

# Pymont Heritage Conservation Area

## Item

**Name of Item:** Pymont Heritage Conservation Area  
**Type of Item:** Conservation Area  
**Group/Collection:** Urban Area  
**Category:** Townscape  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8727545073343 Long: 151.195154661392  
**Primary Address:** Bulwara, Union, Pymont Streets, Pymont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Bulwara, Union, Pymont Streets	Pymont	Sydney			Primary

## Statement of Significance

The area dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Pymont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a mid to late Victorian working class community consisting of both residential and commercial buildings which are largely intact and make a positive contribution to the streetscape.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

## Description

**Construction Years:** 1860 - 1890

**Physical Description:** This area comprises predominantly 19th Century 2 storey residential and commercial streetscapes, of diverse and substantially intact character of the 1860s and 1870s development of Pymont. Highlights are corner hotels (The Dunkirk, Quarryman's Hotel, and institutional buildings such as the former Pymont Post Office). Demonstrates evidence of the consolidation of the expansion of the Victorian working class population with large blocks of terraces on Bulwara, Mount and Harris Streets, adjacent to the main retail node at Harris, Miller and Union Streets. The area includes shops, hotel, bank and Post Office centred on a public square (Union Square) which is the main pedestrian entry to the area from the City. The area features sandstone kerbing and common stairs cut into rock.

### Street Ratings

Bulwara Road - east side only within heritage conservation area - narrow street dominated by long, intact rows of simple mid-Victorian terraces, 1 and 2 storeys. Electricity substation at 20-28 breaks continuity of the street. Street Rating: A

Experiment Street - west side only - typical narrow rear terrace lane behind shops & terraces fronting Harris Street. Features garages and garage/studios. No street tree planting. Street

Rating: A

Gipps Street - section within heritage conservation area only - wide street terminated by park at Harris Street end, dominated by imposing Federation warehouses on the corner of Pymont Street. Street Rating: A

Harris Street - section within heritage conservation area only - wide, heavily trafficked street with substantial street trees (London Planes), dominated by Victorian terraces, Victorian shops and Victorian commercial buildings and hotels, with little modern infill. The two hotels at the corner of Harris St and Pymont Bridge Road are an imposing entry to the area, and the name of The Quarryman's Hotel evokes the area's history. The 2 long rows of terraces between Gipps and Allen Streets demonstrate mid-Victorian speculative working class housing. Street Rating: A

Little Mount Street: narrow street dominated by long rows of predominantly single storey Victorian terraces on the western side, garaging to rear of Harris Street shops on the eastern side. Street Rating: A

Miller Street - section at east end only within the heritage conservation area - wide street containing medium sized street trees, intact row of Victorian Filigree terraces/Victorian corner shop from 81-105 Miller Street. Street Rating: A

Paternoster Row - narrow, laneway width street with no street tree planting. On the eastern side the street is characterised by the rear of shop sites fronting Pymont Street, and several residential infill developments (18-20 and 26-28 Paternoster Row). On the western side there are 2 storey mid-Victorian terraces at 1, 3-21, and 23-25 Paternoster Row at the northern end, and the rear of shops fronting onto Harris Street. Modern commercial building at southeastern corner (26-32 Pymont Bridge Road). One detracting 3 storey residential infill development has been constructed at 31 Paternoster Row. Street Rating: B

Pymont Bridge Road - section within Heritage Conservation Area only - wide, curving, heavily trafficked street with some medium street tree plantings. Dominated by large Federation warehouse at 137 Pymont St corner, and corner hotels to Harris Street (The Dunkirk and Quarryman's Hotels) and park to south corner Harris St. Street Rating: A

Pymont Street - wide, heavily trafficked street with substantial street trees (London planes) dominated by relatively intact rows of Victorian Filigree terraces. Street Rating: A

Union Street from Pymont Street to Harris Street - dominated by mid to early Victorian shops and terraces, many sandstone and imposing. Anchored at western end by Union Square (public plaza) and prominent World War I memorial, and the imposing former Pymont Post Office. The street is the main pedestrian entry to the area from the city, leading directly off the Pymont pedestrian bridge. Street Rating: A

**Physical Condition  
and/or  
Archaeological  
Potential:**

In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 17 Mar 05

**Further Information:**

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

**Current Use:** Mixed Uses  
**Former Use:** Mixed Uses

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## History

### Historical Notes:

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a

causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934), flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The area has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The area contains prominent elements in the streetscape and good examples mid to late Victorian residential and commercial buildings demonstrating typical key elements of the style.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the sites would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The area is not rare.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	The area is a representative example of a mid Victorian commercial/residential working class community in Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney.

