

PLANNING PROPOSAL

MARRICKVILLE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2011 (AMENDMENT NO. 4)

PART G: PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Archaeological Sites

Following on from a previous recommendation, namely “**Recommendation L-Sch5-Part 3 (01):** That a new section titled “Part 3 Archaeological sites” be inserted in Schedule 5 of MLEP 2011 listing all the archaeological sites identified on Council’s property information system those archaeological sites need to be included on the LEP Heritage Map Sheets.

Recommendation L-HER_ALL MAPS (01):

That all the archaeological sites, as listed in Recommendation “Recommendation L-Sch5-Part 3 (01)” be included on the respective HER Map Sheets.

Note:Diagrams showing the Current Map and Proposed Map for each of the proposed archaeological sites have not been prepared at this stage. The proposed mapping amendments will be incorporated into the documentation submitted to the Department of Planning and Environment seeking final approval and gazettal of the planning proposal.

Table 1 provides a summary of the proposed Archaeological Sites.

Table 1: Proposed Archaeological Sites

Locality	Item	Address	Significance	Item no
Camperdown	Kingston Fowler’s Pottery Archaeological site	139-143 Parramatta Road, 1-43 Australia Street, Derby Place, 2-36 Denison Street, Part of Denison Street, Part of Australia Street, Camperdown	Local	A01
Enmore	Enmore House Archaeological site	23-47 Metropolitan Road and part of Metropolitan Road, Enmore	Local	A02
Lewisham	Former Petersham Cemetery Archaeological site	Part of 2B West Street, part of 3 Thomas Street, part of pedestrian walkway between Thomas Street and West Street on the northern side of the railway line and part of West Street, Lewisham	Local	A03
Marrickville	Harnleigh Archaeological site	6A and 7A Harnett Avenue, 3 Roach Street, 2-6 Roach Street and part of Roach Street, Marrickville	Local	A04

Marrickville	The Warren Archaeological site	54-68 Premier Street, 2-22 Mansion Street, 1-17 and 2-18 Richards Avenue, Richards Avenue, 1-3 Holts Crescent, Holts Crescent, 1-21 McGowan Avenue, McGowan Avenue, and 47A Thornley Street (Richardsons Lookout), Marrickville	Local	A05
Newtown	Brady's House and Enmore Town Houses Archaeological site	59-81 Enmore Road and part of Wilford Lane, Newtown	Local	A06
Newtown	Stanmore House Archaeological site	86-88 Enmore Road, Newtown	Local	A07
Newtown	Thurnbey Archaeological site	1A, 1-13 Phillip Street, Newtown	Local	A08
Newtown	St Stephen's Cemetery Archaeological site	187 Church Street, Newtown	Local	A09
Newtown	Bello Retiro Archaeological site	1-15 Darley Street, part of Darley Lane, Maria Lane and 2A- 8 Wells Street, Newtown	Local	A10
Newtown	Holmwood Archaeological site	13, 13A, 15A and 15 Dickson Street, Newtown	Local	A11
Newtown	Reibey House Archaeological site	31 Station Street, Newtown	Local	A12
Newtown	Camden Villa Archaeological site	95-141 Station Street, 118-158 Station Street and part of Station Street, Newtown	Local	A13
Petersham	Sydenham House Archaeological site	67-77 New Canterbury Road and 31 Gordon Street, Petersham	Local	A14
Petersham	Sara Dell Archaeological site	620 Parramatta Road, Petersham	Local	A15
Petersham	Petersham House Archaeological site	5A Railway Terrace, Petersham	Local	A16

Petersham	Terminus Cottage Archaeological site	21-27 Searl Street and part of Searl Street, Petersham	Local	A17
Stanmore	Annandale House Archaeological site	68-116 Albany Road, part of Percival Avenue, part of Albany Lane, 79-117 Macaulay Street, part of Macaulay Street and part of Northumberland Lane West, Stanmore	Local	A18
Stanmore	Woerden Archaeological site	80 Cambridge Street, Stanmore	Local	A19
Stanmore	Newington Archaeological site	244 Stanmore Road, Stanmore	Local	A20
St Peters	Finningham Archaeological site	176 Princes Highway, St Peters	Local	A21
St Peters	St Peters Church of England Cemetery	187 Princes Highway, St Peters	Local	A22
St Peters	Petersleigh Archaeological site	310 Princes Highway, St Peters	Local	A23
St Peters	Heathcote Archaeological site	340 Princes Highway, St Peters	Local	A24
St Peters	Nun-Cotnook Archaeological site	364-370 Princes Highway, St Peters	Local	A25
St Peters	Silverleigh Archaeological site	9 Unwins Bridge Road, St Peters	Local	A26
Sydenham	The Grove Archaeological site	1-45 George Street and 2-52 Yelverton Street, Sydenham	Local	A27
Sydenham	Tivoli Archaeological site	Land in and around Hilton Avenue and Railway Lane, Sydenham	Local	A28
Tempe	Bellevue Archaeological site	5-7 Bellevue Street, Tempe	Local	A29
Tempe	Marionette Archaeological site	1-15 Lymmerston Street and 2A-26 Samuel Street, Tempe	Local	A30

Tempe	The Poffle Archaeological site	750 Princes Highway, Tempe	Local	A31
Tempe	Gannon's Inn Archaeological site	765-779 Princes Highway, 8 Gannon Lane and Gannon Lane, Tempe	Local	A32

An inventory sheet for each of the 32 Proposed Archaeological Sites has been prepared. Those inventory sheets are shown on the following pages.

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

"KINGSTON" 1808 (part demolished 1890s) FOWLER'S POTTERY (demolished 1919) CAMPERDOWN

HISTORY

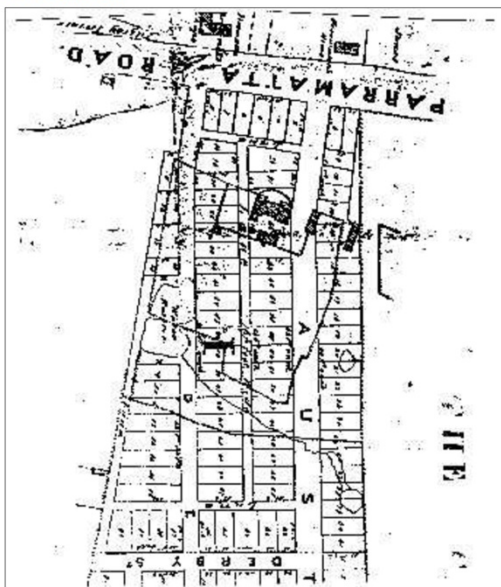
"Kingston" was granted to NSW Corps member Thomas Rowley in 1793. It originally fronted Parramatta Road, suggesting that "Kingston" was a working farm sited principally for transport of produce. The road was deviated by 1843, setting the farm complex back from the road. It is likely that some of the buildings were in existence by the time of Rowley's death in 1808, this being a working farm more than a country seat as was Johnston's "Annandale" of the same period.

In 1843 the property was subdivided and again in 1854. By 1857 Fowler Pottery had relocated there. Plans and views of the works show some of the pre-1840s buildings surviving at the end of the 19th century.

SIGNIFICANCE

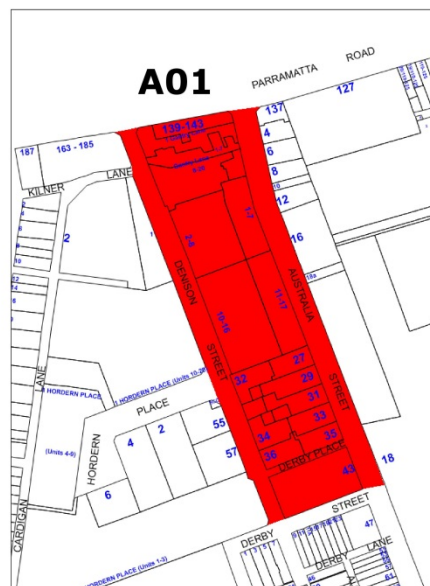
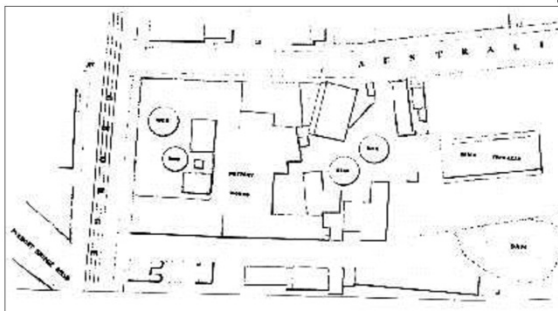
One of the earliest grants in Australia made in 1793.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Kingston Farm, 1854 (zm4 811. 1824/1854/2)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site

