. Yet the general absence of occupation deposits means they can contribute little to substantive research questions such as the material culture and consumerism of the late nineteenth-century residents and how gender and ethnicity was structured within these households.

#### **4.2.2 Integrity of the Resource**

There are limited archaeological remains surviving within the study area, most of the remains have been removed by twentieth-century buildings. There are remains of a yard deposits and outbuildings and cesspits in Area 5, Area 6 has remains of seven houses/workshops, Area 7 has no remains, and Area 8 has a few houses and a shop on the corner of Codrington and Abercrombie Streets. The terraces in Darlington Road are intact and will be retained as part of any proposed development though the rear yards may be developed.

#### **4.3 Statement of Heritage Significance**

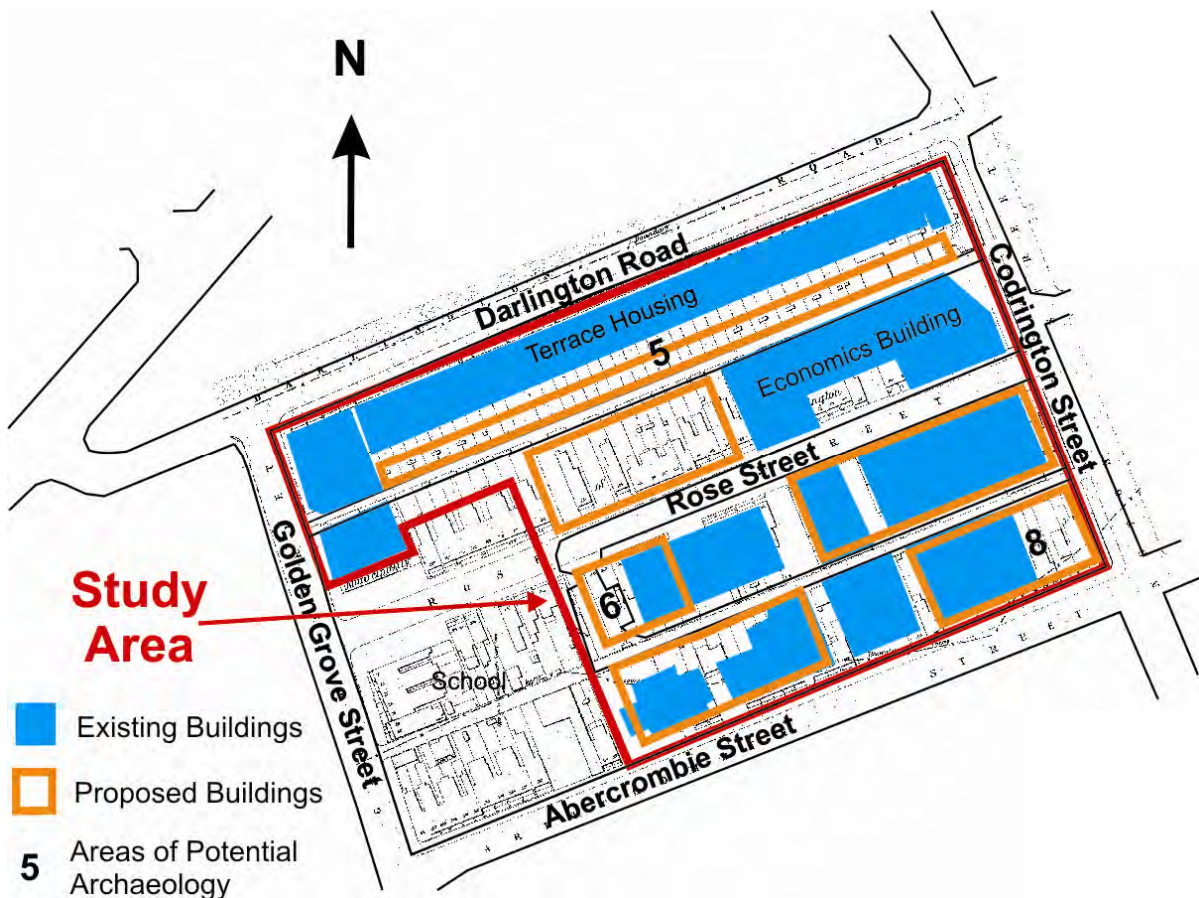
The study area has the limited ability to contain the remains of up to 10 houses, a corner shop, a group of standing terraces along Darlington Road, and the line of an old creek. These remains have limited ability to contribute to research themes relating to late nineteenth-century urbanisation and consumerism. There are very little surviving archaeological remains within the suburb of Darlington. However, the remains are expected to have reduced research potential due to the limited nature of the occupation deposits of late nineteenth-century houses. These remains have a low to medium level of research potential and heritage significance at a Local level.

## 5.0 Impact Arising from Proposed Development

### 5.1 Nature of Impacts from Proposed Development

The proposed redevelopment of the Abercrombie Precinct would involve the construction of several new buildings in Areas 5 to 8 (Fig. 5-1). There are three areas where this will impact on potential archaeological remains.

- **Area 5** – the construction of small-scale buildings along Darlington Lane may impact on potential cesspit remains and other archaeological deposits in the backyards of nos 86 to 131 Darlington Road. The majority of the cesspits, demolished by 1965, were in the middle of the backyard rather than aligned to the rear laneway. Further details of the design in this area are required to further understand the impacts. A series of small-scale yard buildings are likely to be removed as part of this work and while they are not part of the archaeological resource they help us to understand the history of the Darlington Road terraces. The recording of these buildings as standing structures is more useful collection of building data than recording the archaeological residues after their demolition.
- **Area 6** – the construction of a new building on Rose Street (south) at the boundary with Darlington Primary School will impact on potential archaeological remains of approximately four late nineteenth-century houses and associated deposits and cesspits.
- **Area 7** – there is little to no potential for archaeological remains in this area due to modern building activity. If anything survives it will be the cesspits in the rear of the properties. Building to the limit of the boundaries in this area will impact on these if they survive.
- **Area 8** – the construction of a building extending to the corner of Abercrombie and Codrington Streets including the present-day small park would impact on the potential archaeological remains of two or three late nineteenth-century terraces and a corner shop.