**Integrity/Intactness:** High

### Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>	REP26_CA				
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005				

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
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Written	Anglin Associates with Ashton	1989	"Thematic History", Pyrmont and Ultimo Heritage Study Final Report, Vol. 2, AHC Interim database listing No 100653	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

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## Data Source

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**Name:** Local Government  
**Database Number:** 2424801

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## New York Hotel (former)

### Item

<b>Name of Item:</b>	New York Hotel (former)
<b>Type of Item:</b>	Built
<b>Group/Collection:</b>	Commercial
<b>Category:</b>	Hotel
<b>Primary Address:</b>	50 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009
<b>Local Govt. Area:</b>	Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number

#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
50 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Ultimo/Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a Victorian and Federation hotel which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

<b>Construction Years:</b>	1875 - 1910
<b>Physical Description:</b>	The building is located on a prominent corner site with the original 2-storey building is constructed of sandstone block and would have been a substantial building in its late Victorian period. The upper storey extension is well-integrated with string cornices and fenestration patterns modelled on the earlier building and features timber double hung windows and timber doors.
<b>Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:</b>	The building is currently undergoing refurbishment. <b>Date Condition Updated:</b> 25 Aug 06
<b>Modifications and Dates:</b>	The building has been altered at ground floor level.
<b>Further Information:</b>	Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive,

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

**Current Use:**

Hotel

**Former Use:**

Hotel

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## History

### Historical Notes:

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pymont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pymont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pymont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In

1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934), flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The property on which the New York Hotel is built was purchased in 1862 by William Allison. After a succession of land owners, the Hotel, originally known as the New York Family Hotel, had been constructed by 1875. It was originally a two-storey sandstone dwelling with a posted verandah.

In 1896 property in the area was resumed by the government, then sold off in 1900. The new purchasers of the New York Hotel were a large brewing company, Tooth & Co. Tooth & Co. operated the pub as a leasehold enterprise, with a long line of licencees coming and going from 1900 right up until 1994. The New York no longer operates as a public hotel.

The New York Hotel like the many other hotels of Pyrmont/Ultimo was a part of the development of the area as an industrial and warehouse precinct in inner Sydney. Pubs were usually built prominently on corner blocks and were close to housing and places of work. The New York was a focal point in the social life of the working class residents nearby and hotels were often linked to individual trades and places of work. Pyrmont's hotels are an important element of the social environment that has characterised the area for over a century.




One of six hotels listed in an 1859 directory of Pyrmont. (The only one of these hotels in continued use). Once serving a surrounding residential community of residents, living in former terraces on the current Fielders Flour Mill site.

## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont/Ultimo and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building has aesthetic significance as a good example of a Victorian and Federation hotel which demonstrates many of the key aspects of both styles.
<b>SHR Criteria d)</b> [Social Significance]	The building was held in high esteem by the local community as a place of recreation and meeting.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian commercial/residential building found in Ultimo/Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney.

**Integrity/Intactness:** High externally  
**Assessment Criteria**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

## Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	25 Aug 06

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	67	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pymont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Department of Environment and Heritage	1998	Australian Heritage Database City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pymont Conservation Report" (Ranking - 2).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

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## Data Source

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## Mid Victorian Terraces

### Item

**Name of Item:** Mid Victorian Terraces  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** Terrace  
**Location:** Lat:-33.871581038799 Long:151.194766553395  
**Primary Address:** 31-33 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
31-33 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

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### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Ultimo/Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a mid Victorian terrace which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

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### Description

**Construction Years:** 1880 - 1880

**Physical Description:** The building is a 2 storey Victorian Filigree style terrace house which is part of a group. The building is constructed of rendered brickwork with timber windows and doors and a 2 storey verandah with cast iron filigree detailing. An elaborately detailed parapet screens a simple skillion corrugated iron form.

### Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact at the front. **Date Condition Updated:** 04 Sep 06

### Modifications and Dates:

The buildings have been extended at the rear and incorporated into a new development which includes the

adjacent former corner shop.

**Further Information:**

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**Current Use:**

Residential

**Former Use:**

Residential

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**History**

**Historical Notes:**

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(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the

portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pymont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pymont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pymont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pymont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pymont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pymont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pymont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pymont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pymont Incinerator (1934), flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).


The building was constructed c1880.