HISTORIC PLAN

Fowler's Pottery, Camperdown, 1891
(Camperdown Sec 9 (1891))



A01

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

ENMORE HOUSE, ENMORE ■ c.1840s (Demolished 1882)

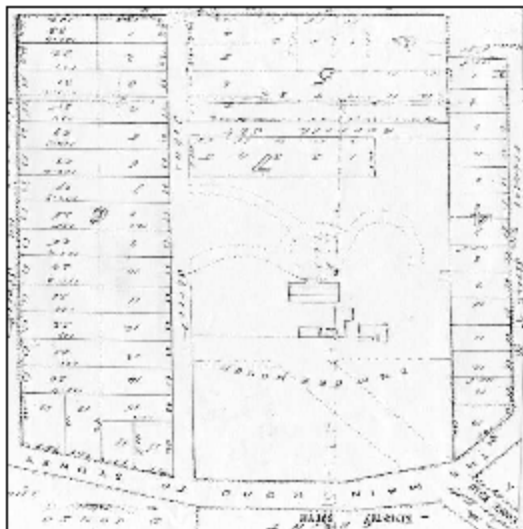
HISTORY

Built for Captain Sylvester Brown, designed by John Verge. For about 40 years the house was occupied by members of the Josephson family, Joshua Josephson being at one time MLA, District Judge, Solicitor General and Mayor of Sydney. The mansion was demolished in 1882 and the land subdivided.

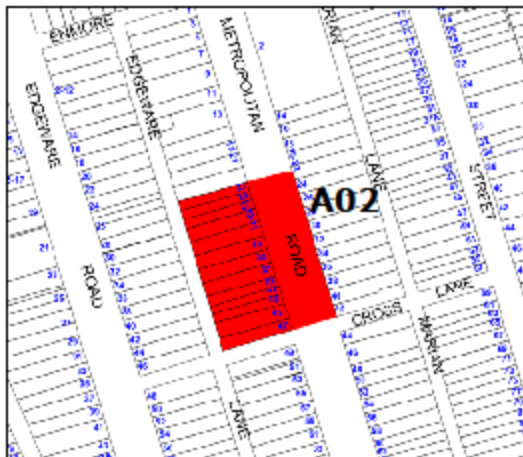
SIGNIFICANCE

Mansion designed by John Verge, after which the suburb of Enmore was named.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Historic Map - Enmore House,
c.1841. (MZ 811.1841/1)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A02

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

FORMER PETERSHAM CEMETERY ■ LEWISHAM

c.1863

(closed 1885)



HISTORY

Purchased by Archbishop Polding in 1852 as part of the original St Thomas Church. The cemetery opened officially in 1865 however the first burial was reported in 1863. Between 1865 and 1886 there was an estimated 4400 burials. The cemetery was closed in 1885 however it is believed some burials continued until 1905. A strip of this land was resumed in 1891 for the widening of the railway line. In 1925 another resumption of land occurred to increase the number of tracks to six.

SIGNIFICANCE

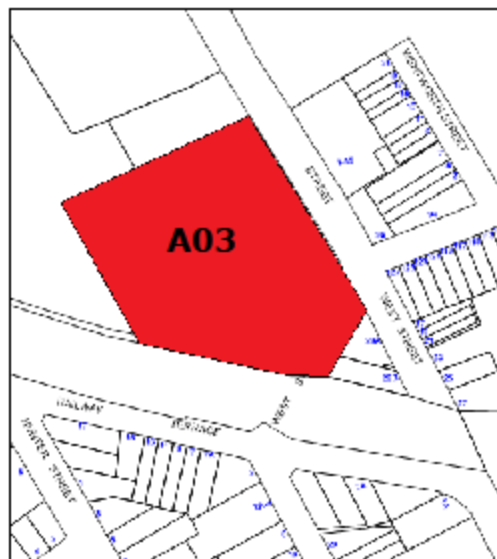
Early cemetery. Many of the pioneer priests were buried in this Petersham Cemetery best known is the first Archbishop of Sydney who died on 16 May 1877 aged 83 years old.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Petersham Cemetery Locality Plan
(Quinlan, 1999)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site

A03

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“HARNLEIGH”, MARRICKVILLE ■ (Demolished)

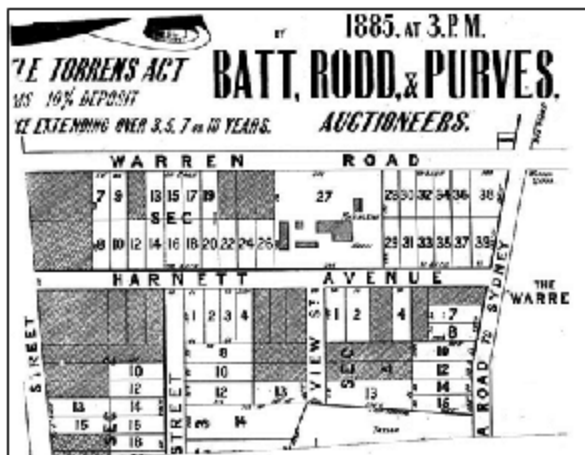
HISTORY

In existence by c.1880 when the property was subdivided. Currently, Louisa Lawson Park occupies most of the site of the house whilst adjoining 3 and 7 Roach Street are constructed over the stable and out buildings.

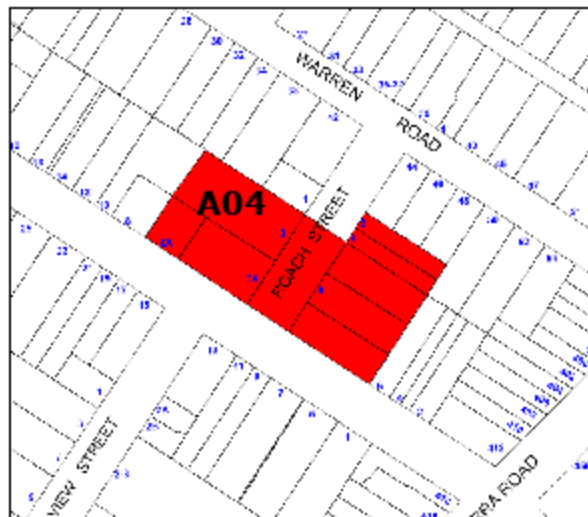
SIGNIFICANCE

Early mansion in Marrickville.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Hamleigh Subdivision, 1885
(Marrickville - SP M9/73)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“THE WARREN”, MARRICKVILLE ■ 1856
(Demolished c.1919)

HISTORY

Built in 1856 for Thomas Holt, first Colonial Treasurer in the NSW Parliament. Holt formerly lived at Camden Villa (qv) before constructing this Gothic castle of 30 rooms. It was demolished in 1919.

SIGNIFICANCE

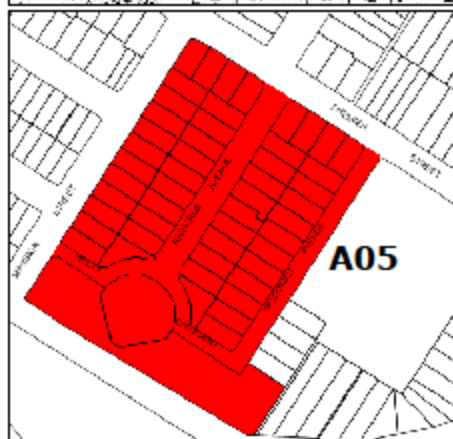
Mansion associated with Thomas Holt, former Colonial Treasurer and merchant.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Warren Estate Second Subdivision
Plan



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A05

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

BRADY'S HOUSE & ENMORE TOWN HOUSES, NEWTOWN ■ (Demolished c.1857)

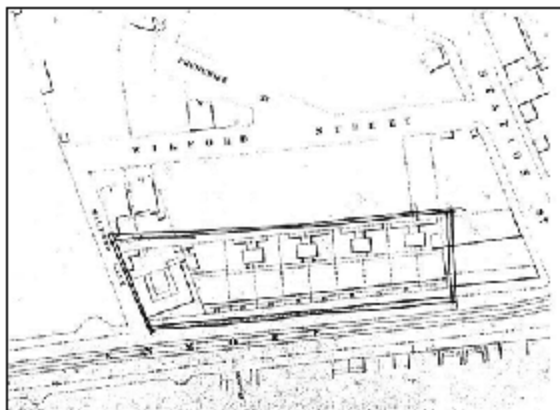
HISTORY

Historical plans dating to 1857 indicate a large mansion owned by J. Brady located on the corner of Enmore Road and Wilford Lane. Adjoining this house is a row of 9 substantial houses "the property of W. Randle esq". These are described as cottages and consisted of 4 rooms about a central corridor, with detached kitchens and outbuildings. They were still in existence in 1892, however the style of the existing buildings on the site suggests they had been demolished by the 1910s.