**Figure 5-1:** Overlay of generic plan of proposed new buildings, existing buildings and the 1892 plan of the area. Areas 5, 6 and 8 are identified as having limited potential for archaeological remains.

## 6.0 Results and Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to the client and it is advised that they should be adopted as a basis for the planning and management of the archaeological resource within the study area.

These recommendations are premised upon:

- i) The legal requirements of the Relics provisions of S139 and S140, *Heritage Act 1977* where it is:  
*A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
- ii) The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* for the conservation of places of heritage significance.
- iii) The historical research, assessment of archaeological potential and the statement of archaeological and heritage significance included in this report.

## 6.1 Results

1. The assessment has found that the study area, Areas 5, 6, 7, and 8, is likely to contain the buried remains of some late nineteenth-century terrace housing and a corner shop, and associated archaeological deposits. As well as archaeological remains associated with 38 standing terraces. These remains may include house footings, cesspits, yard surfaces, possibly underfloor deposits and other occupation deposits and backfills.
  - Area 5 contains mostly extant late nineteenth-century houses, backyards and associated yard structures.
  - Areas 6 and 7 contain a number of modern buildings that have probably removed most of potential archaeological remains within these areas.
  - Most of Area 8 is disturbed by modern buildings but the eastern end probably contains remains of a shop and a few adjoining houses.
2. The potential archaeological remains of the study area are likely to have a low to medium level of research potential and Local heritage significance.
3. Testing of Area 1 in 1999 (2001 report) confirmed the low level of archaeological potential for these late nineteenth-century terraces and this testing work and the above assessment and results informs the following recommendations.
4. Areas 1 to 3 were the subject of a previous assessment and testing. New buildings now exist in Area 1 (the new Economics Building and the demountable Geosciences Building) and Area 3 (the Shepherd Centre). Area 2 is yet to be developed. Recommendations for Area 2, arising from the 1999 testing and 2001 report, covered the management of that part of the site and no further work is required in that area other than applying for a S140 permit or under current regulations an exception under S139 (4) may be more applicable. Discussions with the Heritage Office are required to clarify the statutory requirements of Area 2.

## 6.2 Recommendations

1. Area 2 can be developed as recommended in 2001 and no further archaeological work is required although a S140 or an exception under S139(4) needs to be made as any previous approvals are out of date.
2. Development details for Area 5 are as yet uncertain but the archaeological resource is not substantially any more significant than Areas 1 and 2. The standing remains of the yard structures, including sheds and standing outhouses, should be recorded prior to demolition. Recording should include scale drawings as well as an archival photographic record. If this were done adequately there would be no need for associated archaeological work. A S140 approval or a S139(4) exception would still be required.

3. Area 6 has a limited archaeological resource surviving and based on the 1999 testing program it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
4. Area 7 has a limited archaeological resource surviving and based on the 1999 testing program it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
5. Areas 5, 6, and 7 have some limited potential to contain relics older than 50 years. They will require an exception application under S139(4) of the *Heritage Act* or a S140 application. Consultation with the NSW Heritage Office should be undertaken to clarify the type of permits/exceptions they require for the management of the archaeological resource at this site.
6. The eastern corner, in the small park, in Area 8 probably has a better surviving archaeological resource. It should contain the remains of a shop which may have a different model of potential to all the surrounding houses. Therefore it is suggested that some limited archaeological testing be done on the shop and the adjacent house in the park. The aim of this testing is to examine the potential for remains associated with the corner shop and to determine if features or deposits relating to the commercial operations of the shop are present. In addition we will test the model of potential on an adjacent house. If substantial remains are found at the shop site there may be a need for further detailed archaeological excavation. Another aspect of testing in this area is that it provides an opportunity to examine part of the line of Blackwattle Creek which allows an opportunity for Jo McDonald CHM to examine the extent of deposit along its alignment. To determine if it conforms to that found over near the Darlington School and elsewhere on campus.

### 6.3 Heritage Office Approvals Process

Heritage Office requirement for approvals needs to be clarified following consultation with the NSW Heritage Office. Areas requiring approvals are:

- **Area 2:** western section of Rose Street north, application for an exemption under S139(4) as disturbing archaeological remains of low significance and/or minor impact on the resource. This area was part of the 1997 assessment and 1999 testing program and is covered by the recommendations in the 2001. An exemption application typically takes 2 weeks to process. There are no attached fees. If a S140 is required then they take 8 weeks to process and there is an attached fee which relates to the value of the proposed development works. See [http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03\\_subnav\\_01\\_1.htm](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_subnav_01_1.htm) for fees calculator.
- **Areas 5, 6 and 7:** application for an exemption under S139(4) as disturbing archaeological remains of low significance as these areas are considered to be quite disturbed by existing twentieth-century buildings. An exemption application typically takes 2 weeks to process.
- **Area 8:** S140 application to test and remove archaeological remains to determine if they conform to the predicted model and assessment of low archaeological potential. Likely program:
  - Approval for a S140 application typically takes 8 weeks.
  - Archaeological testing 2 to 4 days with use of backhoe.
  - Brief report presenting the results of the testing up to 5 to 10 days to produce.
  - Recommendations indicating if further work is required.
    - o If the results support the model of potential then an exception under S139(4) may need to be applied for.
    - o If the results are substantive the shop and /or house site may need to be completely excavated.
    - o Heritage Office may require an additional approval to finalise the archaeological work although if the original S140 application could include approval to develop the site. This may take another 8 weeks to process.

The timeframe for approvals and the need to do archaeological testing means that lodgement of S140 should be undertaken as soon as possible.

- Consultation with the NSW Heritage Office is required to confirm their requirements. They typically require a copy of the assessment report and then a phone call or if necessary a meeting to outline the project and discuss their approach.

- Once this Assessment is approved by the client two copies should be sent to the Heritage Office to clarify their requirements regarding approvals. Following clarification of their requirements the application and approvals process can commence. While typically we might do this over the phone the size and complexity of the study area requires a more formal approach.
- As part of lodging a S140 application a Research Design needs to be written which outlines the archaeological methodology and research questions. This can be done relatively quickly and would adopt aspects of the 1999 S140 application.
- Lodging an exemption under S139(4) requires lodgement of the Assessment report and a letter responding to the criteria of the Exception application.

