

303.69/REV
Vol. 6
Local Studies

Sue Rosen & Associates



Review of Potential Items of State Heritage Significance
for
Newcastle City Council

Volume Three: Updated Newcastle Heritage Inventory Forms

June 2008

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170104

Study Number

104

Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

Address: 68 Woodstock Street

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast

Suburb / Nearest Town: Mayfield 2304

Historic region: Lower Hunter

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary: Follows Property Boundary

Item Type: Built

Group: Religion

Category: Monastery

Owner:

Admin Codes: LEP

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Monastery

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Redemptorist Monastery has local historical, associative and aesthetic significance. It was one of the earliest homes of the Redemptorists, an order of missionaries who followed the teachings of St. Alphonsus Liguori, in Australia. It is a strong example of the diversity in the work of Frederick Menkens, who was the pre-eminent architect of Newcastle during the last third of the 19th Century. The simple, solid structure is in contrast with many of Menkens' designs, yet exerts a powerful presence, perhaps partly due to the large grounds on which it is located.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Since the early days of the settlement, religion has played an important role in Newcastle. The first Church in Newcastle was constructed in 1816. Until approximately 1830, the Church of England virtually monopolised formal religious activities in Newcastle but following this, other Protestant denominations as well as the Catholic Church began to construct churches. Due to the number of British, and in particular Welsh (sp) migrants, who came to Newcastle to find employment in the coal industry, there was a significant number of Methodists and Baptists (City Wide Thematic History, p.56).

The Church of England, the Catholic Church, the Presbyterians and the Methodists were granted sites in the initial settlement. Religious groups that arrived later were required to purchase land from the AA Company (City Wide Thematic Study, p. 54). The Salvation Army came to Newcastle in 1883 and erected its first citadel in Auckland Street.

Redemptorists came to Australia in 1882 at the request of the Bishop of Newcastle, James Murray, who had been inspired by the order when he visited Limerick, Ireland (J. Boland, p.23). Redemptorists follow the teachings of St. Alphonsus Liguori, who, strongly disturbed

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Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

by the corruption evident in the courts, left his legal career to join the priesthood in Naples and devoted his life to helping the poor and to preaching. Liguori was ordained in 1726, and in 1723 the institute of the Redemptorists was inaugurated. In the example of their leader, Redemptorists lead in missionary communities (<http://www.cssr.com/english/whoarewe/ourhistory.shtml>). Their aim was to 'strive to imitate the virtues and examples of Jesus Christ, Our Redeemer, consecrating themselves especially to the preaching of the word of God to the poor.'¹ (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/12683a.htm>).

Singleton, in the Hunter Valley, was the first home of the Redemptorists in Australia. However, the presbytery at Singleton was only equipped to house two people, and as there were six people living in it, it became evident that a new monastery site needed to be found. In 1885, land was purchased in Mayfield with construction of the Monastery beginning in the following year. At the feast of the Most Holy Redeemer on the third Sunday of July 1887, the parish was formally brought under the care of the diocese (J. Boland, p.51). The monastery was officially opened on 2nd August 1887, the centenary of St Alphonsus' death. In their first year at Mayfield, the Redemptorists recorded forty-five missions in ten dioceses in Victoria, NSW and South Australia, which had been their most active year to date.

The monastery was formerly known as the Monastery of Mount St Alphonsus, it was Frederick Burnhardt Menkens' first major work in Newcastle, and one of a number of institutional buildings that he designed for the Catholic Church. Others included St Catherine of Siena Nursing Home and Bishop Clarke House.

Menkens was born at Varel, Oldenburg in Germany in 1855. He began training in practical building craft at the age of 13 and later attended the Royal Polytechnicum in Hanover, graduating with a Diploma in Architecture in 1876. He toured Europe in 1877, studying architecture but left Europe because of developments following the Franco-Prussian war, emigrating to Adelaide in 1878. After a few months in the Colonial Architect's Office, he moved to Melbourne, but being unable to find work, he travelled through Victoria and Tasmania, working as a tradesman before establishing an architectural practice in Maitland in 1881, then at Newcastle in 1882. He soon became established and carried out several important works for prominent citizens such as Bishop Murray. As well as a number of churches, he designed five warehouses and many other commercial premises in Newcastle City.

His creative life could be divided into two periods - the decorative period of his early years where his designs included impressive ornamentation, 1884 to 1895 and the commercial or transitional period from 1896 to 1907, where his designs were more restrained. Among his works were: the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Waratah; Mechanics Institute, Hamilton; Jesmond House; St Andrew's Presbyterian Church and The Bolton st. In 1891 Menkens won a competition for the building of a new Town Hall in Newcastle, but later disagreements ended the scheme. Menkens combined a thorough understanding of architecture with a practical knowledge of the building trades. His work is notable for the use of ornament and colour, versatility in the use of architectural styles and thoroughness of workmanship. He was a well known, colourful and respected personality of his day - a highly principled man, who spent a year in a debtors' prison in 1895-1896 for refusing to pay damages to a sub-contractor he had accused of dishonest work. In 1907 he took F. G. Castleden into

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Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

partnership and revisited Germany in 1908, returning to live in Sydney at his newly built house at Randwick. He died in 1910, aged 55. (Reedman, ADB Online, 2006 - Menkens; Newcastle Library, 'Frederick Burnhardt Menkens' Typescript, n.d.; Suters, 'Menkens' Centenary Exhibition Catalogue', 1978, n.p.)

Menkens' work is characterised by his love of dramatic gabled elements, which recall the elaborately gabled buildings of the Netherlands and Northern Germany where he grew up. However, due to the preferences of his client, the monastery was a simple and solid building, lacking the more ornamentation evident in most of his work. The exceptions to the simplicity of work are the gable, with its layered planes of brickwork giving it an interesting effect as well as the flattened pediment and arches of the verandahs, which are not evident in Menkens' other designs.

It was probably originally situated on an acreage supporting small scale farming operations, with land being sold off and subdivided gradually and the present street pattern developing around the monastery. One such subdivision into residential lots, reducing the land area of the monastery almost to its current size, occurred on the southern side of the monastery around John Street in 1921 (Map of Monastery Paddock Subdivision, Newcastle Region Library) The monastery closed in 2003 due to declining numbers. This followed the closure of the Redemptorist monastery in Brisbane in 1985 as well as ones in Townsville, Yarraville and Penrith. The largest monastery, which was located in Ballarat was closed in the late 1990s (<http://www.catholicweekly.com.au/03/nov/23/14.html>).

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	3. Economy	Transport	(none)
	8. Culture	Religion	(none)

Designer: Frederick Menkens

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1986 Year Completed: 1987 Circa: No

Physical Description: The Monastery has an L-shaped design and is three stories with an attic. It is constructed of painted rendered brickwork. It is a simple, solid design and is in a romanesque style. It has a steeply pitched roof and its gable has layered planes of brickwork. The building has flattened pediment and verandah arches and the entrance along a long tree-lined path. Another tree-line path runs almost parallel to this, and leads around the side of the monastery. In front of the building is a small garden, with a statue of St. Alphonsus Liguori in the middle of it. There are many trees and bushes located within the grounds of the monastery, which all appear to be well maintained. A brick wall runs along the sides and the back of the monastery. Due to the number of tall trees as well as the high wall, the monastery is only partially visible from the street.

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Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

Physical Condition: From what could be determined from an exterior view of the building, the monastery is in good condition.

Modification Dates: minor changes to the timber balustrading

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The monastery has local historical significance as one of the earliest homes and the longest lived of the Redemptorist monasteries in Australia. Its construction is associated with Newcastle's expansion and development as a town and with its religious history, particularly the development of Catholicism in the town and region.
- Criteria b)** The Redemptorist Monastery has local associative significance as it was the first Newcastle commission of Menkens, who was to become the pre-eminent architect in Newc in the latter decades of the nineteenth century designed by pre-eminent local architect Frederick Menkens who was one of the most influential architects in Newcastle. His other ecclesiastical works in Newcastle include St Andrew's Presbyterian Church and the Baptist Tabernacle. Together with Menkens' other designs, the Redeptorist Monastery is a strong example of the diversity of his designs and his ability to adapt his talents to suit the requirements of his client.
- Criteria c)** Situated back from the road, partially hidden by large trees, the large structure emits an aura of grandeur. It is testament to the creativity of Menkens, because it illustrates his ability to respect the wishes of his client whilst still producing a design that is striking in its own right.
- Criteria d)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria e)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria f)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria g)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: From what could be ascertained from the exterior, the property is intact.

References:	Author	Title	Year
		'Frederick Burnhardt Menkens' Typescript, n.d.	
		Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study - Thematic History	2007
	Brian Suters	Menkens' Centenary Exhibition - Catalogue to Exhibition arranged by Brian Suters Newcastle Region Art Gallery 19 October to 19 November 1978	1978
	J. Boland	Faith of our Fathers: The Redemptorists in Australia 1882-1982	1982

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Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

L A Reedman 'Menkens, Frederick Burnhardt (1855-1910)', Australian Dictionary of Biography Online Edition 2006

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	104	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	4		DP	546404

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan Heritage study			8/08/2003

Custom Field One: 1885

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 11/08/1998 Date Updated: 26/05/2008 Status: Basic

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Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Redemptorist Monastery 68 Woodstock Street

Copyright:

Image by: Sharn Harrison

Image Date: 10/10/1997

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170104b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170104b1.jpg

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Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: View of the front of the Monastery

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170104b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170104t2.jpg

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Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Walkway to the Monastery

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170104b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170104t3.jpg

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Item Name: **Redemptorist Monastery**

Location: **68 Woodstock Street, Mayfield [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Front of the Monastery

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170104b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170104t4.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170272

Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Address: 108 Maitland Road

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast

Suburb / Nearest Town: Sandgate 2304

Historic region: Lower Hunter

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Area/Complex/Group Group: Cemeteries and Buria Category: Cemetery/Graveyard/

Owner:

Admin Codes: LEP

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Sandgate cemetery is locally historically significant and has research potential because the gravestones represent various aspects of society, such as home life, religious beliefs, working life, industries in the area, public life, mining, and war in the Newcastle area. It is also locally significant because it illustrates aspects of the history of burial in the region, firstly the removal of cemeteries from the city centre and secondly the conflict between embracing the garden cemetery movement and the need to provide sufficient space for burials. It is also locally significant because it honours war veterans, who were most likely from the Newcastle and Hunter region and is likely to have social significance as a major local cemetery.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Cemeteries in Australia were originally similar to village burial grounds in England and were small, poorly planned and often overcrowded. Under the influence of English architect J.C. Loudon and the garden cemetery movement, during the first half of the 19th Century, the idea of a cemetery was that it would be an orderly, well designed public space with a focus on improved hygiene and moral standards. Cemeteries such as Waverley Cemetery in Sydney had design features including curved pathways, lawns, avenues, trees and shrubbery. Some had fountains as well as Gothic style chapels and shelters. Burial plots were generally divided up into the four major denominations; Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodists. There were also small areas set aside for minor denominations (G. Davison, J. Hirst, S. Macintyre, 1998, p.15). During the 1830s, instructions were given by the NSW Government that cemeteries be located no less than a mile outside the boundaries of a town (Australian Encyclopaedia, The Grolier Society of Australia, 1963, p.314).

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SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Until the 1870s, The Australian Agricultural Company (AAC) owned the land on which the Sandgate cemetery was later established (Newcastle City Council, 2002, p. 1). In the 1870s, 50 acres of land was sold to the Crown, for use as a cemetery and for other purposes, such as a hospital for infectious diseases. In 1881, 20 acres were opened to use as a cemetery and work such as the clearing of trees, installation of drains and the construction of walkways and fences was undertaken. As had been done at Rookwood Cemetery, a major public cemetery in Sydney, Sandgate Cemetery was divided up according to religion, with each section having a Trustee who was in charge of managing their particular area. There was access to the cemetery via water, land and rail. Many of the early funerals arrived by boat, with barges used to transport materials needed to construct monumental headstones. Horse drawn carriages were also used until the introduction of motor hearses during the 1930s. The majority of funerals arrived by a railway line that ran from a 'Mortuary Station' at Honeysuckle in Newcastle to a centrally located platform at the cemetery (Cemeteries - Sandgate, NSW, accessed online at http://www.users.on.net/~ntrod/Cemeteries_Sandgate.htm).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, it became necessary to expand the cemetery. Land adjacent to the Cemetery had been put aside for the establishment of an Infectious Diseases Hospital, but such a hospital had already been built at Stockland. Some of this land was allocated for extension of the cemetery in 1908. While there had initially been a focus on making the cemetery aesthetically appealing, such efforts lapsed in light of the need to utilise the cemetery more intensively. Avenues of trees were removed and other areas initially used for landscaping were instead used for gravesites. The task of maintenance became increasingly difficult as the size of the cemetery grew (Exhibited Development Application, p.2).

During the 1920s and 1930s, gravesites were increasingly located away from the cemetery rail line. This coincided with the introduction of motor hearses. Also during this time, chapels were constructed by the main religious denominations. In 1942, three acres of the land that had been purchased by the Crown in the 1870s was dedicated to a Soldiers Cemetery.

The cemetery was brought under the control of the Department of Land and Water Conservation in 1987 and a new Trust was established. The first task of the new Trust was to develop a Plan of Management, taking into account its physical, cultural and spiritual qualities (Newcastle City Council, 2002, p.2) In 1996 a program of 'revitalisation' work was begun that upgraded amenities, water services, fencing, gateways, paths and roads as well as landscaping and tree planting. The Department of Employment Education and Training funded the project and the Wallsend Training and Development Centre administered it. This provided work for approximately 150 people and provided an environment for research, education and recreation at the Cemetery. Since the initial revitalisation program, there has been continual greening of the cemetery, expanding the watering system, providing signage, expanding roads and paths, improving drainage, conserving the old railway track and establishing facilities for visitors (Newcastle City Council, 2002, p.2).

With the opening of Sandgate, many cemeteries in the Newcastle area stopped operating, such as Honeysuckle Point Cemetery near Cottage Creek and Christ Church Cemetery in Newcastle. Honeysuckle Point Cemetery was demolished in 1916 and no burial records survive. Christ Church Cemetery was closed in 1884, but the headstones that were still

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Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

intact were kept and the land is now used as a rest park. The Western Methodist cemetery near the Great Northern railway line at Wickam, was also closed after the establishment of Sandgate Cemetery. Again, no burial records survive. However, several small local continued to be used after Sandgate was opened such as cemeteries in Mayfield, Old Wallsend, Stockton and Minmi (Newcastle City Council, 2002, p. 2).

There are approximately 85 000 people buried at Sandgate, mostly from the Newcastle district.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	7. Governing	Defence	(none)
	8. Culture	Religion	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Birth and Death	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1881 Year Completed: 1881 Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The cemetery is set out in three main parts, with two paths separating each section, both running parallel to Wallsend Rd. On the path closest to Wallsend Rd, is the remains of the railway platform and line that was used to transport bodies to the cemetery. The cemetery is divided up into nine different religious sections as well as a section for soldiers. There is also a separate section for children's graves. There are small and medium sized trees lining the paths. The graves are arranged in neat rows, and most, but not all of them have headstones. The headstones differ vastly, ranging from plain and simple designs to elaborately designed mansoleas. Many of the headstones are discoloured and some are crumbling.

The soldiers' section is in much better condition than the rest of the cemetery, perhaps because it is a more recent addition. In contrast to the rest of the cemetery, which has grounds that are a mix of sparse grass and sand, the soldiers' cemetery has lush green grass. There are two types of graves: those that have stone headstones and those with simple white crosses marking the grave. The headstones are all in good condition.

The Cemetery is located at the east of the Highway and to the south of another main road. It is flat and open and on a slight slope. The site does not have much internal drainage and currently the practice is to direct stormwater into the ground where it infiltrates into the sand forming, the top of the soil profile over most of the cemetery (Newcastle City Council 2002, p.5). The site is 10km inland from the coast.

Physical Condition: The cemetery is in fairly good condition.

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170338

Study Number

338

Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

The site has research potential as it contains evidence of early postal operations and the remains of old water tanks, cesspits and the footings of the demolished toilet block. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 29)

Criteria f)

Criteria g) The post office is representative of country post offices built in the Hunter region in the late nineteenth century.

Integrity / Intactness: Moderate

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Australian Heritage Database - Register of National Estate Entry - Wallsend Post Office	1986
	Dalgarno, James	'Development of NSW Postal Inland Service from 1828 to 1854, Journal of Royal Australian Historical Society, Vol. 2, Part 7	1907
	Heritage Group, State Projects, NSW Department of Public Works & Services	Wallsend Police Station Conservation Plan	1995
	Suters Architects	Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study Volume 1	1997

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	338	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1-4		DP	724548

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Public Works Department - Former register		000993	
	Heritage study			
	National Trust of Australia register			
	Register of the National Estate			

Custom Field One: 1881

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

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SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 11/08/1998

Date Updated: 19/09/2007

Status: Completed

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Wallsend Precinct - Post Office - Harris Street Elevation

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170338b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t2_2170338.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Post Office - rear view

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170338b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170338b3.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Post Office

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170338b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170338b4.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Wallsend Civic Precinct - Site Plan

Copyright:

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337b3.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170347

Study Number

347

Item Name: **Western Suburbs Hospital (Former)**

Location: **149 Turton Road, Waratah [Newcastle City]**

Address: 149 Turton Road

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast

Suburb / Nearest Town: Waratah 2298

Historic region: Lower Hunter

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built

Group: Health Services

Category: Hospital

Owner:

Admin Codes: LEP

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Hospital

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The former Western Suburbs Hospital has local historical and associative significance. Its development reflects the dramatic changes that took place in the nature of hospitals from the late 19th Century to the mid 20th Century as they evolved from a charitable role to that of a state funded institution. It is associated with the oldest charity in Australia, the Benevolent Society, which founded the hospital in 1885 and ran it for 47 years.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Waratah started its life in 1856 as a 'navvy's' (railway worker's) tent town, when the Great Northern Railway was being built through a large hill near Thomas Grove's farm. Coal was discovered shortly afterwards and in 1862 the Groves family became the pioneers of the Waratah Coal Company. Thomas Grove also opened a hotel and sold land for residential use. The Waratah Coal Company amassed an estate of 1467 acres which became the town of Waratah. In the 1870, Waratah, along with other towns such as Wickham, Hamilton and Lambton, formed its own municipality. It was not until 1938 that it was incorporated into the City of Greater Newcastle. The opening years of the twentieth century saw the booming of the South Maitland coalfield and the closure of many inner Newcastle collieries (City Wide Thematic Study, p. 7; p. 28).

Hospitals established in NSW during the 19th Century were modelled on British hospitals, which in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries continued to operate on a mediaeval philosophy of caring for people as an act of charity, without much hope for recovery. This was the case with the first hospital in Newcastle, established in 1817, where the care of destitute ill people was the main role of the hospital until the early 20th Century. Patients at hospitals during this time were travellers and the sick poor; while the more wealthy citizens would pay to have a doctor visit their home rather than go to a hospital where risk of infection was high. In fact, 'hospital' derives from the Latin hospitalis; a reference to

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SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Western Suburbs Hospital (Former)**

Location: **149 Turton Road, Waratah [Newcastle City]**

accommodating hospites (travellers). Hospitals also took care of crippled, old or mentally ill people. Until the early 20th Century, care of the destitute sick was the primary role of British hospitals as well as hospitals in settler societies such as Australia and the USA.

The institution that became the Western Suburbs hospital was established by the Benevolent Society very much according to these principles. 'The New South Wales Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Benevolence in these Territories and Neighbouring Islands' was founded in 1813 by a group of evangelical Christians, one of whom was Edward Smith Hall who was subsequently one of the founders of the Benevolent Society, which was formed in 1818 following the lapse of the original Society. Governor Macquarie was a Patron of the Society. Funds for the Society were acquired in a similar way to many English charities, with donations funding relief work, and some additional money being provided by the government. The aim of the Benevolent Society was:

'To relieve the Poor, the Distressed, the Aged, the Infirm and thereby discountenance, as much as possible, Mendacity and Vagrancy, and to encourage industrious habits amongst indigent poor, as well as afford them religious instruction and consolation in their distresses.'

(http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/discover_collections/history_nation/religion/charity/benevolent.html).

The first hospital to be opened by the Benevolent Society was in 1821 at the site of Central Railway station and in 1866 the Society established Australia's first maternity hospital (http://www.acl.org.au/national/browse.stw?article_id=21678). By opening of the 'Newcastle Benevolent Asylum and Lying-In Hospital' on 19th May 1885 in rented premises at Parry Street, Newcastle, the society brought its relief work to a new location. It was managed by the Newcastle and Northumberland branch of the Benevolent Society and its aim was to provide refuge for 'helpless persons' and to help the poor and destitute (75th Annual Report 1978). There were soon too many people for the Parry Street site to cope with, and larger premises were sought. In 1888, Colonial Secretary Sir Henry Parkes, granted five acres of land in Waratah to the Society. The first trustees were the famous Arnotts family, J. C. Ellis, E.A. Mitchell, W. Sparke and Dr John Harris. Sanders and Son architects agreed to design the hospital free of charge. A building fund was established in 1893, with two £50 cheques; one from Mr Arnott and one from Mrs Arnott. Its relocation to Waratah reflects the growth of Newcastle during the late 19th Century. The most rapidly growing areas of the population were no longer in close vicinity to the main hospital in central Newcastle and there was a need for new hospitals to be established outside of the Newcastle CBD (Susan Marsden, 2005, p. 43).

Colonial Secretary, J.N. Bruncker, laid the foundation stone of the new 'Newcastle Benevolent Asylum and Lying-In Hospital' on 28th May 1896. Approximately 1000 people were present at this occasion. The hospital was opened on 6th May 1897 by the Governor, Lord Hampden. It was named the 'Newcastle Benevolent Hospital'. On 22nd July 1932, the hospital was officially recognized as a public hospital and came under the control of then Hospitals Commission of NSW. (K.E.R. Parsons, Western Suburbs Hospital Facade, 1979). The name of the hospital was changed in 1939 to 'The Newcastle Western Suburbs Maternity Hospital'. Although a maternity hospital, two wards were used for aged care. In 1952, male patients were transferred to a site at Dudley, leaving the Waratah building exclusively for female patients (75th Annual Report, 1978, pp 3 – 8). These developments reflect the changing role of the hospital in the 20th Century. The era of the hospital as a charitable institution had passed; it was no longer viable to depend upon subscriptions from the upper classes, but instead government expenditure was essential (Role of Hospital

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Changing, Newcastle , Health Services, Royal Newcastle Hospital, 1986). The interwar period was a significant transitional era in western medicine and in NSW's hospital system and during this time there was increased government support and regulation of the hospital system. In 1974, after a series of name changes, the hospital was again renamed as the Newcastle Western Suburbs Hospital.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started:

Year Completed:

Circa: No

Physical Description:

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

Recommended
Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The former Western Suburbs Hospital has local historical significance because it is associated with the theme of health in the Newcastle area. Originally run by a charitable institution for the destitute sick, it was integrated into the state system during the inter-war period, illustrating the dramatic changes in the nature of hospitals between the late 19th and the mid 20th Century. The establishment of this hospital also reflects the expansion of Newcastle beyond the city centre which led to the need for hospitals to be erected in the suburbs of Newcastle.
- Criteria b)** The former Western Suburbs Hospital has local associative significance due to its relationship with the Benevolent Society, the oldest charity in Australia. The society established the hospital at its original site in 1885 and was in charge of the hospital for 47 years.
- Criteria c)** The item was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria d)** The item was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria e)** The item was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria f)** The item was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria g)** The item was not found to be significant under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness:

References: Author

Title

Year

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Item Name: **Western Suburbs Hospital (Former)**

Location: **149 Turton Road, Waratah [Newcastle City]**

Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study: Thematic History 2007

Benevolent Society Website http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/discover_collections/history_nation/religion/charity/benevolent.html

K.E.R. Parsons, Western Suburbs Hospital Facade 1979

Susan Marsden The Royal: A castle grand, a purpose noble 2005

Western Suburbs Hospital 75th Annual Report 1978

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	347	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	3		DP	852177

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Public Works Department - Former register		009998	
	Heritage study			
	National Trust of Australia register			

Custom Field One: 1897

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 11/08/1998 Date Updated: 06/06/2008 Status: Basic

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Western Suburbs Hospital (Former)**

Location: **149 Turton Road, Waratah [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Western Suburbs Hospital 149 Turton Road

Copyright:

Image by: unknown

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170347b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170347.jpg

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Item Name: **Western Suburbs Hospital (Former)**

Location: **149 Turton Road, Waratah [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption:

Copyright:

Image by: unknown

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170347b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t2_2170347.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Year Started: 1877 Year Completed: 1878 Circa: No

Physical Description: The Wallsend Police Station site occupies nearly half (the western section) of the block of land bounded by Tyrrell, Harris, Charles and Low Streets in the township of Wallsend. Originally built as the Court House and Lock-up, the Police Station is a single storey hip roofed building constructed of solid brickwork on stone footings with a corrugated metal roof over the main structure, while the front portico has a slate roof. The building exhibits characteristics of the Victorian Georgian style. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 21)

The Lockups or Cell Block was originally the Police Stables, added in 1885 and converted in 1929 to a single and double cell arrangement with an added exercise yard. The scale and proportions of the building are similar to the adjacent Police Station. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

The former Sergeant's Quarters is the smallest of four barracks built in the area in the Victorian Italianate style. Externally the building is largely intact. Most of the original fascias, eaves, windows and some exterior doors, brickwork, stone and render, still survive. The later additions of a kitchen block and the link to the original barracks were not sympathetically handled. All chimneys have been removed. Detailing of the windows introduced to the gable ends of the building earlier in the twentieth century is different to the original. The original stone flags of the front verandah have been topped with concrete. Substantial alterations in the 1920s and 1970s mean that there is little internal fabric remaining or visible. All internal doors are modern, ceilings are of fibrous plaster and chimneys and fireplaces have been removed. The former kitchen block has been completely overhauled in modern materials. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 24)

Store (former Sergeant's Stables): Only the original shape of this simple hip-roofed building remains, with original external openings having been bricked up and the roofing barges, fascias and eaves have all been replaced with modern materials and detailing. A modern aluminium awning over the entry door and aluminium windows are unsympathetic additions. Internally the building has been completely lined with plasterboard. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 24)

Garage / Store (behind Police Station) - simple, single storey outbuilding with brick walls and colorbond metal gable roof. Two recently erected open carport structures of light-framed metal construction are located to the south of this building. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

Physical Condition: Original and early addition fabric can be found in its brick walls, windows, rear verandah and one chimney. Alterations carried out in the 1920s during the removal of the original courtroom are largely intact (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 21).