SIGNIFICANCE

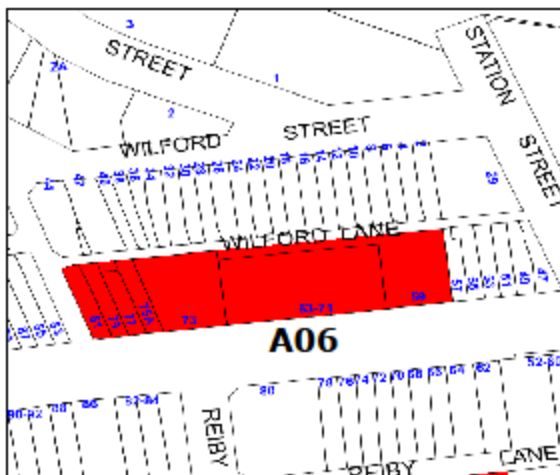
Townscape associated with the beginning of Enmore village.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Brady's House and Enmore Town Houses, 1892 (Newtown SEC. 17)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A06

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

STANMORE HOUSE, NEWTOWN ■ c.1847 (Extant)

HISTORY

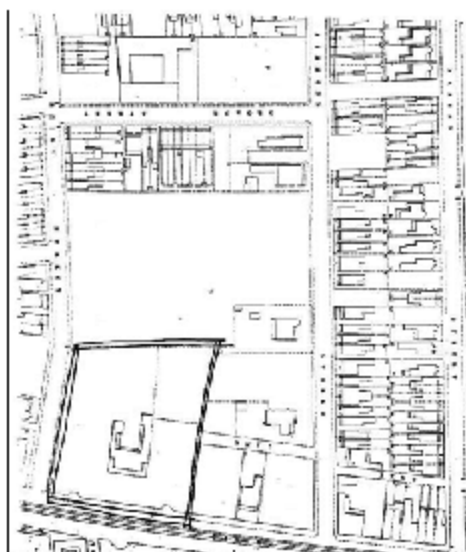
Believed to have been built between 1847 and 1855 by Mary Reibey for her daughter and son-in-law (J. L. & E. A. Innes). It was built on Mary Reibey's Newtown Estate adjacent to her own home.

SIGNIFICANCE

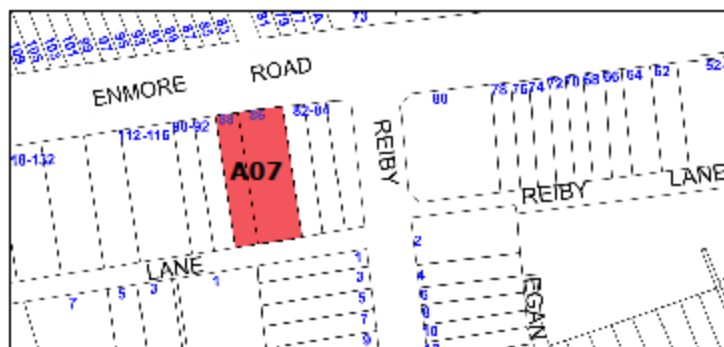
This is probably the earliest surviving house in this area, which although extensively altered, retains much of its original fabric and detail - both internally and externally. Its connection with Mary Reibey and the early settlement of villa estates in this area add to its significance.

Mansion, associated with Mary Reibey, prominent early 19th century emancipist merchant.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Stanmore House, 1890
(Newtown:sec. 21)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“THURNBEY”, NEWTOWN ■ c.1850s
(Demolished c.1910)

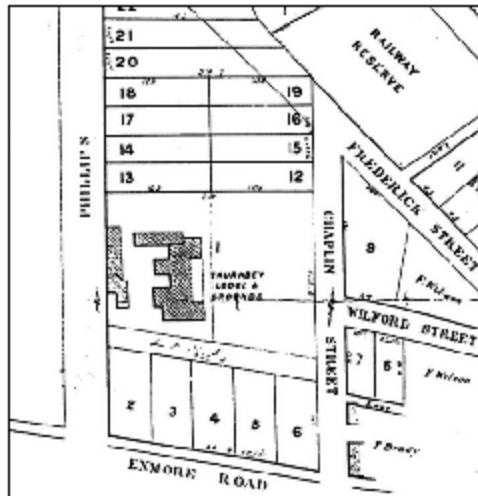
HISTORY

Built in the early 1850s for merchant Thomas Breillat, one-time President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. Sold 13 December 1910 and demolished soon afterwards for the construction of current terraces.

SIGNIFICANCE

Early mansion associated with the development of Enmore.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Thurnbey Subdivision, c.1880's
(Newtown - sp N6/229)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A08

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

ST STEPHEN'S CEMETERY ■ NEWTOWN ■ c.1848 (closed 1868)

HISTORY

St Stephen's Cemetery (also known as the Camperdown Cemetery) was established in 1848 in the Camperdown Estate. Burials stopped in 1867 and the cemetery closed in 1868. Between 1848 and 1867, 15,733 burials took place within the original 13 acre cemetery. This area was reduced to 5 acres in 1950 when the surrounding Camperdown Memorial Park was established.

SIGNIFICANCE

St. Stephen's has a rich history associated with early settlement, aboriginal graves, and continual use. The site is of archaeological value due to graves (in original and displaced locations) and possibility of the footings and landscaping elements (paths) of the original church and grounds.

IMAGES

HISTORIC PLAN



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A09

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“BELLO RETIRO”, NEWTOWN ■ c.1841 (Demolished 1886)

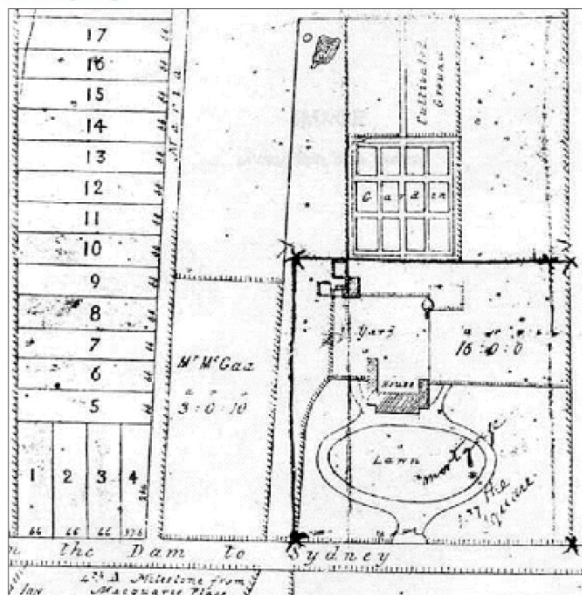
HISTORY

“Bello Retiro” was built by 1841 (possibly mid-1830s) for merchant John Lord. After Lord’s bankruptcy in the depression of 1842-4 the property was sold. The auction plan of that year indicates an extensive estate with ornamental lawn and drive from what is now King Street, Newtown. Formal gardens and outbuildings suggest the property was well established by this date. The property was subdivided and “Bello Retiro” demolished in 1886.

SIGNIFICANCE

One of the earliest houses associated with the development of Newtown and the southern expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

“Bello Retiro” Subdivision 1842 (M2 811, 1826/1842/1)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A10

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“HOLMWOOD”, NEWTOWN ■ 1843 (Demolished c.1890)

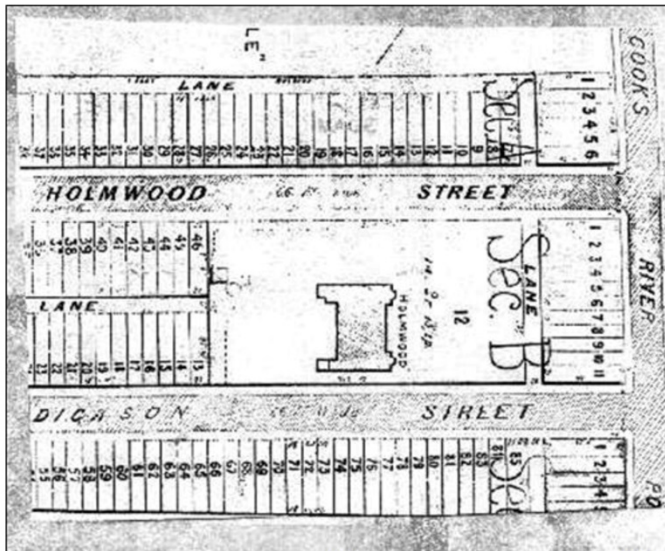
HISTORY

Built c.1843 for William Fanning. In 1849 the visiting English naturalist Thomas Huxley met here, and later married, Fanning's sister-in-law Heather Heathorn. The property was subdivided around 1890 and demolished soon afterwards. Two Italianate villas and a rear laneway now occupy the site.