## 7.0 Bibliography

### 7.1 Bibliography

#### 7.1.1 Primary Sources

Council of the City of Sydney Archives  
 Mitchell Library – maps and plans  
*Sands Directories*

#### List of Plans examined

##### Land Titles Office

DP 111120 (Roll Plan 609)      *Golden Grove Estate*

##### Mitchell Library Plan Collection

###### *Metropolitan Detail Series*

Sec 25, 1888      Redfern and Darlington  
 Sec 25, 1892      Redfern and Darlington  
 Sec 26, 1892      Redfern and Darlington  
 Sec 27, 1887      Redfern and Darlington  
 Sec 27, 1893      Redfern and Darlington

###### *Subdivision Plans*

D4/3      Subdivision and sale of land in Sec 33 and Sec 31 of Golden Grove Estate.  
 D4/5      Golden Grove auction sale 22 July by Hardie & Gorman, Sections 2 and 4.  
 D4/6      Plan of land to eastern side of Codrington Street.  
 D4/8      Plan of Chisholm's and King's grant.  
 D4/9      Golden Grove Estate Auction by Hardie & Gorman – Sec. 30, 31, 33.  
 D4/11      Golden Grove Estate Auction 27 May by Richardson & Wrench. Part of Sec. 14, 17, 18, and 29.  
 D4/13      Part of Chisholm Estate.  
 D4/16      *Allotments in the Golden Drove Estate* Sec. 17, 30, 32 and others.  
 D4/17      Plan of sale of land in Golden Grove Estate on Sections including Sec. 33.  
 D4/19      *Plan of South Sydney, an extension of the city.* Shows land to the east of Codrington Street.  
 D4/22.1 and 23.1      Plan showing the 'Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum and the subdivision of the initial Golden Grove Estate'.  
 D4/26      Sale Plan of the sections of Golden Grove Estate, Ferdinand Reuss Jnr surveyor.  
 D4/33      Golden Grove Estate for auction Saturday 28 May by Richardson & Wrench. Includes Sec. 33 and 31.  
 D4/55  
 D4/60  
 D4/64      Application 11347  
 D4/72      Sale Plan of the sections of Golden Grove Estate.  
 D4/      Golden Grove Estate, auction Monday 23 May by Hardie & Gorman. Includes Sec. 31, 33.

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## **Appendices**

**Appendix 1: *Sands Directory***

**Appendix 2: Council Rate Assessment**

## **Appendix 1: *Sands Directory***

## Sands Directory

Area 5 occupants of 85 to 135 Darlington Road and 19/20 Codrington Street (there are no numbers in the early lists)

| 1884                                             | 1887                            | 1890                                                                 | 1900                  | 1910                                | 1920                    | 1930                            |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                  |                                 | Pepper, Freeman, architect                                           |                       |                                     |                         |                                 |
|                                                  |                                 | 85 Mckaym Mrs Francis, grocer                                        | 85 Veroli, C, grocer  | 85 Ezzy, Edgar V, grocer            | 85 Coady, A J           | 85 Munro, Donald W, wine saloon |
| Bell, Francis, grocer                            | Wain, Mrs J, grocer             | 86 Stephens, Rev B (CE)                                              | 86 Connell, Edward    | 86 Connell, Edward                  | 86 Connell, Edward      | 86 Feaver, George               |
| Pepper, Freeman, builder                         | Fetters, William, builder       | 87 Green, Peter, dray contractor                                     | 87 Wallace, Mrs B     | 87 Jones, Miss Elizabeth, costumier | 87 Sheehan, Thomas      | 87 Hanlan, Mrs Maud             |
| Moran, -                                         | Fetters Brothers, builders      | 88 Moran, Francis, cab proprietor<br>Moran, Lawrence, cab proprietor | 88 Moran, Frank       | 88 Higgins Peter, cab proprietor    | 88 Moran, mrs Alice     | 88 Rowe, Robert W               |
| Verdigh, E W, cabinetmaker, carpenter and joiner | Pepper Freeman, architect       | 93 Verdich and Company, cabinetmakers                                | 94 Bonamy, Thomas F   | 90 Bowman, Mrs Mary                 | 89 Wilson, Mrs          | 90 Smith, Thomas                |
| Bonamy, Thomas F, railway clerk                  | Morgan, Francis, cab proprietor | 94 Bonamy, Thomas F<br>Hochrein, Andrew, woodturner                  |                       | 91 Shelley, William                 | 91 Shelley, William     | 91 Billin A                     |
|                                                  | Bonamy, Thomas F, clerk         |                                                                      |                       | 92 Crilley, Owen                    | 92 Crilley Owen         | 92 Bartlett, Mrs M              |
|                                                  | Verdich, E W, cabinet maker     |                                                                      |                       | 93 Nelson, Robert                   | 93 Nelson, Robert       | 93 Sorrell, Mrs A               |
|                                                  | Siegmund, carl, wood carver     |                                                                      |                       | 94 McGregor, Mrs Edith              | 94 O'Brien, Miss Linnie | 94 O'Brien, Miss Linnie         |
|                                                  | Hochrien, Andrew, wood turner   |                                                                      |                       |                                     |                         |                                 |
| <i>Golden Grove Terrace</i>                      | <i>Golden Grove Terrace</i>     | <i>Golden Grove Terrace</i>                                          |                       |                                     |                         |                                 |
| 1 Holden, Claude, van proprietor                 | 1 Holden, Mrs Amelia            | 95 Bell, Sarah, nurse                                                | 95 Doust, Charles     | 95 Simmons, Charles                 | 95 Brymer, James        | 95 Brymer, James                |
| 2 Davis, Thomas, barrister                       | 2 Beves, Thomas, upholsterer    | 96 Beves, Thomas, upholsterer                                        | 96 Beves, Mrs E       | 96 Scott, David                     | 96 McKinnon, Norman     | 96 McKinnon, Norman             |
| 3 Anderson, Charles, cutter                      | 3 McKay, Mrs F                  | 97 Palmer, Charles                                                   |                       | 97 Mathers, Mrs Elizabeth           | 97 Hynes, Mrs Mary      | 97 Hynes, Miss Mary             |
| 4 Cook, Henry, clerk                             | 4 Cook, Henry, collector        | 98 Hill, William, butcher                                            |                       | 98 Mackay, Mrs F M                  | 98 Hindle, Alfred H     | 98 Lewis, J J                   |
| 5 Martin, John, forest ranger                    | 5 Martin, John, ranger          | 99 Austin, Henry S                                                   | 99 Menzies, Alexander | 99 Manzies, Alexander               | 99 Menzies, Alexander   | 99 Menzies, Alexander           |
| 6 Larkin, Elizabeth M                            | 6 Burnside, Mrs Florence        | 100 Keeland, John, ironmonger                                        | 100 Nelson, Robert    | 100 Hogan, Mrs Mary                 | 100 Jones, Robert       | 100 Jones, Robert               |