Evidence of termite infestation (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 21).

A camphor laurel tree at the south-west corner of the building was beginning to cause damage to the walls and footings in 1995. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 21)

Lockups (former Police Stables): - Internally the cells remain largely unaltered since 1929

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

with rendered wals and concrete floor. Reasonable condition. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

Garage / Store - reasonable condition. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

Modification Dates: 1884 - Separate Sergeant's Quarters built.

1885 - addition of charge room, side verandah & separate buildings for stables and store near Police Station building.

1885 - kitchen block and stables added as outbuildings near the Sergeant's Quarters. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

The Police Station building has been altered several times since its original configuration. Modifications include:

1928-9 - courtroom section of original building demolished. The front of the building facing Tyrrell Street was cement-rendered at this time.

1929 - former police stables converted to lockups. Internally the cells remain largely unaltered since 1929 with rendered wals and concrete floor. Modern fittings for services and a modern ceiling have been added. The walls of the exercise yard appear to have been reconstructed at some stage. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

Further alterations to Sergeant's Quarters in 1937, 1953, 1969, 1979.

In the 1970s major refurbishment at the Police Station included: the replacement of timber floors with concrete and panelled doors with flush modern doors. A number of the walls were opened up and an addition to the rear completely enclosed the old kitchen block. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 28)

1985 - Additional demountable building used as Detectives' Office built. These have since been removed from the site.

Recommended Management: This site should be managed as part of the Civic Precinct, which includes the Police Station, Post Office and Courthouse and their associated outbuildings occupying the site bounded by Charles, Tyrrell and Harris Streets, Wallsend. The physical and special relationship With the Rotunda Park on the opposite corner, which also forms part of the civic precinct, should be maintained.

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) The Wallsend Police Station and associated structures are significant as part of the Wallsend Civic Precinct, which includes the adjacent Courthouse, Post Office and Rotunda Park, representing surviving elements of the nineteenth and early twentieth century townscape, evoking the era in which Wallsend was developing as one of a number of prosperous satellite coal mining communities in the Hunter region. The police station

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

building, originally built in 1878 as a court and watch house is of historical significance in the broader locality as one of the first of its kind in an inland Hunter Valley coal town. The building has been in continuous use as a police station since its construction and while altered internally, could demonstrate to some extent changes in the operations of a country police station over time.

Criteria b) The Police Station building is associated with Colonial Architect, James Barnet, who was responsible for the design of several major public buildings in Sydney and regional NSW, including country court houses, during his career as Colonial Architect from 1865 to 1890.

Criteria c) The Police Station building was an unusual design for a country court house, being simpler than most of Barnet's designs, however, it, together with the former Sergeant's Quarters, contributes to the overall character of the Wallsend Civic Precinct. The extensive alterations that have occurred on the site, however, diminishes its aesthetic significance.

Criteria d)

Criteria e) It is possible that the foundations of the original courtroom and a time capsule buried under the front left hand corner of the courtroom still remain. This would be of research potential.

Criteria f) The Wallsend Police Station, like its twin at Lambton, is an unusual design for a country courthouse by James Barnet. It also has rarity as one of the first of its kind built in an inland Hunter Valley coal town.

Criteria g)

Integrity / Intactness: Moderate

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Australian Heritage Database: Wallsend Park: http://www.environment.gov.au	
	Heritage Group, State Projects, Dept. Of Public Works & Services	Wallsend Police Station Conservation Plan	1995
	McDonald, D. I.	'Barnet, James Johnstone (1827 - 1904)', Australian Dictionary of Biography Online - http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A030097b.htm	2006

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	337	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
			Prt B	DP	111245

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Eastings:

Northings:

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Public Works Department - Former register		000779/000993	
	Heritage study			
	National Trust of Australia register			
	Register of the National Estate			

Custom Field One: 1880's

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 11/08/1998 Date Updated: 19/09/2007 Status: Completed

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Wallsend Precinct - Police Station 12 Tyrrell Street

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337.jpg

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Wallsend Precinct - Police Station Sept 07

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337b2.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Wallsend Police Station - Sergeant's Barracks

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337b4.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Sergeant's Barracks - rear view (Charles Street)

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b5.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337b5.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Police Station - Rear View

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 12/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b6.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337b6.jpg

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Wallsend Civic Precinct - Aerial photograph

Copyright:

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170337b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170337b3.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Address: 14 Tyrrell Street

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast

Suburb / Nearest Town: Wallsend 2287

Historic region: Lower Hunter

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

Parish: Newcastle

State: NSW

County: Northumberland

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Wallsend Civic Precinct

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built

Group: Postal and Telecomm Category: Post Office

Owner: NSW Police Service

Admin Codes: LEP

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Vacant

Former Uses: Post and Telegraph Office; Police Station

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Wallsend Post Office is significant at a local level as an important item in a civic group, comprising the Police Station, Courthouse and Rotunda Park, which, represents an important, largely intact element of the nineteenth century townscape of Wallsend, that developed as a satellite mining township and outer suburb of Newcastle. The Post Office is representative of a number of similar designs in the region, built around the same time and is the most visually dominant structure in the nineteenth century civic precinct. It has operated continuously from 1882 until 1995, playing a central role in commerce and communications in the locality. It is particularly significant for its role in telegraphic communications, essential for the coal trade, which was such an important part of the local, regional and national economy from the late nineteenth until the early twentieth century.

Historical Notes or Provenance: For the first twenty three years following the establishment of the colony of New South Wales, there were no regular post offices, nor any means of postal communications. The bulk of letters consisted of Government despatches and official communications, which were forwarded by constables. An office was established in Sydney in 1809, but dealt only with the distribution of letters arriving in Sydney. In 1825, under Governor Brisbane, 'an Act to regulate the postage in New South Wales' was passed, which provided for the establishment of a General Post Office in Sydney and 'Post Offices for the receiving and carrying of letters in other parts of the colony.' From the mid to late 1820s post offices began to be established in main centres where settlement had spread; and in the following decades, postal services developed further, with 'post offices' established throughout rural and regional New South Wales. (Dalgarno, 1907, pp 153-160) These 'post offices' were not necessarily dedicated premises, but were more often located in residences or hotels, which also carried out the postal function of collecting and despatching mail in a particular district.

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Wallsend began as a coal mining community about 8.5 miles west of Newcastle in 1859-1860, founded by the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company to serve its Wallsend Colliery. It became one of a ring of colliery towns surrounding Newcastle. In 1861 a miners' strike led to the foundation of the NSW Co-operative Coal Company, which acquired 1,600 acres of land to the north of the Wallsend Coal Company's estate. The former company in turn, established a town known as Plattsburg, after the pioneering family of John Laurio Platt, and the two adjacent towns grew together to form one of Newcastle's most prosperous mining towns, Wallsend-Plattsburg. The two communities were separated by the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company's railway line. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p11; Australian Heritage Database: Wallsend Park: <http://www.environment.gov.au>; Suters Architects, 1997, p 3/18)

A post office existed in Wallsend since 1861 and a telegraph office was opened there in 1875, but the precise location of these offices is unknown. In 1876 the post office and telegraph office were amalgamated, with Oliver Haydock acting as both postmaster and telegraph operator. The services were conducted in rented premises belonging to C. Fretwell. In 1876, Thomas Alnwick, Mayor of Plattsburg met the Postmaster-General to petition for a post office. At this time, the site of the future court house at Wallsend (now the Police Station) had been decided and it ultimately agreed by the government to locate the post office adjacent to the court house, despite the offer of an alternative site by the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company. However, there was a long delay between the agreement to construct the post office and actual construction. The original plans for the post office provided for an office only 20 feet by 15 feet, indicating the limited nature of postal services in the 1870s. The business of the postmaster was almost entirely concerned with the receipt and dispatch of letters. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 13, 14, 19)

The Newcastle Directory of 1881 noted the existence of a post and telegraph office at Plattsburg close to the court house, so it is possible that a temporary building was already in use on the site at that time. Arguments over the site chosen and the design of the post office building continued until June 1880 when Postmaster General Samuel approved the plans. The building was designed by Mortimer Lewis, Junior, Clerk of Works of the Public Works Department and built by Messrs. Reid and Cooper. It was completed by March 1882 and the Newcastle Morning Herald of 30 March published a detailed description of the new Post Office:

'The new building is next to the Court house, and centrally situated in Plattsburg. It is two-storey, on stone foundation, with cemented brick walls and slate roof....The front verandah, which faces the public offices is wide, lofty, and substantially floored. From it, there is an entrance to the public vestibule, 15 feet x 8 feet wide...The post and telegraph master's office communicates by plate glass, sash windows, and a door with the public lobby. The inner office is amply supplied with proper conveniences, and all the furniture and fittings are polished cedar. The other portion of the edifice is appropriated to the use of the post and telegraph master. Mr O. Haydock, who, during the six years he has been officially resident here, has won the good opinion of the community.' (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 14-15)

The introduction of the electric telegraph to Wallsend had particular significance because of its role in coal industry communications. The Northern Telegraph Line from Sydney to the

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Hunter reached Newcastle in 1860, thereby facilitating the organisation of the shipment of coal to other Australian colonies. In 1872, after the completion of the trans-continental telegraph, coal exporters began to organise the overseas trade in coal through the cable and telegraph system. Thus, the Wallsend telegraph office, which was part of the post office, played an essential role in the district's staple industry from 1882 until the development of radio communications and telephones. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 19)

The various alterations to the post office since its construction indicate the growth and diversification of postal services; and changes to the postmaster's residence are evidence of the living conditions and status of postal workers. In 1898 in response to criticism of the post office by the Public Service Board, Inspector Young recommended that the existing Postmaster's dining room be turned into an office and that a new dining room be constructed. He also recommended that another dwelling room and bathroom be erected over the kitchen at an estimated total cost of about £300. These alterations were completed by 11 November 1899. In 1904-5 a small entrance lobby was added to the office by J. P. Tyler, a contractor of Irving Street, Wallsend. There were no other alterations to the post office before 1919 when two earth closets were added, and in 1922 another earth closet and an incinerator were designed for the post office yard. In 1923 a porch and first floor verandah were constructed and in 1936 a new linesman's store was erected and new counter backs were constructed inside the main post office. By 1950 further changes were considered necessary and the Principal Architect of the P.M.G. Department prepared plans for additions to the front of the post office. These required the removal of the porch and first floor verandah and were completed by 1952. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 15, 19)

The range of services provided by post offices expanded throughout the twentieth century, for example: Commonwealth Government social services such as pensions, child endowment and other allowances were distributed through the post office. Some Government revenues were also collected by the same method, and the Commonwealth Bank operated agencies in many post offices. In recent years they are also commonly used as a place to pay bills. The Wallsend Post Office served the local community continuously from 1882 until 1995 when it was acquired by the New South Wales Police Service. It has been more than a postal service to Wallsend residents, and was likely to have been the most important government institution in the lives of many of them. Similar post offices survive at East Maitland, Muswellbrook, Scone and Stroud. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p19)

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	3. Economy	Commerce	(none)
	3. Economy	Communication	(none)
	3. Economy	Technology	(none)
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)
	7. Governing	Government and administra	(none)

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170338

Study Number

338

Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Designer: Mortimer Lewis Junior

Maker / Builder: Messrs. Reid & Cooper

Year Started: 1881 **Year Completed:** 1882 **Circa:** No

Physical Description: The former Wallsend Post Office is a two-storey building in the Victorian Italianate style and consists of solid brick walls, cement rendered and painted, on stone footings with square central section three bays wide. The roof is a series of hipped gables clad with corrugated metal sheets. Windows and doors consist of stone sills with ornately rendered architraves. Detailing such as the semi-circular window heads and door heads with projecting profile moulds remain intact. On the ground floor some of the window openings have been converted into door openings. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22; Australian Heritage Database, 1986) A covered porch fronts the Tyrrell Street elevation and comprises four posts and corrugated metal roof painted in white and deep red. This had been removed in 1950 but has been reinstated since 1995.

Also on the site is a single-storey brick store, originally built as the post office stables and bike shed. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 23)

A demountable building is located on the site of the now demolished post office toilet. The footings of the demolished toilet block remains under the demountable building and is visible at ground level. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 23)

Physical Condition: The building elements and majority of its original fabric remain. Joinery, including the cedar staircase, four-panel doors, skirtings etc. remain. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 22)

Internally, the spatial volume has been compromised by the introduction of false ceilings at a lower level than the original, together with exposed air conditioning ducts. The float-an-set plaster walls are in fair condition with isolated evidence dampness problems (as at 1995). The majority of introduced alterations have oversheeted and covered the original fabric. Enough detail survives to allow for reconstruction of missing elements. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 22-23)

The store (former stables) is in fair condition with the eastern end wall rendered in cement render and the opening altered. The opening on the western wall has been bricked up. Internally, the building has been fully lined with modern materials. Despite the alterations, enough detail has survived to enable reconstruction of damaged areas.

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Post Office**

Location: **14 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Modification Dates: 1898 - internal modifications to postmaster's accommodation within post office building.

1904-5 - small entrance lobby added

1919 - two toilets added

1922 - toilet and incinerator built in yard.

1923 - porch and first floor verandah were constructed

1936 - new linesman's store was erected and new counter backs were constructed inside the main post office.

1950 - addition to front of post office. Removal of porch and first floor verandah

Post-1995 - removal of 1950 addition. Reinstatement of covered porch.

Recommended Management:

This site should be managed as part of the Civic Precinct, which includes the Police Station and Post Office and their associated outbuildings occupying the site bounded by Charles, Tyrrell and Harris Streets, Wallsend. The physical and special relationship With the Rotunda Park on the opposite corner, which also forms part of the civic precinct, should be maintained.

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) The Wallsend Post Office site, which includes the former Post Office and stables, demonstrates the evolution of postal and telegraphic services in a regional community, having operated continuously from 1882 to 1995. Telegraph services were particularly important in the coal industry and the post office site played a crucial role in communications associated with the coal trade from the late nineteenth century until the introduction of telephone and radio communications in the twentieth century. As part of the Wallsend Civic Precinct, including the Police Station, Courthouse and Rotunda Park it is significant as a surviving remnant of a nineteenth century townscape.

Criteria b)

Criteria c) The original section of the Post Office is one of a group of post office buildings built about the same time in the area, (for example, Lambton, East Maitland, Muswellbrook, Scone and Stroud) based on a similar design, but each with slightly different detailing. The Wallsend Post Office building, located at the corner of Harris and Tyrrell Streets, is a visually prominent landmark in the Wallsend business district. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 19, 29)

Criteria d) The former post office played an integral and important role in the everyday lives of the Wallsend community from 1882 to 1995. With the Wallsend Civic Precinct as a whole, it is likely to have social significance for the local community.

Criteria e)

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Govt. Architect, Seymour Wells					
Builder/ maker						
Physical Description	The Wallsend Courthouse fronts Charles Street and occupies the north-eastern section of the Civic Precinct bounded by Charles, Harris and Tyrrell Streets. It is a single-storey weatherboard structure with brick footings, a terracotta-tiled roof, front entrance portico and symmetrical timber framed windows.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The exterior of the building appears to be in its original form and reasonable condition.					
Construction years	Start year	1929	Finish year	1929	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates						
Further comments						



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HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Wallsend began as a coal mining community about 8.5 miles west of Newcastle in 1859-1860, founded by the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company to serve its Wallsend Colliery. It became one of a ring of colliery towns surrounding Newcastle. In 1861 a miners' strike led to the foundation of the NSW Co-operative Coal Company, which acquired 1,600 acres of land to the north of the Wallsend Coal Company's estate. The former company in turn, established a town known as Plattsburg, after the pioneering family of John Laurio Platt, and the two adjacent towns grew together to form one of Newcastle's most prosperous mining towns, Wallsend-Plattsburg. The two communities were separated by the Newcastle- Wallsend Coal Company's railway line. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p11; Australian Heritage Database: Wallsend Park: http://www.environment.gov.au; Suters Architects, 1997, p 3/18)</p> <p>The first Courthouse at Wallsend was part of the original Police Station premises, built in 1878. The courthouse served as a Court of Petty sessions, with the first Court held on 14 January 1879, with Justices H. A. Smith and F. F. Hill. In 1927 plans were made for a new court house on the corner of Charles Street. The new Courthouse was designed by Government Architect, Richard Seymour Wells and completed in 1929. While it was being constructed, the original court room at the front of the Police Station was demolished. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp14, 18, 19, 22)</p> <p>Richard McDonald Seymour Wells was born in Australia in 1865, and his promotion to Government Architect in 1927 made him the first Australian born architect to hold that post. Wells first joined William Kemp's office in the Department of Public Instruction in 1881, working on the design of schools. He transferred between the Department of Public Instruction and the Government Architect's Branch for a number of years as the responsibility for school design changed between departments. Wells designed the conversion of the Old Stables to the new Sydney Conservatorium of Music in 1913, as directed by the Minister for Public Instruction. During Wells' term as Government architect, he supervised work on the Dixon Wing of the State Library of NSW, The Travers Building at Sydney Hospital, the Nurses' Home at Maitland Hospital and many additions to public schools. Wells retired as Government Architect in 1929. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_South_Wales_Government_Architect#Richard_McDonald_Seymour_Wells_1927_-_1929)</p> <p>The present Courthouse continued to serve the Wallsend district until the mid-1990s when a new courthouse was constructed at Toronto. With the former Police Station and Post Office, it forms an important component of the civic precinct.</p>
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THEMES

National historical theme	Settlement Governing
State historical theme	Towns, Suburbs & Villages Law and Order Government and Administration



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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Wallsend Courthouse is significant as part of the Wallsend Civic Precinct, which includes the adjacent Police Station, Post Office and Rotunda Park, representing surviving elements of the nineteenth and early twentieth century townscape, evoking the era in which Wallsend was developing as one of a number of prosperous satellite coal mining communities in the Hunter region. The Courthouse demonstrates the growth of the town and evolution of the administration of law and order therein, from the time when policing and court facilities shared the one premises to the need for separate and larger facilities. Having operated continuously as a courthouse until the mid-1990s, it has been an integral part of the Wallsend community in this landmark precinct.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Courthouse is associated with the work of the Government Architect's Office, and particularly with Government Architect, Richard Seymour Wells, the first Australian-born citizen to hold that office. During his relatively short two year term he was associated with the design of several major public buildings.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Courthouse is a simple, symmetrical structure that forms an aesthetically pleasing and harmonious component of the civic precinct, though later in style than the other nineteenth century structures on the site. It is not as grand as other country courthouses of its era, which possibly reflects Wallsend's status as a satellite suburb of Newcastle.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	As part of the landmark civic precinct in Wallsend and a central part of the civic and administrative centre of the town, the Courthouse is likely to be valued by the local community.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	
Integrity	Reasonable



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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Local Environment Plan Gazetted 8 Aug 03; No. 124; Page 7679

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Written	Heritage Group, State Projects, Dept. Of Public Works & Services	Wallsend Police Station Conservation Plan	1995	Mitchell Library
Written		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_South_Wales_Government_Architect#Richard_McDonald_Seymour_Wells_1927_-_1929		Website

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	This site should be managed as part of the Civic Precinct, which includes the Police Station and Post Office and their associated outbuildings occupying the site bounded by Charles, Tyrrell and Harris Streets, Wallsend. The physical and special relationship With the Rotunda Park on the opposite corner, which also forms part of the civic precinct, should be maintained.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Newcastle Heritage Study	Year of study or report	1990
Item number in study or report	334		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by			
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rosemary Kerr, Heritage Assessment And History	Date	



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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Wallsend Courthouse – Charles Street frontage				
Image year		Image by	Sarah Cameron	Image copyright holder	



IMAGE

photograph, sketch, map



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Image caption	Wallsend Civic Precinct – Police Station, Courthouse and Post Office site outlined in red. Rotunda site opposite. Courthouse in north-eastern corner.				
Image year		Image by	Sarah Cameron	Image copyright holder	



Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2170337
Study Number
337

Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Address: 12 Tyrrell Street
Suburb / Nearest Town: Wallsend 2287
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW
Other/Former Names: Wallsend Court and Watch House
Area/Group/Complex: Wallsend Civic Precinct
Aboriginal Area: Awabakal
Curtilage/Boundary:

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish: Newcastle
County: Northumberland

Group ID:

Item Type: Built **Group:** Law Enforcement **Category:** Police station
Owner: NSW Police Service

Admin Codes: LEP **Code 2:** **Code 3:**
Current Use: Police Station
Former Uses: Police station & court house

Assessed Significance: Local

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Wallsend Police Station precinct is assessed as being of local significance. The original police station, built as a court and watch house in 1878 is historically significant as one of the first of its kind in an inland Hunter Valley coal town. It has operated continuously as a police station since that time and demonstrates various phases in the operation of law enforcement in the town over time. While designed by Colonial Architect, James Barnet, it is not typical of other country courthouses designed by him; its relative simplicity reflecting Wallsend's status as a satellite town of the regional capital of Newcastle. While the police station, former sergeant's quarters and associated outbuildings have undergone substantial internal modifications, they continue to make a positive contribution to the Wallsend Civic Precinct, together with other surviving nineteenth century and early twentieth century townscape elements, including including the Court House (1929), Post Office and Rotunda Park. The original Police Station site may also have research significance as archaeological evidence of the former courthouse section may still survive on the site.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Wallsend began as a coal mining community about 8.5 miles west of Newcastle in 1859-1860, founded by the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company to serve its Wallsend Colliery. It became one of a ring of colliery towns surrounding Newcastle. In 1861 a miners' strike led to the foundation of the NSW Co-operative Coal Company, which acquired 1,600 acres of land to the north of the Wallsend Coal Company's estate. The former company in turn, established a town known as Plattsburg, after the pioneering family of John Laurio Platt, and the two adjacent towns grew together to form one of Newcastle's most prosperous mining towns, Wallsend-Plattsburg. The two communities were separated by the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company's railway line. The Wallsend Police Station served both these communities. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p11; Australian Heritage Database:

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

Wallsend Park: <http://www.environment.gov.au>; Suters Architects, 1997, p 3/18)

The need for law and order in mining towns was apparent from the early days. The miners, many of whom were Celts, and 'susceptible to mass emotion', often had spare time on their hands when the collieries were idle. The combination of alcohol, sport and gambling could be an explosive mixture in this population. By 1879 there were two banks, about eighty stores and twenty-one hotels in the twin towns, so quite a large proportion of hotels relative to the population. Severe industrial disputes were also a feature of the coal industry and Wallsend saw many strikes, some of them involving violence. The most serious industrial disputes occurred in 1861, 1862, 1879, 1888, 1890 and 1909. In these situations police were placed in the difficult position of having to protect the collieries from damage and restraining unionists seeking to punish strike breakers. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 11, 12)