SIGNIFICANCE

Early villa associated with southern expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES

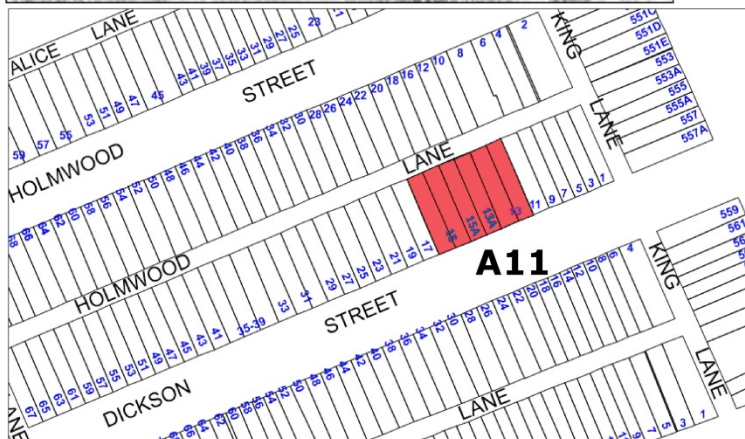


HISTORIC PLAN

Holmwood Subdivision c1890,
Newtown SP N6/106

PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A11

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

REIBEY HOUSE, NEWTOWN ■ c.1840 (Demolished 1966)

HISTORY

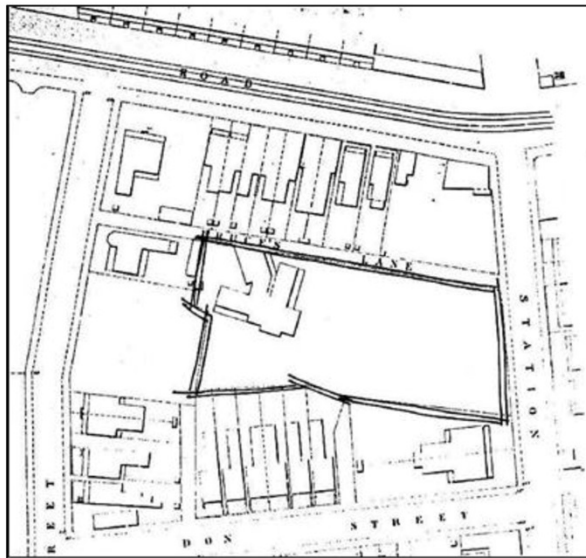
Built by Mary Reibey as her residence around 1840 after moving from Macquarie Place, Sydney. Reibey lived here until her death in 1855.

House demolished in 1966 by Sydney City Council to build flats.

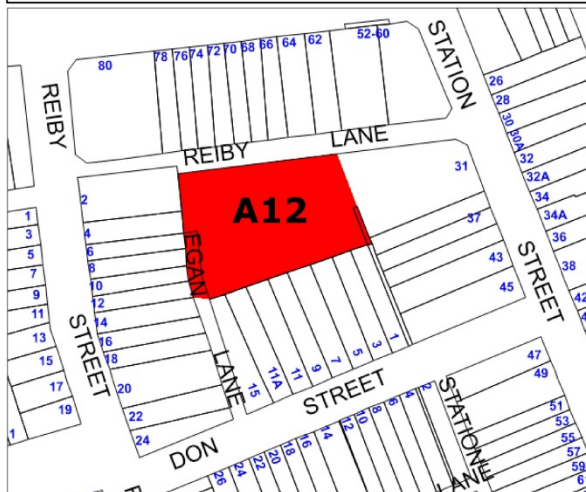
SIGNIFICANCE

Mansion, associated with Mary Reibey, prominent early 19th Century emancipist merchant.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
1890 (Newtown sec. 21)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A12

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

CAMDEN VILLA, NEWTOWN ■ (Demolished c.1880s)

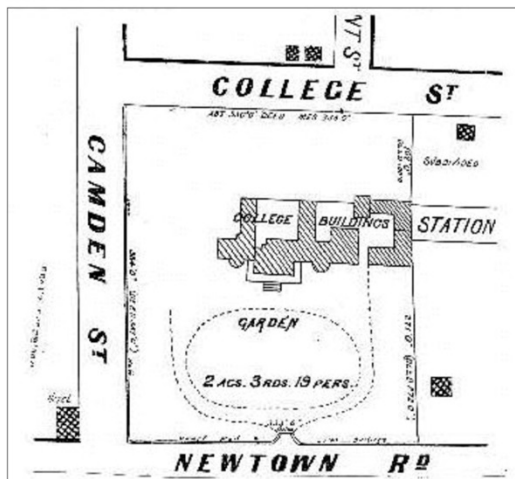
HISTORY

Built for missionary Robert Bourne of the London Missionary Society. Property purchased by Thomas Holt in 1863 who later sold it to the Congregational Church. They converted it to a college, which remained its function until its sale and demolition at the end of the 1880s.

SIGNIFICANCE

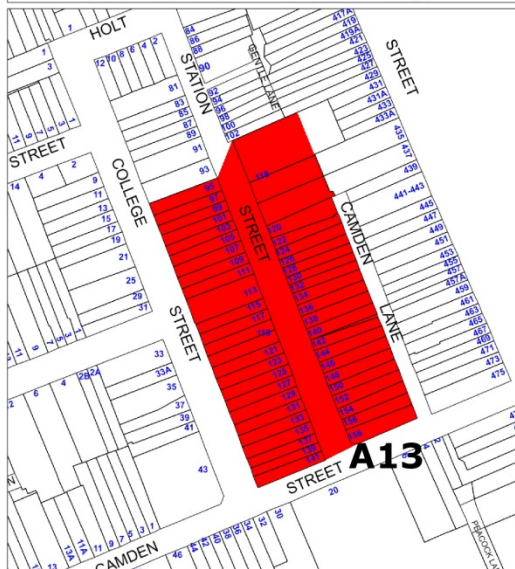
Associated with the early southward expansion from Sydney and development of Newtown, and as an early educational site.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Camden College, 1888. (Newtown - sp N6/36)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A13

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

SYDENHAM HOUSE, PETERSHAM ▪ c.1855 (Demolished c.1920s)

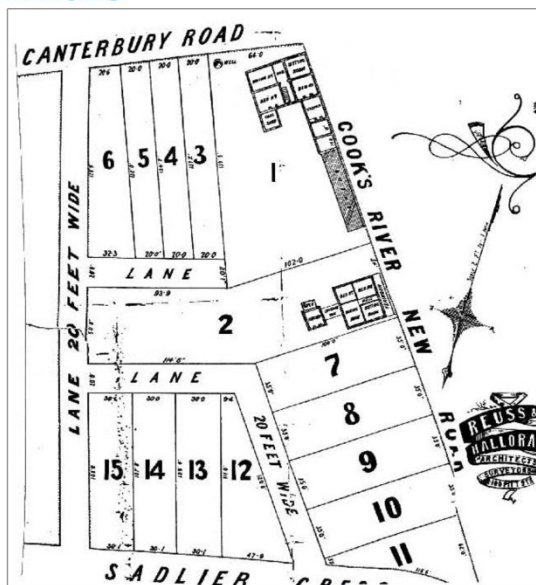
HISTORY

Built by 1855. Demolished c.1920s to make way for shops. At rear of 77 Canterbury Road is a sandstone building showing evidence of doors and windows as well as flashing for a verandah to the north. This property (31 Gordon Street) was possibly part of Sydenham House.

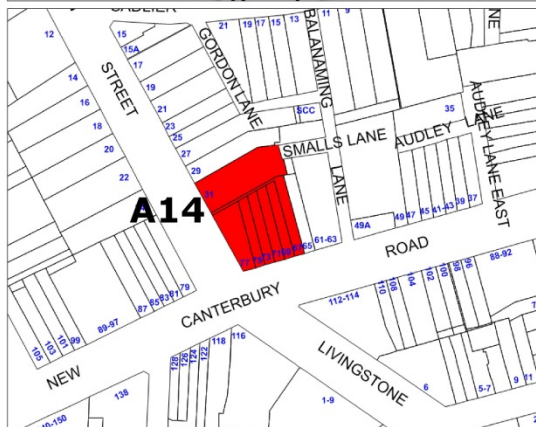
SIGNIFICANCE

One of the earliest villas associated with the development of Petersham.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
c.1900 (Petersham - SP P12/75)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A14

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

"SARA DELL" ■ PETERSHAM ■

c.1830-1842 (Demolished c.1919)

HISTORY

A house was constructed on the property, granted to Thomas Moore in 1799, by the 1830s. In 1830 William Wardell, co-founder of "The Australian" newspaper with William Charles Wentworth in 1824, bought the property. Wardell was murdered on the property by trespassers in 1834. The funeral procession consisting of 50 carriages left from "Sara Dell" to the cemetery where Central Station now stands.