| 1884                                         | 1887                                      | 1890                                         | 1900                                 | 1910                                | 1920                       | 1930                                 |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Hamilton, William                          |                                           | 101 Wray, George                             | 101 Smith, J T                       | 101 Ronald, Mrs Jane                |                            | 101 Halliday, Mrs E                  |
| 8 Vaughan, John Stewart, Clerk               | 8 Forbes, John S, clerk                   | 102 Forbes, John S                           | 102 Forbes, John S                   | 102 Gailey, Mrs Sarah               | 102 Smith, James W         | 102 Field, Mrs Henrietta             |
| 9 MacKereth, Ellen Elliott, teacher of music | 9 Lee -                                   | 103 Dessaix, Peter, coachbuilder             | 103 Wheeler, Edward                  | 103 Jackson, Arthur                 | 103 Mills, Mrs Hannah      | 103 Mills, Mrs Hannah                |
|                                              | 10 Milligan, Miss E                       | 104 Dolan, Mrs Mary, nurse                   | 104 Hunter, William, painter         | 104 MacGowen, Sydney                | 104 Peat, Frederick J      | 104 Bingham, William                 |
|                                              | 11 Jones, Albert                          |                                              |                                      | 105 Finlay, Forest                  | 105 Eckford, Joseph H      | 105 Inglis -                         |
|                                              | 12 Saunders, John                         | 106 Saunders, Joseph                         | 106 Longheed, Noah                   | 106 Johnston, William               | 106 Maher, Mrs Mary        | 106 Maher, Mrs Monica Maher, D P, JP |
| 13 Maher, William, ironfounder               |                                           | 107 Young, George O, painter                 | 107 Young, George O                  | 107 Young, George O                 | 107 Young, George O        | 107 Finneren, Miss W                 |
|                                              | 14 Carman, Edward J, commercial traveller | 108 Rainbow, Joseph W, painter               | 108 Sorenson, P                      | 108 Pooley, Mrs Ellen               | 108 Clemenson, Mrs Cath    | 108 Dobell, Miss F M                 |
|                                              | 15 Tailer, Joseph, stoker                 | 109 Willows -                                | 109 Pagnotti, Alfonso, music teacher | 109 Pagnotti Alfonso, music teacher | 109 Pagnotti, Alfonso      | 109 Bell, D R                        |
|                                              |                                           | 110 Webb, Edward                             | 110 Fisk, Miss Mary                  |                                     | 110 Pendergast, Mrs Edith  | 110 Bayley, Mrs Emma                 |
|                                              | 17 East, William, painter                 | 111 handley, William, hairdresser            | 111 Handley, William                 | 111 King, Mrs Kate                  | 111 Doran, Mrs Florrie     | 111 Grono, R                         |
|                                              |                                           |                                              | 112 Throwden, Mrs Jane               | 112 White, Mrs Lydia                | 112 Jones, Joseph          | 112 Davidson, Mrs Janet              |
|                                              | 19 Howard, Hiram                          | 113 Johnson, William B, commercial traveller | 113 Johnson, William B               | 113 Hughes, Henry                   | 113 Talbot, John           | 113 Hindle, A                        |
| 20 McMurtrie, Muir, commercial traveller     | 20 Garthe, William G, master mariner      | 114 Garth, William G, master mariner         | 114 McManus, M, costumier            | 114 Smithurst, Albert               | 114 Stevens, William M     | 114 Munson, Mrs A                    |
| 21 Dodd, Edward                              |                                           | 115 Preston, James B, engineer               | 115 Houston, James W                 | 115 Berry, William                  | 115 Berry, William         | 115 Berry, William                   |
| 22 Maddock, Samuel, engineer                 | 22 King, Mrs J                            |                                              | 116 Finegan, John                    | 116 Glading, Daniel                 | 116 Sullivan, James        | 116 Piper, Mrs                       |
| 23 Terry, James, tea taster                  | 23 Livingstone, Daniel, designer          | 117 Hunt, Francis, decorator                 | 117 McKay, Mrs F                     | 117 Houston, James                  | 117 Steele, John           | 117 McCallum, J                      |
| 24 Storey, Thomas R, Clerk                   | 24 Ducker, Miss Elizabeth                 | 118 Ducker, Miss                             | 118 Worsley, George                  |                                     | 118 Woods, Mrs Mary        | 118 Wood, Charles                    |
| 25 Barrett, Thomas, contractor               | 25 Deverall, Robert, printer              | 119 Black A E A                              | 119 Berghoefer, John L               | 119 Mongan, Mark                    | 119 Ward, Thomas           | 119 Gale, Mrs Grace                  |
| 26 Wellington, Walker, engineer              | 26 Gough, Samuel B                        | 120 Gough, Samuel B                          | 120 Gough, Mrs Jane                  | 120 Bristow, George                 | 120 Stanley, William       | 120 Mann, Mrs Jane                   |
| 27 Stevens, William P                        | 27 Robinson, George, printer              | 121 Robinson, George, printer                | 121 Hunt, Francis                    | 121 Hunt, Francis S                 | 121 Kitchener, William Jas | 121 Bailey, Joseph                   |
| 28 Price, Nathaniel                          | 28 Jackson, C J, organ builder            | 122 Evans, Mrs J                             | 122 Phillips-Gibson, T               | 122 Leyburn, Mrs Lucy               | 122 Ross, Isaac            | 122 Smith, James                     |