The Newcastle Police District had been served by a Police Magistrate until after 1850 when citizens of the newly emerging hinterland towns demanded their own police services. Between 1862 and 1872 several additional police stations were established in rural districts, however, the Government was hard-pressed to keep pace with demand and many newly appointed country police were forced to use rented accommodation. This was the case in Wallsend, when the first policeman was appointed in 1863, and continued until the mid 1870s when citizens began to agitate for a proper police station and court house. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p12)

Finding land for the police station and court house was problematic. As Wallsend and Plattsburg were private towns, land had not been set aside for government purposes and by the 1870s, most of the original subdivisions were built upon. However, land was still available on the Lemongrove Estate - 50 acres that was originally part of a 320-acre Crown grant made in 1825 to George Brooks, a colonial surgeon at Newcastle. Mary Ann Clark, who acquired the land in 1845, established a farm called 'Lemon Grove'. After her death in 1859, trustees subdivided the farm after the opening of the Co-operative Colliery in 1862 and to enhance the value of unsold land they were willing to provide land for the court and watch house. The police department eventually ended up with a number of allotments (numbers 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37 and 40) in a U-shaped block which also enclosed the post office site. The original police station site, comprising court and watch house fronted Tyrrell Street. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp12-13)

Police stations built in the 1870s ideally required three sections - a residence, a police office or charge room and cells for holding prisoners. The original plan for the 'Wallsend Court and Watch House' was prepared in 1876 by Colonial Architect, James Barnet and his Hunter Valley assistant, Mortimer Lewis, Junior. Initially plans did not include a charge room, but allowed for a court room at the front, a magistrates' room, three keepers' (policemen's) rooms, two cells and an outside toilet. However, after the building was completed and before it opened there were changes. In 1878 alterations included: removing the verandah to the eastern side of the building, enlarging the court room, raising the roof, installing clerestory windows in the court room and adding a charge room. These changes were made in response to complaints from the Wallsend and Plattsburg Councils about the inadequacy of the original plans. Two builders were involved in constructing the Wallsend Court and Watch House - Jo Lester carried out the original plans and E. Constable completed the alterations

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

and additions in 1878. The court house served as a Court of Petty sessions, with the first Court held on 14 January 1879, with Justices H. A. Smith and F. F. Hill. The building was not altered substantially again until 1885 when a charge room, side verandah, store and stable were added. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp13-14)

James Barnet served as Colonial Architect from 1865 to 1890. He was responsible for the building of defence works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Newcastle, court-houses, lock-ups, police stations and post offices throughout New South Wales and several lighthouses including the Macquarie Lighthouse on South Head. In Sydney he designed and supervised the construction of several important public buildings: a new wing to the Australian Museum, the General Post Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Public Works and Lands Buildings, Customs House, Public Library, the Medical School at the University of Sydney and the Callan Park Lunatic Asylum. He was also responsible for additions to the Tarban Creek Asylum and the maintenance of other public buildings. (McDonald, 2006, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A030097b.htm>)

Barnet also designed the court and watch house at Lambton around the same time as those at Wallsend. Both sites are of particular historical significance as the first of their kind in an inland Hunter Valley coal town, but differ from most of Barnet's country court houses in that they are much plainer in style. Barnet's major city buildings were designed as 'great buildings' in keeping with their importance and urban setting. His country court houses, too, were appropriately designed to complement and enhance the civic qualities of the towns they served, and related harmoniously and closely with the scale of the township, while remaining the dominant element in that setting. In major towns such as Goulburn, Bathurst or Orange, where other civic buildings competed for dominance, a more monumental and sophisticated structure was called for to express the court house's pre-eminence. In small towns court houses were simpler in form and he often built in red brick with stone or plaster dressings. The building at Wallsend, and its twin at Lambton do not fit easily within Barnet's country court house genre, being much plainer than their contemporaries. Their plainness was probably in recognition of the towns' suburban relationship to Newcastle - no higher court would ever convene here, unlike court houses in more isolated country towns of a similar size. Nevertheless, locals at Lambton complained about the perceived inadequacy of their court house, which one correspondent to the Newcastle Morning Herald described as 'nothing short of a farce and a mockery' as the court room was too small. Disgruntled locals alleged discrimination against the coal mining communities. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 18)

In 1879 there were two policemen at Wallsend, but by 1884 there were three, and the Government constructed the Sergeant's Barracks on the Charles Street frontage that year. Built in the Victorian Italianate style, it is the smallest of four similar barracks built in the area - at Newcastle, East Maitland and Morpeth, the latter two still surviving. By 1885 a kitchen block and stables had been added as outbuildings near the Sergeant's Quarters. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 5, 16-17, 19, 21-23)

By 1901 the original mines at Wallsend were nearing exhaustion and the population began to decline. With the opening of the BHP steelworks in Newcastle in 1915, and subsequent expansion of other heavy industries, however, Wallsend shared in the rapid population growth that followed. In the post-World War 1 era, motor vehicles had come into general use

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Item Name: **Wallsend Precinct - Police Station**

Location: **12 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend [Newcastle City]**

and these factors impacted on the police station site. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp11, 14)

When the original court and watch house building was constructed, fronting Tyrrell Street, that street had not been properly aligned and the court room projected into the street so that there was no footpath. In 1887, when a steam tramway linked Wallsend to Newcastle, the tram line was carried through Tyrrell Street to its first terminus in Nelson Street. This made Tyrrell Street very congested and the opportunity to widen it by removing the front of the court house was attractive. In 1927 plans were made for a new court house on the corner of Charles Street. The new Court House was designed by Government Architect, Richard Seymour Wells and completed in 1929. While it was being constructed, the original court room was demolished. The rest of the original police station building was retained, but its function was now limited to that of a police station only. The surviving sections of the original building comprised the magistrate's room, where the police magistrate carried out his administrative duties, and the living quarters of the policeman. At this time, the police stables near the original buildings were converted to a cell block, with a single and double cell arrangement and an exercise yard. The modest structures were fairly typical of country police stations in New South Wales at the time. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp14, 18, 19, 22)

Alterations were also made to the Sergeant's Quarters on the corner of Charles and Harris Streets at this time, with further modifications in 1937, when the stables were converted to a garage, then later, a store. Further alterations were made to the buildings in 1953, 1969 and 1979. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, p 14)

Wallsend was incorporated into the greater Newcastle LGA in 1938. As a suburb of the rapidly developing industrial capital of Australia, Wallsend's population grew to 19,000 by 1976. By 1985 the station complex was so dilapidated and cramped that suspects had to be taken to other police stations to be charged and prisoners could not be held at Wallsend. In that year, several demountable offices were installed. (Heritage Group, State Projects, 1995, pp 11, 14) The Wallsend Police Station continued to function until recently, having operated continuously since the late 1870s. The site is currently vacant and all demountables have been removed.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)
	7. Governing	Government and administra	(none)
	7. Governing	Law and order	(none)

Designer: James Barnet, Mortimer Lewis

Maker / Builder: Jo Lester, E Constable

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170905

Study Number

TIGH.014

Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

oriented east-west in a symmetrical U-shaped layout. On the eastern side of this precinct, the Sir Edgeworth David Science building, the first building to be opened on the site in 1938 occupies a central position. Immediately to the north of this building is the H. G. Darling Building, which originally housed Mechanical Engineering. Adjoining this building, extending east towards Maitland Road is the former Students' Union. To the south of the Science building is the P. D. Riddell Building, completed in the 1960s, and extending east towards Maitland Road are the buildings originally planned for Administration, Library, Architecture, Home Science and Handicrafts. Formal pathways and a garden separate the eastern and western side of the precinct. On the western side, directly opposite the Science building, separated by the garden, is the crescent-shaped Clegg Trades Building, with a series of workshops fanning out behind it. More recent facilities have developed in a less formal layout to the west of these buildings and around the southern perimeter of the campus, which also encompasses two large sporting ovals and car parking facilities. At the northern end of the campus, a footbridge across the stormwater channel connects the main campus with the site of the No. 2 oval and car park.

The Edgeworth David, Darling and Clegg buildings are excellent examples of the Inter-War Stripped Classical style, characterised by fundamentally classical composition stripped of classical decoration or detail. The buildings also reflect the influence of cubism in their massing and form, while the dramatic use of brickwork - i.e. unique brick unit proportions, a range of brick bonds and patterns as well as meticulous detailing - displays the influence of Willem Dudok and other Dutch architects. Restrained Art Deco touches are found in metalwork and trims such as balustrades and door hardware. (Maitland & Stafford, 1997, p 140)

Sir Edgeworth David Science Block is a symmetrical structure, containing sizeable work areas, but was not designed to maximise light. Spandrel panels are composed of diagonally laid bricks. The clock tower, recessed at the centre of the building is symmetrical and squat, in keeping with the horizontal massing of the rest of the building. This contrasts with the way in which that feature was commonly used in Australia as a vertical element positioned asymmetrically to contrast with horizontal massing (Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, p 159). Decorative brickwork panels in a darker shade and a design contrasting with the main façade separate first and second floor windows. Fenestration is characterised by large panelled rectangular forms, with metal trims. The clock tower features an elongated vertical window.

The Darling Building, designed later is a freer, asymmetrical structure, with a central rectangular courtyard arcaded at both ends to allow more light into the workshop areas. It presents a relatively sheer façade, with similar brickwork between first and second floor windows as the Science Block. Entranceway features metal awning. The ornamental bronze railings and tall thin window to the main stair with its decorative geometric bronze balustrade of were designed in the Dudokian manner (Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, p 159).

The Trades Building represents a major departure from previous designs for educational buildings in Australia. It is a fine example of functionalism, consisting of classrooms, drawing offices and workshops. The semi-circular form of the building, with a radius of 110 feet, was designed to enhance the interaction between various courses, with six workshop buildings radiating from and linked to the large curved main building via a corridor at the rear,

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SHI Number

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Study Number

TIGH.014

Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

providing easy access between workshops and between workshops and classrooms. It is a contrast to the more visually heavily and grounded Edgeworth David and Darling buildings. The large curved form of the Trades building diminishes in height and levels from the centre, where it is three-storeys, decreasing to two storeys, then a single storey at each end. The building was completely faced with local bricks of a buff colour reduced in depth from three to two-and-a-half inches. A variation of Flemish bond was used throughout. The original steel and concrete lintels were later replaced in sections of the building, resulting in new brickwork in these areas and normal three-inch bricks replacing the narrower bricks. Each floor of the main building is designed to be well-lit, with an almost continuous series of twelve-pane rectangular metal-framed windows across the facade. (Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, p 159).

The Riddell Building, dating from the 1960s is asymmetrical in design, with heavy horizontal massing and vertical fenestration. Metal shutters projecting from windows are distinctive feature of this building.

Physical Condition: The buildings appear to be in good condition externally. No internal inspection was carried out during this review.

Modification Dates: The buildings and site in general have undergone several modifications since construction in line with changing uses, technologies, teaching requirements etc. Major repairs and renovations were required following extensive damage to the College in the 1989 earthquake.

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) Tighes Hill TAFE is historically significant at a local and regional level. As a key institution of higher education in the region since the 1930s, the college reflects the evolution of technical and higher education in the region, particularly in response to industrial and commercial development in Newcastle, providing crucial training for the workforce employed in key industries such as steel, shipbuilding, mining and engineering. The College's development also reflects broader national and state-wide trends and philosophies of higher education at a local level, through its association with the Defence Training Scheme during WW 2; the establishment of the University College, Newcastle – the forerunner to the University of Newcastle; the NSW Institute of Technology. It has been associated with a number of significant developments in tertiary education in the state, including: the Students' Union movement and Aboriginal technical education. Its physical form, reflecting state of the art design and construction techniques, demonstrates the prominent role accorded technical education, particularly in the modern era, and articulates the College's philosophy of providing the most technologically advanced facilities possible for its time.

Criteria b) The Tighes Hill TAFE is significant at a local level for its association with a number of key individuals and institutions. It is most closely associated with Edward Henry Rembert, of the NSW Government Architect's office, who was responsible for the design of key buildings on

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the site in the 1930s and 1940s and whose work in turn reflected that of influential Dutch architect, Willem Dudok. It is also, though less directly, associated with Cobden Parkes, NSW Government Architect at the time. The site as a whole has strong associations with the Broken Hill Proprietary (B.H.P.), a key Newcastle and national institution, which contributed significantly to funding and curriculum development. The names of several buildings on the campus reflect the association of prominent individuals with industry, science and education in the district, including the H.G. Darling Building, named for a Chairman of B.H.P.; the Sir Edgeworth David Science Building, named for the geologist; and the W. E. Clegg Trades building, after the Chairman of the Technical Education Advisory Council, which established the Tighes Hill college in the 1930s. The College is also associated with the University of NSW, University of Newcastle and the NSW Institute of Technology, all of which have had a presence on the campus at some time.

- Criteria c)** The College is aesthetically significant at a local level, with some of its original buildings - the Sir Edgeworth David, H. G. Darling and Clegg buildings representing possibly the finest examples of the Inter-War Stripped Classical and Functionalist style in Newcastle. These buildings reflect the skill and style of their designer, Edward Henry Rembert and the influence of Dutch architect Willem Dudok on his work, with the Darling Building thought to be Rembert's masterpiece. The complex attests to Rembert's successful handling of a sensitive design in brick and represents a monument to modernity and technological achievement, creating a powerful expression of the ideals of the technical college at the time of its construction.
- Criteria d)** While this aspect of significance has not been investigated within the limited scope of this review, the Tighes Hill TAFE is likely to have considerable significance at a local level for generations of students and staff who have been associated with it from the 1930s to the present day.
- Criteria e)** The Tighes Hill TAFE has the potential to yield information about building design and construction techniques of the inter-war era and about educational facilities and methods of technical training over time.
- Criteria f)** The Tighes Hill TAFE is rare locally as it retains much of its original design and layout. It is also rare as a highly intact and fine example of an Inter-War Stripped Classical and Functionalist style educational institution.
- Criteria g)** The Tighes Hill TAFE is an excellent representative example of the Inter-War Stripped Classical and Functionalist style, typical of educational institutions designed in Australia in the inter-war era.

Integrity / Intactness: High

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Newcastle Regional Library, Local Studies Collection: Newspaper Cuttings Files - 'Tighes Hill - Education - Newcastle Technical College'	
		TAFE: Hunter Institute - Newcastle Campus website	
		State Records website - Newcastle Technical College Tighes Hill	

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	The Technical Gazette of NSW, Vol, XXVI, Part 3	1938
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Apperley, R., Irving R. & Reynolds, P.	A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture	1994
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Suters Architects	Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study, Thematic History	2007
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Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Suters Architects Snell	Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study	TIGH.014	1996
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	100		DP	1004331

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Heritage study			

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three: Inter-War Art Deco

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five: No

Custom Field Six: Public Workshops. Public Nomination.

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 14/08/1998 Date Updated: 24/07/2008 Status: Basic

Date: 24/07/2008

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Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Sir Edgeworth David Science Building, Tighes Hill TAFE College

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 1/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170905b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170905t2.jpg

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Image/s:



Caption: H.G. Darling Engineering Building, Tighes Hill TAFE College

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 1/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170905b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170905t3.jpg

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Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: W. E. Clegg Trades Block, Tighes Hill TAFE College

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 1/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170905b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170905t4.jpg

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Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: P. D. Riddell Building, Tighes Hill TAFE College

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 1/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170905b5.jpg

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Image/s:



Caption: Looking west at eastern end of U-shaped precinct, near footbridge. Avenues and tree plantings add to the visual amenity of the campus.

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170905b6.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170905t6.jpg

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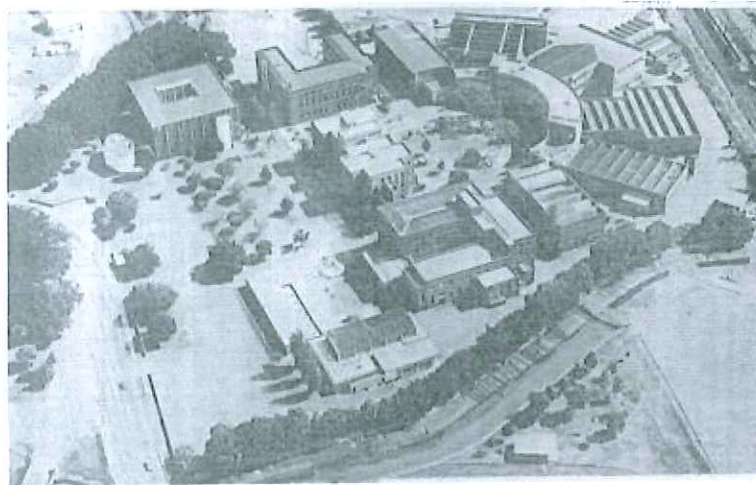
Study Number

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Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

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Image/s:



Caption: Aerial view of Tighes Hill TAFE campus, main precinct, 1979. [Source: Newcastle Morning Herald, 7/05/1979 - in Newcastle Regional Library Local Studies Collection - Newspaper Cuttings Files: 'Tighes Hill - Education - Newcastle Technical College']

Copyright: Newcastle Morning Herald

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170905b7.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170905t7.jpg

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Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Address: 61 Laman Street
Suburb / Nearest Town: Cooks Hill 2300
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish:
County:

Other/Former Names: Hunniford's Terrace

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage or boundary is the boundary of the two lots listed below, and taking in all physical fabric associated with the subject building and its landscape features even if it projects outside this boundary.

Item Type: Built **Group:** Recreation and Entert **Category:** Art Gallery/ Museum

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: **Code 2:** **Code 3:**

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The former Galleries have historical, associative and social significance for Newcastle, as the second home of probably the first fully professional commercial art gallery established outside the capital cities in Australia, which made a widely appreciated contribution to the cultural life of the city across four decades. The Galleries have a significant association with owner Anne Von Bertouch, arts patron and conservationist who is recognised for her enrichment of the city's cultural and social life, her Galleries providing a window onto the national art scene for Novocastrians, and a place for artists and students mingle over cultural pursuits in a city dominated by industry and sport. Von Bertouch's rescue of the building from demolition, and her transformation of it into a unique gallery space also helped to change the course of urban development in Newcastle. The Galleries bring together her vision for a thriving arts scene in Newcastle, with her strong commitment to thoughtful City planning and the retention of its cultural and natural heritage.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The Von Bertouch Galleries are believed to be the first fully professional commercial art gallery in Australia outside the capital cities. The Galleries were established at No.50 Laman Street by Anne and Roger von Bertouch in 1963. But in 1969, Anne von Bertouch purchased these four terrace houses off Laman Street in Hanniford's Lane, and after spending five years repairing and modifying the building for gallery use, moved the Galleries there in 1974. Her purchase rescued this row of houses from demolition to become one of the better known art galleries in Newcastle and the broader art community. (von Bertouch, What was it? Before it was a Gallery, p. 2)

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Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Anne von Bertouch was born Anne Whittle in Eastwood, a Sydney suburb in 1915. She studied at Sydney Girls' High and then at Armidale Teachers College. In 1939 she married Roger Von Bertouch and they moved to Tasmania, where they both taught, and also studied art at Hobart Technical College. From 1951, the couple spent eight years living an alternative lifestyle in the rainforest at Mungo Brush, now part of the Myall Lakes National Park, before moving to Newcastle to set up the Galleries. Anne was an adventurous and talented woman, her exploits and achievements including sailing from England to Australia in the First Fleet re-enactment as a trainee crew member at the age of 72, and writing a novel, 'February Dark' based on her time with Roger at Myall Lakes, which was runner up in the Sydney Morning Herald Literary Award. Von Bertouch became a much loved and highly respected member of the Newcastle community. She was made a Freeman of the City in 1997 (the first non-politician to receive the honour) and was awarded an Honorary PhD from the University of Newcastle in 2002. Shortly before her death in 2003 she donated 130 art works from her personal collection to the Newcastle Region Art Gallery, which form a highly important part of the Gallery's collection. (Parsons, Henry and Giles, 'Arts supporter one of Newcastle's favourite daughters', 2003)

The Von Bertouch Galleries' inaugural exhibition opened 9th February, 1963. It showed a collection of important work by eight artists with local connections, including John Olsen and William Dobell, who were born in Newcastle, and Tom Gleghorn and John Passmore, who taught at the Newcastle Technical College Art School in the 1950s. This exhibition set a high standard that was to be maintained throughout the life of the Galleries, showing the work of artists of national importance and renewing or initiating artists' links with Newcastle. The Von Bertouch Galleries added a significant new dimension to the arts scene of the city at a time when strong arts following was developing around the Newcastle City Art Gallery and Technical College Art School. (von Bertouch, What was it? Before it was a Gallery, p. 5) The Galleries attracted von Bertouch's friends from the Australian art world to Newcastle; the Boyds, Margaret Olley, Lloyd Rees, Charles Blackman, and many others, where local artists, students and art appreciators could meet them. The Newcastle Region Art Gallery, opened nearby in 1957 did not have a café, and the von Bertouch Galleries and its café became the social hub of the emerging Newcastle arts scene and café culture. (Pers. Comm. Gael Davies, August 2007)

In 1969 Anne von Bertouch, who had parted ways with husband Roger, purchased the premises at 61 Laman Street. These four terrace houses were built in 1878, probably by Henry Alderton, a baker. By 1891 ownership had passed to Thomas Hunniford, after which time the buildings were known as 'Hunniford's Terrace'. Presumably Hanniford Lane was also named at this time. It would appear that the houses were rental properties, remaining in the hands of Hunniford's descendants until the mid 1960s. By that time, the building had become extremely dilapidated and was sold to a developer who planned to demolish the old houses and redevelop the site. (von Bertouch, What was it? Before it was a Gallery, p. 10)

Determined to save the buildings, Anne von Bertouch paid the developer 'half as much again as the building had cost him' and set about transforming the four dilapidated terraces into the present Von Bertouch Galleries, with a residence on the upper level. The project, which spanned five years, was highly significant in 'marking a reaction against then current planning policies which favoured demolition and high-rise development in inner Victorian

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suburbs such as Cooks Hill'. (Maitland and Stafford, *Architecture Newcastle*, p. 42) Von Bertouch's actions turned around the fate of the Cooks Hill area and similar Victorian working class parts of the city, earmarked for high rise development in the late 1960s, bringing a spirit similar to that behind the famous 'green bans' born in Sydney in 1971 to Cooks Hill. Her purchase of the terrace made the community and Newcastle's decision makers think, bringing an awareness of the value of the area and its heritage, and opening up discussion about other potential futures for the area. (Pers. Comm. Gael Davies, August 2007) Von Bertouch documented the history of the terrace, and the transformation of the terrace into a gallery in her book 'What Was it? Before it was a Gallery', published locally in 1989.

