



105 Tompson Street, Wagga Wagga. *PF photograph 2000*

**WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
VOLUME 2 : INVENTORY - PART 1**

**PETER FREEMAN PTY LTD  
CONSERVATION ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS • CANBERRA**

**FINAL  
AUGUST 2002**



Wagga Wagga High School. *PF photograph 2001*

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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY

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THE INVENTORY

## THE URBAN INVENTORY

The urban inventory has been prepared on a precinctual basis, and includes background information on the development of the precinct, a description of each street within the precinct [where applicable] and a list of contributory buildings within that street. Historical information is included where this was able to be readily obtained. Recommendations for heritage listings are also included. Selected sites have been dealt with on a more detailed basis within Volume 3.

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*Blake Street, Fitzhardinge Street, Forsyth Street, Morgan Street, Morrow Street, Tarcutta Street [part]*

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**THE PRECINCTS – PART 2**

CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE TO EDWARD STREET

*Brookong Avenue, Chaston Street, Cullen Road, Docker Street [south of Edward St], Donnelly Avenue, Dwyer Avenue, Edward Street, Emblen Street, Fox Street [south of Edward St], Foxborough Avenue, Gormly Avenue, Hardy Avenue, Harrison Avenue, Lewisham Avenue, Little Best Street, Meurant Avenue, Roma Street, Murray Street [south of Edward Street], Salmon Street, Sullivan Avenue, Yabtree Street and Yathong Avenue*

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CENTRAL AREA – RAILWAY PRECINCT

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY TO COLEMAN STREET

*Beauty Point Avenue, Bimbeen Street, Burwood Street, Cassidy Parade, Coleman Street [north side], Collins Street, Edmondson Street, Erin Street, Flinders Street, Hill Street, Inverary Street, Kildare Street, Macleay Street [north of Coleman St], Norman Street, Railway Street, Richard Street and Young Street*

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KOORINGAL

---

LAKE ALBERT

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MOUNT AUSTIN

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NORTH WAGGA

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TURVEY PARK – NORTH OF URANA STREET

*Athol Street, Bourke Street [part], Coleman Street [south side], Croaker Street, Garland Street, Grandview Avenue, Jarick Street, Lindsay Street, Macleay Street [south of Coleman St], Mitchelmore Street [part], Sunshine Avenue, Trevor Street, Turvey Street and Wooden Street*

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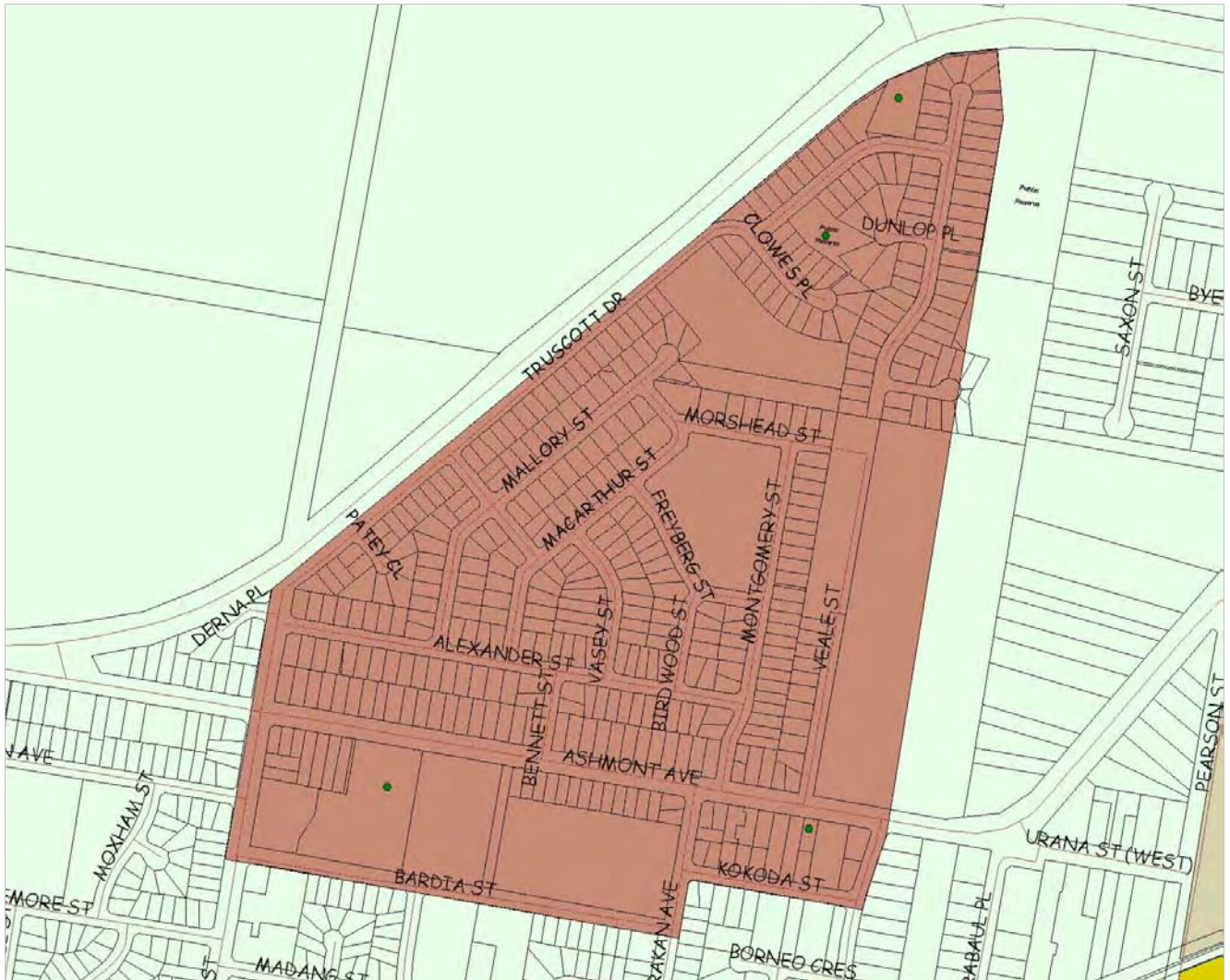
TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

*Blamey Street, Bluett Crescent, Bourke Street [part], Charleville Road, College Avenue, Dalton Street, Fernleigh Road, Halloran Street, Heath Street, Hely Avenue, Heydon Avenue, Hodson Avenue, Idsal Road, Lusher Avenue, Macleay Street [part], Mair Street, Mitchelmore Street [part], Rudd Street and Urana Street*

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## ASHMONT



Map showing Ashmont. *Wagga Wagga City Council map 2002*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The 'Wagga Wagga' run was taken up by the George Best and his sons, William, Robert Holt and Matt, in 1832. George Best died in 1836. After the first dwelling was flooded the family built further from the river near the present **Flowerdale homestead**. R.H. Best was killed riding a horse in 1853, aged 40. His widow Clara, then married Edward Charles Pearson.