| 1884                  | 1887                                                                                  | 1890                                                         | 1900                                            | 1910                                 | 1920                              | 1930                               |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 29 Bradley, Catherine | 29 Riedel, Alfred, tailor                                                             | 123 Reidel, Alfred, tailor                                   | 123 Riedel, Mrs A                               | 123 Peadon, Mrs Adelaide             | 123 Bailey, Joseph                | 123 Young, George O, JP            |
|                       | <i>University Terrace</i>                                                             |                                                              |                                                 |                                      |                                   |                                    |
|                       | 1 Hooper, George, clerk                                                               | 124 Bultitude, Robert, constable                             | 124 Perryman, James                             | 124 Bligh, Mrs John                  | 124 Billin, Arthur                | 124 Joyes, Hector                  |
|                       | 2 Kellick, A E                                                                        | 125 Bates, John E, school teacher                            | 125 Stewart, Mrs E Gray, Miss – private school  | 125 Bingham, John G                  | 125 Bingham, Mrs Julia            | 125 De Wynne, Mrs Lilian           |
|                       | 3 Le Brun, Peter, builder                                                             |                                                              | 126 Bracey, Frederick                           | 126 Allison, Arthur                  | 126 Bayley, Mrs Emma              | 126 Lohmann, Christian             |
|                       | 4 Fee-You, Sam, chinese merchant                                                      | 127 Harny, Robert, builder                                   | 127 hall, John                                  | 127 Conroy, Edward                   | 127 Mitchell, Mrs H               | 127 Bouvette, Morris               |
|                       | 5 Ware, John J, clerk                                                                 | 128 Eburne, Charles                                          | 128 Peters, Edward                              | 128 Peters, Edward                   | 128 Thomas, Herbert               | 128 Niblett, G                     |
|                       | 7 Jenkins Philip, clerk                                                               | 129 Pool, Peter, government inspector                        | 129 Symmonds, Robert                            | 129 Hefferman, Edward                | 129 Lloyd, Mrs C J                | 129 Rowan, Mrs E                   |
|                       | 8 McMurtrie, james, draper<br>Cameron, A G, clerk<br>Cameron, Miss Louise, dressmaker | 130 Long, George                                             | 130 Allen, John                                 | 130 Wilson, James                    | 130 Wilson, James                 | 130 Fulton, Mrs Alice              |
|                       | Farquhar, Miss Christina                                                              | 131 Bundy, Mrs, nurses home                                  |                                                 | 131 Loader, James J                  | 131 Hynes, John                   | 131 Batcheldor, B                  |
|                       | Reick, Arthur, architect<br>Platten, James<br>Platten, Mrs J, music teacher           | 132 Wright, Mrs, boarding house                              | 132 Jones, Ernest                               | 132 Murphy, Patrick                  | 132 Murphy, Patrick               | 132 Rigg, Lewis                    |
|                       |                                                                                       | 133 Farquhar, James, engineer                                | 133 Trained Nurses Home – Mrs E Mathers, matron | 133 Freeman, Mrs Lucy, boardinghouse |                                   | 133 Buckley, Timothy               |
|                       |                                                                                       | 134 Hall, Sydney W, accountant<br><i>Golden Grove Street</i> | 134 Scott, William, engineer                    | 134 Shawcross, Mrs Mary              | 134 Wardell, Albert Edward        | 134 Collinson, A                   |
|                       |                                                                                       |                                                              | 135 Shirlow, W W, denton                        | 135 Shirlow, W W, dental surgeon     | 135 Shirlow, W W Kenny, Mrs Alice | 135 Waring, Harry O'Connell, Mrs C |

|                          | 1890             | 1900                                        | 1910                | 1920           | 1930            |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Codrington Street</b> | 19 Osborne, John | 19 Campbell, Daniel Bourke, John, bootmaker | 19 Inglis, Mrs Mary | 19 Hixon, Mrs  | 19 Zara, George |
|                          | 20 Irwin, James  | 20 Smith, Joseph                            | 20 Rudd, Isaac      | 20 Rudd, Isaac | 20 Rudd, F R    |
|                          |                  |                                             |                     | E              |                 |

***Sands Directory*****Area 6 occupants for 172 to 218 Rose Street**

| <b>South Side</b>  |                                   |                              |                          |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Rose Street</b> | <b>1910</b>                       | <b>1920</b>                  | <b>1930</b>              |
|                    |                                   |                              | 172-78 Wheels Ltd        |
|                    | 180 Brown, Alexander              | 180 Cannon, Charles          | 180 Hart, Arthur         |
|                    | 186 Charlton, Mrs F               | 186 Charlton, Albert Francis | 186 Thompson, Robert     |
|                    | 188 Pearce, James                 | 188 Pearce, Mrs Margaret     | 188 Pearce, Mrs Margaret |
|                    | 190 McGinley, John                | 190 McGinley, John           | 190 McGinley, John       |
|                    | 192 O'Brien Mrs Annie             | 192 Mulqueen, Mrs Elizabeth  | 192 Maloney, Michael     |
|                    | 194 King, Richard, wheelwright    | 194 Bourke, William          | 194 Bourke, William      |
|                    | 196 Croft, Alexander              | 196 Croft, Alexander         | 196 Clemens, William C   |
|                    | 198 Goodwin, James                | 198 Byrnes, Mrs P            | 198 Nerthey, R           |
|                    | 200 Shilling, Crain               | 200 Shilling, Mrs Matilda    | 200 Shilling, Alfred     |
|                    | 202 Croft, Frederick              |                              | 202 Croft, Frederick     |
|                    | 204 McInnes, James                | 204 McInnes, James           | 204 McInnes, Mrs J       |
|                    | 206 Bourke, William               | 206Saunders, George          | 206 Saunders, George R   |
|                    | 208 Fanning, Joseph               | 208 Madigan, Michael         | 208 Madigan, Mrs Mary    |
|                    | 210 Rook, James, foreman of works | 210 Donald, Andrew           | 210 Donald, Andrew       |
|                    | 214 McNamara, Timothy             | 214 Ellison, Thomas          | 214 Spurling, E          |
|                    | 216 Vaughan, Mrs E                | 216 Pitt, Henry              | 216 Pitt, Henry          |
|                    | 218 Martin, Donald                | 218 Martin, Donald           | 218 Crotty, Timothy      |
|                    |                                   |                              |                          |