The first years of the project was taken up simply keeping vandals at bay, cleaning up the most dangerous problems, and maintaining the enormous loan. The foundations of the garden were laid however, with the planting of native plants in the garden, a tribute to eminent gardener Betty Swain; and recycled building materials were accumulated for future work, carefully collected from nearby demolition sites and laid by for future work. (von Bertouch, *What was it? Before it was a Gallery*, p. 28-9). The project surged ahead in 1973 when von Bertouch came into money from land sold at Mungo Brush. It was decided that 'sympathetic recycling rather than restoration' was the best way to proceed. Von Bertouch managed the project herself, contracting local tradesmen, employing 'wanderers' and gratefully accepting contributions from friends, some of whom, such as Lloyd Rees were eminent artists. The rear yards of the terraces were paved with salvaged sandstock bricks, walled, and roofed, partly with transparent fibreglass, to create a courtyard that formed the main gallery space. The 'recycling' project aimed to conserve the original forms and textures of the terrace as far as possible, and juxtaposed them with the organic, 'bush school' aesthetic of the 1970s addition. Original fixtures and fittings, such as the locally forged fuel stoves, were retained on site. Fittings and decorative elements were also salvaged from local demolitions, and some were adapted by artists for the Galleries. Sandstone from the demolition of the nearby Brown Street Congregational Church, for example, became part of the garden, some of it re-carved by sculptor John Whittle. The iron gate to the front passage way was crafted for the Galleries by Melbourne artist Marcus Skipper. Attention was even lavished on the aesthetics of the plumbing. (von Bertouch, *What was it? Before it was a Gallery*, pp. 15, 40 - 72) The recycling of Hunniford's Terrace was von Bertouch's own masterpiece. The personal importance of the project is highlighted in von Bertouch's book, the terraces' struggles and ultimate success linked to her own survival and recovery after a serious accident (ref). Gael Davies, who was first involved in the Galleries in 1965 and held the position of Gallery Manager for thirty years at 61 Laman Street, recalls von Bertouch's enduring passion for the project across the rest of her life; she was eager to talk about the rescue of the terrace for as long as any visitor to the Galleries would listen, or even longer. (Pers. Comm. Gael Davies, August 2007)

The first exhibition at the Hunniford's Terrace opened in November 1974. In their new home, the Galleries continued to bring nationally important artists to exhibit in Newcastle. Some of the artists who exhibited at the Galleries forged lasting links with Newcastle through Von Bertouch's friendship and support. Margaret Olley, for example has had an ongoing relationship with the Newcastle Region Art Gallery as a result of the links she established through Von Bertouch (Pers. Comm. Rodney). An annual highlight was the 'Collector's Choice' event, for which art lovers would queue for up to a week to secure prize artworks at

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an accessible price. (Parsons, Henry and Giles, 'Arts supporter one of Newcastle's favourite daughters', 2003) The event began on a small scale in 1963, with a small number of artists offering works priced at under fifteen guineas. By 2003, the final Collectors Choice, comprised the works of 150 artists, painters, jewellers, ceramicists and sculptors, each offering four or five works priced at under 480 dollars. The annual Collectors Choice was so popular that people who had moved away from Newcastle would return for the event. One year, several hundred people camped on the street, engaging in boisterous nightly celebrations for two weeks up to the event. Von Bertouch was forced to make a ruling that the crowds could not collect until midnight on the Saturday prior to the opening. (Pers. Comm. Gael Davies, August 2007)

As a conservationist and campaigner, arts patron and business woman von Bertouch made a significant contribution to the environmental and cultural life of the city. She put her considerable energies behind a number of local movements at different times, including founding the 'Tree-towners' who campaigned for the planting of street trees in Newcastle, and was a member of the board of the Hunter Valley Theatre Company. The Galleries provided a fundraising venue for local causes, including earthquake relief in 1989, and the campaign for the establishment of the Stockton Bight National Park. Anne's vision for the art world in Newcastle, and her work to bring this about through her own Galleries was expressed in the epithet 'Newcastle: art capital of Australia', which she printed on all the Galleries' catalogues. The Galleries embodied her combined vision of the urban environment, and art and culture. (Parsons, Henry and Giles, 'Arts supporter one of Newcastle's favourite daughters', 2003)

The distinctive 1970s design and aesthetic of the Galleries, with large exhibiting space and dark, textured brick walls posed challenges in attracting artists and curating their work in the 1990s- 2000s. (Pers. Comm. Gael Davies, August 2007) Since Anne Von Bertouch's death in 2003, the galleries have remained closed.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing (inner city)
	8. Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultur	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Persons	prominent individuals

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started:

Year Completed: 1878

Circa: No

Physical Description: This two-storey face brick group of terraces is typical of Victorian Georgian architecture. The symmetrical façade is comprised of flat arched windows with stone sills, a rounded arch main entry, and a line of exposed floor joists indicated the presence of a former verandah.

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The exterior features a set of decorative iron fixtures and fittings designed for the Galleries in the 1970s, including: the gate to the central passageway, grills to the windows, balustrades to the balconies, light brackets and door knocker. A small sign for the Galleries hangs beside the door.

The terrace group forms a courtyard space to the rear, which is enclosed, paved and roofed, and which formed the main exhibition space. This area is very much influenced by the mid twentieth century appreciation of unpainted brickwork. Decorative glazing, vents and other detailing adds character to the interior.

The terrace addresses Hannifords Lane, at an oblique angle to Laman Street. Fronting Laman Street is the small triangular garden, planted with mature melaleucas and banksias and a large palm, and decorated with fragments of ecclesiastical stonework. A low brick wall inset with small relief sculptures runs along the property boundary.

Physical Condition: Appears to be in good condition (observation from street only).

Modification Dates: The cantilevered timber first floor verandah with iron lace balustrade, which stretched the full length of the terrace, was removed some time prior to 1969 (Von Bertouch, 1989, pp. 8, 23, 46). The sawn-off ends of the support timbers are visible across the length of the front wall. When Von Bertouch purchased the terrace in 1969 it was dilapidated and had probably lost some of its other original features aside from the verandah. The original lath and plaster ceilings, for example were found to be irreparable. Von Bertouch reopened the closed-off central passage, removed the paint from the south-western most terrace, and made various alterations 1969-1974 to stabilise the building and adapt it for Gallery use. These alterations included: Four wall ties with traditional S shaped ends were forged, and installed to stabilise the end walls; the courtyard space to the rear of the original building was enclosed and paved to form the main gallery space; several brick barrel-arch passageways were made between rooms formerly unconnected. The alterations made by von Bertouch are documented in detail in her book 'What was it? Before it was a Gallery'.

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) The former von Bertouch Galleries at 61 Laman Street have local historic significance as a landmark in Newcastle's cultural life, and as an adaptive reuse project which changed the course of urban development in Newcastle. Established when the sole art gallery in Newcastle was the Newcastle City Art Gallery, the Galleries played an important role in the development of Newcastle's cultural life, providing a window onto the national arts scene for over forty years, and drawing artists of international repute to Newcastle to exhibit, meet and mingle with the Newcastle arts community. The rescue of this working-class terrace building by von Bertouch and its 'recycling' for a new use helped to change the direction of development planning in Newcastle in the late 1960s and early 1970s, contributing to the retention of the inner-city Victorian suburbs of the city in the face of planning for intensive

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high rise development. The building as it stands today thus embodies some of the key characteristics of the form of cultural activism associated with the awakening of consciousness about cultural and natural heritage in the 1960s-1970s in Australia: a coming together of arts and conservation; communal, 'grass roots' endeavour; and the recognition of the value of old buildings and building materials as a valuable and finite resource. The building thus has the capacity to demonstrate three significant phases in the history of Cooks Hill: aspects of inner suburban terrace life in Newcastle 1880s - 1960s, a 1960s/1970s recycling project which transformed the terrace and was instrumental in saving the terrace architecture of the area on the whole, and Newcastle as a regional arts hub.

Criteria b) The building has a significant association with the life and work of Anne Von Bertouch, a charismatic and esteemed member of the Australian arts community, who became a fulcrum of cultural life in Newcastle. The Galleries at 61 Laman Street were her masterwork, bringing together her vision for a thriving arts scene in Newcastle, with her strong commitment to thoughtful City planning and the retention of its cultural and natural heritage.

Criteria c) The building and its gardens are aesthetically distinctive locally as a Victorian Georgian terrace 'sympathetically recycled' with great attention to detail in the in 1970s. The conservation of the remaining Victorian features of the terrace are juxtaposed with the organic 1970s aesthetic of the main gallery space, designed for the contemplation of art works, and gatherings of the arts community. A number of artists contributed their design ideas, and specially crafted fittings, fixtures and decorative elements for the Galleries. The adaptive reuse project was conceived and managed by Von Bertouch and represents a significant creative achievement on her part.

Criteria d) The former Galleries have social significance locally. The Galleries formed the hub of the Newcastle arts scene from the early 1960s, providing a place for mingling and lingering over cultural pursuits in a city dominated by industry and sport. The Galleries extended the social network of nationally and internationally renowned Australian artists beyond the capital cities, and into the Hunter Region. The appreciation of both artists and local art lovers for the Galleries is illustrated by the growth of the annual Collectors Choice event over the decades and the enthusiasm of 'collectors' for the event.

Criteria e) The Galleries were not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria f) The Galleries were not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria g) The Galleries were not found to have significance under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: The building and its garden appear from the outside to have a high level of integrity: ie. The building retains the form and most of the features of the Galleries when closed in 2003

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Personal Communication with Gael Davies, former Gallery Manager	2007
		Newcastle Morning Herald, 1 March 1997, 30 September 2002, 27 December 2003	
	A. Von Bertouch,	What Was It? Before it was a Gallery	1989
	B. Maitland & B. Stafford,	Architecture Newcastle: A Guide	1997

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2173976
Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Keith Parsons, Margaret Henry and
Zeny Giles

'Arts supporter one of Newcastle's favourite daughters',
Sydney Morning Herald Obituary, 2 May 2003

2003

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008
	Ecotecture Pty Ltd	Review of Potential Heritage Items for NLEP		2003

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
		21		DP	825796
		1		DP	851075

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Heritage study			

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 17/08/2004 Date Updated: 08/04/2008 Status: Partial

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2173976
Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: View across the front of the terrace along Hanniford's Lane. Note that the exposed beam ends of the former upperstorey verandah can be seen.

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 11/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2173976b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2173976t1.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2173976

Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Side view of the terraces from Laman Street, with courtyard garden in foreground

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 11/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2173976b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2173976t2.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2173976

Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Close view of the central front entrance to the Galleries showing matching ornamental iron gate, light fitting, knocker and signage added during the works 1969-1974

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 11/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2173976b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2173976t3.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2173976

Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Close view of the low brick wall fronting Laman Street, showing sandstone relief carvings.

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 11/09/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2173976b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2173976t4.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

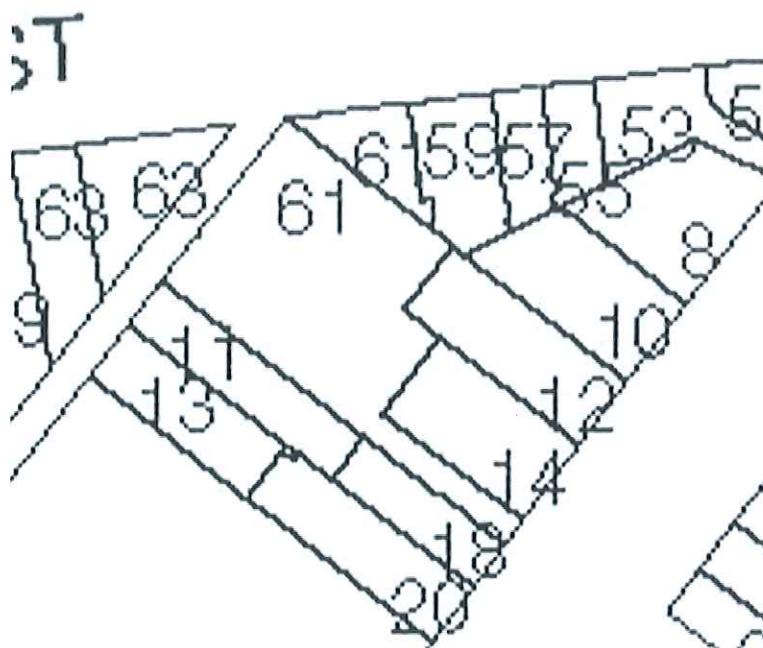
State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2173976
Study Number

Item Name: **Von Bertouch Galleries**

Location: **61 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s: 



Caption: Detail from Newcastle City Council Cadastral Map, showing the two adjacent lots numbered '61' at centre. The outside boundary of these two lots together is considered to be the boundary and heritage curtilage of the former Von Bertouch Galleries.

Copyright:

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2173976b5.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2173976t5.jpg

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NSW
Heritage
Office

NSW State Heritage Inventory form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Wallsend Precinct – Courthouse				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)					
Item category (if known)	Law Enforcement				
Area, Group, or Collection Name	Wallsend Civic Precinct				
Street number					
Street name	Charles Street				
Suburb/town	Wallsend	Postcode	2287		
Local Government Area/s	Newcastle				
Property description					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude			Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	State Government				
Current use	Vacant				
Former Use	Courthouse				
Statement of significance	<p>The Wallsend Courthouse is locally significant as part of the Wallsend Civic Precinct. It makes a positive aesthetic contribution to the Precinct, together with other surviving nineteenth century and early twentieth century townscape elements, including the Police Station and Post Office, which share the block and Rotunda Park opposite. The Courthouse, with the original Police Station demonstrates the evolution of the administration of law and order in the town. The Courthouse and precinct as a whole have played a prominent role in the civic life of Wallsend and continue to represent an important phase in the history of the locality as a satellite mining town.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170312

Study Number

312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Local Environmental Plan

8/08/2003

Heritage study

National Trust of Australia register

Register of the National Estate

Custom Field One: 1880

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four: Conservation Area - TH

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 11/08/1998

Date Updated: 06/06/2008

Status: Basic

State Heritage Inventory

Date: 11/06/2008

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170312

Study Number

312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Three Storey House 2 The Terrace

Copyright:

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170312b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170312.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2170312
Study Number
312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Three Storey House, taken from King Edward Park

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170312b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170312t2.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2170312
Study Number
312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Three Storey House, viewed from Bingle Street.

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170312b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170312t3.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170312

Study Number

312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Three Storey House

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170312b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170312t4.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170905

Study Number

TIGH.014

Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

Address: 266 Maitland Road
Suburb / Nearest Town: Tighes Hill 2297
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish: Newcastle
County: Northumberland

Other/Former Names: Newcastle Technical College, Tighes Hill

Area/Group/Complex: **Group ID:**

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary: A previous study refers to this plan: TIGH.014 Field Survey No. 0553

Item Type: Landscape **Group:** Landscape - Cultural **Category:** Other - Landscape - C

Owner: TAFE Commission

Admin Codes: **Code 2:** **Code 3:**

Current Use: TAFE

Former Uses: Technical College

Assessed Significance: Local

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Tighes Hill TAFE is locally significant as a key institution of higher education in the region that articulates about the status, philosophy and practice of technical education in Newcastle and its evolution and development from the 1930s to the present. Its physical design and history demonstrate the close relationship between technical education and industrial and commercial development in the city and region. The College is associated with a number of prominent individuals and institutions, particularly architects Edward Henry Rembert, Cobden Parkes; the Broken Hill Proprietary (B.H.P.), University of NSW, University of Newcastle and the NSW Institute of Technology. It is aesthetically significant locally as an excellent example of the Inter-War Stripped Classical and Functionalist styles and reflects the skill of its main designer, Rembert. It is rare locally in that it retains much of its original context and setting, with its unusual U-shaped precinct. The College's physical form and fabric articulate the preoccupation with modernity and technological advancement that characterised the design of educational institutions in Australia in the inter-war period and attests to Newcastle's significance as a centre of technical education, a role which the College continues to the present.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The development of technical education had its origins in the Industrial Revolution in Germany and Britain, the two most advanced industrial economies in Europe, from the early to mid-nineteenth centuries. Germany led the way in developing a national system of education to improve the efficiency of workers in technical occupations in the interests of the nation's material prosperity. Britain was slower to develop such a system, but following the International Exhibition in London in 1851 attention was drawn to the need to improve British manufactures. The City and Guilds of London Institute, established in 1879, advanced the technical education suited to those engaged in manufacturing and other industries,

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

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Study Number
TIGH.014

Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

contributed towards the establishment of technical schools and conducted exams throughout British colonies. Britain's system was influential in the development of technical education in Australia. (Perry, 1984, pp 166, 167)

In Australia, schools of art and mechanics institutes began to proliferate from the 1860s, partly as a result of the availability of government subsidies. The Newcastle School of Arts was established in 1877, offering classes in elocution, grammar, French and mechanical drawing (NMH, 12/10/1968). Government involvement in technical education began in 1882 with the establishment of a Board of Technical Education. Following the abolition of the Board in 1888, responsibility for technical education passed to the Department of Public Instruction. In this period, additional classes at the Newcastle School of Arts included: chemistry, mineralogy, building construction, shorthand, art and, later, coalmining. (Suters Architects, 2007, pp 49; Goozee, 1995, pp 3-4; Newcastle Morning Herald (NMH), 12/10/1968)

Newcastle's first Technical College in Hunter Street West was commenced by the State Government in 1894 and officially opened in 1896. The technical college as an institution reflects the philosophy of extending higher education to a wider section of the community, including workers, which developed in the late nineteenth century with the need for a skilled workforce in the industrial and manufacturing industries that were developing at that time. In this era there was also a greater awareness and recognition of the social utility of education, expanding on the traditional philosophical and classical education initially offered in the established universities. The opening of the great coalfields around Newcastle resulted in an enormous growth in population and commerce. Maitland Technical College opened 1909 and was one of the first buildings in NSW which was designed specifically for technical education purposes. (Suters Architects, 2007, pp 49, 57; Perry, 1984, pp 170-171; TAFE Quarterly, Vol. 3 No. 1, 1981, p 24)

In response to the needs of a rapidly growing industrial community, technical education expanded in Newcastle in the twentieth century. By the 1930s the Newcastle Technical College occupied a number of premises scattered throughout the city, including the Woods Brewery building in Wood Street as well as the Hunter Street west campus. These disparate premises created administrative and teaching difficulties. Newcastle had undergone enormous industrial expansion over the preceding 25 years and this was expected to continue, hence the need for most up to date technical knowledge and trained workers. In 1936 an advisory council was formed to investigate technical education in Newcastle. One of the first duties of the council was to advise on construction of a new building at Tighe's Hill. A 22 acre site at Islington was chosen after some debate and controversy and a former site at Hamilton was abandoned. Tighes Hill Technical College was officially opened on 24 September 1938. The development of the College in Newcastle is related to increasing concern at a state and national level for an expansion of technical education to alleviate the problem of youth unemployment. (Newcastle Herald (NH), 24/9/1938; The Technical Gazette of NSW, Vol, XXVI, Part 3, 1938, pp 5, 6; NMH, 12/10/1968; Goozee, 1995, p 6).

Within 6 years of 1936, half of the planned development at Tighes Hill was realised. Of the 333,000 pounds spent, 85,000 donated by heavy industries and citizens of Newcastle, the largest and most generous donor being Broken Hill Proprietary. The first section of the new college to be completed was the Sir Edgeworth David Science Hall. On the same day the

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Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

foundation stone was laid for the Mechanical Engineering building by the Minister for Labour and Industry, Mr A Mair, deputising for the Premier. Chairman of the Technical Education Advisory Council, Mr W. E. Clegg, stated that the opening of the college represented 'the beginning of an important era for technical education for this district and probably the State.' The Council believed that the College should 'reflect in its teaching, equipment and accommodation, the most modern and efficient industrial practice.' The science block was the first of a group of seven large buildings and six workshops, the latter linked in the form of a semicircular structure incorporating lecture rooms, teachers' rooms, and classrooms. The site plan was a formal symmetrical one, with the Science building at the centre, possibly suggesting the central position of 'science' in technical education; and set back considerably from Maitland Road. It was estimated that the remaining buildings would be constructed over the next five years. Considerable attention was also given to the design and layout of the grounds, with more concern for aesthetics and sporting and recreational facilities than had previously been the case with technical colleges. The design was intended to meet requirements to the year 1955. By 1938 substantial roadworks, formation of pathways and landscape planting had been carried out for the whole site. It was envisaged that the College would become more than a school, and would become a centre resembling the character of a university. The College had strong links with local industry, particularly the Broken Hill Proprietary, the major industry in Newcastle, and so, 'it epitomised the links between modernity, industrialisation, modern education and modern architecture'. (Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, pp 157, 158; NH, 24/9/1938; The Technical Gazette of NSW, Vol, XXVI, Part 3, 1938, pp 5, 6; NMH 16/8/1954).

In 1940, the foundation stone for the Mechanical Engineering Building - the H G Darling Building, named after a Chairman of Directors of B.H.P. - was laid. This building also housed a small public library, including works of general interest as well as the latest technical publications in the collection. A new Welding School opened in February 1941 and was reportedly regarded by 'competent authorities' as one of the best equipped in NSW. It was equipped with blacksmithing and boilerships in the first engineering workshop building - a single storey building in modern workshop design with brick walls and saw-toothed roof, 180 feet in length; divided internally into 4 shops. Each shop accommodated 26 students per session. In 1942 the semi-circular Trades Classroom Block opened, later called the Clegg Trades Building.. After this, however, with the impact of World War 2, no major building occurred on the site for several years. (NMH: 9/2/1941; 15/6/1944, 16/8/1954 & 12/10/1968; Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, p 157).

While little building occurred, the 1940s saw a number of significant developments affecting the Technical College. During the war years, under the Commonwealth Government's Defence Training Scheme some 800 men were trained as toolmakers or fitters and machinists. A munitions annexe, which produced approximately 20,000 bren gun tools was established at the College. The expansion of the NSW Government's shipbuilding undertaking at the State Dockyard, the opening of offices of several wool buyers and the expansion in building activity, fuelled the demand for the introduction of classes in Shipbuilding, Sheep and Wool, Bricklaying and Woodworking Machinery. The College supported the training needs of its industrial community, including those of BHP (Broken Hill Proprietary) steelworks, the major industry in Newcastle, by offering subjects such as oxywelding. (TAFE Quarterley, Vol. 3 No. 1, 1981, p 24)

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Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

The Tighes Hill College exemplified the importance of educational institutions as significant modernist buildings in the 1930s and 1940s and also reflected the important role played by public sector architects in the development of architectural modernism in Australia. The Sir Edgeworth David Science Block, H. G. Darling Mechanical Engineering Building and Clegg Trades Building were designed by Edward Henry (Harry) Rembert, senior designing architect for the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works. The Government Architect at the time was Cobden Parkes, who approved the drawings and undertook a public relations role in the project, visiting Newcastle for site inspections and attending certain committee meetings. Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, p 157)

Rembert had gained experience with flamboyant theatre designer, Henry White, before joining the Public Works Department in August 1926. Encouraged by Cobden Parkes, Rembert designed numerous public buildings, including schools, hospitals, court-houses, police stations and technical colleges, mostly during the 1930s and 1940s. In style, his designs of this period were influenced by the Dutch architect Willem Dudok, who was City Architect for Hilversum, a small town near Amsterdam. Dudok's modern brick architecture was a source of inspiration for many Australian architects. Perhaps the most outstanding of Rembert's works, exhibiting Dudok's influence, were the Hoskins block (1937-38) at Sydney Technical College, and major buildings (1934-38) at Newcastle Technical College, including his masterpiece, the H. G. Darling Engineering Building. The ornamental bronze railings and tall thin window to the main stair with its decorative geometric bronze balustrade of the latter were designed in the Dudokian manner. The Edgeworth David, Darling and Clegg Buildings have been described as 'perhaps the best examples of Inter-War Stripped Classical architecture in the city' of Newcastle. Sydney architects, Henry Budden and Nicholas Mackey, who were key practitioners of the style, were appointed as consulting architects to collaborate with the Government Architect in site and building planning, however there is no direct evidence that they contributed to the design of these buildings. (Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, pp 157-158; Peter Webber, 'Rembert, Edward Henry (1902 - 1966)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, Online Edition, Australian National University, 2006; Maitland & Stafford, 1997, p 140)

The design of the Sir Edgeworth David Science Block was typical of large educational institutions of the period. Planned symmetrically, it contained sizeable work areas, but was not designed to maximise light. Rembert's later designs such as the Darling Building, were freer - asymmetrical, with a central rectangular courtyard arcaded at both ends to allow more light into the workshop areas. The Trades Building represents a major departure from previous designs for educational buildings in Australia. It is a fine example of functionalism, consisting of classrooms, drawing offices and workshops for all trades taught at the College, including: fitting and machining, toolmaking, oxywelding, founding and patternmaking. The form of the building was designed to enhance the interaction between various courses, with the workshop buildings radiating from and linked to the large curved main building via a corridor at the rear, providing easy access between workshops and between workshops and classrooms. It is a contrast to the more visually heavily and grounded Edgeworth David and Darling buildings. The large curved form of the Trades building diminishes in height and levels from the centre, where it is three-storeys, decreasing to two storeys, then a single storey at each end (Hardwick in 'Hidden Newcastle', 1997, pp 158-159).