In 1834 the house is believed to have burnt down and was immediately replaced by another which stood until sometime after the construction of Fort Street School in 1916.

The site of the house appears to have been part of the playing fields located at the corner of Andreas Street and Parramatta Road for most of the 20th century. A gymnasium was constructed on part of the house site in the early 1970s.

SIGNIFICANCE

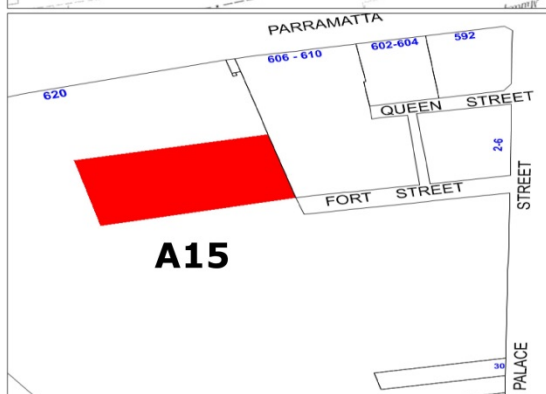
Site of one of an early residences fronting Parramatta Road, built by 1830. Associated with Robert Wardell, founder of the "Australian" newspaper.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Petersham Cottage (Sara Dell), c.1892. (Petersham sec 20)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A15

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

PETERSHAM HOUSE ▪ PETERSHAM ▪

c.1817 (Demolished/Altered c.1890)

HISTORY

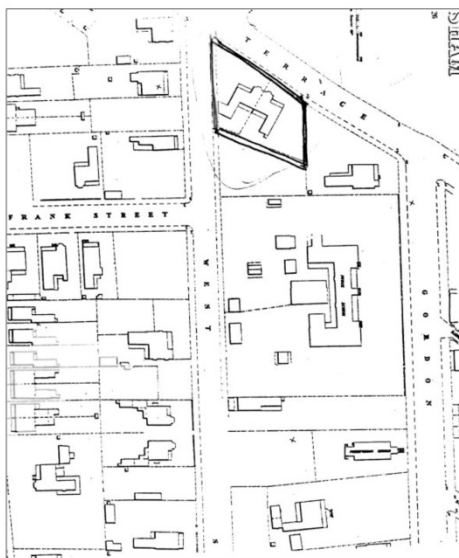
Offered for sale by Garnham Blaxcell in 1817. Blaxcell was one of three merchants who funded the construction of the Sydney Hospital in Macquarie Street, Sydney, in exchange for a monopoly on alcohol imports. Blaxcell was financially ruined in 1817 by the venture, hence his sale of Petersham House. W. C. Wentworth purchased the property in 1826 and resided here whilst building Vaucluse House. Wentworth's partner in the "Australian" newspaper, William Wardell, lived here in 1827 before moving to "Sara Dell" on Parramatta Road.

Maps show the house to be in existence at least until after the construction of the railway in 1855 when it is shown as a "U"-shaped building. Two semi-detached houses with bay-windows are located on what appears to be this site in 1890, their shape suggesting they may have been converted from the original building. The site was absorbed into Petersham Public School in the 20th century, later Petersham TAFE.

SIGNIFICANCE

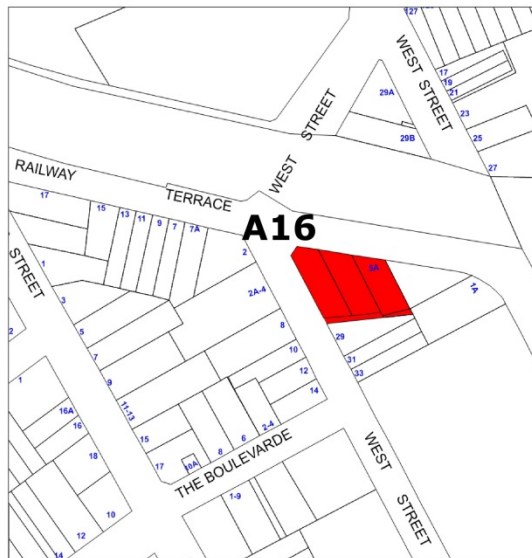
Site of a house built by 1817 and associated with merchant Garnham Blaxcell, and William Charles Wentworth who resided there in the 1820s. William Wardell also lived here prior to moving to nearby "Sara Dell".

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Historic Map - Petersham House, c.1890. (Petersham sec.24)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A16

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

TERMINUS COTTAGE, PETERSHAM ■ 1850s (Demolished c.1895)

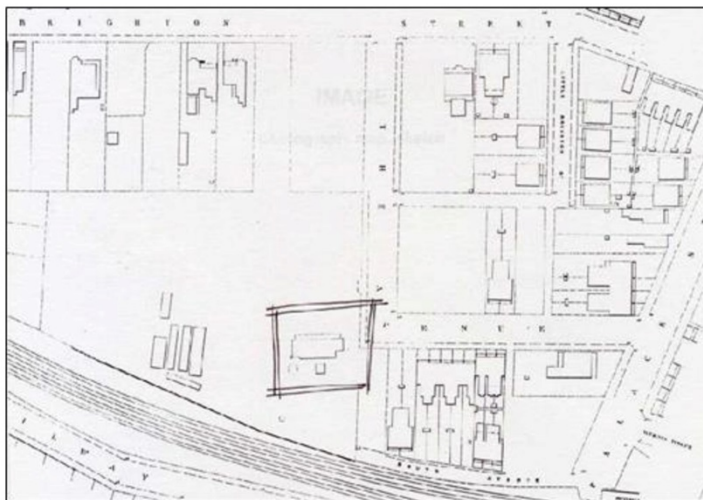
HISTORY

Built for Benjamin Yabsley in the 1850s. Yabsley family resided here until the death of Benjamin's wife Susannah in 1864. Later known as Stratton Cottage, it was demolished after 1895.

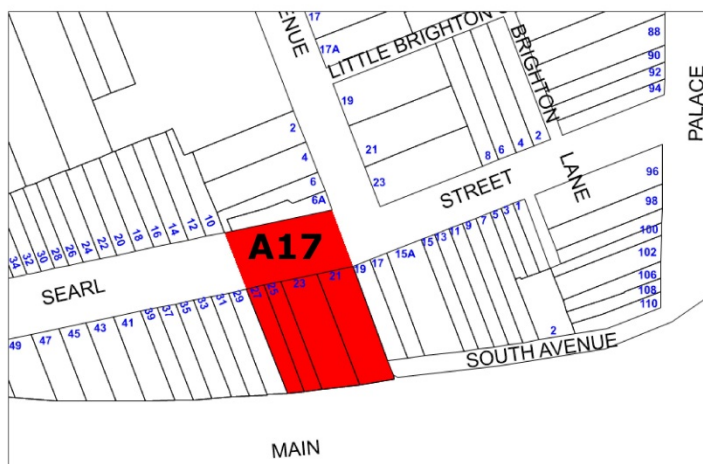
SIGNIFICANCE

Early house associated with the siting of "Gentlemen's Villas" close to the newly opened Sydney-Parramatta railway in 1855.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Terminus Cottage, 1895
(Petersham sec 22)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A17

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

ANNANDALE HOUSE, STANMORE c.1799 (Demolished 1905)

HISTORY

Capt. (later Colonel) George Johnston of the NSW Corps was granted this property in 1793, commencing construction of the house in 1799. It was demolished shortly after 1905.

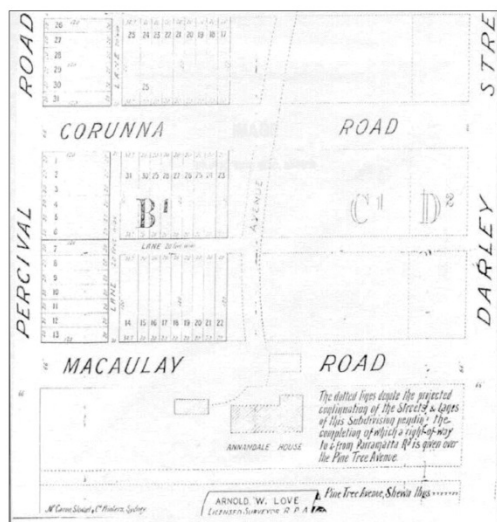
Johnston arrived with the First Fleet and was reputedly the first officer to step ashore (Fitzgerald & Hearn). He served as Lt-Governor and Commander of the NSW Corps, chiefly remembered for his overthrow of Governor Bligh, on the 20th anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet, in 1808. Johnston, in association with Macarthur, established military rule which lasted until the arrival of Governor Macquarie late in 1809. It was from Annandale House that the mutiny was largely planned.