'**Ashmont**' was the name of the original homestead of the Salmon family, built on Salmon's Hill, south side of Urana Road [now Ashmont Avenue]. The suburb of Ashmont was originally referred to as J.J. Salmon's Estate'. There were only 114 inhabitants in 1954 but this had grown to 300 in 1960 when there were major subdivisions between Ashmont Avenue and the Sturt Highway and at the corner of Tobruk Avenue and Fernleigh Road. Large areas were developed by the Housing





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Commission in the 1970s. The old homestead was gifted to the Sisters of Compassion in 1965 by Mrs Salmon, as the permanent site of the **Loreto Home of Compassion** [formerly located in Fox Street].

### DESCRIPTION

Sites of historical interest within the Ashmont area include:

- 'Flowerdale', former Best homestead*  
Sturt Highway, Ashmont

Robert Holt Best and his wife Clara and five children, settled at Wagga in 1846. Once a week R.H. Best rode his horse to Tarcutta to collect and deliver the mail. In 1853 he was killed when the horse he was riding struck a tree. The run was transferred to Clara who by that stage had ten children under the age of 15. Three years later she married Edward Charles Pearson and the family moved from Flowerdale to Sandy Creek.

The relationship of this residence to the earlier Flowerdale homestead is not known.



'Flowerdale'



- 'Ashmont', former Salmon homestead*  
Ashmont Avenue, Loreto Home of Compassion [living quarters]

The Salmon homestead and site in Ashmont was donated to the Loreto nuns by Mrs Salmon during the 1960s, to provide a site for a new, larger Home of Compassion. The Home of Compassion opened on this site in December 1974. The former homestead is used as staff quarters.

The former Salmon homestead, 'Ashmont', appears to have been built around the turn of the century. It is of brick, now painted pale blue, with a corrugated iron hipped and gabled roof and a return verandah supported on timber posts with timber brackets. Features include exposed rafters, fretwork to projecting front gable, leadlight to sidelights and transom of front door and sidelights of window to front projection. A sunroom to the west side was a later addition. The interior has been modified throughout.



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'Ashmont', former Salmon homestead

□ **30 Ashmont Avenue**

Built c1910 as part of a small farm block. Circa 1950s this was the home of the Podmores until Mr Podmore apparently murdered his wife and then attempted suicide. The residence has cream vinyl weatherboards over original timber weatherboard cladding and features 4-pane timber sash windows; reconstructed verandah and window hood; asymmetrical façade; cypress pine lining to the four principal rooms, some painted and some stained; privet hedge, original fence and gate and large kurrajong tree to front yard.



30 Ashmont Avenue, Ashmont

Sites of heritage significance within the Ashmont area include:

□ **Best/Pearson family cemetery** [refer also ASH01, Rural Heritage Study]

Pioneer park, off Truscott Drive, North Ashmont

The Best/Pearson family cemetery is enclosed by a cast iron fence on a low brick wall. Headstones are of sandstone and marble. There are believed to be about 20 people buried here. Marked burials include:

Robert Holt Best	26 September 1853 aged 40
Robert Holt Best jnr	2 April 1855 aged 13
Sarah Jane Best	12 March 1862 aged 11
? Stephen Pearson	21 April 1866 aged 3



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ASHMONT

Adalena Best	18 March 1874 aged 28
Edward Charles Pearson	18 December 1887 aged 62
Clara Pearson	6 September 1900 aged 80
Benjamin Paul Best	26 October 1901 aged 43
Francis George Best	7 March 1910 aged 58



Best family cemetery, Ashmont

## CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

### **WWCC DCP 1986**

Best family cemetery

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No further listing recommendations

## REFERENCES

Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga, Mean-Freddy, Wagga*, 1998  
William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990  
Patrick Flynn, Flowerdale  
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]  
Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999  
Sister Veronica, Loreto Home of Compassion, Ashmont  
Jill Morrow collection  
Megan Webster, Ashmont



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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

**CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS COMMERCIAL PRECINCT**



Map showing the Baylis & Fitzmaurice Streets commercial precinct shaded orange.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

In 1847, when Wagga Wagga was proclaimed as a place for holding Courts of Petty Sessions, development in the town consisted of about six buildings, including a hotel, blacksmith shop, courthouse and lockup complex, all of which had been built adjacent to the river on the south bank. The courthouse and lock-up complex were located to the rear of the present 111 Fitzmaurice Street [a brass plaque now marks the site]. The hotel, with shop attached, was J.J. 'Ginger' Roberts' Royal Hotel [formerly Henry Collis' Wagga Wagga Inn] and was situated to the rear of the present 151 Fitzmaurice Street.



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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

Wagga Wagga was gazetted as a village on 23 November 1849<sup>1</sup> and a town plan was prepared by Surveyor T.S. Townsend under instructions from Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General. The plan provided for settlement on both sides of the river. Development proposed for the south side of the river included a courthouse and lockup, police paddock, market, national school, public buildings and three churches and a racecourse. Development proposed for the north side included three churches, market, public buildings and cattle market. The first allotments sold were Numbers 1-5 of Section 1 i.e. the block bounded by Gurwood, Fitzmaurice, Kincaid and Trail Streets; and Numbers 1-5 of Section 4 [bounded by Kincaid, Fitzmaurice, Crampton and Trail Streets]. Eight North Wagga allotments were sold, at the southern end of Section 5.

Townsend's map had the river crossing leading into what is now Kincaid Street, with development to the north of the street, i.e. the Royal Hotel and store, part of Section 5 and development to the south of the street, i.e. the courthouse, lockup and Constable's residence located on a Government Reserve [now Section 45A]. The southern portion of the Reserve was later granted to Frederick Tompson. After Tompson was appointed to the bench in November 1848 he found there was a critical shortage of accommodation and wrote to the Surveyor-General requesting that he be allowed to build a house, even though there was no formal town plan or allotments yet. He built his house 'Waterview' during 1848 or 1849. The siting of the house resulted in the misalignment of Gurwood Street; for many years what is now known as Sturt Street was known as Little Gurwood Street.

In 1849 R. Davison & Co, from Gundagai, established a general store in Fitzmaurice Street [now site of 132-134 Fitzmaurice Street], and in 1850 William Brown, of the New Ferry Hotel in North Wagga, established a punt across the river. A few years later Thomas Fox called tenders for a punt which he planned to build opposite the Squatters Hotel, however the punt was eventually located at the end of what is now Sturt Street, near Waterview.

Following major floods in 1852 and 1853 people became more flood conscious when deciding where to build. North Wagga was considered vulnerable to flooding and was abandoned as a major site of town settlement. Development continued on the north side of the river, but at a reduced level to that originally anticipated.

The building of a bridge over Wollundry Lagoon during the late 1850s was designed to give people an escape route to the higher ground south of the town, and also to allow expansion of the town. Since then there has been a general southward move with new residential and commercial areas being constructed away from the original core between the bridge and the lagoon on higher, flood free land.

During the early 1850s Robert Nixon established the first flour mill on a large land grant which ran from Johnston Street to Short Street. Lot 1 of this grant, on the corner of Johnston and Fitzmaurice Streets, was during the 1870s sold to the Bank of New South Wales [later Westpac] who have occupied the site continuously until c2001.

James Walsh established the second store in Fitzmaurice Street, just south of R. Davison & Co. Davison & Co sold their store to George Forsyth in 1855. Thomas Byrnes built the Australia Hotel in

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<sup>1</sup> NSW Government Gazette, 23 November 1849, Colonial Secretary: Letters to Magistrates Beyond the Settled Districts, Archives Office of NSW 4/3861.