By 1951, buildings at the Technical College were deemed inadequate and less than half the

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Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

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planned buildings had been completed. At that time about 5,000 students were enrolled and it was urgent that development proceed. In February 1952 the University College of Technology, associated with the NSW University of Technology (later University of New South Wales) was established at the Tighes Hill campus; this was Newcastle's first university college and eventually developed into Newcastle University, which achieved independent status in 1965. With this development, responsibility for professional training was transferred to the University, which evolved diplomas into part-time degree courses, while the technical colleges concentrated on the provision of vocational training in fields below the academic professional level. The establishment of the Newcastle University College also meant that some of the buildings were appropriated for uses other than those originally planned. In later years, many of the professional courses were taken over by the University of New South Wales. (NMH 19/5/1951; 31/1/1952; 16/5/1954; 16/5/1961; 23/10/1964, 19/10/1968)

In 1960, following years of delay due to post-war conditions, construction finally began again at the Technical College. In the 1960s, the P.D. Riddell and Union Buildings were completed as well as the Daniel Clarke Building in the trades block. The Riddell Building, completed in 1963, primarily accommodated the commercial section of the College, including graphic arts, electronics and commerce. The Clarke Building incorporated the automotive and vehicle trades facilities, which were reported to be possibly the best in the country. The J. K. Mac Dougall sporting field was a focal point of the campus and tree planting schemes were undertaken in later years around the perimeter of the campus to soften the harshness of the many buildings. (NMH 16/5/1961; 11/10/1961; 12/10/1968; 19/10/1968)

The Newcastle Technical College is also credited with creating the first Students' Union in the State. Established in 1964, the Union was housed in the old University College Union building. Membership of the Union was compulsory for the 6,000 students at the Tighe's Hill College. The Union, which catered to the sporting and cultural needs of students, providing a gymnasium, rooms for sporting clubs and publication of a student newspaper, among other activities, was expected to become a blueprint for student unions at other technical colleges. (Newcastle Sun (NS) 4/4/1964; NMH 23/10/1964)

In 1964 the Newcastle Morning Herald reported that the Newcastle Technical College was about to enter a new and more complex phase development in accordance with the evolution of general concepts of technical education and the changing needs of industry. In particular, at the time there was a growing demand for more highly skilled technical personnel to fill the gap between existing technical college courses and university degrees. In recent years the gap had been filled to some extent by training technicians at technical colleges through certificate and post certificate courses, but as industry grew more sophisticated the demand for specialised personnel was to increase. Consequently, the New South Wales Institute of Technology was established, offering diploma courses throughout the State, by utilising the resources of the State's technical colleges. The establishment of the Institute of Technology was considered to be the most significant development in technical education since the University of NSW was set up and certain diploma courses were elevated to degree status. However, with Australia facing a shortage of scientists, technologists and technicians there were complaints that the university degree courses were too academic, while the technical colleges produced skilled workers and tradesmen. The new Institute of Technology would have its headquarters in Sydney and

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Study Number

TIGH.014

Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

would bring NSW into line with the rest of Australia in offering a technological diploma course. It was envisaged that the Institute's diploma courses would also be offered through the Newcastle Technical College, which was poised to enter a phase of unprecedented expansion. At the time it was reported to be the pre-eminent technical college in Australia in terms of up-to-date facilities. Developments planned for the next few years included a new building trades and maintenance block, extensions to the Clegg building, an automotive and panel-beating workshop, the latter replacing several nissen huts. Land was also acquired adjoining the sporting oval between the storm water drain and Maitland Road, for conversion into car parking facilities, with a footbridge across the stormwater channel providing access to the campus. Additional campuses were also planned at Belmont and Glendale. (NMH 23/10/1964).

By the late 1960s over 10,000 students were enrolled at the Technical College, and plans were underway for the newly autonomous University of Newcastle to vacate the Tighe's Hill premises, moving to its own campus at Shortland. This finally took place in 1971. Space occupied by the University at Tighe's Hill would be transferred to the technical college, giving more space to a number of important trades. The main focus of the Technical College at that time was on training at the sub-professional level: mechanical engineering, marine engineering, industrial electronics, metallurgy, fashion, hairdressing, bricklaying, greenkeeping, dressmaking and ticket-writing. Over the years, existing facilities at the campus underwent changes as the popularity of certain trades declined and new fields emerged; for example, in the later twentieth century, trades such as blacksmithing were almost extinct (NMH 23/10/1964, 19/10/1968).

The Tighe's Hill campus continued to evolve and expand towards the latter part of the twentieth century. The 1970s ushered in a new era in technical education in Australia, with the Commonwealth Government providing funding for the sector, which at that time acquired the designation TAFE (Technical and Further Education), more clearly defining its role in the education sector. Again this was partly a response to attempts to tackle the problem of youth unemployment (Goozee, 1995, p 6). By the beginning of the 1980s the planned industrial growth for the Hunter Region again meant that there was additional demand for training skilled personnel. With the coal industry continuing to be the backbone of the region's economy and with proposed aluminium smelters at Lochinvar and Tomago, there was increased demand for technical training in mining, power generation and aluminium smelting. Continued government support and close liaison with industry, community based groups and government instrumentalities meant further upgrading of physical resources for TAFE in the region. In June 1980, Premier Neville Wran announced the allocation of \$4 million for the temporary expansion of TAFE facilities in the district to cope with the anticipated increase in apprenticeships in the building, electrical and metal trades. (TAFE Quarterly, Vol. 3 No. 1, 1981, pp 17-19)

In 1980, Newcastle Technical College became one of the first colleges outside the Sydney metropolitan area to install word processing equipment to enable secretarial, business and administrative studies students to train on modern electronic office equipment. Another innovative program at Newcastle was the Aboriginal Education Unit, which offered a six week retailing course to female Aboriginal students from throughout NSW. (TAFE Quarterly, Vol. 3 No. 1, 1981, p 21)

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170905

Study Number

TIGH.014

Item Name: **Tighes Hill Tafe College**

Location: **266 Maitland Road, Tighes Hill [Newcastle City]**

Newcastle was the administrative headquarters of TAFE's Hunter District with the second largest enrolment of any TAFE college in NSW, with Tighe's Hill being the main campus, and smaller campuses at Wood Street, Hamilton and Hunter Street, Newcastle West. By the early 1980s Newcastle TAFE was one of several TAFE colleges in the Newcastle area and Hunter region. (NMH 12/10/1968; TAFE Quarterly, Vol. 3 No. 1, 1981, p 23).

The restructure of the Technical and Further Education (TAFE) sector in 1991 resulted in the establishment of the Technical and Further Education Commission to replace the Department of Technical Education, and the establishment of eight Institutes of TAFE, and three Institutes of Technology in 1992. The Newcastle Technical College was incorporated into the newly formed Hunter Institute of Technology by mid 1992. The Institutes of Technology generally 'adopted a Faculty structure with educational management as well as major functions centralised. Heads of studies are responsible for education and training in a particular discipline across all campuses of the Institute'. (State Records website -Newcastle Technical College Tighes Hill)

Over the last twenty years the Tighes Hill campus has continued to expand, while its original buildings, forming the core of a semicircular precinct remain, though having been adapted to new courses, technologies and teaching facilities according to the ever changing demands of the local and regional economy. Today, as well as some of the more traditional subject areas, courses on offer include: Real Estate, Aged Care, Business Management, Desktop Publishing, Health and Recreation, Human Resource Management, Information Technology and Languages. (<http://www.hunter.tafensw.edu.au>)

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	3. Economy	Science	(none)
	3. Economy	Technology	(none)
	6. Educating	Education	(none)
	7. Governing	Government and administra	(none)
	8. Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultur	(none)
	8. Culture	Social institutions	social institutions
	9. Phases of Life	Persons	prominent individuals

Designer: Henry Rembert (1930s-1940s)

Maker / Builder: NSW Department of Public Works

Year Started: 1938 **Year Completed:** 1963 **Circa:** Yes

Physical Description: The present Tighes Hill TAFE occupies a large site bounded by Maitland Road; a stormwater channel, Chinchin Street and by the Port Waratah branch line of the Northern Railway. The main core of the campus comprising the original major teaching buildings is

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170258

Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption:

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 22/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170258b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170258t2.jpg

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Date: 11/06/2008

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170328

Study Number

328

Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Address: 40 The Terrace
Suburb / Nearest Town: The Hill 2300
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish:
County:

Other/Former Names: Hills House

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary: Follows Property Boundary

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings Category: Terrace

Owner:

Admin Codes: LEP Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Residence

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Terrace House has historic, associative and aesthetic significance for the city of Newcastle. Along with nearby mansions such as Jesmond House and Woodlands, Terrace House illustrates the transformation of the Hill from an old mining district into a fashionable residential area. More broadly, it can demonstrate the development of Newcastle from a series of small mining villages into a major regional centre. It has a strong association with Frederick Menkens, the pre-eminent architect in Newcastle at the time and contributes to an understanding of Menkens' ability to adapt his talents to the design of a wide range of buildings. It is a striking example of a stately Victorian home, and this gives it a commanding presence on the Hill.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The land on which Terrace House now stands was originally part of a 2000 acre grant given to the Australian Agricultural Company in 1829. Up to the 1850s, the Company did not have the right to alienate any of its land, even when it was no longer useful for mining. The development of central Newcastle as a town was thus restricted to the peninsula east of Brown Street, but with a tiny population, this was not at first a significant problem. Coal mining was Newcastle's main pursuit for the duration of the first half of the nineteenth century and in the mid-1850s, Newcastle was still a mere village, the home of about 1,500 people of whom some one fifth were coal miners. (City Wide Heritage Study, Thematic History, pp. 4-5, 27) From the mid 1850s however, the Company began to sell land in what is now the heart of Newcastle and it was at one of these sales in 1861 that Charles Bolton purchased a block of land, on which Terrace House would later stand.

In 1885, this piece of land was sold to Stewart Keightley, who was the manager of the NSW Coal Company Stewart Keightley and was also the Mayor of Newcastle at the time (Sally

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

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Study Number

328

Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Croxton, NMH). Keightley commissioned renowned local architect, Frederick Menkens to design this house for him in this part of Newcastle which was becoming fashionable place for the wealthy to live, given the height of the hill, which offered magnificent views of the coastline as well as its distance away from the humdrum of town. Frederick Burnhardt Menkens was born at Varel, Oldenburg in Germany in 1855. He began training in practical building craft at the age of 13 and later attended the Royal Polytechnicum in Hanover, graduating with a Diploma in Architecture in 1876. He toured Europe in 1877, studying architecture but left Europe because of developments following the Franco-Prussian war, emigrating to Adelaide in 1878. After a few months in the Colonial Architect's Office, he moved to Melbourne, but being unable to find work, he travelled through Victoria and Tasmania, working as a tradesman before establishing an architectural practice in Maitland in 1881, then at Newcastle in 1882. He soon became established and carried out several important works for prominent citizens such as Bishop Murray. As well as a number of churches, he designed five warehouses and many other commercial premises in Newcastle City.

His creative life could be divided into two periods - the decorative period of his early years, 1884 to 1895, where his designs included impressive ornamentation, and the commercial or transitional period from 1896 to 1907, where his style was more restrained. Among his works were: the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Waratah; Mechanics Institute, Hamilton; Earp Gillam Bond Store, Newcastle; St Andrews Presbyterian Church and Baptist Tabernacle, Cooks Hill; Dangar's Warehouse and Hotel and Dangar's Commercial Chambers; Frederick Ash Warehouse; Keightley Residence, Terrace Street; and The Boltons, off Church Street. Menkens combined a thorough understanding of architecture with a practical knowledge of the building trades. His work is notable for the use of ornament and colour, versatility in the use of architectural styles and thoroughness of workmanship. (Reedman, ADB Online, 2006 - Menkens; Newcastle Library, 'Frederick Burnhardt Menkens' Typescript, n.d.; Suters, 'Menkens' Centenary Exhibition Catalogue', 1978, n.p.)

Terrace House is a late Victorian mansion, and is situated on an 1152sq metre block of land opposite King Edward Park, on the corner of The Terrace, and Cliff and High streets. Its position at the top of a headland allows expansive views over the park as well as northerly, southerly and easterly views of the ocean and coastline (Newcastle Herald, 2nd December, 2000). Menkens designed it in 1885, which was towards the end of his decorative period, possibly the reason that the house does not have dramatic ornamentation, and is in a more restrained style like his other later works.

The house was purchased from the Keightley estate in 1936 for £3000. In 1951, it was purchased by the board of the Royal Newcastle Hospital and for over thirty years provided subsidised accommodation for hospital staff (Sally Croxton, 1985). In a move to raise revenue, the hospital sold the property in 1986 to private buyers. The then hospital board chairman, Mr Mullane, stated that the proceeds from the sale would be used either be invested, or used to purchase hospital equipment. It sold for \$270 000, less than the \$300 000 for which the hospital had hoped. In 2002, Terrace House was sold to expatriate Novocastrians Stephen and Maureen Rae for \$1.7m, which set a new record house price for Newcastle (NMH, 26th January 2002).

Themes: National Theme

State Theme

Local Theme

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170328

Study Number

328

Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

4. Settlement Accommodation (Housing) (none)

4. Settlement Towns, suburbs and village (none)

Designer: Frederick Menkens

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1885 Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Terrace House is a late Victorian mansion, and is situated on an 1152sq metre block of land opposite King Edward Park, on the corner of The Terrace, and Cliff and High streets. Its position at the top of a headland allows expansive views over the park as well as northerly, southerly and easterly views of the ocean and coastline.

It is a two storey house in a simple rectangular plan, with two storey verandah that wraps almost entirely around the house. The verandahs have iron lace balustrades and slim iron columns. The house has a hipped roof which appears to be of corrugated iron.

Although it was not possible to gain access to the interior of the house, it is likely that some original features remain, including a solid cedar staircase with detailed cast iron lace work.

Physical Condition: From what could be determined from the exterior, the house is in good condition.

Modification Dates: The house has been renovated at various times, however, the dates are not known.

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) Terrace House is significant locally as a Victorian mansion of the 1880s, which demonstrates the historic transformation of The Hill from an old mining district into a fashionable residential area.

Criteria b) Terrace House has local associative significance as one of pre eminent local architect Frederick Menken's prestigious domestic projects. Menkens was one of the most influential architects in Newcastle. Other examples of his work in Newcastle include the Baptist Tabernacle, and St Andrews Presbyterian Church. Along with Menkens' design for The Boltions, a row of four identical timber houses, Terrace House signifies the diversity in the range of his work; from residences for the Newcastle's upper rank of citizens to commercial and ecclesiastical buildings.

Criteria c) This impressive house has aesthetic significance at a local level, commanding a prominent

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

position on the Hill, at the intersection of The Terrace, and Cliff and High streets. It is visually distinctive as a stately Victorian home generally retaining its original form and decorative features.

Criteria d) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria e) Along with mansions such as Woodlands and Jesmond House, Terrace House is testament to the transformation in the nature of The Hill, and as such remains an important structure when studying the changing nature of The Hill.

Criteria f) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria g) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: The exterior of the house has a moderate to high level of integrity, with characteristic Victorian features clearly readable. The interior has not been inspected.

References:	Author	Title	Year
		'Frederick Burnhardt Menkens' Typescript, n.d.	
		Elegance On The Hill	2000
		City Wide Heritage Study, Thematic History	2007
	Brian Suters	Menkens' Centenary Exhibition - Catalogue to Exhibition arranged by Brian Suters Newcastle Region Art Gallery 19 October to 19 November 1978	1978
	L A Reedman	'Menkens, Frederick Burnhardt (1855-1910)', Australian Dictionary of Biography Online Edition	2006
	Rosemary Kerr	NSW State Heritage Inventory, 2170219	
	Sally Croxton	RNH to sell historic city building	1985
	Sally Croxton	\$1.7m For Hill House	2002

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	328	1990

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	735348

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Local Environmental Plan

8/8/03

State Heritage Inventory

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Heritage study

National Trust of Australia register

Register of the National Estate

Custom Field One: 1885

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four: Conservation Area - TH

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 11/08/1998

Date Updated: 21/05/2008

Status: Basic

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Date: 21/05/2008

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Terrace House 40 The Terrace

Copyright:

Image by: not supplied

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170328b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170328.jpg

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Date: 21/05/2008

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: View of the house along The Terrace

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/4/08

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170328b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170328t3.jpg

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Item Name: **Terrace House (Hills House)**

Location: **40 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Cast-iron Detailing

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kesy

Image Date: 21/4/08

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170328b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170328t4.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2171359

Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Address: 48 Fullerton Street

Suburb / Nearest Town: Stockton 2295

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

State: NSW

Address: Fullerton Street

Suburb / Nearest Town: Stockton 2295

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

State: NSW

Other/Former Names: Quigley House

Area/Group/Complex:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes:

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Residential

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Laurels has historic, associative and aesthetic significance for the city of Newcastle. The house has local historical significance in its association with the prominent Mitchell family, particularly James Mitchell, who was important in encouraging the expansion of industries in Stockton through his business ventures as well as his investments in local industries. The house is a fine example of a grand Victorian mansion and its use for military and religious purposes during the 20th Century links its history with changes that were taking place in the region.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Stockton is Newcastle's only northern suburb, located on a peninsula opposite Newcastle City. The Hunter River forms its south-western border and the Pacific Ocean its eastern border. It was known to the local Worimi Aboriginal people as "Burrinbingon". It had an abundance of oysters, pippies, a variety of fish species as well as much wildlife, and Stockton is still a good fishing location.

European settlement of the area began with Lieutenant John Shortland's search for escaped convicts in 1797. During this search, he came ashore at what is now known as Stockton and recorded three good landing sites, perhaps noting the potential timber resources. A sawpit which supplied timber to Sydney is believed to have been operating at North Stockton by

State Heritage Inventory

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2171359

Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

1799, two years before there was an official settlement in what is now Newcastle. The purpose of the sawpit was to handle the cedar which was growing in abundance on the river banks (Norm Barney, 1997, p. 9). Following a shipwreck of escaped convicts in 1800, the place became officially known as Pirate Point until 1862 (SHM Travel, 8/2/08). During the 1830s, Stockton became a village.

Ship building was the predominant industry in Stockton during the 19th Century, with other industries including lime kilns, salt works and foundry, a tin smelter and a large textile factory, which burnt down in 1851. By 1880, Stockton had a population of 1000. The opening of the Stockton Colliery in 1884 stimulated the growth of the suburb and by 1886 the Stockton Coal Company was fully operational. In 1889, a local Council was established at Stockton and in 1889 it became a municipality (http://www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au/discover_newcastle/discover_our_suburbs/stockton; Norm Barney, 9 September 1997).

The Laurels was designed by Newcastle architects George Sanders and Son for William and Clara Quigley, at a price of £4500. The couple were part of the Mitchell family which had numerous industrial interests in Stockton including a salt works and tweed factory. James Mitchell was a prominent figure in the area, acquiring many holdings by means of grant and purchase, such as the Burwood and Rothbury estates. He was also active in promoting the establishment of new industries in the area, one of which was a salt works, and later a tweed factory at Stockton in 1838 and 1840-43 respectively (ADB online). Mitchell objected to the Australian Agricultural Company's monopoly, and gave evidence before the select committee inquiring into this monopoly of how it inflated the price of coal and hindered the development of Newcastle. Even before the report was presented, the AA Company surrendered its monopoly, allowing Mitchell to utilise coal mined from his land. In 1851, Mitchell was granted permission to construct a railway from the estate to waterfront, through the Australian Agricultural Co.'s land, for the purposes of coal shipping. Despite protests from the AA Company, he was allowed to do this because his works were considered of benefit to the whole colony. (ADB Online, accessed at <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020205b.htm?hilit=mitchell>). The Mitchell's Stockton sawmilling business supplied the cedar used for the joinery and staircase, as well as huon pine which was used for the floorboards of the house. The house was built in 1897, and at the time of construction, the Newcastle Morning Herald described it as "an ornament to Stockton, one of the largest and most commodious residences yet erected in the Newcastle district" (1/01/05, Sally Croxton). It remains a house of striking grandeur in the Stockton area. Stockton at that time would have been partly characterised by the makeshift houses that miners and others were forced to live in as a result of the owners of the coal operations refusing to sell their land, as was the case in Merewether and Minmi. In areas where land was sold, the standard of housing was generally much higher (City Wide Study, Thematic History, p. 49)

Due to Newcastle's status as an important industrial area with high strategic significance, the onset of World War II saw many defence mechanisms established. This included the development of a system of fortifications, of which Fort Wallace at North Stockton, along with Fort Scratchley were of great importance. It also entailed the construction of radar installations on Ash Island, the building of anti-aircraft batteries, and the erection of army huts in King Edward Park, as well as the commandeering by the military of large private houses. One of these homes was The Laurels, which was used to house US army personnel during World War II. Between the 1950s and 1980s, the house served as a

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2171359

Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

convent, when it was occupied by the Sisters of Mercy. This order, founded in Dublin in 1830, was established in Newcastle in 1889, and became active in the region, opening the Mater Hospital at Waratah in 1921 (City Wide Study, Thematic History, p. 54).

During the late 1990s, The Laurels was earmarked for either subdivision or demolition, but it was purchased by heritage conservationist Mike Boulter and his wife, wife Carrie-Anne in 1999, which prevented the development from taking place. Boulter already had an interest in the Hunter, and was co-owner of Broken Back Vineyard at Pokolbin. The house was restored in line with advice from a heritage architect (1/01/05, Sally Croxton). Muho Delic, a craftsman known for his work on Christ Church Cathedral as well as Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, spent 18 months on the restoration of the intricate sandstone façade (Tess Campbell, 22/03/08). At the time of writing, The Laurels was up for sale.

Description:

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing
	7. Governing	Defence	(none)
	8. Culture	Religion	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Persons	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder: George Sanders and Son

Year Started: Year Completed: 1897 Circa: No

Physical Description: The house is a grand Victorian two storey mansion construction of red pressed-brick with painted plasterwork detailing. The main façade faces Fullerton Street with a projecting gable on the western side balanced by a two-storied, L-shaped verandah with wrought iron balustrades. The gabled bay features a projecting bay window, elaborately decorated with rendered brickwork topped by castellations. A second, similar gable faces south. The slate roof has a complex form with a central valley. The fenestration is characterised by segmentally arched window mouldings which are emphasised in various ways such as by shallow brick pilasters, label courses at ground floor level and slim columns at first floor bay windows. The building has a single-storey rear wing with matching brickwork and window detail. It has views across Newcastle Harbour. The basement follows the floor plan of the house.

Although it was not possible to gain access to the interior of the house, it would appear that it retains some original features, including the floorboards, staircases and one of the bathrooms.

There is a set of grand wrought iron gates at the entrance to the property with a central carriageway and pedestrian entrance gates, framed by four stone pillars with ornamental tops, bearing the name of the house.

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2171359

Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Physical Condition: From the exterior, The Laurels appears to be in good condition. Given that at the time of writing, it was up for sale, it could be assumed that The Laurels still has a high degree of integrity.

Modification Dates: Renovations during the late 1990s.

Recommended Management: Include front fence and gates.

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) The Laurels has local historical significance as an early mansion constructed for a prominent Stockton family, the Mitchell's. James Mitchell, a prominent figure in Stockton, was active in promoting the establishment of new industries as well as contributing to the cessation of the AA Company's monopoly on coal. Its use through the 20th Century for a variety of purposes reflects military and later, religious developments in the region. It is associated with a significant historical phase, which involved the expansion and development of Newcastle from a small settlement to a prosperous city.

Criteria b) The Laurels has local significance due to its association with William and Clara Quigley, who were part of the prominent Mitchell family. The Mitchell family were major industrialists and James Mitchell was considered an important figure in Stockton, due to his business ventures and investment in local industries, to the extent that he was allowed to construct a railway through the AA Company's land because it was considered of benefit to the colony.

Criteria c) The Laurels has aesthetic significance at a local level, being a fine example of a Victorian mansion. Its complex form and elaborate detail combined with the brilliant red brick and imposing wrought iron gates onto Fullerton Street, give it a commanding presence, amongst the more modest houses of recent decades generally characterising this suburb. Great care has been taken in the restoration of The Laurels, and the house appears largely intact and in excellent condition.

Criteria d) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria e) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria f) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Criteria g) Within the limited research undertaken for this review, the item was not found to have significance under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: Exterior of building appears to be intact.