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## Assessment of Significance

- SHR Criteria a)** [Historical Significance] The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont/Ultimo and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
- SHR Criteria b)** [Associative Significance] The building is associated with the adjacent corner shop and residence.
- SHR Criteria c)** [Aesthetic Significance] The building has aesthetic significance as a good example of a mid Victorian Filigree Terrace house group which demonstrates many of the key aspects of the style.
- SHR Criteria f)** [Rarity] The building is not rare.
- SHR Criteria g)** [Representativeness] The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian commercial/residential building found in Ultimo/Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney.

**Integrity/Intactness:** Medium

**Assessment Criteria** Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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**Recommended Management** The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

## Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact	23 Aug 06

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP Schedule 9	122	09 Dec 05	154	
<i>Heritage study</i>					

### Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pymont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

### References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			Ultimo/Pymont Heritage and Urban design review - Draft. EJE Architecture, 1997.	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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### Data Source

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**Database Number:** 2424571

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## Victorian Corner Shop and Residence

### Item

<b>Name of Item:</b>	Victorian Corner Shop and Residence
<b>Other Name/s:</b>	Charmelu, Corner Shop, Butcher's Shop
<b>Type of Item:</b>	Built
<b>Group/Collection:</b>	Retail and Wholesale
<b>Category:</b>	Shop
<b>Location:</b>	Lat: -33.8714695700008 Long: 151.194766300221
<b>Primary Address:</b>	35 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009
<b>Local Govt. Area:</b>	Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
35 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Ultimo/Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a Victorian shop and residence located on a prominent corner site which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

<b>Physical Description:</b>	The building is a two storey, rendered brick, corner commercial / residential building returning around Edward Street, with a splayed corner entry. It has a suspended awning over the ground floor, and features a fine ceramic tiled shopfront with leadlight decoration to the display windows. It has a rectangular window openings on the upper floor below a string course and then a stucco moulded cornice to the parapet. The cornice features elaborate, elongated stucco brackets and there is a pediment above the corner facet surmounted by stucco scrollwork and with a central stucco pennant motif.
<b>Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:</b>	In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact at the front. <b>Date Condition Updated:</b> 04 Sep 06
<b>Modifications and Dates:</b>	The building has been altered at ground floor level with remnant shopfront tiling from the Federation era. At the rear it has been extended and altered to be incorporated into a new development.
<b>Further Information:</b>	Heritage Inventory sheets are often not comprehensive, and should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. An inventory sheet with little information may simply indicate that there has been no building work done to the item recently: it does not mean that items are not significant. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items, and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.
<b>Current Use:</b>	Retail, Residential
<b>Former Use:</b>	Retail, Residential

### History

<b>Historical Notes:</b>	<p>The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.</p> <p>With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the</p>
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1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pymont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pymont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pymont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pymont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pymont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pymont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pymont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pymont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pymont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed c1880 and is believed to have been a local butcher's shop and residence for much of its life.


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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pymont/Ultimo and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a good example of Victorian Filigree shop and residence with Federation alterations.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representativeness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian shop and residence found in the inner suburbs of Sydney.

**Integrity/Intactness:** High externally, low internally

### Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

General: Retain the Heritage Items and their values using the Burra Charter principles. Applications for modification to the exterior or interior of a heritage item or subdivision, must be accompanied by a statement of heritage impact and / or a conservation plan and must take into account the curtilage of the heritage item. The statement of heritage impact must be consistent with the requirements of the Heritage Manual prepared by the Heritage Office.

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	68	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pyrmont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Department of Environment and Heritage	1998	Australian Heritage Database Central Sydney Regional Environmental Plan REP26. Register of National Estate Database, 1997.	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

## Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Local Government  
**Database Number:** 2424389

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## Australian Joint Stock Bank (former)

### Item

**Name of Item:** Australian Joint Stock Bank (former)  
**Other Name/s:** Australian Joint Stock Bank  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Commercial  
**Category:** Bank  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8713840134005 Long: 151.193479590496  
**Primary Address:** 1 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
1 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a mid Victorian former bank on a prominent corner site which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

**Date Significance Updated:** 18 Mar 05

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Construction Years:** 1881 - 1881

**Physical Description:** The building is a 2 storey Victorian bank building on a prominent corner site (corner Paternoster Row). The building is constructed of rendered brickwork on a sandstone plinth with timber windows and doors and a decorative parapet screens a simple skillion corrugated iron roof form. The building's façade and parapet include the words "Bank" and "1881" in stucco.

**Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:** In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 18 Mar 05

**Modifications and Dates:** The building has been extended at the rear and altered internally.

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

**Current Use:** Offices

**Former Use:** Bank

### History

**Historical Notes:** The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani:

Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.