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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

1857 and in the same year Thomas Fox commenced the Commercial Hotel [now Romano's]. The site of the Commercial Hotel is claimed to have been formerly a duck pond known as Lake Todhunter. Messrs Hardy & Hodson are said to have purchased the land in 1864, drained the pond and built the hotel on the site.<sup>2</sup> There was a lagoon near the Commercial Hotel so this may be the Lake referred to, and the hotel was possibly the Criterion Hotel.

In 1858 the Wagga Wagga Express and Murrumbidgee District Advertiser was established and in 1859 the Oddfellows Lodge and the School of Arts and Mechanic's Institute were established. The first bank, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, was established in 1859, adjacent George Forsyth's store.

The 1860s to the 1880s was a period of rapid development. Most of this was centred around the initial 1840s development and in accordance with Surveyor Townsend's plan, hence Fitzmaurice Street formed the main commercial centre of the town. In 1868 the Palace Emporium was established by Charles Corthorn; and Roberts Copland & Co Hall of Commerce was built next door in 1872. Prior to 1869 the post office was located at the site which is now 124-128 Fitzmaurice St, however in 1869 a new brick post office was built near the Courthouse. This was demolished 1902 and a new post office [extant, but now sold to the Department of Courts] was constructed in 1888.

Section 45A [from 113 Fitzmaurice Street to Kincaid Street] was originally a Government Reserve and the first police buildings etc were located here. By the 1870s much of the Reserve was leased by John Bentley and by 1875 there was a weighbridge, a blacksmith, the Golden Age Inn and several other stores there. The reserve was sold off prior to the 1900s

The first tree planting was proposed in 1871 but the cost of tree guards resulted in the project being abandoned. George Sheppard, an architect who arrived in Wagga in 1875, encouraged street tree planting for many years. Tree planting in streets began in the late 1870s. In the early 1900s there were trees planted the length of Fitzmaurice Street on both sides, but by the 1920s most of these had been removed. Street lighting began in 1876 with introduction of kerosene lamps in Johnston and Tarcutta Streets for churchgoers.

By 1875 there were six local stock and station agents, seventeen hotels and a great deal of commercial development in Fitzmaurice and Gurwood Streets, some of which was to endure – Edmondson's until the late 20th century and Hunters up to the present day. In 1875 new police station buildings were completed. Development continued throughout the 1880s, with many of the commercial buildings and public buildings which remain extant being constructed then. These include: the Commercial Banking Co [NAB] building in c1881; the Union Bank [former ANZ] building in 1884; the Hayes & Bon Flour Mill [Department of Lands Building] built c1885 in Johnston Street; and the former post office, built c1888. In 1895 Hampden Bridge was opened.

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<sup>2</sup> *Illustrated Sydney News*, 17 March 1883



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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT



Panoramic View of Wagga Wagga, 1883. *Illustrated Sydney News*, 17 March 1883, reproduced in Morris, 1999, op cit.

In the 1870s and 1880s, there was a large Chinese camp at the lower end of Fitzmaurice Street Wagga Wagga near the bridge. According to an 1883 report, there were 223 people living at the camp [about 5% of Wagga Wagga's population]. The Chinese stores included a large general store run by Yee Chong and Company, a surgery conducted by Ah Mie and an opium store owned by Jimmy Ghee [and later by Thomas Turvey]. There were also a Joss House, two lottery houses, four tan rooms and a cookshop. There was an extensive market garden on the North Wagga Island conducted by Ah Chong [who leased the allotments on the Island from Mrs Susannah Brown] and another in Kincaid Street run by Ah Sam.

After the railway station was built at the end of Baylis Street in 1879, more businesses were established at the Baylis Street end of town, particularly after the residential area spread in and around the southern section in Turvey Park, Mount Austin, South Wagga, Koorinal, Lake Albert and Ashmont.



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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT



*Baylis Street, c1890. Sydney Mail, 4 September 1897 [NLA Canberra]*

A new courthouse designed by architect Walter Liberty Vernon was constructed during 1900-1901 and a new School of Arts Building was constructed in 1901. The northern third of this building was later demolished. Walter Liberty Vernon later designed additions to the police station.

The years 1910-1913 saw a great deal of redevelopment in the southern section of Fitzmaurice Street. John Joseph Scott demolished the Australia Hotel and rebuilt it as three stories in 1911/12. By 1913 the Commercial Hotel was also three storeys with a triple storey verandah. Hunters on the Hill constructed their new building in 1912. The [former] T & G Building, on the corner of Gurwood and Fitzmaurice Streets, was built c1910 for the Australian Bank of Commerce.

Development in the 1910-1920s reflected the growing prevalence of the motor car. The Service Motor Co. and the Wagga Wagga Motor Garage Company building [124-128 Fitzmaurice Street] were both built during this period. Infill development to narrow laneways was also common – 98 and 120 Fitzmaurice Street are examples of this.

Coreebah Chambers [28-30 Fitzmaurice Street] was constructed in 1920; the 2WG building [16-20 Fitzmaurice Street] was constructed soon after. In 1924-25 the Dalgety Building at 101 Fitzmaurice Street [now Stenhouse Chambers] was built.

Numerous buildings of the 1930s-1940s featured the Art Deco style, usually of face brick with decorative brick treatment to the parapet. Art Deco modifications were made to the facade of the Commercial Hotel/Romano's. Further development during this period included the former Optic House at 47-49 Gurwood St; the former AML&F building, also in Gurwood Street; and the All Cars Garage, now 163 Fitzmaurice Street.





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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

From the 1940s on, development within the precinct took on a different character. New developments reflected the modern style of construction, with little ornamentation and a vastly increased scale. The verandahs and balconies, once so dominant in the street, were progressively removed. The Government Offices in Johnston Street were constructed during the 1950s and the MLC Building, on the corner of Gurwood and Fitzmaurice Streets was constructed c1960s. During the 1960s the Commonwealth Bank built a new building on the former site of the Methodist Church, land which they had purchased during the late 1940s/early 1950s. National Mutual Life constructed premises adjoining the Commercial Bank and the ES&A Bank adjoined National Mutual. The Australia Hotel was remodelled and strata-titled during the 1960s. In 1968-69 the Northside Shopping Complex in Gurwood Street was constructed and in 1969-70 Kilnacroft, a residential development in Sturt Street, was built. The Southern Riverina County Council building was constructed in 1972, in Johnston Street.

In July 1960 work was completed on the Flood Protection and Mitigation Scheme, a protective wall stretching more than four miles at flood height, 36 feet [the same height as that reached in 1844] or 10.97 metres. A flood in 1974 reached 35.3 feet [10.74 m] and after that the wall from Hampden Bridge to Romano's was reinforced and cemented

New development during the 1980s included the State Bank building, near Wollundry Lagoon; the Youth and Community Services building; and the Pavilion Motor Inn in Kincaid Street on the site of George Forsyth's Bonded Warehouse, which was demolished to allow for the development of the motel. When the air-conditioned one-stop K-Mart/Sturt Mall development was completed [near the Woolworths Family Centre] in 1979, the hub of the shopping centre changed from Fitzmaurice Street to Baylis Street. The Post Office moved to 'Best Place' at the corner of Baylis Street and Morrow Street in 1993 and later into the new Woolworths Marketplace complex, further south along Baylis Street.