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study, Thematic History	2007

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
2171359
Study Number
STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Stockton: Newcastle's only northern suburb with an interesting history 2004

Norm Barney Birthplace Of A City's Industry 1997

Newcastle City Council http://www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au/discover_newcastle/discover_our_suburbs/stockton

Sally Croxton Harbour Heritage 2005

Tess Campbell A Stockton aristocrat 2008

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Suters Architects Snell	Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study	STOC.023	1996
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	731739

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Heritage study			
	National Trust of Australia register			

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three: Victorian Italianate

Custom Field Four: Principal Dates - 1897

Custom Field Five: No

Custom Field Six: Public Workshops

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 14/08/1998 Date Updated: 24/07/2008 Status: Completed

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

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Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: The Laurels from Crown Street side

Copyright:

Image by: Emma Dortins

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2171359b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2171359t3.jpg

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SHI Number

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Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Path leading to the front and back of The Laurels

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2171359b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2171359t4.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2171359

Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Entrance gates

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2171359b6.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2171359t6.jpg

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2171359

Study Number

STOC.023

Item Name: **The Laurels**

Location: **48 Fullerton Street, Stockton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Front of The Laurels

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 21/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2171359b7.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2171359t7.jpg

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170312

Study Number

312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Address: 2 The Terrace

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast

Suburb / Nearest Town: The Hill 2300

Historic region: Lower Hunter

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/Former Names: Corlette's Cottage

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built

Group: Residential buildings Category: Terrace

Owner:

Admin Codes: LEP

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Three Storey House has local historic and aesthetic significance for the city of Newcastle. Along with nearby mansions such as Jesmond House, Woodlands and Terrace House, it illustrates the transformation of the Hill from an old mining district into a fashionable residential area. More broadly, it can demonstrate the development of Newcastle from a series of small mining villages into a major regional centre. As an interesting Gothic Revival residence, it makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of The Terrace.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The land on which Three Storey House now stands was originally part of a 2000 acre grant to the Australian Agricultural Company in 1829. Up to the 1850s, the Company did not have the right to alienate any of its land, even when it was no longer useful for mining. The development of central Newcastle as a town was thus restricted to the land east of Brown Street, but with a tiny population, this was not at first a significant problem. Coal mining was Newcastle's main pursuit for the duration of the first half of the nineteenth century and in the mid-1850s, Newcastle was still a mere village, the home of about 1,500 people of whom some one fifth were coal miners. (City Wide Heritage Study, Thematic History, pp. 4-5, 27) From the mid 1850s however, the Company began to sell land in what is now the heart of Newcastle and it was most likely one of these sales in which the land for Three Storey House was purchased.

Gothic Revival architecture, as adopted by Three Storey House, was extremely popular in NSW in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and it is likely that the house was constructed in the decades immediately following the land sales. The house was one of several grand mansions to be constructed at this time and is representative of a period of significant population growth and increasing wealth in Newcastle. It also signifies a shift in the nature of The Hill area from an old mining district to an attractive residential area,

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170312

Study Number

312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

enhanced by the adjacent King Edward Park, which was dedicated in 1894 (EJE Town Planning, 1997). Another house built at approximately the same time was Jesmond House, built for Henry Rouse in the late 1870s. It was later purchased by John Wood who renovated the house. Wood, together with his brother Joseph, was one of Newcastle's most successful businessmen and both brothers became prominent citizens of Newcastle (EJE Architecture, p. 4). Joseph Wood's house, Woodlands, was constructed in the late 1870s and also overlooked the ocean and town. Woodlands and Jesmond House were the grandest homes to be built on The Hill (Barry Maitland and David Stafford, p. 11).

Another grand house, which is located only a few hundred meters from Three Storey House, is Terrace House, which was constructed in 1885 for Stewart Keightley, manager of the NSW Coal Company and the Mayor of Newcastle at the time. Is an impressive Victorian mansion, commanding a prominent position on the hill with views of the water and King Edward Park.

The house is also known as Corlette's Cottage, however, this building is a cottage in name only. Although it may have become grander towards the turn of the century, as was the case with the neighbouring Jesmond House, which had its most extravagant feature, the tower, added in the late 1880s, it is likely that this was always or at least by the 1890s a grand home, and a residence for a family who associated with the likes of the Mayor and prominent industrialists, who were their neighbours.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started:

Year Completed: 1870

Circa: Yes

Physical Description: Three Storey House is a three storey asymmetrical rendered brick Gothic Revival residence. The house is located on a triangular site, on the corner of Bingle Street and The Terrace. It is based on an L-shaped plan, facing The Terrace. Another two/three storey wing runs parallel at the rear creating a complex roof with a central valley. The house has an irregular and dramatic silhouette characteristic of the style. The house appears as if it may have grown from a double fronted cottage form, with additional single storey wings being added over time. A more recent weatherboard addition featuring a large verandah faces The Terrace. The lower level of the house is partly below ground level.

The house features steeply pitched roofs, double hung sash windows and a shingled roof, although there is also some corrugated iron roofing to the secondary wings. Decorative barge boards adorn the roof gables the gablets of the dormer windows, which have unusual stepped brick window sills. The lower bay window facing The Terrace is topped with rendered brick castellations. The house has three corbelled brick chimneys.

Physical Condition: From what could be determined from the exterior, the house appears to be in good condition.

Modification Dates:

Recommended
Management:

Management:

State Heritage Inventory

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170312

Study Number

312

Item Name: **Three Storey House**

Location: **2 The Terrace, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** Three Storey house is significant locally as a Gothic Revival mansion of the late nineteenth century, which demonstrates the historic transformation of The Hill from an old mining district into a fashionable residential area.
- Criteria b)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria c)** This impressive house has aesthetic significance at a local level, commanding a prominent position on the Hill, at the intersection of The Terrace and Bingle Street. It is visually distinctive as a Gothic Revival dwelling, with its steeply pitched roofs and dramatic, irregular silhouette.
- Criteria d)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria e)** Along with mansions such as Woodlands, Jesmond House, and Terrace House, Three Storey House is testament to the transformation in the nature of The Hill, and as such remains an important structure when studying the changing nature of The Hill. It is a highly interesting structure in its own right, with the accretion of single storey wings, the features of the basement and the like probably having much to reveal about the evolving living patterns of the occupants across the past 140 years.
- Criteria f)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.
- Criteria g)** Within the limits of this report, it was not found to be significant under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: The exterior of the house has a moderate to high level of integrity, with characteristic Gothic features clearly readable. The interior has not been inspected.

References:	Author	Title	Year
		EJE Town Planning, 1997	
		Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study; Thematic History	2007
	Barry Maitland and David Stafford	Architecture Newcastle	1997

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	312	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	198906

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings: Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170048

Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

LOT 2 F DP 192808

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:

Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Local Environmental Plan

8/08/2003

Heritage study

National Trust of Australia register

Custom Field One: 1884

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 11/08/1998

Date Updated: 15/05/2008

Status: Basic

State Heritage Inventory

Date: 24/07/2008

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170048

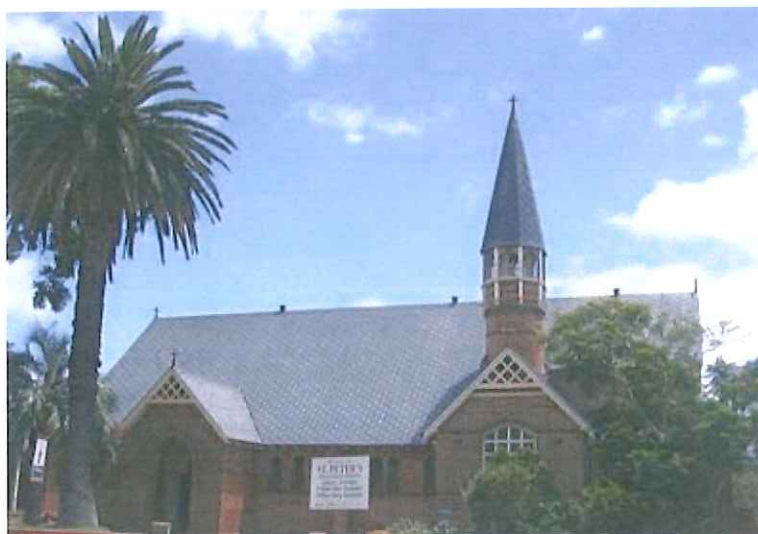
Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: St Peters Anglican Church 148 Denison Street

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170048b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170048t1.jpg

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Date: 24/07/2008

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

2170048

Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Three-light east window

Copyright:

Image by:

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170048b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170048t3.jpg

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

2170048

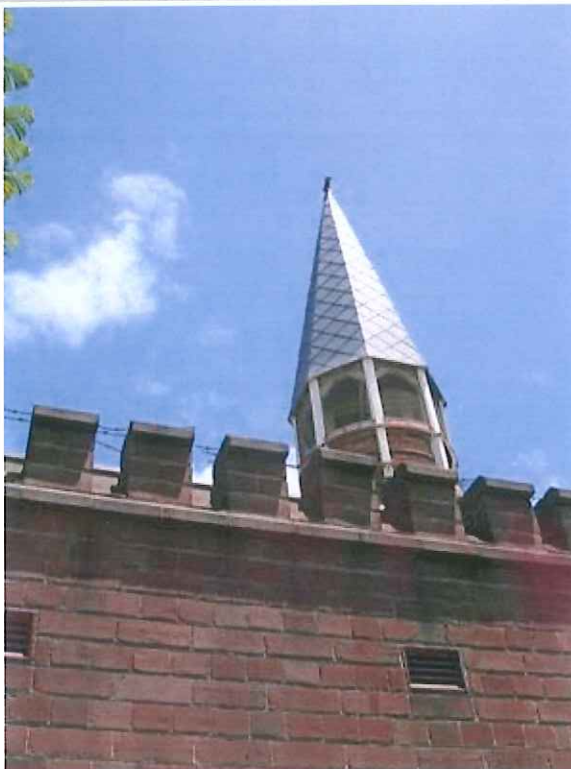
Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Bell Turret

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170048b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170048t2.jpg

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Date: 24/07/2008

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SHI Number

2170048

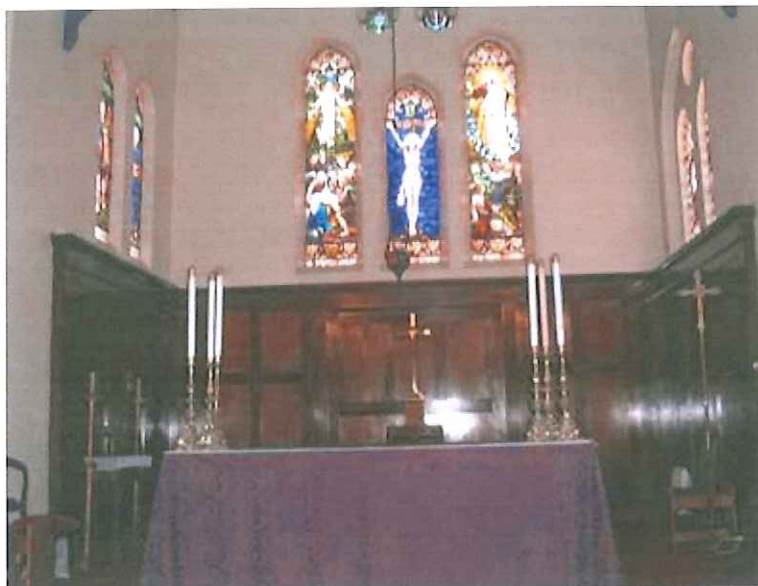
Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Interior of Church

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170048b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170048t4.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170258

Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Address: 48 Wharf Road
Suburb / Nearest Town: Newcastle East 2300
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish:
County:

Other/Former Names: Pilot Station

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Transport - Water Category: Harbour

Owner:

Admin Codes: LEP Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Stone Boat Harbour has local historical and technical significance because it is associated with the themes of defence and industry and transport. Stone Boat Harbour played an important role in navigation of ships to safe harbour and the provision of wharf accommodation, crucial to Newcastle as it became a major industrial and agricultural port. It is a rare remaining example of such a construction.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The growth of the City of Newcastle was closely linked to Newcastle harbour, which offered trading facilities, employment opportunities and has been enjoyed by Novocastrians as a recreation site. Newcastle harbour consists of the estuarine mouth of the Hunter River and is naturally shallow, vulnerable to silting and originally had an entrance that could be dangerous to shipping. During the first half of the 19th Century, the only form of transport for goods was by sea and pilot stations were an intrinsic part of the network of international of port facilities to which Newcastle belongs. Stone Boat Harbour which includes the Pilot Station was one of several boat harbours built in Newcastle.

Newcastle became a permanent penal settlement in 1804, after abortive beginnings three years earlier. It accommodated prisoners from New South Wales and Tasmania and until 1814 had a small population, with about 100 convicts and guards. Transport by sea was essential to the operations of this small settlement, and as activities increased in the first decades of the nineteenth century a wharf was constructed at Watt Street, comprising the first stage of the substantial port improvement works that occurred across the 19th Century. (Newcastle Thematic History, p. 45; 24).

A pilot service, whereby a pilot would guide a ship into safe harbour, was essential to

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

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Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Newcastle's developing coal industry during the 19th Century (Mick Scanlon, 9/10/2004). A pilot service was established in 1812, and William Eckford was the first pilot. A convict crew would row the 20-foot long whaleboat out to incoming ships, in order for Eckford to guide them into safe harbour (The Newcastle Herald, 21/04/07, p.7). Before this time, ships' masters had no assistance in negotiating the entrance of the harbour. Following Eckford's death in 1833, William Cromarty took over the position. During the 1840s, Pilots were housed in a convict stockade building, located adjacent to the wharf at Watt Street where they worked (information plaque at site of Stone Boat Harbour).

Coal, by far Newcastle's most important export, had been discovered at Newcastle in 1791 and mining began in Newcastle with the first penal settlement proceeding on a small scale across the next three decades, resulting in some export activity to Calcutta and elsewhere. The entry of the Australian Agricultural Company into coal mining at Newcastle in 1831 modernised the process: radically increasing the scale of output, the quality of the product and opening up new horizons in coal export. At the same time steam ships started to appear on the coast of NSW, and Newcastle became an important port of call for taking on coal for fuel. The Railway reached Newcastle from the Hunter Valley in 1857, allowing agricultural produce from the region to reach Newcastle and resulting in more cargo leaving Newcastle. This extension of the rail system combined with the advent of steam shipping played an important role in the transformation of Newcastle into a busy coal port, which, by the mid 19th Century was serving the Australian colonies and the Pacific Rim countries (Newcastle Thematic History, p. 30-31). Newcastle's importance as a port eclipsed that of Morpeth and Maitland which were located further up the Hunter River (Suters Architects, 2007).

This soaring level of activity at the port necessitated the construction of wharves and loading facilities (EJE Architecture, 2005 p. 18). Queens Wharf (later Kings Wharf) was constructed in 1858-1860 along the southern foreshore at the eastern end of the harbour, in the area west of Watt Street, and the Boat harbour near Market Street was constructed in 1852 (Department of Commerce, 2005: 3.2, 3.5). It was primarily used for general cargo. The next major development was the removal of coal loading facilities to the north side of the harbour, where a stone dyke was constructed using ship's ballast, along a sandbank extending south from Bullock Island, and a state of the art hydraulic system built to drive loading cranes (Hunter Design, n/d, p. 7; Department of Commerce, 2005: 3.4 - 3.5).

Stone Boat Harbour was in the process of construction at the same time as the Dyke. The building of the Harbour is believed to have been necessitated by the collapse of the remaining section of old convict stockade in 1864 which had been occupied by pilots since 1840 (EJE Heritage, p. 32). Stone Boat Harbour was constructed at the eastern extremity of the newly constructed Queens Wharf and provided a protected berth for pilot boats. Following the construction of the Harbour, a waiting room and lifeboat shed were built and in 1869 a pilot station and residence were built (EJE Heritage, p. 32). A number of similar boat harbours were used by ferries and other small craft. By the end of the 19th Century, the number of boat harbours had increased significantly, due to the pressures that the coal industry placed on wharf accommodation (EJE, p. 30). Stone Boat Harbour is one of the only remaining Boat Harbours on the southern shore, with one remaining at North Stockton, possibly as part of the defence system of Fort Wallace (Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study, Thematic History, p. 36, 46).

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2170258

Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

In 1881, as part of the plans for Fort Scratchley, a submarine mining depot was constructed on the eastern side of the entrance to Stone Boat Harbour. Cables were used to position the mines in the shipping channel between Stockton and Stone Boat Harbour and could be fired by electrical pulse. The cables were stored in the bunker where a concrete cable tank is still extant (EJE, p. 33). In the same year, the western side of the Boat Harbour was reconstructed. In 1894, the bunker was equipped with one 37 mm Nordenfelt Quickfiring as protection against torpedo boats. The Pilot Station was also the headquarters of the lifeboat service from approximately 1869 until 1946 when it was terminated (EJE, p. 33). In 1959, the Pilot station was demolished.

The Market Street Boat Harbour, was demolished during the late 19th Century, and was replaced by the Perkins Boat Harbour in 1902, which was demolished in 1960. Today, the Newcastle Port Corporation employs pilot vessels and helicopters for transferring pilots.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	3. Economy	Industry	(none)
	3. Economy	Transport	(none)
	7. Governing	Defence	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started:

Year Completed:

Circa: No

Physical Description: Stone Boat Harbour is located at the eastern extremity of Queens Wharf. The harbour encloses an irregular rectangle with a narrow, entrance with rounded corners, widening to allow several pilot boats to be in the harbour simultaneously. The stone block walls of the harbour are slightly sloped from the vertical and incorporate some natural outcrops. A sill lies between the block walls and the low wall, and has been painted white. The block walls are possibly a recent addition. A steep stairway is cut into the harbour wall on the western side of the entrance.

The boat dock on the eastern side of the harbour consists of a slipway made of large stone blocks while on the northern side of the dock there is the original boat shed and an additional slipway.

The boat sheds are timber with what appear to be corrugated iron roofs.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates: Following the construction of the Harbour, a waiting room and lifeboat shed were constructed and in 1869 a pilot station building and residence were built (EJE Heritage, p. 32).

Recommended Management:

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SHI Number

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Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Management:

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** Stone Boat Harbour has local historical significance because its construction and continual use forms part of the story of the development of Newcastle's harbour and foreshores as well as ship navigation. As the home of Newcastle's pilot station between 1869 and 1946 Stone Boat Harbour has played an intrinsic role in the functioning of Newcastle Port as the State's chief coal export port, and an important agricultural port for the Hunter Valley.
- Criteria b)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.
- Criteria c)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.
- Criteria d)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.
- Criteria e)** Stone Boat Harbour has the potential to yield information regarding the nature of Newcastle's integrated coastal defence systems. It can provide insight into developments in technology that allowed for effective communication within the Newcastle defence system.
- Criteria f)** Stone Boat Harbour has local significance because along with the boat harbour at North Stockton, it is a rare surviving example of one of several boat harbours in Newcastle during the 19th century, which served a variety of purposes. It has the capacity to demonstrate the development of the Port of Newcastle during the latter half of the 19th Century, as Newcastle emerged as a major coal port. Previously home to a pilot station, it provides evidence of the significant activity of guiding ships to safe harbour.
- Criteria g)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.

Integrity / Intactness:

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study -Thematic History	2007
	EJE Heritage	Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	2007
	Mike Scanlon	Set fair for safe harbour,	2004
	Sydney Morning Herald	'Did you know'	2007

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	258	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	PARTLOT	52		DP	791037

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

2170258

Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Public Works Department - Former register		000992	
	Heritage study			
	Register of the National Estate			

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four: Conservation Area - NE

Custom Field Five: Archaeological Potential

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 11/08/1998 Date Updated: 10/06/2008 Status: Basic

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

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SHI Number

2170258

Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption:

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 22/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170258b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170258t3.jpg

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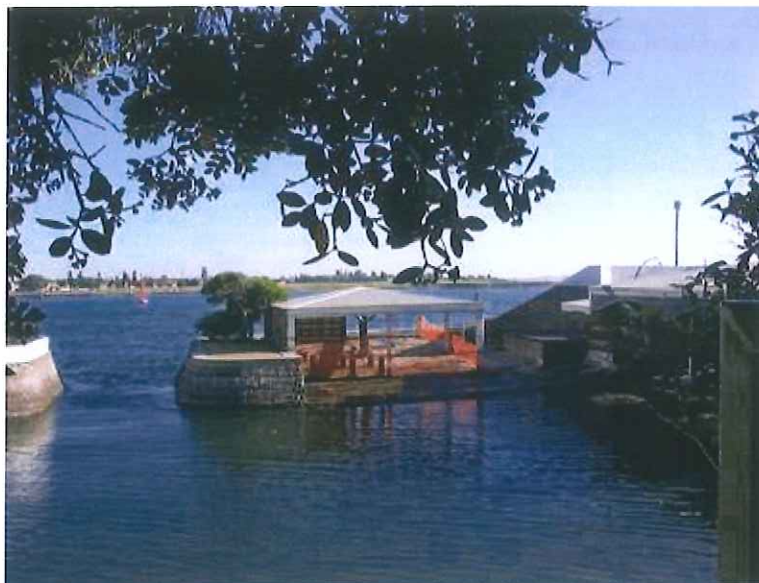
Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption:

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 22/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170258b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170258t4.jpg

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SHI Number

2170258

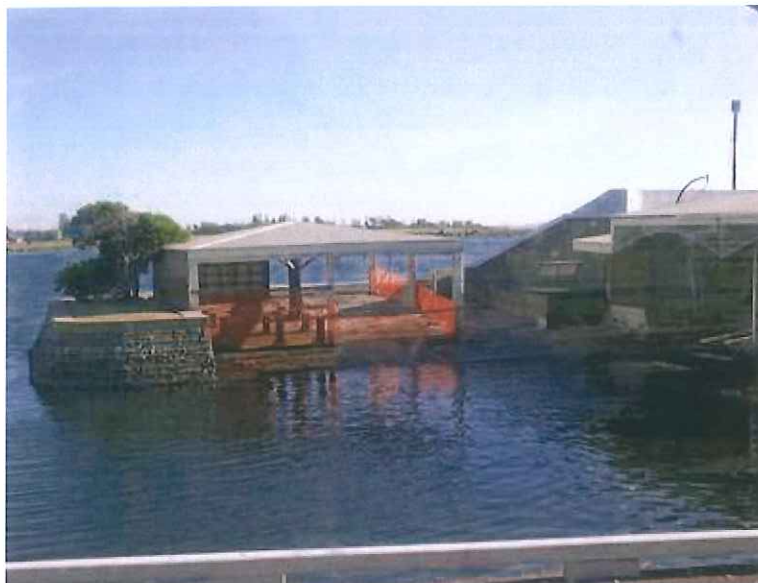
Study Number

258

Item Name: **Stone Boat Harbour (Relic)**

Location: **48 Wharf Road, Newcastle East [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Stone Boat Harbour 48 Wharf Road

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 22/04/2008

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170258b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170258t1.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170306

Study Number

306

Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Maitland - Newcastle, 18 December 2007).

As the first permanent purpose-built Catholic church / school in Newcastle, St Mary's is closely associated with the development of Catholic education, religious and social life in Newcastle. For more than 135 years, the church has served as the site for the most important events in the lives of generations of Newcastle's Catholics. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 27) The recent restoration works will ensure that it continues to do so.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)
	6. Educating	Education	Education
	8. Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultur	(none)
	8. Culture	Religion	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Birth and Death	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Events	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Persons	prominent individuals

Designer: William Munro (original); Peter Gannon (1930s remodelling)

Maker / Builder: Mr Purcell (original); Vincent Doran (1930s remodelling)

Year Started: 1864 **Year Completed:** 1866 **Circa:** No

Physical Description: St Mary's Star of the Sea church is located on the dominant landform known as 'The Hill' immediately south of the central business district of Newcastle, rising steeply overlooking the city and harbour. The site of St Mary's slopes towards the north and has an easterly aspect. The entrance to the church is approached from a series of brick stairs rising from the steep incline of Perkins Street. The immediate landscaping of the site consists of mostly paved areas with a few scattered shrubs and trees. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 29)

The church as it exists today has been substantially altered from its original form. The original building consisted of a basement storey of stone, built upon a stone foundation 3 feet 6 inches thick, the upper walls being two feet thick brickwork with a slate roof. The church was built in Gothic Revival style, heavily influenced by the work of Augustus Pugin. It was built of red brick with stone facings and was approached by a flight of stone steps from Perkins Street. It contained a school-room in the basement of the same area as the nave of the church over it, and a residence for the master and mistress. In the early 1870s a gallery was added and in 1879 the church underwent a major redecoration project. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 30)

In the early 1930s the church was completely remodelled internally and externally under the direction of Peter Joseph Gannon, resulting in the form as it appears today. The church is

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170306

Study Number

306

Item Name: St. Mary's Star of Sea Church

Location: 54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]

detailed in a Gothic style adapted from the earlier style of building, presenting as an Inter-War Gothic style structure, particularly evident on the eastern facade. Typical characteristics of this style evident on the building are: the addition of pinnacles to the buttresses, a mock machicolation motif embellishing the parapet, tracery to the arterial pointed arched window porch and towers flanking the main window. The 1930s modifications have removed the simplicity of the original design. Decoration and detailing are now more prominent. The resulting facade clearly exhibits Romanesque elements of design with an emphasis on perpendicular gothic design exemplified by the large window and turrets flanking the facade. The Perkins Street facade features a strong horizontal parapet with pediment behind and a cross symbol above. The two corners of the parapet are flanked by segmented circular elements, similar to truncated turrets, which flank a large, Gothic pointed window. The window acts as a central element to the eastern facade and comprises decorative tracery, a rose window and stained glass. The edges of the eastern facade are bordered by engaged piers embellished at the top with Gothic stylised motifs that extend to the skyline. The wall area of each bay includes coupled Gothic pointed, stained glass windows. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 30-31)

Physical Condition: The building has recently been restored having previously been in poor condition due to termite and water damage. The basement area is undergoing repairs and conversion to residential units.