When Johnston died he was buried in the family vault, formerly situated near what is now the intersection of Corunna Road and Darley Street. The remains of the family were removed before the demolition of the property.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Annandale House site was one of the earliest land grants in Australia, and one of the earliest European settled areas in the Marrickville local government area. It is associated with George Johnston, one of the most prominent figures in the formative years of the colony of NSW, and it was here that the 1808 military coup was largely planned, and from here the ring leaders of the coup left to arrest Governor Bligh. The house site is one of the few 18th century sites in the country, with occupation through to the early 20th century. The property gave its name to the suburb of Annandale.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Annandale House subdivision, c.1890's.
(Stanmore: SP S14/94)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A18

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“WOERDEN”, STANMORE ■ c.1870
(Demolished c.1910)

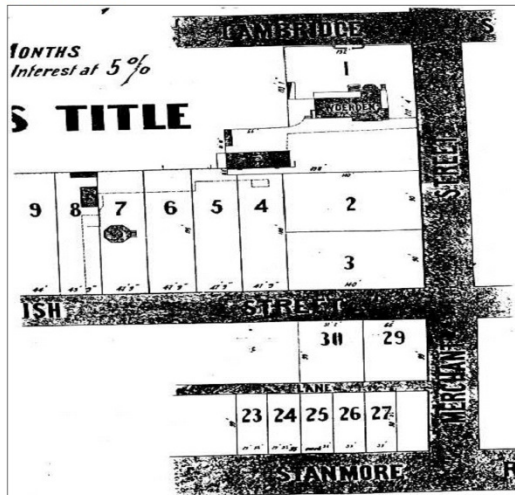
HISTORY

Mansion built in c.1870 by William Paling, founder of the extensive sheet music and musical instrument retail business which bears his name. The property was subdivided in 1902. The house was later demolished to create the park Montague Gardens. The gate and fences of the c1902 house lot survive surrounding the park.

SIGNIFICANCE

Mansion associated with music entrepreneur William Paling.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Montague Subdivision, 1902
(Stanmore SP S14/85)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A19

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

NEWINGTON COLLEGE SITE, STANMORE ▪ c.1840s (Buildings demolished c.1870s)

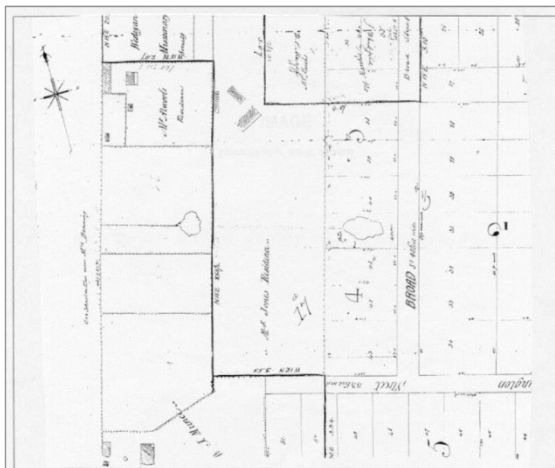
HISTORY

Land first granted to Edward Laing in 1794. Subdivided in 1840 and purchased by John Jones. Plans of the pre-c.1870s indicate a number of farmlets on the property. The Wesleyan Church purchased the property in 1873 for use as Newington College, the function continuing to date.

SIGNIFICANCE

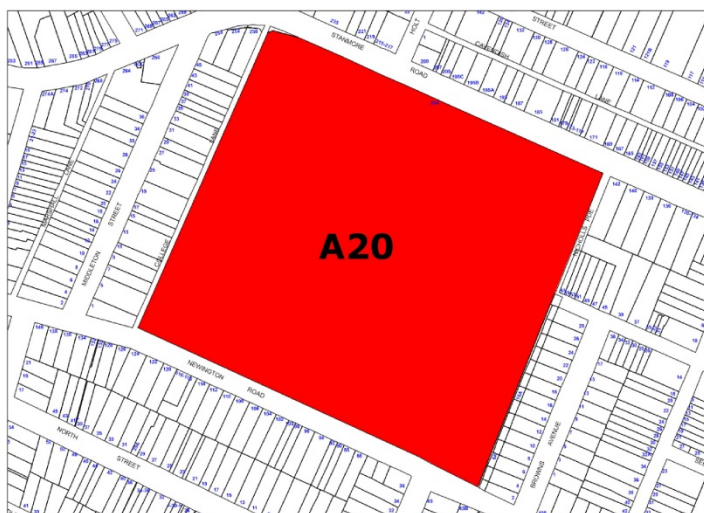
Demonstrates the evolution, patterns and process of the District of Bullanaming, and later Parish of Stanmore throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries. This includes the transformation of the area from large estates to working farms and open paddocks into a middle class residential commuter suburb of Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Newington College, c.1842: Jones, Munce's, & Attwood's Farms.
(Stanmore - sp s14/57)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A20

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“FINNINGHAM”, ST PETERS ■ 1830 (Demolished 1910)

HISTORY

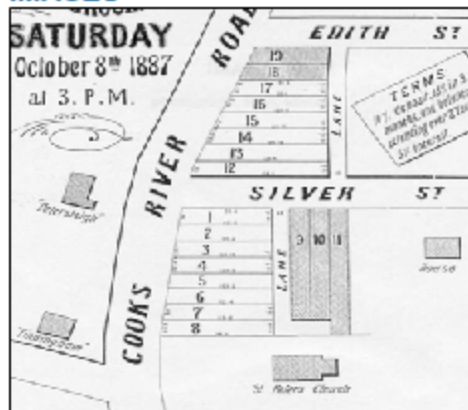
Property owned by Henry Kerrison James from 1823. He built "Petersleigh" in the 1830s. "Finningham" was built on the same property in the late 1860s by Michael Metcalfe, a prominent merchant and Customs Agent. The Boyd family purchased the property following Metcalfe's death in 1890. Both houses were demolished in 1910 when the property was bought by Austral Bricks.

The brickpit is located some 60 metres from the Princes Highway. It is not clear whether this may have impacted on the site of "Finningham" which appears to have been constructed addressing the corner of the Highway and Bishop Street.

SIGNIFICANCE

Site of an early land grant. The large mansion which stood there was one of the earliest in the Municipality. Part of the earliest southward expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
"Finningham", 1887
(St Peters – SP S4/20)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A21

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

ST PETERS CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY

■c.1839 (closed 1896)

HISTORY

The first burial in St Peters Church of England Cemetery took place in 1839. The cemetery was closed in 1896. Approximately 2,500 were buried in the cemetery, two thirds of which were children under the age of ten.

SIGNIFICANCE

Early cemetery, first privately owned and operated Anglican cemetery in Sydney. The graveyard includes a number of fine neo-classical monuments.

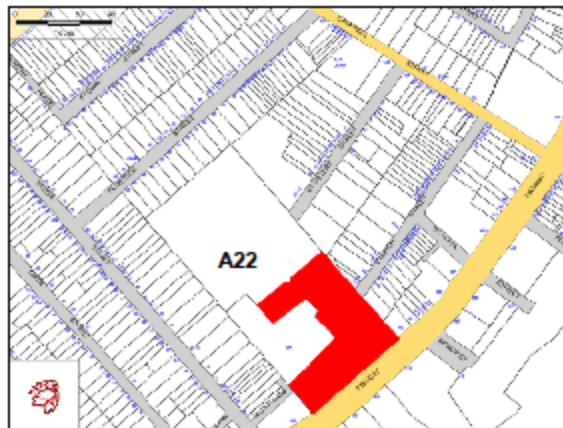
IMAGES

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A22

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“PETERSLEIGH”, ST PETERS

(Demolished 1910)



HISTORY

Built by Henry Kerrison James who had purchased the land in 1823. James had come to NSW with Alexander Sparke of “Tempe”, whose house survives on the southern side of the Cooks River. James was secretary to the Anglican Bishop Broughton and instrumental in the foundation of St Peters Church, located opposite “Petersleigh”.

The house faced the east, taking in views of Botany Bay. The entrance to the property was opposite Edith Street, and the house appears to have been opposite Silver Street, judging by a (possibly slightly inaccurate) subdivision plan of 1887 for the property located to the west.

“Petersleigh” was later purchased by Michael Metcalfe, merchant and Customs Agent, who also constructed “Finningham” on the property at what is now the corner of the Princes Highway and Bishop Street in the late 1880s. Metcalfe died at “Petersleigh” in 1890. The property was sold to Thomas Boyd whose family resided here until its sale in 1910 to Austral Bricks. The house is believed to have been demolished soon afterwards.