In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed in 1881 (date on parapet).

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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a prominent element in the streetscape and good example of a mid Victorian building with parapet detailing with classic motifs and other typical key elements of the style.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian commercial building found in Ultimo/Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney.
<b>Integrity/Intactness: Assessment Criteria</b>	High

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	62	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pymont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pymont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pymont Conservation Report". (Ranking -2).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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## Data Source

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**Name:** Local Government  
**Database Number:** 2424479

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## Mid Victorian Terraces Mid Victorian Terrace

### Item

**Name of Item:** Mid Victorian Terraces Mid Victorian Terrace  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** Terrace  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8713126691974 Long: 151.193279305378  
**Primary Address:** 3-21 Paternoster Row, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
3-21 Paternoster Row	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Ultimo/Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a mid Victorian terrace group which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

**Date Significance Updated:** 17 Mar 05

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Construction Years:** 1860 - 1860

**Physical Description:** A mid Victorian two-storey bald faced terrace, built on the street alignment. A decorative brick cornice embellishes the raised parapet line on the otherwise plain facade. Every second front entrance has a circular brick arch opening.

**Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:**

In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 17 Mar 05

**Further Information:**

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

**Current Use:** Residential

**Former Use:** Residential

## History

### Historical Notes:

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City  
<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established

as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).


The building was constructed c1860.

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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a prominent element in the streetscape and good example of a mid Victorian terrace group with simple detailing.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian terrace found in Ultimo/Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney.

**Integrity/Intactness:** High  
**Assessment Criteria**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, shall not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the Sydney City Council Development Control Plan. The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	61	09 Dec 05	154	
<i>Within a conservation</i>	Pyrmont Heritage				



<i>area on an LEP</i>	Conservaiton Area				
<i>Within a conservation area on an LEP</i>	Sydney LEP 2005		09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pyrmont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report" (Ranking - 1).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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## Data Source

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[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\\_subnav\\_01\\_2.cfm?itemid=2424459](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2424459)

## Commonwealth Bank

### Item

**Name of Item:** Commonwealth Bank  
**Other Name/s:** Government Savings Bank  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Commercial  
**Category:** Bank  
**Primary Address:** 2 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
2 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of development for the Commonwealth Bank in NSW. It is a good example of an Inter-War Georgian Revival building which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

**Date Significance Updated:** 14 Mar 06

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Construction Years:** 1920 - 1920

**Physical Description:** The building is a single bank building on a prominent site fronting Union Square. The building is constructed of rendered brickwork with timber double hung multi pane windows and timber doors. The parapet is pediment style with classical motifs including quoins and pilasters, dentil cornices screening a simple roof form. The building is a rare example of 20th century commercial architecture in its precinct. It is evidence of one of the very few bank buildings of its period and scale in Pyrmont/Ultimo, suburbs which were dominated by the expansion of warehousing, rather than residential or commercial amenity, in the 1920s.

**Physical Condition and/or**

**Archaeological Potential:** In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 18 Mar 05

**Modifications and Dates:** The building has had several minor modifications primarily confined to the ground floor level windows.

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

**Current Use:** Bank

**Former Use:** Bank

### History

#### Historical Notes:

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom

of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed c. 1920.

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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building dates from a key period of rebuilding by the Commonwealth Bank in NSW.
<b>SHR Criteria b)</b> [Associative Significance]	The building is associated with the Commonwealth and Government Savings Bank
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a prominent element in the streetscape and good example of an Inter War Georgian Revival building with parapet detailing, classic motifs and other typical key elements of the style.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare but is rare in the local area.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representativeness]	The building is a representative example of a Inter War commercial building found in the inner suburbs of Sydney

**Integrity/Intactness:** High  
**Assessment Criteria**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, shall not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the Sydney City Council Development Control Plan. The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant

internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pyrmont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report" (Ranking - 2).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

## Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Local Government  
**Database Number:** 2424480

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# Commonwealth Bank

## Item

**Name of Item:** Commonwealth Bank  
**Other Name/s:** Government Savings Bank  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Commercial  
**Category:** Bank  
**Primary Address:** 2 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
2 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

## Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of development for the Commonwealth Bank in NSW. It is a good example of an Inter-War Georgian Revival building which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

**Date Significance Updated:** 14 Mar 06

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

## Description

**Construction Years:** 1920 - 1920

**Physical Description:** The building is a single bank building on a prominent site fronting Union Square. The building is constructed of rendered brickwork with timber double hung multi pane windows and timber doors. The parapet is pediment style with classical motifs including quoins and pilasters, dentil cornices screening a simple roof form. The building is a rare example of 20th century commercial architecture in its precinct. It is evidence of one of the very few bank buildings of its period and scale in Pyrmont/Ultimo, suburbs which were dominated by the expansion of warehousing, rather than residential or commercial amenity, in the 1920s.

**Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:** In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 18 Mar 05

**Modifications and Dates:** The building has had several minor modifications primarily confined to the ground floor level windows.

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

**Current Use:** Bank

**Former Use:** Bank

## History

**Historical Notes:** The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )


The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed c. 1920.

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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building dates from a key period of rebuilding by the Commonwealth Bank in NSW.
<b>SHR Criteria b)</b> [Associative Significance]	The building is associated with the Commonwealth and Government Savings Bank
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a prominent element in the streetscape and good example of an Inter War Georgian Revival building with parapet detailing, classic motifs and other typical key elements of the style.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare but is rare in the local area.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	The building is a representative example of a Inter War commercial building found in the inner suburbs of Sydney
<b>Integrity/Intactness:</b>	High
<b>Assessment Criteria</b>	Items are assessed against the  <b>State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria</b> to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, shall not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the Sydney City Council Development Control Plan. The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pyrmont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report" (Ranking - 2).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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## Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Local Government  
**Database Number:** 2424480

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# Victorian Filigree terrace

## Item

**Name of Item:** Victorian Filigree terrace  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** Terrace  
**Primary Address:** 4 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
4 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

## Statement of Significance

Of historical significance as physical evidence of the development of the district as a working class community in the mid-Victorian period. Of environmental significance for its contribution to an architecturally diverse and historically important residential streetscape. Of interpretative significance as an early example of Sydney suburban workers' housing.

**Date Significance Updated:** 07 Dec 06

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

## Description

**Physical Description:** Victorian Georgian bald-faced 2 storey terrace of rendered brick with corrugated iron gabled roof, timberframed doublehung windows, door with semi-circular fanlight above.

**Physical Condition and/or**

Recently painted. Current commercial use. **Date Condition Updated:** 07 Dec 06

**Archaeological Potential:**

**Further Information:**

LocalThemes: Worker's Dwellings

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

## History

**Historical Notes:**


The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani>)

Part of the National Trust Pyrmont Square Group of c. 1850s terraces.

**Assessment Criteria**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	
<i>Within a conservation area on an LEP</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9		09 Dec 05		

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## References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

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## Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Local Government  
**Database Number:** 2431134

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## Sandstone single storey mid-Victorian terrace

### Item

**Name of Item:** Sandstone single storey mid-Victorian terrace  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** House  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8709546009973 Long: 151.193135551699  
**Primary Address:** 6 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
6 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

Of historical significance as physical evidence of the development of the district as a Victorian working class community. Of environmental significance for its contribution to an architecturally diverse and historically important residential streetscape. Of interpretative significance as an early example of Sydney suburban workers' housing.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Physical Description:** Single storey sandstone terrace house, forming a part of the historic centre of Pyrmont. Still in residential use and demonstrative of Sydney's early suburban dwellings designs. Category: Group of Buildings. Style: Old Colonial Georgian. Storeys: 1. General Details: Refer to Archaeological Zoning Plan.

**Further Information:** LocalThemes: Worker's Dwellings

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**Current Use:** Residential

**Former Use:** Residential

### History

**Historical Notes:** The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

Part of the National Trust Pyrmont Square Group.

#### Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	

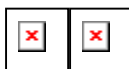
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## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report". (Ranking -1).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

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## Data Source

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## Mid Victorian Sandstone Terraces

### Item

**Name of Item:** Mid Victorian Sandstone Terraces  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** Terrace  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8710020742272 Long: 151.193326253094  
**Primary Address:** 8-16 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------------

#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
8-16 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is an outstanding example of a mid Victorian sandstone terrace which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and Union Square.

**Date Significance Updated:** 18 Mar 05

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Construction Years:** 1860 - 1860

**Physical Description:** The building is a group of 2 storey mid Victorian bald faced terraces constructed of sandstone with timber double hung windows and timber doors.

**Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:** In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 08 Apr 05

**Modifications and Dates:** Some of the roofing has been replaced with unsympathetic concrete tiles.

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

**Current Use:** Residential

**Former Use:** Residential

### History

**Historical Notes:** The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been

attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.


In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed c. 1860.