Modification Dates: 1879 - major redecoration project in original church
1924 - presbytery constructed
1930s - complete remodelling internally and externally
c. 1950s-60s - remodelling of basement area (former school room)
1970s - internal painting and redecoration of church
1980s - presbytery demolished and new presbytery constructed
1982 - part of the site subdivided and sold for townhouse development
1983 - exterior and interior painting
1989-1991 - repair of earthquake damage
1998-2000 - restoration works, including new leadlight windows in association with National Trust of Australia
2006 - Major restoration of church;
2007 (in progress) - repairs and conversion of basement to residential units.

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management No Action, follow existing management controls

Further Comments: The brick boundary fence constructed in the 1930s clearly marks the original boundary alignment. It is important that the fence is retained to provide evidence of the original land grant and its association with the Church. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 39)

Criteria a) St Mary's Star of the Sea Church is historically significant as the first Roman Catholic church built in Newcastle, and the third in the Hunter Valley. Its construction is associated with Newcastle's expansion and development as a town and with its religious history, particularly the development of Catholicism in the town and region. It is also related to the broader context of a phase of prolific church building in Australia in the 1860s in response to the

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

growth and demands of various denominations. The church is also associated with the history and development of Catholic education in the region, having housed a school in the basement from the 1860s until 1927. It also played a role in the broader public education system in providing evening classes in commercial subjects to the general public. The church's remodeling in the 1930s was also related to another major phase of construction works undertaken by the Catholic Church across Australia to provide employment for tradesmen and builders during the Depression.

- Criteria b)** The Church is associated with a number of prominent members of the clergy in Newcastle, including pioneering priests, Fathers Christopher Vincent Dowling and Rene Cusse. Cusse, who was instrumental in building St Mary's was memorialised in the church following his death in 1866, being interned in a brick vault to the side of the church entrance and a monument constructed to his memory. A succession of Bishops of Maitland made the church their home for a time. It is also associated with the orders of the Dominican Sisters and Marist Brothers, who ran the various schools attached to the church. The church is associated with the architects responsible for its design - William Munro, who designed the original structure, was responsible for many church designs in the Archdiocese of Sydney in the late 1850s and 1860s, and was heavily influenced in his work by Augustus Welby Pugin, a master of the Gothic Revival style in England, whose designs were often adapted by Munro and many other ecclesiastical architects in Australia. However, with the church's remodelling in the 1930s, very little if any evidence remains of its earlier incarnation. The present structure is more closely associated with architect Peter Gannon, a prominent and prolific local architect, responsible for many churches in the Maitland Diocese.
- Criteria c)** St Mary's exhibits a high degree of creative and technical achievement, exhibiting features of the Gothic style in a grand architectural and aesthetic scheme, befitting its location in Newcastle overlooking the city and harbour. It is one of few churches remaining in Newcastle today in such an exemplary condition. It has a high degree of aesthetic appeal within the city of Newcastle, with its location, The Hill, being a favoured site for Newcastle's churches. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 36)
- Criteria d)** St Mary's Church has a strong association for the Catholic community of Newcastle for social, cultural and spiritual reasons, particularly as the first purpose-built Roman Catholic Church and School in Newcastle. The schools associated with the church provided quality Catholic education for generations of children. The parish hall beneath the church was utilised by several community groups following the removal of the school and so it is likely to have a high degree of social significance for members of the wider community. St Mary's would have been the site of some of the most significant events in the lives of several generations of Newcastle's Catholics, over 135 years.
- Criteria e)** St Mary's Church and basement hall has the ability to yield information regarding the design, construction and materials used in various phases of the building's history and may contribute to our understanding of the construction methods, design and layout of church and school buildings in Newcastle in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The church is also able to yield information on the use of Sydney sandstone in Newcastle constructions, and the influence of English designer Augustus Pugin on St Mary's designer William Munro. The interior fittings may also yield information on the craftsmanship of stained glass and 1930s joinery and panelling. (EJE Heritage, 2007)

Criteria f)

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Although the church has undergone major refurbishments throughout its history, it is one of the oldest remaining churches in Newcastle and the basic structure of the church, school and original teacher's residence as constructed still remain. There are few churches of similar age and structure remaining in Newcastle. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 37)

Criteria g) The original design, materials and construction of the church, in Gothic style with stone foundations, are representative of the design and construction of other churches in NSW and the local area. The layout and design are similar in character to other churches built in the locality and in NSW in the latter part of the 1800s.

Integrity / Intactness: Interior is in poor structural condition due to termite damage.

References:	Author	Title	Year
		Personal Communication : Damien Harrigan, Projects Officer, Diocese of Maitland - Newcastle, 18 December 2007	
	EJE Heritage	Statement of Heritage Impact: St Mary's Star of the Sea Subdivision	2007
	Maitland, Barry & Stafford, David	Architecture Newcastle: A Guide	1997

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	306	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	103		DP	713990

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Heritage study			
	National Trust of Australia register			
	Register of the National Estate			

Custom Field One: 1863

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four: Conservation Area - TH

Custom Field Five:

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 11/08/1998

Date Updated: 15/05/2008

Status: Basic

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: St. Mary's Star of Sea Church 54B Perkins Street

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b5.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t5_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Altar - St Mary's Star of the Sea Church

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b9.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t9_2170306.jpg

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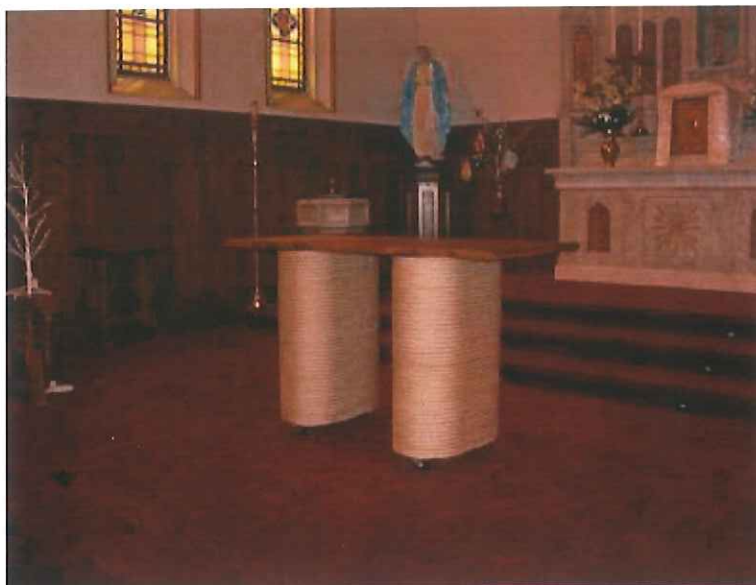
Study Number

306

Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: The 'temporary' altar at St Mary's reflects the Church's association with the sea and 'help of sailors', comprising cedar (driftwood) top and roped base.

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b10.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t10_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Interior - detail, St Mary's

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b11.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t11_2170306.jpg

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SHI Number

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Baptismal font, St Mary's

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b12.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t12_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Basement of St Mary's - originally used as a school

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b13.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t13_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Detail of wall in basement - green painted section dates from its days as a school room.

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b14.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t14_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Interior detail - basement area (former school room), St Mary's church

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b15.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t15_2170306.jpg

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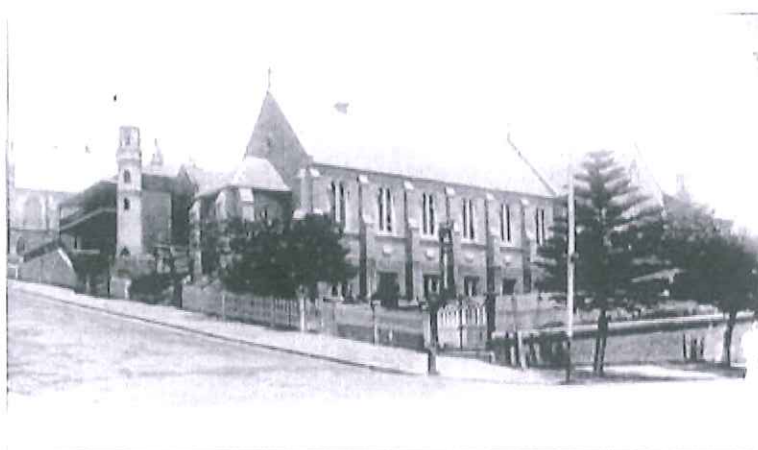
Study Number

306

Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: The first St Mary's Star of the Sea Church c. late 1880s. [Source: EJE Heritage, Statement of Heritage Impact, St Mary's Star of the Sea, 2007, p11]

Copyright:

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b16.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t16_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: St Mary's Star of the Sea Church - close up facade

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b6.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t6_2170306.jpg

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Memorial to Father Cusse, founder of St Mary's Star of the Sea

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b7.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t7_2170306.jpg

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SHI Number

2170306

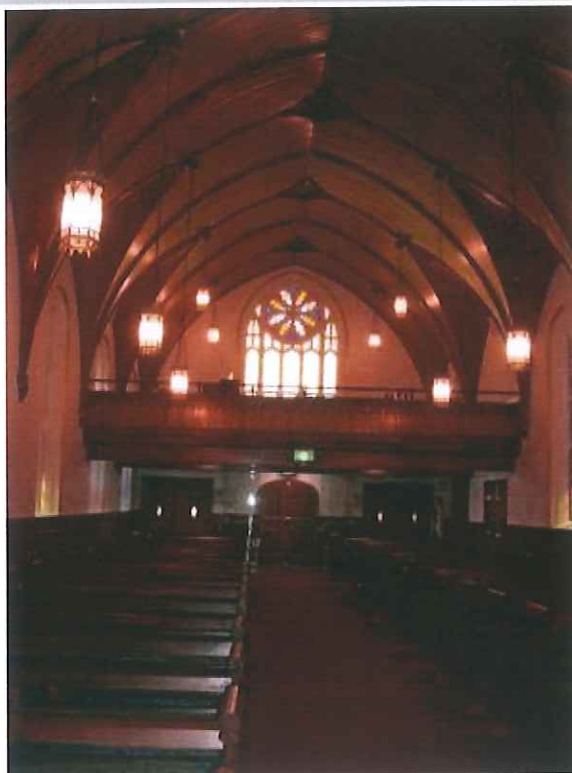
Study Number

306

Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: St Mary's - Interior view

Copyright:

Image by: Rosemary Kerr

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170306b8.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t8_2170306.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170048

Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

Address: 148 Denison Street

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast

Suburb / Nearest Town: Hamilton 2303

Historic region: Lower Hunter

Local Govt Area: Newcastle City

Parish:

State: NSW

County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary: Follows Property Boundary

Item Type: Built

Group: Religion

Category: Church

Owner: Religious Organisation

Admin Codes: LEP

Code 2:

Code 3:

Current Use: Church

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: St Peter's Anglican Church, Hamilton is historically and socially significant at a local level, having provided a place in which Anglicans can congregate and worship for over one hundred years. It is also significant due to its association with John Horbury Hunt, an influential ecclesiastical architect during the latter third of the nineteenth century, who designed a number of important ecclesiastical buildings in the Newcastle and Hunter Region. It is aesthetically significant because its unusual bell turret is a local landmark in Newcastle.

Historical Notes or Provenance: During the mid nineteenth century, the suburb now called Hamilton was owned by the AA Company. It was first named Pit Town and later Happy Valley. In 1864, the first St Peter's Anglican Church was built in Cooks Hill, on land that had been granted to Bishop Tyrrell. It was a timber slab building. Soon after the completion of the original St Peter's, John Horbury Hunt was appointed as architect for a new St Peter's Church at Hamilton. It was one of the few churches Hunt designed during the period 1880-1892; a time when he was mostly focussed on residential buildings. The project was delayed due to financial difficulties as well as disputes between Hunt and the parishioners of St Peter's. The foundation stone was not laid until March 11 1884. The builders contracted to construct the new church were Saville and Reynolds (P. Reynolds, L. Muir, J. Hughes, 2002, p.79).

St Peter's Anglican Church was opened on 29th October 1885. The Church was built side-on to the street, and the gables at the entry porch and vestry-chancel are on the same elevation. In constructing the church this way, Hunt was able to overcome the limitations of the shallow plot of land and to provide interest and variety. St Peter's was built at the same time as Christ Church Anglican Pro-Cathedral and both churches have a similar simple

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2170048

Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

design. It has a few unusual features. One is the timber posts and beams supporting the roof and another is the the unusually wide nave. The nave is wider than the chancel and with the exception of All Saints' Hunters Hill, is the only one of Hunt's churches where this is the case. The third unusual feature is the bell turret located on the ridge of the nave. Some of Hunt's churches such as St Andrew's in Nowra, have belltowers while others, such as St Matthias' in Denman, have bell turrets. The bell turret on St Peter's Anglican Church ascends from circular to pyramidal which is in stark contrast to the horizontality of the rest of the Church and is unique in the bell housing designs of Hunt (P. Reynolds, L. Muir, J. Hughes, 2002, pp. 78-79). It is an original characteristic that is half-way between a standard bell turret and a standard tower and spire (J.M Freeland, 1970, p. 103). The Church originally had a pyramid roofed lantern above the nave, which played counterpoint to the bell turret. This is no longer extant (P. Reynolds, L. Muir, J. Hughes, 2002, pp. 78-79). The design of the bell turret is an example of the way in which Hunt's buildings all had individuality (B.Maitland and D. Stafford, 1997, p.69).

Since its completion in 1885, St Peter's Anglican Church, Hamilton has formed an important part of the lives of Anglican residents in Hamilton and the surrounding suburbs. The earthquake of 1898 did not severely damage the Church, which is testament to its quality design.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	8. Culture	Religion	(none)

Designer: John Horbury Hunt

Maker / Builder: Saville and Reynolds

Year Started: 1884 Year Completed: 1885 Circa: No

Physical Description: St Peter's Anglican Church is a Gothic style light brick building of a medium size. It is simply constructed, with the exception being the unusually shaped bell turret, which is a brick cylinder ascending into a pyramidal timber spire. The Church is side-on to the street, and the gables at the entry porch and vestry-chancel are on the same elevation. Timber storey posts, beams and braces form the aisles. There are lancets, arranged in irregular groupings, on either side of the Church. The chancel windows have raised sills. On the north side of the church there are two pairs of lancets that are set far apart and on the south side there is one set of lancets with three brick circles above them. On the east is a three-light window which also has a trio of brick circles above it. The brick interior was painted in the 1990s (P. Reynolds, L. Muir, J. Hughes, 2002, p.79). The Church grounds have been well maintained. There are a mixture of small and medium trees as well as flowering bushes framing the Church.

Physical Condition: The Church is in good condition. The fact that the church was hardly damaged in the 1989 earthquake, despite the fact that Hamilton was the epicentre it, illustrates the quality of the design and construction of St Peter's.

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170048

Study Number

48

Item Name: **St Peter's Anglican Church**

Location: **148 Denison Street, Hamilton [Newcastle City]**

Modification Dates:

Recommended
Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** St Peter's Anglican Church is locally significant for its association with the Anglican Church in Newcastle. It has a long, continuous use as a place of worship for the local Anglican community.
- Criteria b)** The Church is significant due to its association with esteemed architect, John Horbury Hunt, who designed buildings throughout NSW. It is a fine small scale example of the work of this important ecclesiastical architect in the Newcastle and Hunter region.
- Criteria c)** The Church has aesthetic significance because its unusual bell turret is a landmark in Hamilton. It is also aesthetically important because the Church was successfully designed and constructed to make the most of the shallow space where it was built. This allowed Hunt to overcome the shallow suburban site and add a pleasant feature to the area. The Church and the landscaping make a valuable contribution to Denison St, Hamilton.
- Criteria d)** Although such research has not been conducted, it is likely that St Peter's Anglican Church is socially significant at a local level because for over one hundred years it has provided the Anglican community of Hamilton and the surrounding suburbs with a place to congregate.
- Criteria e)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.
- Criteria f)** The shape of the bell turret of the church has been noted as highly unusual. Turrets are generally round or polygonal, whereas St Peter's ascends from circular to pyramidal.
- Criteria g)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.

Integrity / Intactness: Aside from the interior painting, St Peter's Anglican Church has maintained its intactness and integrity.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	B. Maitland, D. Stafford	Architecture Newcastle	1997
	J.M. Freeland	Architect Extraordinary	1970
	P. Reynolds, L. Muir, J. Hughes	John Horbury Hunt: Radical Architect 1838-1904	2002

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	48	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170272

Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Modification Dates: Expanded in 1908 and in 1942 separate section made for war veterans. Chapels constructed during 1920s and 1930s.

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** Sandgate Cemetery has historical local significance because its headstones can provide insight into areas such as home life, religious beliefs, working life, industries in the area, public life, mining, war and sport and music in the Newcastle area. It is also historically significant because its history reflects the impact of the garden cemetery movement in Newcastle. The rail line is an historically significant feature of the cemetery because illustrates the use of transport technology prior to the introduction of motor vehicles.
- Criteria b)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.
- Criteria c)** The section of the cemetery where war veterans are buried is aesthetically significant at a local level. The site has been well planned and maintained and serves as a reminder of the people who have died in war.
- Criteria d)** Within the limits of this review, the cemetery most likely has social significance due to the fact that 85 000 locals are buried there.
- Criteria e)** There is local research potential in terms of providing information regarding home life, religious beliefs, working life, industries in the area, public life, mining, war and sport and music.
- Criteria f)** Within the limited research carried out for this review, the site was not found to be significant under this criteria.
- Criteria g)** Sandgate is representative of cemeteries constructed during the late 19th century in the Newcastle and Hunter region. It illustrates the conflict between embracing the garden cemetery movement and the need to provide enough space for burials.

Integrity / Intactness: The cemetery has a moderate level of integrity.

References:	Author	Title	Year	
		website: http://www.users.on.net/~ntrod/Cemetaries_Sandgate.htm		
		Australian Encyclopaedia	1963	
	Newcastle City Council	Sandgate Cemetery proposed crematorium : papers relating to its development	2002	
Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	272	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

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SHI Number

2170272

Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
				DP	755247

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:

Name:

Title:

Number:

Date:

Local Environmental Plan

Heritage study

National Trust of Australia register

8/08/2003

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 11/08/1998

Date Updated: 24/07/2008

Status: Basic

State Heritage Inventory

Date: 24/07/2008

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SHI Number

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Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Sandgate Cemetery 108 Maitland Road

Copyright:

Image by: unknown

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170272b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170272.jpg

Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

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Study Number

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Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Graves at the north-eastern side of Sandgate.

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 18/12/2007

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Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: War veterans section of Sandgate.

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 18/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170272b2.jpg

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SHI Number

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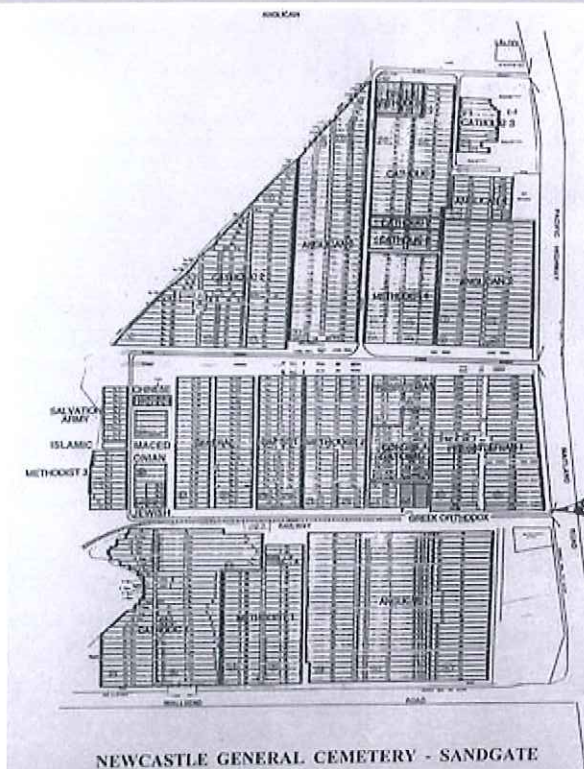
Study Number

272

Item Name: **Sandgate Cemetery**

Location: **108 Maitland Road , Sandgate [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Map of Sandgate Cemetery.

Copyright: accessed at: http://www.users.on.net/~ntrod/Images/Sandgate_Cem.jpg

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170272b5.jpg

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Newcastle Heritage Inventory

State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

2170024

Study Number

24

Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Address: 12 Laman Street
Suburb / Nearest Town: Cooks Hill 2300
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish:
County:

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary: Property Boundary

Item Type: Built **Group:** Religion **Category:** Church

Owner: Religious Organisation

Admin Codes: LEP **Code 2:** **Code 3:**

Current Use: Church and Sunday School

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is highly locally significant because it is one of Frederick Menkens (1855-1910) finest works. During the last third of the 19th Century, Menkens was the pre-eminent architect of Newcastle, in regards to quality and volume of work produced. The Church is a striking example of simple, religious Gothic style. Its spire is a landmark of the Civic area and of Cooks Hill. The Church has local historical significance as the second home of the St Andrew's Presbyterian community. Its construction in the 1880s helps to demonstrate the flourishing economy and building industry in Newcastle during this time.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The first Church in Newcastle, Christ Church, was officially opened in 1818 by Governor Macquarie. It was an Anglican Church and it catered for a congregation of 500. Roman Catholics and Methodists congregated at a building on Newcomen Street for their services. Early Presbyterian services were conducted in private residences as well as in the Hunter Street Court House when it was opened in 1842. There were objections made by local Magistrates about the use of the building for religious services and this resulted in a concerted effort by Presbyterians to have a church constructed for them. An application was made to the Government in 1843 asking for financial assistance to construct a Presbyterian church but this was rejected on the grounds that there were only seventy-five Presbyterians recorded as living in Newcastle.

During the 1840s, Presbyterians acquired land on Watt Street and Church Street. The first Presbyterian Church was constructed on Watt Street and was opened on 3rd December 1854 (G.W. Walker, 1989, p. 1). In 1874, an extension to the Church was considered, although some members of the congregation felt that the Church should be moved to a more central location. Funding for a new church was denied. Instead, renovation of the

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Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

existing church began in 1875. The extensions allowed enough space to accommodate an extra one hundred people. Despite the extensions to the Church, it was decided in a meeting of Trustees in November 1886 that the Watt Street Church would be sold. It was later demolished (G.W. Walker, 1989, p.2-3).

In 1888 land was purchased in Laman Street for a church and manse. A competition was held for the design of the church including a schoolroom in the basement. The winner was a local architect, F.B. Menkens. By January 1889, excavation of the site, the laying of the foundations and the establishment of retaining walls had been completed and in July work commenced on the building. The church was officially opened on November 29th, 1890 with a crowd of four hundred people present at its opening (G.W. Walker, 1989, p.7).

In 1944, an application was lodged to the Newcastle City Council to install chimes in the church tower. Chimes were installed in 1945, and were used in commemoration of all those who were involved in the World War II. Improvements to the chimes were made in 1947. The style of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church was in harmony with religious beliefs of the time, which saw the strengthening of moral values as being closely related to the revival of religious Gothic style.

The Church stands opposite the Baptist Tabernacle which was also designed by Menkens. This is in the style of classical revivalist (B. Maitland and D. Stafford, 1997, p. 13). Together, they illustrate the competence and confidence of Menkens and provide a good example of the varied forms of ecclesiastical architecture.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1888 **Year Completed:** 1890 **Circa:** No

Physical Description: St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is in the style of religious Gothic architecture. The Church is built of yellow patent pressed brick and has sandstone ornamentation. It has a rectangular nave, with small transepts and a square tower over the entrance, all of which are well proportioned. There are buttresses along the nave and diagonal buttresses on the tower, as well as along the transept and nave corners. True to Gothic style are the lancet windows, steeply pitched roofs and the spire, which is 25 metres above the ground. St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is reminiscent of simple brick buildings in the north German countryside. The brick detailing is more restrained than some of Menken's other work. (B. Maitland and D. Stafford, 1997, p. 82)

As with the Church's exterior, the interior of the Church is simple in its design. It has a stuccoed interior and timber roof trusses. There is a Great War Honour Roll at the main entrance to the church, which was placed there in 1927. It commemorates men associated with the church who fought in World War I. There is a hall underneath the Church and the slim, widely spaced metal posts in this room provide the supporting structure for the Church. The floors of the Church and the hall below are sloped downwards towards the northern altar end of the Church.