The brickpit is located only about 40 metres from the Princes Highway, and so it is uncertain whether or not remains of the house and outbuildings survive in this area.

SIGNIFICANCE

Site of an early land grant. The large mansion which stood here was one of the earliest in the Municipality. Part of the earliest southward expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
“Petersleigh”, c.1887
(Subdivision St Peters: SP S4/20)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“HEATHCOTE”, ST PETERS ▪ (Demolished c.1920)

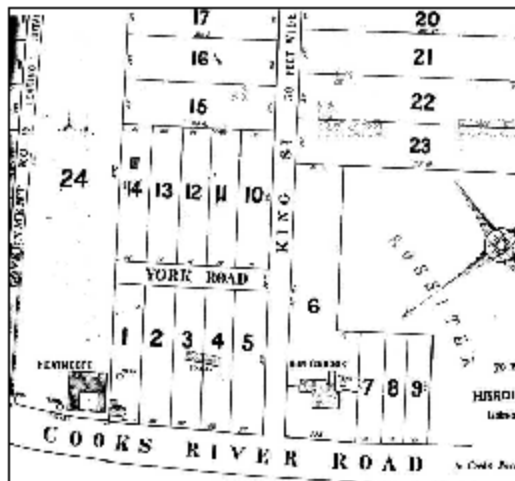
HISTORY

Built for Thomas Chalder, whose later property “Marrick” was to give its name to the municipality. Heathcote was demolished by the 1920s.

SIGNIFICANCE

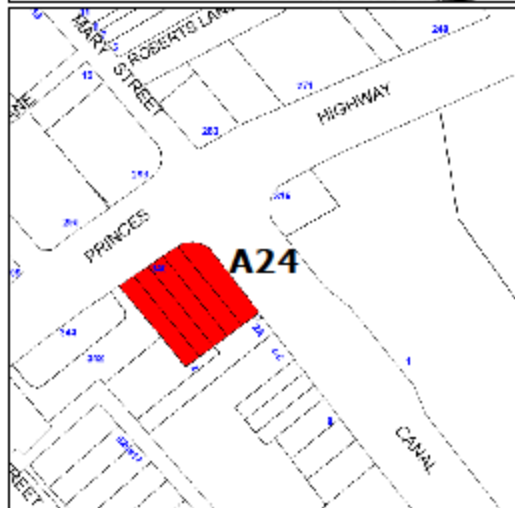
Mansion associated with the early southern expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Historic Map – Heathcote Subdivision,
1875 (St Peters - sp S4/24)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A24

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“NUN-COTNOOK”, ST PETERS ▪ (Demolished c.1920)

HISTORY

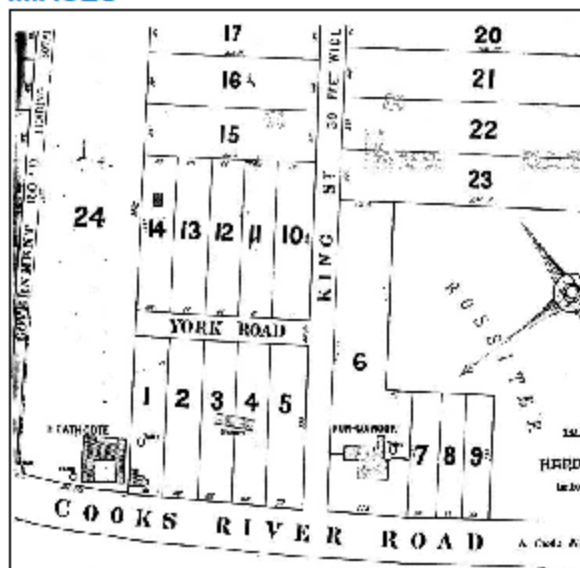
Built for Thomas Chalder, whose later property “Marrick” was to give its name to the municipality. “Nun-Cotnook” was demolished by the 1920s.

SIGNIFICANCE

Mansion associated with the early southern expansion from Sydney.



IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Nun-Cotnook, 1875 (St Peters – SP S4/24)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“SILVERLEIGH”, ST PETERS ■ c.1850s
(Demolished c.1900)

HISTORY

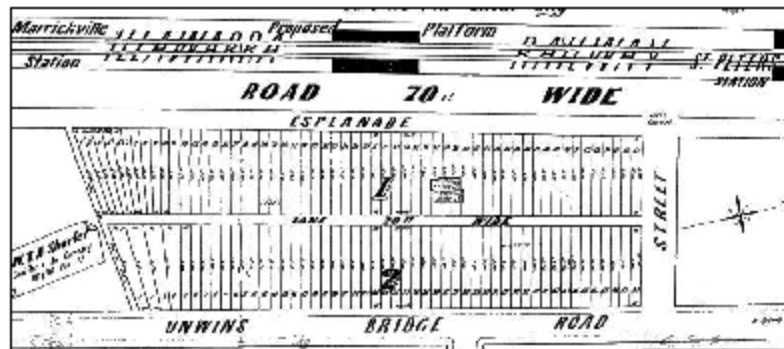
Built by Thomas Smidmore in early 1850s. Smidmore formerly lived at the nearby “Frankfort Park”. He served as alderman on the first Sydney Council, from 1842-50. Smidmore died at “Silverleigh” in 1861, although the family remained until 1887.

“Silverleigh” was subdivided in 1889. The property was purchased by Jubilee Brickworks in 1900 and became Sydney Brickworks from 1903-1930s. The house is believed to have been demolished during this phase.

SIGNIFICANCE

Site of an early land grant. The large mansion which stood there was one of the earliest in the Municipality. Part of the earliest southward expansion from Sydney. Associated with Thomas Smidmore, prominent landowner in The Rocks in the 1830s.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Marionette Subdivision, 1882 (Tempe
- SP T3/43)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“THE GROVE”, SYDENHAM ■ c.1840s
(Demolished 1914)

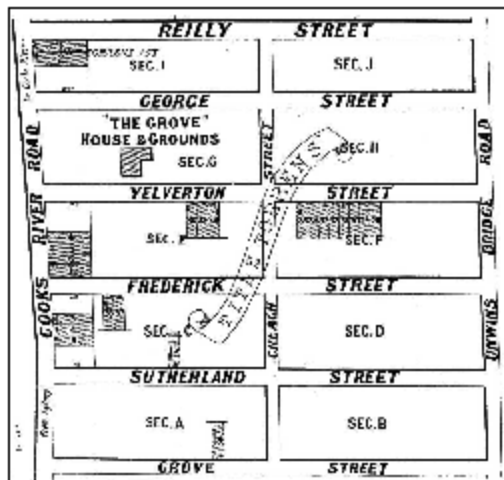
HISTORY

Built by John Church. Land around the house subdivided in 1880-82. House demolished in 1914.

SIGNIFICANCE

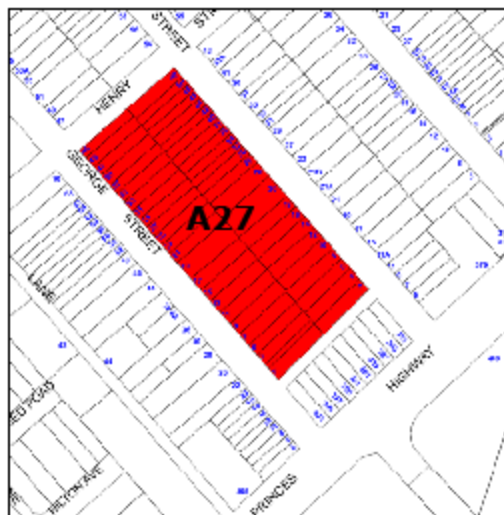
Site of an early land grant. The large mansion which stood here was one of the earliest in the Municipality. Part of the earliest southward expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

The Grove Subdivision, 1880
(Sydenham - SP S19/7)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site



A27

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

"TIVOLI", SYDENHAM ■ c.1840 (Demolished c.1918)

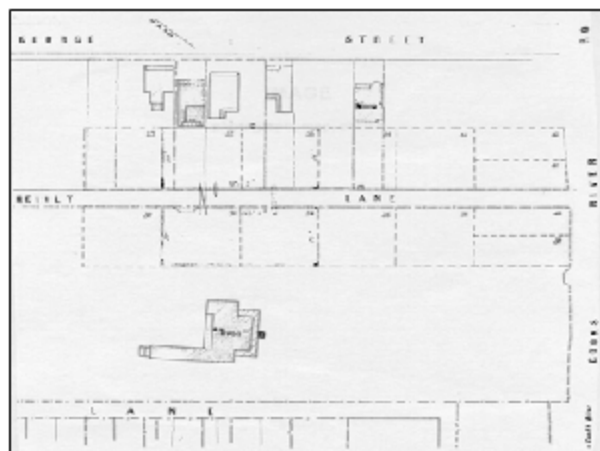
HISTORY

Built by ironmonger Richard Reilly around 1840. Reilly was still living in 1890, reputedly the oldest resident in Marrickville municipality. The house was occupied by members of the Reilly family until about 1915 and was demolished in 1918.