## DESCRIPTION

Fitzmaurice and Baylis Streets form the principal commercial precinct of Wagga Wagga. The two are separated by the lagoon and the Wollundry Bridge and offer a stark contrast in presentation. Fitzmaurice Street was once the heart of the commercial area and retains a number of fine buildings. During the last decade or so the emphasis has changed, such that Baylis Street has become the principal retail area in Wagga Wagga, and Fitzmaurice Street now appears to be something of a poor relation. This has been accentuated by the recent upgrading to the pedestrian amenity of Baylis Street. It should be noted that, as the shift in the commercial centre from Fitzmaurice to Baylis Street resulted in many empty shops in Fitzmaurice Street, the construction of shopping malls appears to be drawing business away from the 'main street' and there are now a number of empty shops in Baylis Street also.

## BAYLIS STREET

The late twentieth century emergence of Baylis Street as the principal commercial [retail] centre of Wagga Wagga has resulted in virtually all the Baylis Street shopfronts undergoing dramatic modification. The construction of two mall developments on the eastern side of Baylis Street; and the recent upgrading of paving, street planting etc, has confirmed this dominance and provided a strong sense of cohesion to Baylis Street.



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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

Historic places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:

[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13]

- Union Hotel, 122 Baylis Street ♦
- Historic Council Chambers \* ♦
- Victory Memorial Gardens \*

Historic places which exhibit a **moderate degree of intactness** include:

- Former Plaza Theatre building, 169 Baylis Street ♦
- Telstra Building, cnr Forsyth Street



Union Club Hotel



Former Plaza Theatre

**FITZMAURICE STREET**

The courthouse precinct is a focal point in Fitzmaurice Street. The northern end of the street retains a number of interesting early buildings, although most of these have had their ground floor shopfronts modified. The former ‘bank’ precinct to the southern end of the street retains several intact examples of nineteenth and twentieth century bank building, however most of the banks have now moved to Baylis Street. There are irregular street tree plantings however no program of civic improvement has been undertaken in Fitzmaurice Street.

Historic places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:

[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13]

- 1 Fitzmaurice Street, Baby Health Centre\*  
 Built 1961 to a design by Steve O’Halloran
- 2WG sign above 16-20 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- Wollundry Bridge and sign\* ♦
- 44 Fitzmaurice Street, former ANZ Bank\* ♦  
 Built 1884 as Union Bank
- 49-51 Fitzmaurice Street, Department of Courts Administration\* ♦  
 Built 1886-1888 as Wagga Wagga Post Office
- 53-55 Fitzmaurice Street, National Australia Bank\* ♦



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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

Built c1881 for Commercial Banking Company

- Fitzmaurice Street, cnr Sturt Street, Wagga Wagga Court House\* ♦  
 Built 1900 to a design by Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon
- Romano's Hotel, 81-83 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 151 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 181 Fitzmaurice Street, service station\*
- 188 Fitzmaurice Street, former Bridge Hotel\*
- Hampden Bridge\* ♦



Wollundry Lagoon bridge and Tourist Information



Baby Heath Centre



Modern group, 41-47 Fitzmaurice Street



Court House

*Historic places which exhibit a moderate degree of intactness; and places which make a positive contribution to the historic character of Fitzmaurice Street include:*

- 11-15 Fitzmaurice Street, State Bank [built 1971] \*
- 16-20 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 22 Fitzmaurice Street\*



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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

- 24 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 28-30 Fitzmaurice Street, Coreebah Chambers [upper façade] \*
- 29-31 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 34 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 36 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 38 Fitzmaurice Street, School of Arts\*
- 39 Fitzmaurice Street, former Westpac Bank\*  
Built Victorian era, extensively altered to present form in 1979.
- 41 Fitzmaurice Street, former CBA Bank\*
- 45 Fitzmaurice Street, Bedford House\*
- 46A Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 47 Fitzmaurice Street\*  
[41-47 Fitzmaurice Street are a cohesive modern group]
- 62-66 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 68 Fitzmaurice Street, Hunters on the Hill\*
- 70-78 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 80-82 Fitzmaurice Street [T&G Building, upper façade] \*
- 89 Fitzmaurice Street, 'Denniston & Day lawyers' [modern building] \*
- 90 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 91 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 92 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 93 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 97 Fitzmaurice Street, Tourist Hotel\*
- 99 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 101 Fitzmaurice Street, Stenhouse Chambers\*  
Built 1924/25 for Dalgety & Co. Ltd
- 98 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 109 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 110, 112 & 114 Fitzmaurice Street\* [interesting group despite ground floor modifications]
- 111 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 115 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 122 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 124-128 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 125 Fitzmaurice Street, Duke of Kent Hotel\*
- 129 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 130-134 Fitzmaurice Street\*



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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

- 138-140 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 142 Fitzmaurice Street, Home Hotel\*
- 143 Fitzmaurice Street, former Prince of Wales Hotel\* ♦
- 187 Fitzmaurice Street\*
- 187 Fitzmaurice Street [beside], electrical substation\*



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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT



School of Art, exterior and interior



Romano's Hotel



151 Fitzmaurice Street, one of the most intact shopfronts in Fitzmaurice Street and retaining its first floor balcony.



The former Bridge Hotel [to the left], many of Fitzmaurice Street's intersections are marked by hotels.



Electrical substation, near Knight's meats.



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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

**GURWOOD STREET**

The commercial section of Gurwood Street, between Fitzmaurice Street and Trail Street, contains no street plantings. Development to the northern side ranges from the mid nineteenth to the mid twentieth century but exhibits a moderate sense of cohesion.

*Historic places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13]*

- 9-11 Gurwood Street\* ♦

*Historic places which exhibit a **moderate degree of intactness**; and places which make a positive contribution to the historic character of Gurwood Street include:*

- 6-10 Gurwood Street\*
- 15-17 Gurwood Street\*
- 19 Gurwood Street\*
- 23-27 Gurwood Street\*
- 29 Gurwood Street\*
- 35-35A Gurwood Street\*
- 37-39 Gurwood Street \*
- 41 Gurwood Street\*
- 45 Gurwood Street\*
- 47-49 Gurwood Street\*
- 51 Gurwood Street\*



Gurwood Street, north side





**JOHNSTON STREET [EAST]**

This block of Johnston Street [between Fitzmaurice and Tarcutta Streets] formerly included the offices of both the Kyeamba and Mitchell Shires. The buildings form a cohesive late 19<sup>th</sup> century group, complemented by the c1930s Wesley Uniting Church group. Street planting of mature plane trees also contributes to the amenity of this area.

*Historic places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13]*

- 17-21 Johnston Street, Wesley Uniting Church Centre\* [refer Central Area Church Group, p. 32]
- 28 Johnston Street, Department of Lands office\* ♦  
Possibly originally part of Hayes & Bon Flour Mill and built c1880
- 30-32 Johnston Street, former Kyeamba Shire Offices\* ♦  
Built 1880 as the office of the *Daily Express*
- 34 Johnston Street, fmr Mitchell Shire Offices\* ♦  
Built c1930s
- 38 Johnston Street\* ♦  
Built c1890



30-32 Johnston Street



34 Johnston Street







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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

38 Johnston Street



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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

**STURT STREET**

Sturt Street is a small street between Fitzmaurice Street and the entrance to the Wagga Beach.