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Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

St Andrews is situated in the south-western corner of Civic Park, which forms the centre of Newcastle's main civic precinct but does not address it. A row of mature fig trees run along the boundary of the Church and park, obscuring views of the park.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates: In 1914 a kindergarten hall was built adjacent to the Church and in 1926 a garage was built. The Church is currently undergoing repairs.

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

- Criteria a)** The Church has local historical significance as the second home of the St Andrew's Presbyterian community. Its construction in the 1880s helps to demonstrate the flourishing economy and building industry in Newcastle during this time.
- Criteria b)** St Andrews Presbyterian Church has a high level of associative significance for Newcastle and the region as one of eminent local architect Frederick Menken's major ecclesiastic projects. Menkens was one of the most influential architects in Newcastle, both in quality and volume of works and this building is one of his finest projects. His other works in Newcastle include the Baptist Tabernacle, Lance Villa, Earp Gillam Bond Store and Woods Chambers as well as various warehouses (B. Suters, 1978, chapter 4). Along with the Classical Revivalist Baptist Tabernacle, located opposite, it shows the versatility of Menken's designs.
- Criteria c)** The building has aesthetic significance due to its appealing design, and the visibility of its steeple from various parts of Newcastle make it a local landmark. It is a finer example of Gothic architecture in the Newcastle region.
- Criteria d)** Although social significance has not been researched as part of this review it is probable that the Church has social significance to the local community through its important role as a religious and cultural centre.
- Criteria e)** St Andrew's Presbyterian Church has not been found to have significance under this criterion as part of this review.
- Criteria f)** St Andrew's Presbyterian Church has not been found to have significance under this criterion as part of this review.
- Criteria g)** St Andrew's Presbyterian Church is an excellent example of ecclesiastical Gothic architecture within the Newcastle region.

Integrity / Intactness: The Church is in good condition, with north western walls of the Church currently being repaired.

References:	Author	Title	Year
	Barry Maitland, David Stafford	Architecture Newcastle: A Guide	1997

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Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Brian Suters	Menkens' Centenary Exhibition	1978
G.W. Walker	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Laman Street, Newcastle: 1890-1990	1989

Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Unknown	Newcastle Heritage Study	24	1990
	Sue Rosen and Associates Heritage Assessment And History (HAAH)	Review of Items of Potential State Significance in the Newcastle City Area		2008

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	10		DP	95189

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Local Environmental Plan			8/08/2003
	Heritage study			
	National Trust of Australia register			

Custom Field One: 1889

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three: Gothic Revival

Custom Field Four: Conservation Area - CH

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: **Date First Entered:** 11/08/1998 **Date Updated:** 15/05/2008 **Status:** Basic

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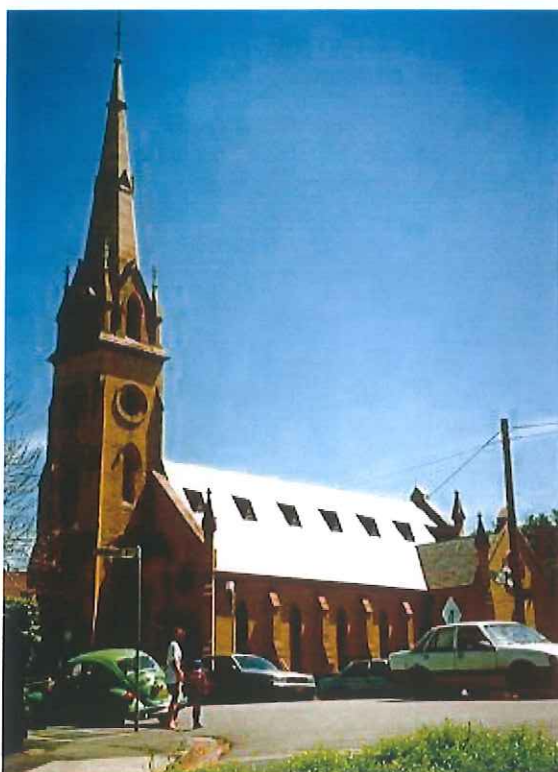
Study Number

24

Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: St Andrews Presbyterian Church 12 Laman Street

Copyright:

Image by: Sharn Harrison

Image Date: 30/09/1997

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170024b1.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_2170024b1.jpg

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Study Number

24

Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Interior of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 19/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170024b2.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170024t2.jpg

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Study Number

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Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Image showing current construction work as well as a close-up of one of the buttresses.

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 19/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170024b4.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170024t4.jpg

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Study Number

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Item Name: **St Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

Location: **12 Laman Street, Cooks Hill [Newcastle City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Photograph of Classroom underneath Church

Copyright:

Image by: Julia Kensy

Image Date: 19/12/2007

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 2170024b3.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: 2170024t3.jpg

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2170306

Study Number

306

Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

Address: 54 Perkins Street
Suburb / Nearest Town: The Hill 2300
Local Govt Area: Newcastle City
State: NSW

DUAP Region: Hunter & Central Coast
Historic region: Lower Hunter
Parish: Newcastle
County: Northumberland

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area: Awabakal

Curtilage/Boundary: Follows existing property boundary

Item Type: Built Group: Religion Category: Church

Owner: Religious Organisation

Admin Codes: LEP Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Catholic Church

Former Uses: Catholic Church & School

Assessed Significance: **Local**

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: St Mary's Star of the Sea Church and basement is historically significant to the Newcastle region as the first purpose-built Roman Catholic church and school in Newcastle and for its association with the development of Newcastle as a town and its social and cultural history, particularly that of the Catholic religion and Catholic education system. The church is associated with several prominent members of the Catholic clergy in Newcastle and with architects, William Munro and Peter Gannon, and to some extent with English architect and master of the Gothic Revival style, Augustus Pugin, who strongly influenced church design in Australia in the late 1800s, including St Mary's. The church is significant for its aesthetic and technical achievement, displaying key elements of the Gothic style in a prominent, landmark building on The Hill, overlooking the city and harbour. It is one of few churches remaining in the locality of a similar age and structure. Despite numerous remodellings, the church and basement retains its basic structure and is capable of yielding information re building design, construction, layout, materials and craftsmanship of church design from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. The church and school has strong social significance for the local community as a place of worship and other social activities. The church has served as the site for the most important events in the lives of generations of Newcastle's Catholics and has been an important part of the religious, educational and social life of the locality for more than 135 years.

Historical Notes or Provenance: St Mary's Star of the Sea is the site of Newcastle's first permanent Roman Catholic church and school, with the foundation stone laid in 1864. In the early days of free settlement in Newcastle development was slow and by 1828, Catholics accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total population, most of which comprised convicts or ex-convicts, while only one third were free born. Thus, the Catholic population was considered too small for

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

authorities to provide them with their own permanent place of worship. Visiting priests ministered to the Catholic community until 1838 when the first resident Catholic priest, Father Christopher Vincent Dowling was appointed and the Catholic Parish of Newcastle was established shortly thereafter, in September. The Parish stretched from Brisbane Waters to Myall Lakes. With no church building available, Dowling celebrated mass in various locations, and conducted Newcastle's first Catholic school in a sail loft known as the 'Long Room' in Newcomen Street. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 4)

In 1845 the government granted land on the corner of Wolfe and Hunter Streets to the Church for the erection of a church, school and parsonage. However, the fact that there was no development on this land speaks of the state of Catholicism in Newcastle at the time, which was basically a small and impoverished community. The land was also poorly located near the waterfront and subject to flooding and in the Church's opinion was not sufficiently spacious. Sydney Archdeacon, John McEnroe requested that the government grant the Church a larger parcel of land on the Hill above the township, to the west of land recently granted for Church of England purposes. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 4-5)

By the early 1850s Newcastle's population was expanding, stimulated by the coal trade. In response to the growing demand for accommodation, the government subdivided land on the hill to the south of the town, bounded by Tyrrell, Newcomen, Ordnance Streets and The Terrace and offered these town allotments for sale. In 1858 the government granted the Catholic Church's trustees two allotments (numbers 306 and 307) each containing 32 perches of land on the corner of Perkins and Church Streets. A timber building had already been erected on the site by this time for use as a temporary church and school room. Called St Mary's, it was located on the corner adjacent to the present church. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 5)

By 1859 Father Dowling's increasingly poor health forced him to take leave and Father Eugene Luckie temporarily took over the running of the Parish. By 1861 members of the congregation were discussing ways of raising funds to fulfil Father Dowling's long held ambition to build a permanent place of worship. French priest, Father Rene Cusse, arrived to take charge of the Parish of Newcastle in 1862. Born in the south of France, he joined the Assumptionist order and went to Australia in 1861 with hopes of establishing a branch of the order. A professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, as well as an accomplished linguist and musician, Cusse was the driving force behind the progress of the Newcastle Parish during the 1860s and the erection of the new church, St Mary's Star of the Sea. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 5-6)

St Mary's was designed by Sydney based architect, William Munro, a Scottish Presbyterian who had arrived in Australia in 1838 as a carpenter. Munro was heavily influenced in his work by English architect, Augustus Welby Pugin, one of the leading lights of Gothic Revival architecture and on some of whose designs Munro had worked as a builder. Pugin, who converted to Catholicism in 1835, was the leading exponent of the Gothic Revival style, publishing 'The True Principles of Gothic or Christian Architecture' in 1841. His church designs were in high demand in the early 1840s, especially by the Catholic Church. Underpinning Pugin's design philosophy was the view of the perfection of medieval Catholic life. In the era following the Reformation, when English Catholics were again free to worship openly, but lacked churches, he set out to revive not only every building type, but all the

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

decorative arts of the Middle Ages: metalwork, embroidery, wall painting, stained glass, ceramics, lettering and costume. In a Pugin church, the altar was central and everything was designed around the concept of the primacy of the altar. Around the altar, the walls and ceiling were to be beautifully decorated to emphasise that this was an area of especial importance and sacredness. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 6-7)

In 1838 Archbishop Polding commissioned Pugin to design the case for the new organ in St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. When Polding visited England in the early 1840s he was impressed by the new churches being designed by Pugin, who was 'building churches with stunning interiors filled with colour and imagery the likes of which had not been seen since the Reformation.' Archbishop Polding returned to Australia with a package of Pugin designs, including at least five designs for churches. Between 1842 and 1859 Polding arranged for the construction of buildings from Pugin's designs, including St Stephen's chapel in Brisbane (1850) and St Francis Xavier's, Berrima (1851), both of which remain intact. Unlike his English and Irish churches, his Australian designs are small-scale, simple buildings: an attempt to recreate the type of church that would be found in an English village or small town in the Middle Ages. When Pugin died suddenly in 1852, aged 40, Polding looked to William Munro to re-work some of Pugin's plans. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 6-7)

When Munro was appointed as Architect of the Archdiocese of Sydney, he gained access to all of Pugin's drawings held by Archbishop Polding. Munro remained in the position for four years, during which time he supervised the construction of churches designed by Pugin and another English architect, Charles Hansom. Yet, Munro lacked the genius and scholarship of these architects, and so his churches may be regarded as less successful imitations. Munro also created his own designs largely based on Pugin's concepts and drawings. His churches at Singleton (1858) and Raymond Terrace (1860) were both interpretations of Early English Gothic architecture derived from Pugin's design concepts. St Mary's Star of the Sea was a composite of various buildings which Munro had either designed or was familiar with. While the latter was originally internally similar to the Raymond Terrace and Singleton churches, Munro's design for St Mary's was a grander scheme, befitting its site overlooking the city and harbour. Consisting of a nave to seat the congregation and a separate chancel or sanctuary - one of Pugin's revived practices - it also incorporated Munro's most successful attempt at designing a transept. The windows of the nave differed from those at Singleton and Raymond Terrace in that each bay had a pair of windows rather than single ones. This feature was augmented for the gable walls of the chancel and transept, which had a group of three windows, according to the Early English style. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 7)

Tenders for the construction of St Mary's Star of the Sea were called for in September 1863. The contract was awarded to Sydney builder, Mr Purcell, who had extensive experience in church construction in both NSW and Queensland. The foundation stone for the building was laid by Archbishop Polding on 2 February 1864 and a bottle containing a document placed under the stone. That same year, Archbishop Polding secured three town lots and residences thereon, opposite the church in the north west corner of the block bounded by Church, Wolfe, Tyrrell and Perkins Streets, and a presbytery was established on this site. Construction of the church proceeded slowly, and during 1865 building funds were depleted and the community was called upon to rally with donations to assist with the church's completion. This they did, and with the help of a donation of 1,000 pounds from moneys raised overseas by Father Cusse for the building fund, the building was finally completed by

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

early 1866. St Mary's Star of the Sea was officially opened by the Reverend S. A. Sheehy, Vicar-General, on St Patrick's Day, 17 March 1866. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 8-10)

The 'Newcastle Chronicle' described the new church as 'a fine building in Gothic style...consisting of a basement storey of stone, built upon a stone foundation...and contains a spacious school-room of the same area as the nave of the church over it, and residence for the master and mistress.' The church itself was of red brick with stone facings. The steps to the church's entrance were steeper than intended because the levels of Perkins Street had been altered by the Council since the original plans were drawn. The interior of the church was described as consisting of a chancel lighted over the altar - which faces west - by a window divided into three compartments. The chancel communicates nearly in its whole width with the body of the church by means of a pointed arch of fine proportions. The body of the church consists of a nave with an open roof and is lighted by five windows, partly of stained glass on each side, and was capable of accommodating 500 persons. A planned central tower was never built, only the lower stage of the tower, which formed the entrance porch was constructed. A smaller bell tower was erected in the yard by the side of the church's basement school. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 10)

St Mary's Star of the Sea was one of several churches to be built in Newcastle, and indeed Australia, in the 1860s, in response to the needs of a rapidly increasing population, coupled with a proliferation of rival denominations competing for its attention, and a system of government grants and subsidies. At least twenty churches were built in Newcastle during that decade and in general, they followed the rule established by Mortimer Lewis, Colonial Architect from 1834 to 1849, that in the design of public buildings, churches should be Gothic and courthouses Classical. The first of the 1860s churches was St John's Church of England in Cooks Hill. St Mary's was similar in style (spartan Gothic) to St John's, though subsequently much modified (Maitland & Stafford, 1997, p10).

The name, St Mary's Star of the Sea may have a connection to the church's location. With its commanding position overlooking the harbourside township the Hill was steeped in powerful symbolism and had already become the favoured site for Newcastle's churches, including the Anglican Christ Church and the Congregational Church in Brown Street, while the Wesleyan Church, closer to St Mary's site was built in 1863. In 1866, when St Mary's was opened, two light towers for guiding ships into Newcastle Harbour were erected on The Hill. One of these towers stood beside St Mary's until it was demolished in 1933. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 9, 11)

Father Cusse, who had been such a driving force in getting the church built, died shortly after it opened in 1866. He is credited with 'putting the Parish of Newcastle on its feet.' He was interned in a brick vault built on the side of the entrance to the church and a monument was erected to his memory. A gallery was added to the church in the early 1870s and at the beginning of 1879, St Mary's underwent a complete redecoration project. Among the many alterations, a stained glass window in memory of the late Father Dowling was installed in the sanctuary as well as a stone baptismal font and statues. The redecoration, executed by Mr Parkinson, transformed the interior of the church. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 11-13)

St Mary's Star of the Sea has also played a significant role in the Catholic education system of the locality. By 1872 there were 255 children enrolled at St Mary's Star of the Sea school

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Item Name: **St. Mary's Star of Sea Church**

Location: **54 Perkins Street, The Hill [Newcastle City]**

conducted in the basement of the church. Following the introduction of the Public Schools Act in 1866, which gave the state government control of both public and denominational schools, with power to dictate on curriculum content, many Catholics regarded this as an infringement of their freedom to educate their children according to Catholic doctrine. The Church hierarchy began to establish their own non state funded Select Schools which were staffed by the newly introduced religious teaching orders - mainly nuns. The newly appointed Bishop of Maitland, James Murray, sought the help of the Irish Dominican nuns in providing refined education for the children of the wealthier members of the local Catholic community. The Sisters established their first convent in the Hunter Valley at Maitland in 1867, opening their doors to paying day pupils and borders. In 1873 Bishop Murray brought four Dominican nuns to Newcastle to establish a convent, in an attempt to improve the standard of Catholic Education in Newcastle. In preparation for their arrival the Dominicans purchased Lot 308 at the western border of the Church site, however, the house on this land was unsuitable and so they exchanged it for the Church owned site opposite St Mary's where the presbytery was located. The remainder of the block of land bounded by Tyrrell, Wolfe, Church and Perkins Streets was purchased for 6,000 pounds to establish a convent. This property included the former residence of a well-known and influential citizen, Dr Bowker. The building formerly used as the presbytery was to be converted into a primary school for girls and a school room for infants established on the grounds. The school room under the church, which had hitherto been a mixed school, from then on would cater for the boys. Dr Bowker's home became the Dominican Convent known as St Mary's Star of the Sea Convent and in 1874 a Select Girls' High School for day pupils was established on the Perkins Street border of the convent site, where Dr Bowker's former stables were fitted out as a school room. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 15-17)

In 1875 the Dominican Sisters established an institute for deaf-mute students under the special tutelage of Sister Gabriel Hogan, who was, herself, deaf. The institute remained until 1887 when a new institute was established at Waratah. A residential college, initially known as St Thomas' School for junior boys between four and twelve years of age was established in the grounds of St Mary's in 1907, with further expansion being undertaken in 1915-1927. The girls' high school closed down in 1955 and the boys' boarding school closed in 1960. The Dominican Sisters sold the Star of the Sea Convent to Trustees of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Maitland and the Sisters of St Joseph taught primary school at the site until 1968 when the school finally closed and the buildings were converted to other uses. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 18-19)

Meanwhile, the boys' school in the basement of St Mary's church had received state aid from its inception and the boys who remained in the school after the establishment of the girls' school run by the Dominicans, continued to be taught by lay teachers. However, when the 1880 Public Instruction Act abolished state aid to denominational schools, the Catholic Church looked to the newly introduced teaching orders as a solution to staffing its schools. Catholic education underwent vigorous development in the 1880s and by the end of 1883 the majority of teachers in Catholic schools were members of religious orders. In 1897 Bishop Murray invited the Marist Brothers, who had first come to Australia from France in 1872, to come to Newcastle and take charge of St Mary's Boys' School beneath the church. The Brothers were accommodated Stockton before moving into a two-storey residence on Church land in Brown Street. They took charge from the beginning of 1898 and commenced their teaching with 67 boys divided into three classes. The Brothers introduced evening

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classes in shorthand, typing, bookkeeping and violin, which were also open to the public, continuing until 1908. Enrolments continued to grow until 1915 when the impact of the influenza epidemic caused numbers to fall dramatically. By 1920 enrolments recovered, however, by this time conditions at the school were considered inadequate, due to insufficient space, poor ventilation and lighting. Despite the poor conditions, secondary pupils were admitted from 1924. In 1925 a separate site at Hamilton was purchased for the construction of a new school and residence for the Brothers. St Mary's School for Boys closed in December 1927 and at the beginning of 1928 the pupils moved to the new school, named St Francis Xavier's at Hamilton. Since the departure of the students in 1927, the basement of St Mary's has served as a parish hall and community venue. Some of the groups to have used it include the Newcastle City Choir, the Anne Fennely Dance Company, Alcoholics Anonymous and local fitness groups. The former teacher's residential area in the basement has served as a kitchen, store room and lavatories. The last major refurbishment of this area appears to date from the 1950s-1960s (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 19-21, 27)

St Mary's church had remained without a parish priest for many years as a succession of Bishops of Maitland used St Mary's as their second home, served by administrators. In the early 1930s, the newly appointed Bishop Edmund Gleeson initiated renovations which amounted to a rebuilding of St Mary's, completely transforming the church internally and externally. The work was likely part of the Catholic Church's wider scheme to provide work for unemployed tradesmen during the Depression; hence several new churches were constructed in the period 1929-1934. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 21-22)

The scheme for St Mary's, which involved the dismantling and reconstruction of the sanctuary and the entrance, together with other structural alterations, was designed by architect for the Maitland diocese, Peter J. Gannon. Gannon had moved to Newcastle in 1909 and was initially employed as a naval architect at the Walsh Island Government Dockyard. He was the senior member of a renowned family of architects who provided extensive service to the Catholic Church mainly in the Diocese of Maitland, between 1920 and 1986. Other churches designed by Gannon around the same time as the remodelling of St Mary's included: St Patrick's, Wallsend, Corpus Christi Church, Waratah and St Joseph's, East Maitland. The most significant, of over 30 ecclesiastical buildings designed by Gannon was the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hamilton (1930). Typically, the exterior of Gannon's churches were made of brick. His trademark was the use of a different coloured brick at the crown and spring points of the arch. The interiors were 'invariably responsive to light, with the architectural elements arranged within an ordered and well proportioned geometry.' He also designed the new presbytery adjacent to St Mary's, facing Church Street, in 1924. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 21-22)

Gannon's design for the remodelling of St Mary's was in most respects a variant on his other churches throughout the Diocese, particularly St Joseph's East Maitland. The old church structure was used as a basis for re-casting a complete new design in Gothic style. The old slate roof, roof timbers, trusses and supports were removed and all old plaster and external brickwork was entirely removed. A new Lady Chapel, Baptistry and Confessionals were included, while the Sanctuary was widened and enlarged to the same width as the Nave. The old gallery and organ loft were demolished and a new gallery erected with a staircase in a more convenient position. The old porch at the front entrance and the steep steps were demolished and replaced with a complete new entrance, including three flights of easily

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graded steps and landings and a weather protecting stone canopy framing the entrance door over which was a large five-light tracery window. The external treatment consisted of a copper roof; walls were treated in tinted water-proof render of a sandstone finish, with buttress caps, panelled work, insert pieces, pier heads, apex crosses, windows, label moulds and corbels in synthetic stone. New flooring was fitted, and ceilings were of pacific oak, pacific maple and pine. The church was completely re-plastered in white. The High Altar was erected in Carara and Australian marbles, while the Altar in the Lady Chapel was in pacific oak. The Baptismal Font was also in Carara marble. The Sacristy was enlarged with annexes for altar boys and directly connected to the presbytery by a covered way. The church grounds were also remodelled and provided a circular driveway, enclosing a rubble structure supporting statuary group. The new front fence alignment was provided to the Church and Perkins Street boundaries. Much of the original fabric of St Mary's was thus altered or removed. The work was carried out by builder, Vincent Doran. (EJE Heritage, 2007, pp 22-24)

The 1960s saw a decline in attendance at St Mary's Star of the Sea, although celebrations held in March 1966 to commemorate the church's centenary were well attended. A hand-beaten silver chalice made in 1644 and brought to Australia by Newcastle's first resident Parish Priest, Father Dowling, was used in the Mass of Concelebration of the anniversary. By the end of the 1960s, the church and parish hall were in need of repainting and \$10,000 was spent on renovations in 1969. In the early 1970s, Italian artist, Giuseppe Riscato, was commissioned to undertake painting and decorating projects throughout the Maitland Diocese. His work at St Mary's included repainting plaster statues, redecorating and adding to the Stations of the Cross as well as wallpapering the chancel. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 25)

In 1980 the presbytery facing Church Street, that had stood next to St Mary's since 1924, was demolished. A new presbytery was constructed and on a separate part of the site which was subdivided and sold in 1982, six townhouses were built. External and internal painting of the church was carried out in 1983. The earthquake which struck Newcastle in 1989 caused extensive damage, requiring further repairs costing \$69,000, completed in 1991. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 26)

A restoration project for the church was proposed in 1998, entitled, 'Millenium Project, St Mary's Church, Newcastle'. The centrepiece of the building 'overhaul' was the installation of a new pair of leadlight windows for the back of the church. The St Mary's Renovation Appeal Committee was established to help raise the \$200,000 required to fund the renovations. The much needed repairs, including structural work and repainting, were carried out in association with the National Trust of Australia. The new leadlight windows were designed by Sister Dorothy Woodward, depicting the Risen Christ against a cosmic background and were unveiled by Bishop Michael Malone, Bishop of Maitland-Newcastle on 1 January 2000. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 26)

By mid 2002, St Mary's Star of the Sea church was considered unsafe due to damage caused by termites and was forced to close its doors to the public. However, following major restoration and repair work it re-opened in December 2006. The basement area is undergoing repairs and will possibly be converted to residential apartments. (EJE Heritage, 2007, p 27; Personal Communication : Damien Harrigan, Projects Officer, Diocese of

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