***Sands Directory*****Area 7 occupants for 306 to 324 Abercrombie Street**

| <b>North side</b>         |                                |                                               |                                                      |                                   |                                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Abercrombie Street</b> | <b>1891</b>                    | <b>1900</b>                                   | <b>1910</b>                                          | <b>1920</b>                       | <b>1930</b>                              |
|                           | 306 Meyer, Joseph, constable   | 306 Meyer, Joseph                             | 306 Evans, John                                      | 306a Hodder, Mrs R J              | 306 Guilfoyle, John James                |
|                           |                                |                                               |                                                      | 306b Roebuck, Herbert             |                                          |
|                           | 308 Hayward, Woodland, builder | 308 Milham, George, engine driver             | 308 Milham, George, engine driver                    | 308 Talty, James                  | 308 Williams, H                          |
|                           | 310 Cullen, John, builder      | 310 Hogan, M, produce merchant                | 310 Symons, Louis                                    | 310 Symons, Louis                 | 310 Soper, T N                           |
|                           |                                |                                               | 312 Harrington, Martin                               | 312 Gray, John                    | 312 Kennedy, Mrs Myra Hunter, Mrs Hannah |
|                           |                                |                                               | 314 Tupper, Albert                                   | 314 Stewart, George F             | 314 Gray, John                           |
|                           |                                |                                               | 316 McFarlane, Edward                                | 316 Smith, Richard                | 316 Huntress, David E                    |
|                           |                                | 318 Clarke, Thomas, JP, MLA, commission agent | 318 Champion Brothers, painters<br>Campion, Mrs Kate | 318 Duffy, William                | 318 Smith, Chas                          |
|                           |                                | 320 Curran, J P                               | 320 Clarke, William, photographer                    | 320 Clarke, William, photographer | 320 Wilson, James                        |
|                           | 322 Brabston, Michael          | 322 Brabston, Mrs Mary                        | 322 Renehan, Thomas                                  | 322 Stanford, Fred                | 322 McCarthy, Joseph                     |
|                           | 324 Hill, Mrs Jane             |                                               | 324 Hamilton, Robert Allen                           | 324 Loneragan, Mrs Bridget        | 324 Gandy, Kendrick                      |
|                           |                                |                                               |                                                      |                                   |                                          |

**Sands Directory Area 8 occupants for 254 to 286 Abercrombie Street**

| North side         |                                                           |                                                 |                                                                 |                                                                 |                                                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Abercrombie Street | 1891                                                      | 1900                                            | 1910                                                            | 1920                                                            | 1930                                                |
|                    | 254 Gibson, Mrs S, Draper                                 | 254 Mulqueeny, Thomas J, grocer                 | 254 Melville, Alexander, storekeeper                            | 254 Grave, Alfred, newsagent                                    |                                                     |
|                    | 256 Fisk, Mrs M                                           | 256 McIver, William, tailor                     | 256 McQueen, Charles                                            | 256 Millward, H                                                 | 256 Xavier, E R, grocer                             |
|                    | 258 Street, John, plasterer<br>Teape, George, boilermaker | 258 Durham, David                               | 258 Taylor, John J G                                            | Hurley, Mrs Margaret                                            | 258 Cardle, J                                       |
|                    | 260 Brodie, Robert, bootmaker                             | 260 Brodie, Robert, bootmaker<br>Livett, Robert | 260 McDonald and Coleman, plumbers<br>Brodie, Robert, bootmaker | 260 Wise, James                                                 | 260 Cleary, James                                   |
|                    |                                                           |                                                 | 260 ½ Harrison, James                                           |                                                                 |                                                     |
|                    | 262 Norton, John, builder                                 | 262 Holland, John                               | 262 McCarthy, Maurice                                           | 262 Inglis, Thomas                                              |                                                     |
|                    | 264 Blanchford, Charles                                   | 264 Grumpin, Carl, boilermaker                  | 264 Allen, Samuel                                               | 264 Burke, Patrick                                              | 264 Davis, William                                  |
|                    | 266 Clarke, Thomas, commission agent                      | 266 Johnson, Arthur                             | 266 Johnston, Arthur                                            | 266 Milstead, Mrs H M<br>McCarthy, Maurice                      |                                                     |
|                    |                                                           |                                                 |                                                                 | 266 ½ Doyle, William                                            |                                                     |
|                    | 268 Baker, Thomas J, builder                              | 268 Coolahan, Mrs Mria                          | 268 Doyle, William                                              |                                                                 | 268 McCarthy, Maurice                               |
|                    |                                                           |                                                 |                                                                 |                                                                 | 268 ½ George, Sydney                                |
|                    | 278 Kirkham James, grocer                                 | 270 Tallant, Gorge                              | 270 Anglm, Thomas                                               | 270 Mead, Mrs Ada                                               | 270 Morgan, Mrs Emma                                |
|                    |                                                           | 272 Flower, Mis M                               | 272 Bent, Joseph H                                              | 272 Best, Mrs Maria                                             | 272 Page, William                                   |
|                    |                                                           | 274 Normoyle, Davis                             | 274 Burcher, George<br>Burcher, Miss L, teacher of music        | 274 Northcote, William                                          | 274 Bryant, Mrs Margaret                            |
|                    |                                                           |                                                 | 276 Gordon W & Co, bedstead manufacturers                       | 276 Carbine Box Factory                                         | 276 Carbine Box Factory, packing case manufacturers |
|                    |                                                           |                                                 | 278 Nolan, William, tailor                                      | 278 Chenery, L.T, butcher                                       | 278 Chenery L T, butcher                            |
|                    |                                                           | 280 Fanning, Thomas, JP, Builder                | 280 Willis, Sidney T<br>Lynwood Hall                            | 280 Reilly, Mrs Lily, nurse<br>Martin, Mrs Mary<br>Lynwood Hall | 280 Vale, Percy                                     |
|                    |                                                           |                                                 |                                                                 |                                                                 | 282 Hocking Indestructible Electric Water Heaters   |