*Historic places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13]*

- Police Station group\* ♦

The single storey building was constructed about 1875 as new sergeant's quarters [later used as lockup-keeper's quarters]. The double storey section of the police station was built in 1927-28

- Riverine Club\* ♦
- Sturt Memorial\* [Wagga Beach]
- Wagga Beach\*



Riverine Club



Sturt Memorial, Wagga Beach

**TARCUTTA STREET**

*Historic places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13]*

- Masonic Lodge\*
- Residence, 219 Tarcutta Street\*
- 225 Tarcutta Street, Henley Flats\*





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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

Masonic Lodge

Henley Flats, 225 Tarcutta Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – BAYLIS & FITZMAURICE STREETS PRECINCT

## CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

### *WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage'*

145 Fitzmaurice Street, former Prince of Wales Hotel

Shops, 9-11 Gurwood Street

Police Station, Sturt Street

Fitzmaurice Street Civic group:

    Court House

    Post Office [former]

    National Bank [former CBC Bank]

    Former ANZ Bank, 44 Fitzmaurice Street

Johnston Street group:

    28 Johnston Street, Department of Lands building

    30-34 Johnston Street, Former Kyeamba Shire & Mitchell Shire buildings

    38 Johnston Street, Bryan J. Hamilton offices

Riverine Club, Sturt Street

Plaza Theatre, 169 Baylis Street

Union Hotel, 122 Baylis Street

Historic Council Chambers, cnr Baylis & Morrow Streets

Street directory and palm trees [near Wollundry Bridge], Fitzmaurice Street

The Hampden Bridge

### *RAIA Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance*

Riverine Club

Hoyts [Plaza] Theatre

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

*2WG sign, 16 Fitzmaurice Street*

Refer also database at Volume 3, entry no. UHS52.

## REFERENCES

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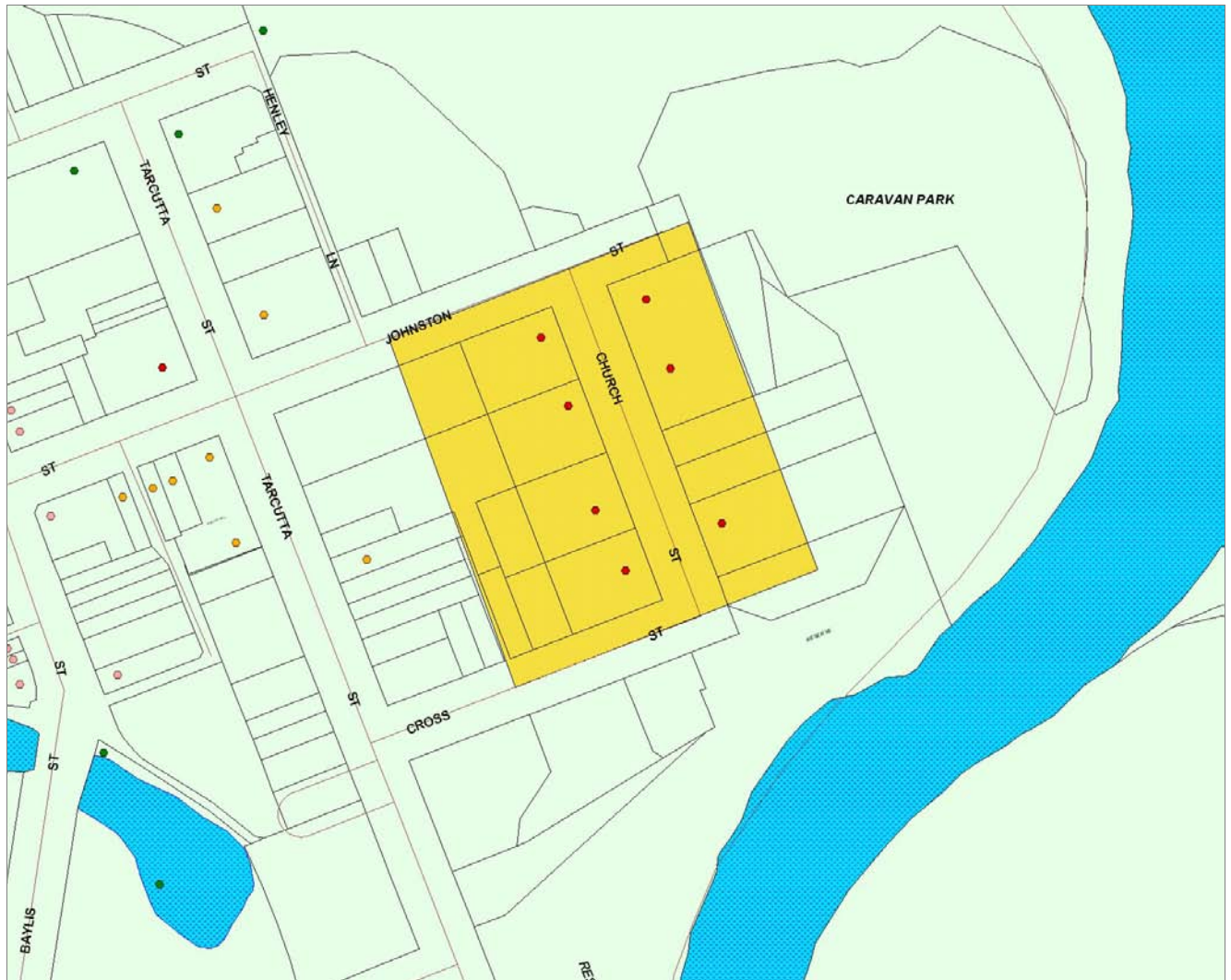
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Jill Morrow collection



## CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP



Map showing the Central Area Church Group shaded yellow.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Until the late 1850s, Wagga Wagga residents had to rely on itinerant ministers, travelling on horseback or buggy, for marriages, baptisms and occasional services, usually in the courthouse. Three denominations built churches on 'Church Hill' between 1859 and 1869 while a Wesleyan Church was built in Johnston Street. The Gothic-style St Michael's Roman Catholic Church was the first to be built, in 1859, although a resident priest was not appointed until 1871. By 1887, a new Catholic Church had been erected at the corner of Johnston and Tarcutta Streets. It was designed by architects Tuppin, Gilbert and Dennihey. It became a cathedral in 1917 and in the 1920s it was extended in the Victorian Academic Gothic style to its present size and configuration. St Michael's presbytery was built in 1871. Originally it was single storey; an upper storey and new wing were added in 1902. Designed by W. J. Monks, it incorporated the original four rooms in the centre. Priests



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP

travelled far and wide on horseback or by buggy to serve congregations throughout the district. The Christian Brothers arrived in Wagga Wagga in 1913 to teach at St Michael's Church. A two-storey monastery was constructed on the eastern corner of Church Street adjacent to the original Saint Michael's Church in a similar Gothic style of architecture. The Christian Brothers' School opened on 27 January 1914.