SIGNIFICANCE

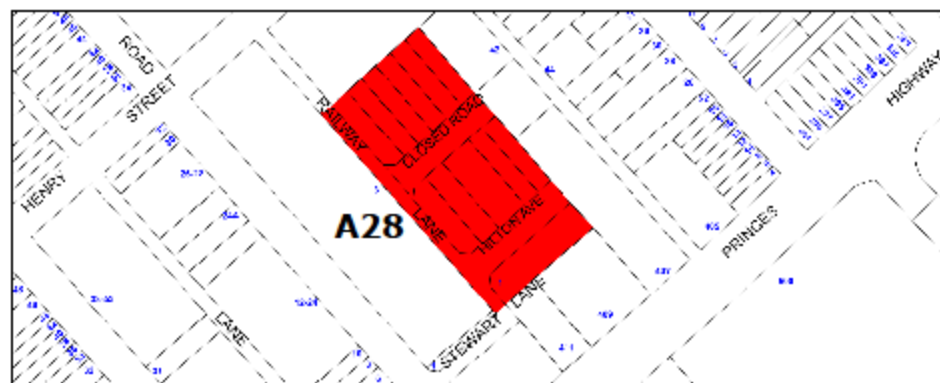
Site of an early land grant. The large mansion which stood there was one of the earliest in the Municipality.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

"Tivoli", c. 1890
(Subdivision, St Peters SP S4/83)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“BELLEVUE”, TEMPE c.1860
(Demolished 1962)

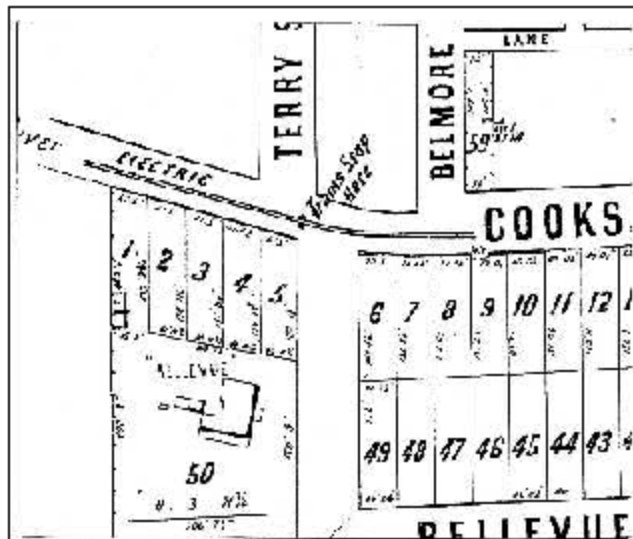
HISTORY

Built for George Talbot around 1860. In 1909 it became a prison half way house, and was demolished in 1962.

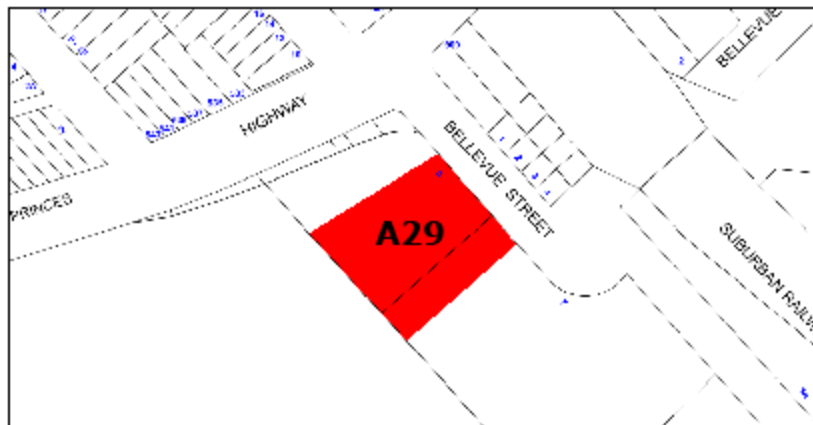
SIGNIFICANCE

Associated with the early southward expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Bellevue Subdivision, 1901
(Sydenham - SP S19/2)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“MARIONETTE”, TEMPE ■ c.1857
(Demolished c.1910)

HISTORY

Built for Samuel Henry Terry who bought the land in 1857. Marionette was possibly the largest house built on what was to become the Princes Highway. The property was subdivided in 1882 and again in 1910, after which the mansion was demolished. Church of Sts Peter and Paul built on the grounds fronting the highway.

SIGNIFICANCE

Associated with the early southern expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN
Marionette Subdivision, 1882 (Tempe
- SP T3/43)



PLANNING MAP
Proposed Archaeological Site



A30

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

“THE POFFLE”, TEMPE ■ 1836 (Extant)

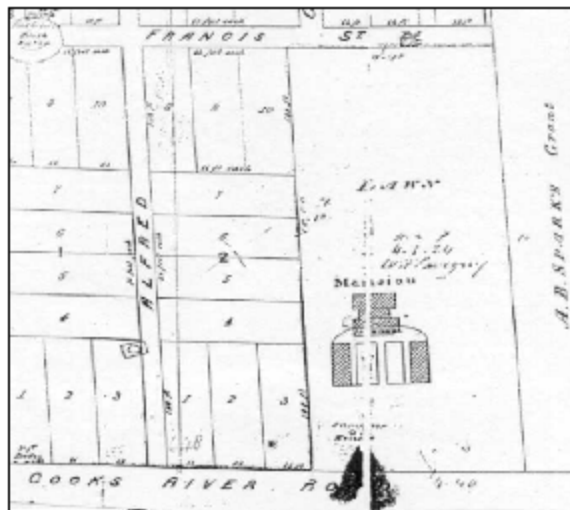
HISTORY

“The Poffle” was built for Leslie Duguid in 1836-7 as a private residence. In 1856 it became a school, renamed “Rugby”. In 1888 the building became an insane asylum accommodating about 40 people, and known as “Bayview House”, lending its name to a nearby street. From 1946-1959 the building was renamed “Caxton House” and used as a YWCA hostel. In 1959 Penfolds wines acquired the property and the house served as its administrative offices until the 1990s.

SIGNIFICANCE

One of the earliest mansion developments in the Cooks River area, built during the early southern expansion from Sydney. Associated with Leslie Duguid, prominent Sydney merchant.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

“Rugby” c.1860. (Tempe -SP T3/7)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

GANNON’S INN, TEMPE ▪ c.1840 (Demolished c.1910-20)

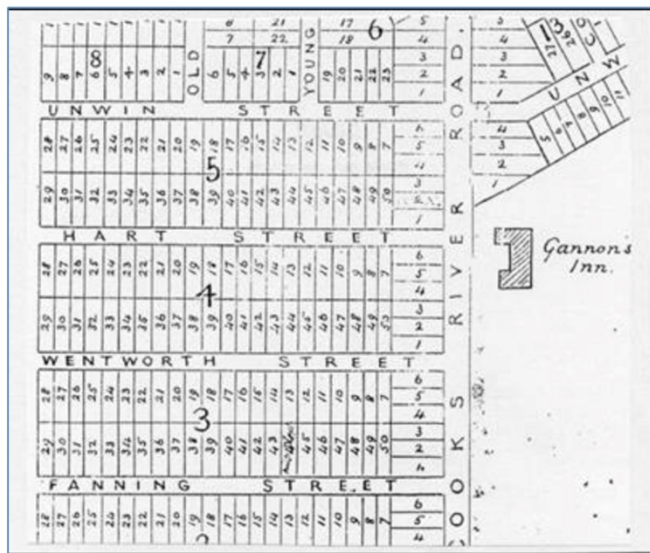
HISTORY

Inn constructed by wealthy landowner Michael Gannon around 1840, one of the earliest on the Cooks River Road (later Princes Highway). The Gannon family operated a horse drawn omnibus between there and Newtown prior to the steam tram service in 1881. Current buildings on the site appear to date to c.1910-20.

SIGNIFICANCE

Inn associated with early southern expansion from Sydney.

IMAGES



HISTORIC PLAN

Gannon's Inn, 1842 (MZ 811. 1827/1842/2)



PLANNING MAP

Proposed Archaeological Site