## **Appendix 2: Council Rate Assessments**

## RATES

### Area 5 – 85 to 135 Darlington Road

| Darlington Road |     |                      |                  |                 |              |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                 | #   | Property Description | Occupier         | Owner or Lessee | Annual Value |
| 1889            | -   | Cottage              | A Hochrien       | Owner           | 29           |
|                 | -   | House & shop         | John Copp        | owner           | 104          |
|                 | -   | House & Shop         | Harris, W H      | Pepper, Freeman | 104          |
|                 | -   | House                | Stephens, Rev    | "               | 59           |
|                 | -   | House                | Pepper, F        | Green, Peter    | 65           |
|                 | -   | House & Stable       | Moran, Francis   | Owner           | 65           |
|                 | -   | Land                 |                  | A Dalley        |              |
|                 | -   | Land                 |                  |                 |              |
|                 | -   | Workshops            | Verdick          | Owner           | 65           |
|                 | 94  | House                | Bonamy           | Owner           | 59           |
|                 | 95  | House                | Bell, Miss       | Whitehead, J    | 59           |
|                 | 96  | "                    | Bevis, T         | "               | 49           |
|                 | 97  | "                    | McKay, Mrs       | "               | 49           |
|                 | 98  | "                    | Hill, W          | "               | 47           |
|                 | 99  | "                    | Martin, J        | "               | 47           |
|                 | 100 | "                    | Trapp, J         | "               | 47           |
|                 | 101 | "                    | Wray George      | "               | 47           |
|                 | 102 | "                    | Forbes, J        | "               | 47           |
|                 | 103 | "                    | Stewart, C       | "               | 47           |
|                 | 104 | "                    | Dolan, Mary      | Bank of NZ      | 47           |
|                 | 105 | "                    | Livingstone, B   | "               | 47           |
|                 | 106 | "                    | Saunders         | "               | 47           |
|                 | 107 | "                    | Young, George    | "               | 47           |
|                 | 108 | "                    | Carman, J        | "               | 47           |
|                 | 109 | "                    | Withers, E       | "               | 47           |
|                 | 110 | "                    | Clayton, T       | "               | 47           |
|                 | 111 | "                    | Handley, W       | "               | 47           |
|                 | 112 | "                    | Lark, F          | "               | 47           |
|                 | 113 | "                    | Johnson, W       | "               | 47           |
|                 | 114 | "                    | Garth, George    | "               | 47           |
|                 | 115 | "                    | Preston, J?      | "               | 47           |
|                 | 116 | "                    |                  | "               | 47           |
|                 | 117 | "                    | Hunt, Frank      | "               | 47           |
|                 | 118 | "                    |                  | "               | 47           |
|                 | 119 | "                    | Desveraux, F     | "               | 47           |
|                 | 120 | "                    | Gough, S B       | "               | 47           |
|                 | 121 | "                    | Robinson, George | "               | 47           |
|                 | 122 | "                    | Salisbury, John  | "               | 47           |
|                 | 123 | "                    | Reidel, A        | Owner           | 47           |
|                 | 124 | "                    | Bates, John      | Bakewill, Mrs   | 52           |
|                 | 125 | "                    | Isaacs, Mrs      | "               | 52           |
|                 | 126 | "                    | Levy, M          | "               | 52           |
|                 | 127 | "                    | Rowswill, Mrs?   | "               | 52           |
|                 | 128 | "                    | Weir, John       | "               | 52           |
|                 | 129 | "                    | Poole, Peter     | "               | 52           |
|                 | 130 | "                    | Walker, James    | "               | 52           |
|                 | 131 | "                    | McMurtrie, A     | "               | 52           |
|                 | 132 | "                    | Campbell, A      | Foley Bros      | 104          |
|                 | 133 | "                    | Farquhar, Miss   | "               | 104          |
|                 | 134 | "                    | Rieck, Herr      | Stoddart, Mrs   | 72           |

|             | #     | Property Description   | Occupier        | Owner or Lessee   | Annual Value |
|-------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
|             | 135   | “                      | Pears, J m      | “                 | 72           |
|             | 136   | House & shop           | Seigmund        | Bakewill, Mrs     | 78           |
|             |       |                        |                 |                   |              |
| <b>1900</b> |       |                        |                 |                   |              |
|             | 85    | House & shop           | E M Veroli?     | Mclead, Frank?    | 52           |
|             | 86    | House                  | Edward Connell  | Owner             | 42           |
|             | 87    | House                  | W Wallace       | F?, Thomas        | 47           |
|             | 88    | House & Stable         | Frank Moran     | Owner             | 39           |
|             | 89/93 | House, cabinet factory | Lawson          | Cabinet coy       | 104          |
|             | 94    | house                  | T Bonamy        | Owner             | 44           |
|             | 95    | “                      | Charles Trust   | McKinnon, Charles | 44           |
|             | 96    | “                      | Mrs E Benes     | “                 | 42           |
|             | 97    | “                      | R Shuck         | “                 | 42           |
|             | 98    | “                      | F McKay         | “                 | 42           |
|             | 99    | “                      | A Menzies       | “                 | 42           |
|             | 100   | “                      | Robert Nelson   | “                 | 42           |
|             | 101   | “                      | John Smith      | “                 | 42           |
|             | 102   | “                      | John S Forbes   | “                 | 42           |
|             | 103   | “                      | Edward Wheeler  | “                 | 42           |
|             | 104   | “                      | W Hunter        | Dixon, Hugh       | 39           |
|             | 105   | “                      | C Popalira      | “                 | 39           |
|             | 106   | “                      | Loughead        | “                 | 39           |
|             | 107   | Brick house            | George Young    | “                 | 39           |
|             | 108   | Brick house            | John ?          | “                 | 39           |
|             | 109   | house                  | A Pagnotti      | “                 | 39           |
|             | 110   | “                      | Mrs Fisk        | “                 | 39           |
|             | 111   | “                      | William Handley | “                 | 39           |
|             | 112   | “                      | James Throwden  | “                 | 39           |
|             | 113   | “                      | J Johnston      | “                 | 39           |
|             | 114   | “                      | W Mcmanus       | “                 | 39           |
|             | 115   | “                      | J Houston       | “                 | 39           |
|             | 116   | “                      | J Finigan       | O’Young, George   | 39           |
|             | 117   | “                      |                 | Briggs, William   | 39           |
|             | 118   | “                      | Gerry Worsley   | “                 | 39           |
|             | 119   | “                      | J Berghoefer    | “                 | 39           |
|             | 120   | “                      | Percy Gough     | Hunt, Francis     | 39           |
|             | 121   | “                      | Francis Hunt    | Owner             | 39           |
|             | 122   | “                      | Phillip Gibson  | O’Young, Gerry    | 39           |
|             | 123   | “                      | Alfred Ridiel   | “                 | 39           |
|             | 124   | “                      | S Froke         | Bakewill, W       | 47           |
|             | 125   | “                      |                 | “                 | 47           |
|             | 126   | “                      | F Bracey        | “                 | 47           |
|             | 127   | “                      | John Hall       | “                 | 47           |
|             | 128   | “                      | E Pepers        | “                 | 47           |
|             | 129   | “                      | R Symonds       | “                 | 47           |
|             | 130   | “                      | John Allan      | “                 | 47           |
|             | 131   | “                      | E Evelshad      | “                 | 47           |
|             | 132   | “                      | Ernest Jones    | Foley, B          | 70           |
|             | 133   | “                      | ?Madden         | “                 | 70           |
|             | 134   | “                      | Vacant          | Miss Stoddard     | 52           |
|             | 135   | “                      | George Moses    | “                 | 52           |
|             |       |                        |                 |                   |              |