The Church of St John the Evangelist was commenced in 1859 on land granted to the church by the Colonial Government of NSW on Church Hill, a high point on the Murrumbidgee River to the north of Wagga. The foundation stone was laid on 2 June 1859 by the Police Magistrate Henry Baylis. The successful tenderer was Robert Nixon. The church was brick on a stone stereobate, timber shingle roof, with no porch, 60' long 30' wide and housed 300 persons, built on the highest part of the site. In 1876 Rev Pownell, superintended over plans to build a new, '*more stylish and capacious church*'. The new church was built on the site of the demolished building, and is said to have used the earlier foundations, although this cannot be confirmed. Many of the congregation felt that it should be constructed in Baylis Street to prepare for the expected expansion of the town to the south when the railway was extended to Wagga Wagga. The Rectory [1865] and St John's Hall [1888] had both been built in the Baylis Street area [both now demolished]. The new brick rendered church with a timber shingled roof, completed in 1877, was more stylish, however as it was no wider and only slightly longer contributed little more accommodation than its predecessor. Between 1905-11 extensive alterations were made to the 1875 structure by William Monks, a Sydney architect, and Charles Hardy & Co., builder. In 1963 McPherson, Harrison and Hassall, Sydney Architects, and HC Buckman & Son contractors, constructed a new Parish Centre, a Rectory, a new Vestry, screen walls and a prominent covered way linking the various parts of the complex. At this time, a copper spire was added to the tower replacing the previous temporary flat roof, and alterations were made to the interior of the church.

The first Presbyterian church, St Andrew's, was built on Church Hill in 1869 [two years after the arrival of the Reverend Thomas Craig]. It was built of brick and sandstone with a spire and a steep, gabled roof clad with slate. A two-storey brick manse was constructed by 1891.

The **Wesleyan Methodist Church** was built in 1865 in Johnston Street on the Wesleyan reserve which extended from the rear of the courthouse, police station and gaol to Johnston Street, between Fitzmaurice and Tarcutta Streets. A parsonage was built in 1872 [on the 1999 site of the Youth Memorial Youth Centre]. By 1877 a bigger church had been built right in the corner of the Fitzmaurice and Johnston Streets block [the site of the Commonwealth Bank and adjoining businesses in 1999] and the old church was enlarged and used as a church hall. In 1885, a portion of the Wesleyan land was resumed by the New South Wales Government for a larger Post and Telegraph Office adjoining the Commercial Bank which had just been completed.

Apart from these large, imposing churches, there were numerous smaller churches constructed in the outlying areas as the population increased. St Mary's Anglican Church was built at North Wagga in 1900 on land donated by G.W. Commins and a hall was added in 1908. St Peter's Anglican Church was built at Lake Albert in 1911 on land donated by Sam Angel. St Luke's Anglican Church was built at the corner of Docker and Edward Streets in South Wagga 1913. The Salvation Army opened a citadel in Morrow Street in 1888 [demolished 1987]; a Church of Christ was erected in Tompson Street in 1915; and a Baptist Church was erected in Station Place. At one stage the Anglican St John's Hall in Baylis Street was licensed as Christ Church and services were also held there. However following World War II St John's Parish Hall in Baylis Street and the Rectory in Peter Street were sold



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP

to Woolworths and a new rectory and parish centre were constructed beside St John's. New churches were established in the newly developing suburbs to the south, including the Anglican St Paul's in Turvey Park and St Alban's at Kooringal in 1958; the Roman Catholic Our Lady of Fatima in Turvey Park in 1953, Sacred Heart in Kooringal in 1960 and Holy Trinity in Ashmont in 1967; Methodist churches in Turvey Park and Kooringal and extensions to St Aiden's in Coleman Street in 1961; a new Baptist Church in 1986 and a new Church of Christ in Heath Street in 1963. The Greek Orthodox, Apostolic, Lutheran, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists and Assembly of God congregations were also catered for in Wagga.

### DESCRIPTION

A number of churches and associated buildings are located in the vicinity of Church and Cross Streets. This group also includes the Wesleyan Church in Johnston Street.

#### □ *St Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral*

A large neo-Gothic sandstone cathedral built 1887 and extended in 1922 and probably one of the last such buildings completed in the country. The stonemason for the later work was a British immigrant, Mr Corben. The church consists of a large nave, side aisles, porch, chancel, sacristy, chapel, gallery and tower. Roof framings are exposed timber internally and sheeted with slates externally. Walls are rock faced ashlar generally with dressed window and door surrounds and mullions. Internally the plastered walls and well proportioned Gothic arches support clerestory lighting to the nave. The altars contain some finely crafted marble pieces and large stained glass windows in groups of three give a soft filtered light. The building is in excellent condition and is a fine example of a neo-Gothic Cathedral. The interior of St Michael's Cathedral was remodelled in 1971.



St Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral exterior and interior

#### □ *St Michael's Presbytery, Church Street*

A large two storey face brick presbytery built 1871 and enlarged to two storey in 1902, having an extremely fine two storey verandah work to the main street facade. Timber detailing to valances and balustrading is appropriately ecclesiastical with half timber work to lower parts, bay windows and gables. Windows are two pane and doors are four panelled while the hipped and gabled roof is sheeted with iron. The building is in excellent condition and is set in an attractive garden.



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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP



St Michael's Presbytery

- ***Christian Brothers High School [main building] and Christian Brothers High School Staff Centre [former Monastery, built c1913], Church Street***

A pair of face brick buildings. The former monastery utilises Gothic detailing.



Christian Brothers Staff Centre [fmr Monastery]



Christian Brothers High School

- ***St Andrew's Presbyterian Church***

Built 1869 [two years after the arrival of the Reverend Thomas Craig] and extended in 1961.

A large face brick and sandstone Gothic Revival parish church consisting of nave, altar, vestry, porch and tower with a fine spire. Walls are brick on stone foundations, window and door surrounds are stone as is parapet, and buttress copings. The steeply pitched roofs are sheeted in slate. The interior of St Andrew's Church has been altered. The manse is located to the north of the church and there is a church hall in similar style to the west of the building.





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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP



St Andrew's Presbyterian Church and Church Hall



□ *St Andrew's Manse*

A two storey face brick residence built c.1890 of simple single bay front with two storey verandah in timber. Windows are very deep two pane type built to floor level in timber frames at verandahs. The roof is of slate and the building appears in good condition and unaltered.



St Andrew's Manse

□ *St Johns Anglican Church*

The original church was built in 1875, a simple knave church of rendered brick, on a stone base, with square a tower on the south east corner [the copper spire was added in 1963]. The steeply pitched roof, 14m high was originally timber shingles, but is now slate. The original timber lining, supported by arched timber trusses in intact. Between 1907 and 1911 the church was widened by adding two side aisles, and replacing the east and west walls with ten moulded concrete columns. Although this section has a flatter pitched roof, the interior timber lining and timber trusses well match the 1875 details. The 1875 stained glass windows are installed internally between the main body of the church and the aisles. The two new porches on the western facade carefully repeat the detail of the original porch, but are outsized in scale, and dwarf the central porch. Also the windows of the side aisles have a wide squat Gothic arch. This combined with the increased width and three porches to the main facade, result in a squat building stylistically aberrant.



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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP

In 1963 a copper spire replaced the temporary flat roof on the tower, the sanctuary floor was lowered 18 inches, and the communion rail widened, the choir stalls removed to the western end and the altar was brought forward. Pews were replaced with modern furniture and a new vestry block added on the north east corner. The Rectory, Vestry and Hall were built in 1963.