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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria b)</b> [Associative Significance]	The building is associated with quarrying in the area and is likely to be constructed of local materials.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a prominent element in the streetscape and good example of a mid Victorian terrace with simple detailing constructed from local materials.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is rare in the local area.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representativeness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian terrace found in the inner suburbs of Sydney.
<b>Integrity/Intactness: Assessment Criteria</b>	High

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, shall not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the Sydney City Council Development Control Plan. The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery,

flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pyrmont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report". (Ranking -1).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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## Data Source

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# Victorian Georgian Sandstone Cottage

## Item

**Name of Item:** Victorian Georgian Sandstone Cottage  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** House  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8710098416457 Long: 151.193450157715  
**Primary Address:** 18 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
18 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

## Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a mid Victorian sandstone house which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

**Date Significance Updated:** 18 Mar 05

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

## Description

**Construction Years:** 1860 - 1860

**Physical Description:** The building is a single storey mid Victorian, Victorian Georgian style double fronted house constructed of sandstone with timber double hung windows, timber panelled door and gabled corrugated metal roof. The building is simple in its form and detail but unusual in its terrace context.

### Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

Building has been cement rendered and painted without consent sometime between March 2005 and December 2006. **Date Condition Updated:** 12 Dec 06

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

**Current Use:** Residential

**Former Use:** Residential

## History

**Historical Notes:** The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the



portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following MacArthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934), flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed c. 1860.

## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The house has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria b)</b> [Associative Significance]	The house is associated with quarrying in the area and is likely to be constructed of local materials.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building is a prominent element in the streetscape and good example of a mid Victorian house with simple detailing constructed from local materials.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare but is rare in the local area.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representativeness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian house found in Ultimo/Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney
<b>Integrity/Intactness: Assessment Criteria</b>	High

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, shall not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the Sydney City Council Development Control Plan. The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
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Local Environmental Plan	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	
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## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pymont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pymont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pymont Conservation Report". (Ranking -2).	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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## Victorian Georgian shop and residence

### Item

**Name of Item:** Victorian Georgian shop and residence  
**Other Name/s:** Pyrmont Hardware Co.; James Boyle  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Commercial  
**Category:** Commercial Office/Building  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8710254813813 Long: 151.193631259434  
**Primary Address:** 22 Union Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
22 Union Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

Of environmental significance as part of a complementary group of commercial/residential buildings in the Pyrmont Square group. Of historical significance for its association with early building in the suburb of Pyrmont. Of interpretive significance as a good example of its type and age.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Construction Years:** 1845 - 1845

**Physical Description:** Victorian Georgian 2 storey rendered sandstone shop and residence with 1 storey rendered brick skillion roofed section to side. Shop/residence has a hipped corrugated iron roof, skillion roofed section also has corrugated iron roofing. The building is built to the street alignment with a splayed corner at the intersection of Union and Pyrmont Streets. Part of a group of buildings on Union Street, demonstrating early Sydney inner suburban residential/commercial development. Occupies a corner site, once a busy thoroughfare to Pyrmont Bridge, traffic now re-routed. Building extends down Pyrmont Street, where sandstone foundations are evident. An unembellished structure, representative of late-colonial construction. Brick gabled edition at west. Category: Group of Buildings. Style: Simple Colonial. Storeys: 2. General Details: Refer to Archaeological Zoning Plan.

**Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:** All windows and doors are timber framed and modern (awning windows, glazed bifold doors). **Date Condition Updated:** 12 Dec 06

**Modifications and Dates:** c. 1845

**Further Information:** LocalThemes:Local Amenity HA\_Location:Architectural Projects (1999)

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

**Current Use:** Retail

**Former Use:** Retail

### History


**Historical Notes:** The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

**Assessment Criteria**

Shadow signage bears "James Boyle" name and business type, now painted over.

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

**Recommended Management**

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

**Listings**

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	63	09 Dec 05	154	

**References, Internet links & Images**

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Haymarket Study". City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report". (Ranking -2). Stafford, R. "The Residential Rise an	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

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## Mid Victorian House

### Item

**Name of Item:** Mid Victorian House  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** House  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8707947916099 Long: 151.193497319807  
**Primary Address:** 91 Pyrmont Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number

#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
91 Pyrmont Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

The building dates from one of the key period of layers for the development of Pyrmont as a direct result of subdivision of the Harris and Macarthur Estates. It is a good example of a mid Victorian house which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

**Date Significance Updated:** 18 Mar 05

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Construction Years:** 1870 - 1870

**Physical Description:** The building is a 2 storey mid Victorian bald faced house in terrace form constructed of sandstock bricks with sandstone sills, corrugated metal gable roof, timber double hung windows and timber door.

**Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:**

In good condition with a high degree of original fabric intact and high potential for restoration. **Date Condition Updated:** 18 Mar 05

**Modifications and Dates:**

The window and door openings have been altered and its likely that the building was originally rendered.

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

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## History

### Historical Notes:

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

The first land grants were made in 1794 to John Malone (24 acres) and William Mitchell (18 acres) and in 1795 to Thomas Jones (55 acres). John Macarthur acquired the portion originally granted to Thomas Jones in 1799 and this eventually became the Pyrmont Estate but remained largely undeveloped. The area was named in 1806 after a popular German spa near Hanover. Following Macarthur's death in 1834, the first plans for subdivision were proposed by his son Edward in London 1836. These were deemed unsuitable and a second plan of 101 lots was devised in 1839. By 1843, most lots south of John Street and some to the north had been sold or leased and developed for residential use. John William Russell, a Sydney shipbuilder, purchased 2 lots fronting Pyrmont Bay and constructed a shipyard, and similarly shipbuilder Thomas Chowne leased lots fronting Johnstons Bay. In 1844 Pyrmont was incorporated into the City of Sydney and the early 1850's saw a number of major developments in Pyrmont and also in Ultimo to a lesser extent.

In 1853, the Sydney Railway Company resumed 14½ acres of the Ultimo Estate for a railway line to and with a terminus at Darling Harbour. Also in 1853 Charles Saunders purchased land from the Harris family for a sandstone quarry on the northwest side of the peninsula. This developed into a substantial operation including a causeway to Darling Island and supplying stone for the construction of a number of major buildings in Sydney including the University of Sydney, Colonial Secretary's Building, Lands Department, General Post Office, and other buildings in Melbourne, New Zealand, Fiji and Canada. Other industries established in the area at the time included an iron foundry. The first Pyrmont Bridge c1858 (a timber toll bridge from Market Street) stimulated further development in the area. The first school in the area located in Mount Street was opened in 1858 and around the same time a Police Station, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches were established. A bridge was constructed in from Pyrmont to Glebe across Johnstons Bay c1860. There was significant industrial growth in the area in the 1870's including the City Iron Works and the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company (CSR) in 1878. By the early 1880's Union Square was established as a commercial centre and by 1900 most residential development had ceased by which time the Pyrmont and Ultimo Power Houses had opened and the new Pyrmont Bridge had been constructed. Most development in the 20th century was commercial and industrial and included additional woolstores, Pyrmont Incinerator (1934) , flour mills (1940), additional power stations (1955) and the Government Printing Office (1960's).

The building was constructed c. 1870.


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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	The building has historic significance as it dates from the key period of development of Pyrmont and the subdivision of grand estates into residential and commercial development.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	The building has aesthetic significance as a good example of a mid Victorian house which demonstrates many of the key aspects of the style.
<b>SHR Criteria e)</b> [Research Potential]	The area is not identified in an archaeological zoning plan and the area has been well researched and it is unlikely that the site would reveal further information that would contribute to the significance of the area.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The building is not rare.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	The building is a representative example of a mid Victorian residential building found in Pyrmont and the inner suburbs of Sydney.

**Integrity/Intactness:** Medium

**Assessment Criteria**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the facade of the building other than to reinstate original features. Any additions and alterations should be

confined to the rear in areas of less significance, shall not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the Sydney City Council Development Control Plan. The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	124	09 Dec 05	154	

## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Pyrmont/Ultimo Heritage Study	1990		Anglin Associates		No

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City of Sydney, "Ultimo Pyrmont Conservation Report" (Ranking - 2). Ultimo/Pyrmont Heritage and Urban Design Review - Draft. EJE Architecture 1997.	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

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## Residence

### Item

**Name of Item:** Residence  
**Type of Item:** Built  
**Group/Collection:** Residential buildings (private)  
**Category:** House  
**Location:** Lat: -33.8708186027761 Long: 151.19354502119  
**Primary Address:** 95 Pyrmont Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009  
**Local Govt. Area:** Sydney

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
95 Pyrmont Street	Pyrmont	Sydney			Primary

### Statement of Significance

Of technical significance as part of a complimentary group of dwellings. Of historical significance as physical evidence of the development of the district as a working class community. Of interpretative significance as an early Pyrmont residence, demonstrating materials, construction and scale common to its period. Of historical significance for its age.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