|             | #   | Property Description | Occupier | Owner or Lessee  | Annual Value |
|-------------|-----|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| <b>1909</b> |     |                      |          |                  |              |
|             | 85  |                      |          | Mrs Emma Viorli  | 59           |
|             | 86  |                      |          | Connell          | 38           |
|             | 87  |                      |          | Furze            | 47           |
|             | 88  |                      |          | Alice Moran      | 28           |
|             | 90  |                      |          | John Anderson    | 47           |
|             | 91  |                      |          | "                | 47           |
|             | 92  |                      |          | "                | 47           |
|             | 93  |                      |          | "                | 47           |
|             | 94  |                      |          | James Bonamy     | 42           |
|             | 95  |                      |          | Charles McKinnon | 38           |
|             | 96  |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 97  |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 98  |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 99  |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 100 |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 101 |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 102 |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 103 |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 104 |                      |          | Hugh Dixon       | 35           |
|             | 105 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 106 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 107 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 108 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 109 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 110 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 111 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 112 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 113 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 114 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 115 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 116 |                      |          | George Young     | 35           |
|             | 117 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 118 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 119 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 120 |                      |          | Francis Hunt     | 35           |
|             | 121 |                      |          | "                | 35           |
|             | 122 |                      |          | George Young     | 35           |
|             | 123 |                      |          | "                | 38           |
|             | 124 |                      |          | William Bakewill | 42           |
|             | 125 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 126 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 127 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 128 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 129 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 130 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 131 |                      |          | "                | 42           |
|             | 132 |                      |          | "                | 59           |
|             | 133 |                      |          | "                | 59           |
|             | 134 |                      |          | "                | 47           |
|             | 135 |                      |          | "                | 51           |
|             |     |                      |          |                  |              |

### Area 6 – 172 to 218 Rose Street south

| Rose St     | #   | Property Description | Occupier         | Owner or Lessee   | Annual Value |
|-------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <b>1900</b> |     |                      |                  |                   |              |
|             | 172 | Land                 | N Livingston     | Thomas Marshall   | 26           |
|             | 180 | House & Workshop     | Neil Livingstone | Owner             | 47           |
|             | 186 | House                | B Clurk          | Peter Kenny       | 31           |
|             | 188 | “                    | James Pearce     | Owner             | 39           |
|             | 190 | “                    | John McSinley    | Owner             | 36           |
|             | 192 | “                    | L Harding        | John Maloney      | 32           |
|             | 194 | “                    | John Maloney     | Owner             | 34           |
|             | 196 | “                    | Joseph Croft     | Owner             | 34           |
|             | 198 | “                    | Charles Huntley  | Joseph Croft      | 34           |
|             | 200 | Cottage              | C Shilling       | Owner             | 26           |
|             | 202 | House & Workshop     | Cris Lyyke       | Owner             | 42           |
|             | 204 | House                | James McInnes    | Owner             | 34           |
|             | 206 | “                    | Daniel Tracey    | Mrs Sheehan       | 26           |
|             | 208 | “                    | Joseph Fanning   | Mrs Lawlor        | 31           |
|             | 210 | “                    | Thomas Mitchell  | Thomas Fanning    | 31           |
|             | 212 | Land                 | Myers            | William Fripp     | 12           |
|             | 214 | Cottage              | Deeves           | William Forest    | 36           |
|             | 216 | “                    | Edward Vaughan   | Owner             | 26           |
|             | 218 | House                | Pa_              | Henry Wicks       | 36           |
|             |     |                      |                  |                   |              |
| <b>1909</b> | 172 |                      |                  | Nicholas Marshall | 33           |
|             | 180 |                      |                  | Alexander Brown   | 63           |
|             | 186 |                      |                  | S Kenny?          | 35           |
|             | 188 |                      |                  | Mrs A Pearce      | 35           |
|             | 190 |                      |                  | John McFinlay?    | 31           |
|             | 192 |                      |                  | JC Stevens        | 31           |
|             | 194 |                      |                  | Mrs King          | 35           |
|             | 196 |                      |                  | M Croft           | 33           |
|             | 198 |                      |                  | “                 | 31           |
|             | 200 |                      |                  | Shilling?         | 23           |
|             | 202 |                      |                  | Elizabeth Castle  | 38           |
|             | 204 |                      |                  | James McInnes?    | 31           |
|             | 206 |                      |                  | Smith?            | 28           |
|             | 208 |                      |                  | Michael Madigan   | 23           |
|             | 210 |                      |                  | Fanning?          | 28           |
|             | 212 |                      |                  | “                 | 23           |
|             | 214 |                      |                  | Madeline Forest   | 32           |
|             | 216 |                      |                  | E Vaughan         | 23           |
|             | 218 |                      |                  | Henry Wicks       | 35           |