St John's Church



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP

□ ***Wesley Uniting Church group, Johnston Street***

Wesley Uniting Church - Distinctive face brick church with square corner tower, the Brunskill Memorial Tower. Restrained brick detailing to tower, windows, parapets and gable relieves an otherwise austere building. Built in 1948-49 by H C Buckman, the third Methodist church on the site.

Memorial Youth Centre - Two storey face brick building with gabled and tiled roof. To the western portion there is a small tower and gable with a commemorative panel above the entrance. From this point the facade wall extends to form a brick parapet. Built 1950 on the site of the 1872 Methodist parsonage.



Wesley Uniting Church, detail

### CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

***Australian Heritage Commission Register of the National Estate***

The church and cathedral group centred around Cross Street and Church Street [Registered]

St Michael's Presbytery [Registered]

St Andrews Manse [Registered]

St Andrews Presbyterian Church [Registered]

St Johns Anglican Church [Indicative Place]

St Michael's Cathedral [Registered]

***Wagga Wagga City Council DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage'***

Church and cathedral group:

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church

St Andrew's Manse

St Michael's Roman Catholic Church

St John's Anglican Church, Church Street

***Wagga Wagga Urban Conservation Area***

All items

***RAIA Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance***



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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP

St Michael's Roman Catholic Presbytery



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CENTRAL AREA - CHURCH GROUP

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

*St Michael's Presbytery, Church Street*

*Christian Brothers High School & Staff Centre [former Monastery], Church Street*

Refer also database at Volume 3, entries UHS38 and UHS39.

## REFERENCES

Australian Heritage Commission RNE entries

Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga*, Mean-Freddy, Wagga, 1998

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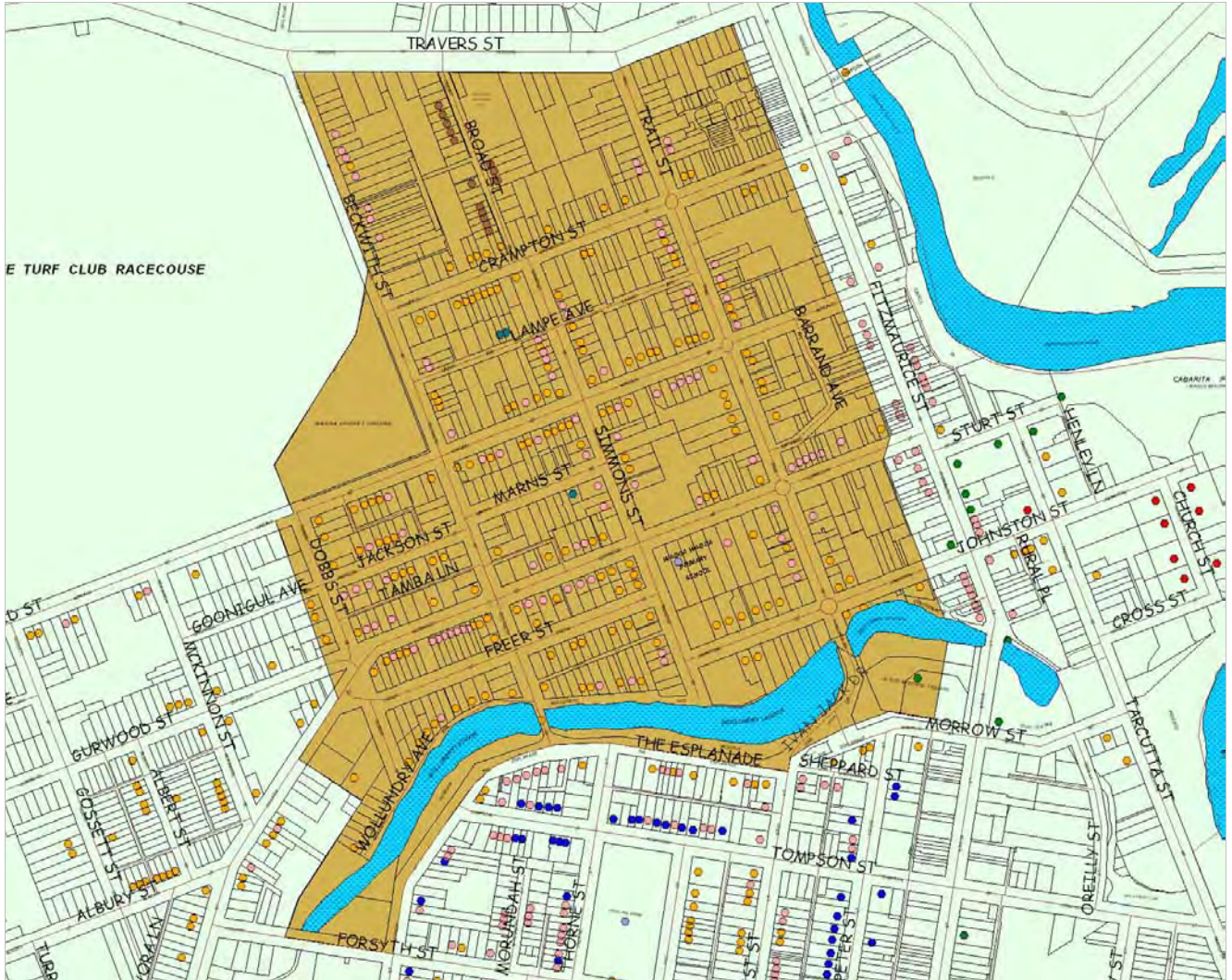
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WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

## CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



Map showing the Central Area north of Wollundry Lagoon shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This is the older residential section of the town of Wagga Wagga, surveyed by Surveyor Thomas S. Townsend in 1849. Most of the streets in this area were named by Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of the Colony, after his fellow officers in the 95th Regiment of Foot with whom he served during the Peninsular War in 1809.

There are a number of workers cottages in the Kincaid/Simmons Street area, built by investors such as the Heydon family. These tended to be four room, symmetrical cottages with a separate kitchen at the rear. This style was popular until the late 1890s for modest 'workers' cottages. Because of transport difficulties prior to the construction of the Sydney-Wagga railway, builders relied on locally available timbers and bricks. During the 1870s and 1880s Wagga Wagga produced bricks



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

were in apricot tones, soft and relatively porous and with the soft lime mortar prone to weathering and moisture absorption leading to problems with rising and falling damp and salinity. Late 19th century fences were frequently pickets, of the plain pointed variety. [Jill Morrow information]



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

## DESCRIPTION

Comprises the area west of Fitzmaurice Street; south of Travers Street; east of and including Dobbs Street; and south to the Wollundry lagoon. Part of this area is already included within the existing conservation area.

### BECKWITH STREET

Named by Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of the Colony, in his first subdivision plan of Wagga in 1849 after Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, one of his fellow officers in the 95th Regiment of Foot with whom he served during the Peninsular War in 1809.

Between the lagoon and Gurwood Street planting includes Plane trees to the east side and mixed planting to the west side. Between Gurwood and Kincaid it comprises White Cedars and Plane trees [under power lines] to the west and White Cedar, Plane and Silky Oaks to the east. To the northern section to Travers Street, planting comprises mixed planting to the east and eucalypts to the west along the Racecourse [under wires so heavily pruned].