### Description

**Designer:** Unknown  
**Builder/Maker:** Unknown  
**Construction Years:** 1842 - 1842  
**Physical Description:** The property described as No. 95 Pyrmont Street is a single storey brick building three bays wide with an attic. There is a single storey skillion roofed brick toilet block in the rear yard. The building is presently unoccupied but was formerly a residence. Facing Pyrmont Street the building is set above footpath level on a sandstone walled and paved podium reached by a flight of sandstone steps. These steps project beyond the established property line for the street, indicative of its age. Although in a neglected state, this early residential building exhibits traditional brick and timber construction techniques. The building was constructed in 1842 and has mainly been used as a residence which was leased by its various owners. Originally the building had an adjoining kitchen wing which was demolished sometime between 1887 and 1922. There was also a front verandah which was demolished at some time after 1959. The building is part of a group of residences at Nos. 91-95 Pyrmont Street (see Ref Nos 6657, 6658). Category: Individual Building. Style: Victorian Georgian. Storeys: 1. Facade: Sandstone, face brick. Side/Rear Walls: Face brick. Internal Walls: Lath & plaster. Roof Cladding: Corrugated steel sheeting. Internal Structure: Temporary timber posts supporting timber beam,

loadbearing brick walls & timber beam. Floor: Timber joists & boards. Roof: Timber framing. Ceilings: Lath & plaster, timber boards. Stairs: Timber stair (part missing), sandstone external steps. Lifts: No. General Details: The building is in extremely poor condition with the attic in a structurally unsound condition. It is of typical residential colonial construction with loadbearing masonry walls and timber frame floors and roof..

**Modifications and**

**Dates:**

1842

**Further Information:**

LocalThemes: Workers' Dwellings CP\_SHI\_Location: David Sheedy (1993) CPF\_Location: Council Records (DAs, BAs), Casey & Lowe (1999)

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

**Current Use:**

Vacant

**Former Use:**

Residential

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## History

**Historical Notes:**

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters.

With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney.

(Information sourced from Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani> )

Prior to 1842 the site formed part of the Pyrmont Estate subdivided in 1836 by Edward Macarthur and sold by him to John William Russell in 1842. It appears Russell only held the land for five months when it was sold at auction to John Reed Harman. The first written evidence of a building on the site is the reference to a 1.5 storey brick house and shop of 3 rooms being at that location in 1845 in the Council rate assessment book. While the owner is listed as John Read Almond it seems that this


is a mis-transcription due to a phonetic mistake with Almond being mistaken for Harman as he was the correct landlord. The c1842 William Wells Map of Sydney indicates a small building with a rear wing on the present location. This indicates the building was probably constructed in 1842 after Harman bought the land. After 1845 the building is fairly consistently described as a 2 storey brick house, although in 1863-1866 it is described as a shop, having 3 or 4 rooms. The description of an attic storey being a second storey is not inconsistent with terminology used at that time to describe buildings. Harman continued to own the building, which he mainly leased to tenants associated with the ship building industry, until 1858. From 1858-1923 the building was owned by absentee landlords, the most notable being Sir George Wigram Allen, the first Mayor of Glebe. Tenants during the 19th century were mostly associated with maritime industries. From 1923-1992 the building has been owned by the Boyle Family who have leased it for most of this period. It has been vacant and used as a storage area possibly from the 1960s. It is not known when the rear kitchen wing was demolished but it must have been between the period 1887 and 1922 when it is not shown on the survey plan of that date. A front verandah was in existence in 1959 but is now demolished.

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## Assessment of Significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical Significance]	Of historical significance as physical evidence of the development of the district as a working class community and its age. Has historic significance locally.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic Significance]	Of technical significance as part of a complimentary group of dwellings. Has aesthetic significance locally.
<b>SHR Criteria g)</b> [Representitiveness]	Of interpretative significance as an early Pyrmont residence, demonstrating materials, construction and scale common to its period. Is representative locally.

### Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

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## Recommended Management

General: Retain the Heritage Items and their values using the Burra Charter principles. Applications for modification to the exterior or interior of a heritage item or subdivision, must be accompanied by a statement of heritage impact and / or a conservation plan and must take into account the curtilage of the heritage item. The statement of heritage impact must be consistent with the requirements of the Heritage Manual prepared by the Heritage Office.

The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.

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## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 9	124	09 Dec 05	154	

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	David Sheedy	1993	Draft conservation plan for cottage at 95 Pyrmont St., Pyrmont Cental Sydney Regional Environmental Plan REP26.	
Written	Anita Heiss		Aboriginal People and Place, Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

## Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Local Government

**Database Number:** 2424407

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\\_subnav\\_01\\_2.cfm?itemid=2424407](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2424407)