Development ranges from brick residences from the mid to late nineteenth century and bungalows from the early twentieth century, to fibro houses from the post-war period. Unsympathetic modern flats have been built to both corners of Crampton Street. Part of the street [southern section] is included within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- Beckwith Street bridge\*
- 1-3 Beckwith Street\* ♦  
Built c1890s.
- 2 Beckwith Street\*
- 14 Beckwith Street\*
- 17 Beckwith Street\*
- 18 Beckwith Street\*  
Built for Mr W. Higgins snr who was a bookmaker.
- 23 Beckwith Street, 'Rose Cottage'\*  
Built for Charles Marns c1866.
- 49 Beckwith Street\*





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



1-3 Beckwith Street



23 Beckwith Street

- 51 Beckwith Street\*
- 53 Beckwith Street\*
- 99 Beckwith Street  
Functionalist style.

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 57 Beckwith Street\*
- 59 Beckwith Street\*
- 83 Beckwith Street
- 89 Beckwith Street
- 91 Beckwith Street  
Built 1916 by James Angel
- 97 Beckwith Street
- 101 Beckwith Street
- 103 Beckwith Street
- 111 Beckwith Street



99 Beckwith Street

**BROAD STREET**



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

Development in Broad Street is uniformly modest, generally asymmetrical bungalows; there are no street plantings. These were originally workers' cottages on small allotments.

*Places which exhibit a **moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Broad Street [Nos 2 to 10 form a cohesive group]
- 4 Broad Street
- 6 Broad Street
- 8 Broad Street
- 10 Broad Street
- 15 Broad Street
- 16 Broad Street
- 17 Broad Street
- 19 Broad Street
- 20 Broad Street [Nos 20 to 26 share many similar characteristics]
- 22 Broad Street
- 24 Broad Street
- 26 Broad Street
- 28 Broad Street



Broad Street view



2-10 Broad Street

### CRAMPTON STREET

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Captain Jeremiah Crampton. Street planting to the western end is Silky Oak and White Cedar and to the eastern end Plane trees. Development in Crampton Street ranges from late 19th century to modern and exhibits many different styles, including recent sympathetic infill development. There is a general store at the corner of Crampton and Broad Streets [NW]. East of Trail Street, to the north side, is recent two storey terrace development.



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 18 Crampton Street
- 20 Crampton Street
- 35 & 37 Crampton Street
- 49 Crampton Street
- 55 Crampton Street
- 60 & 62 Crampton Street
- 69 Crampton Street
- 81 Crampton Street, General Store
- Electrical substation
- 82 Crampton Street
- 84 Crampton Street
- 85 Crampton Street
- 86-88 Crampton Street [modern development in old style]
- 87 Crampton Street
- 87A Crampton Street [same as 87]
- 90-92 Crampton Street [duplex]
- 91 Crampton Street
- 94 Crampton Street
- 98 Crampton Street
- 100 Crampton Street



60 & 62 Crampton Street



Store, cnr Crampton Street & Broad Street



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



Electrical sub-station, cnr Crampton & Simmons Streets

### DOBBS STREET

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer during the 1809 Peninsular War, Lieutenant John Dobbs. Street planting comprises intermittent Plane trees to the north section and White Cedars to the southern section. Development is generally fairly modest in nature.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 16 Dobbs Street
- 22 & 24 Dobbs Street
- 26 Dobbs Street
- 27 Dobbs Street
- 31 Dobbs Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

35 Dobbs Street\*

Built for British immigrant Mr Corben, the stonemason who came to Australia to build the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne. Then moved to Wagga to work on St Michael's Cathedral, which was consecrated on 12 October 1928. While working there he built his own home. Stone residence with rendered brick addition to rear and a low stone fence.

Drill Hall



Dobbs Street Drill Hall



35 Dobbs Street, cnr Kincaid Street

**FREER STREET**

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Barrack Master Richard Bruin Freer. Street planting to the east end comprises mixed planting to both sides, comprising mainly Silky Oaks, Ash and Plane trees. To the western end planting is mainly Kurrajongs to the north side and Silky Oak to the south side.

Development ranges from the late 19th to late 20th century, in a range of styles. There is not a lot of development facing Freer Street. The south side of the block between Beckwith and Dobbs Streets comprises the rear entry to houses fronting Wollundry Avenue; the north side of this block comprises the rear of houses fronting Gurwood Street. The north side of the section between Simmons and Beckwith Streets mostly comprises the rear of houses fronting Gurwood Street, although some of these are now being subdivided, creating building blocks to frontage to Freer Street.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 7 Freer Street\*
- 10 Freer Street\*
- 14 Freer Street\*
- 22 Freer Street\*
- 24 Freer Street\*, 'Glynnell' later 'Jacaranda'



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

Built 1863

- 25 Freer Street\*
- 28 Freer Street\*



22 Freer Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



24 Freer Street



25 Freer Street

**GURWOOD STREET [EAST OF DOBBS STREET]**

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Captain John Gurwood. Between Trail and Beckwith the street is noteworthy for the fine Plane trees which are planted to either side [with power lines bundled to reduce unsightly pruning]. West of Beckwith Street the Plane trees to the south side have been dramatically pruned to accommodate power lines, while the Plane trees planted to the northern side are relatively recent. This section of Gurwood Street is part of the Conservation Area.

Between Trail and Simmons Streets development is dominated by the Primary School to the south and the Commercial Club to the north. Between Simmons and Beckwith Streets development is mostly c1920s bungalows as well as some earlier development. Development west of Beckwith Street is more modest and exhibits a greater range of eras and styles.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

[\* denotes within existing conservation area]

- 53 Gurwood Street\*  
Designed by William J. Monks for Mr. Hawkin and constructed c1900.
- 60 Gurwood Street\*
- 61 Gurwood Street\*
- 63 Gurwood Street\*
- 87 Gurwood Street\*  
Built c1925. Largely intact.
- 88 Gurwood Street\*
- 89 Gurwood Street\*
- 90 Gurwood Street\*
- 95 Gurwood Street\*
- 97 Gurwood Street, 'Omar'\*  
Built 1910 for Harry Hardy. Designed by architect William J. Monks. Built by Charles Hardy.
- 100 Gurwood Street\*
- 106 Gurwood Street\*
- 108 Gurwood Street\*
- 110 Gurwood Street\*
- 112 Gurwood Street\*
- 119 Gurwood Street\*
- 134 Gurwood Street\*
- 136 Gurwood Street\*
- 139 Gurwood Street\*
- 140 Gurwood Street\*
- 144 Gurwood Street\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 52-54 Gurwood Street, 'Georges Court'\*  
Built about 1890 as a doctor's residence.
- 64 Gurwood Street\*
- 65 Gurwood Street\*
- 91 Gurwood Street\*
- 92 Gurwood Street\*
- 93 Gurwood Street\*
- 96 Gurwood Street\*
- 98 Gurwood Street, the Wollundry Club\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 99 Gurwood Street\*
- 102 Gurwood Street\*  
Functionalist style
- 104 Gurwood Street\*
- 114 Gurwood Street\*
- 116-122 Gurwood Street\*  
Four c1900 brick terraces.
- 124 Gurwood Street\*
- 126 Gurwood Street\*
- 131 Gurwood Street\*
- 132 Gurwood Street\*
- 135 Gurwood Street\*
- 137 Gurwood Street\*
- 138 Gurwood Street\*



64 Gurwood Street



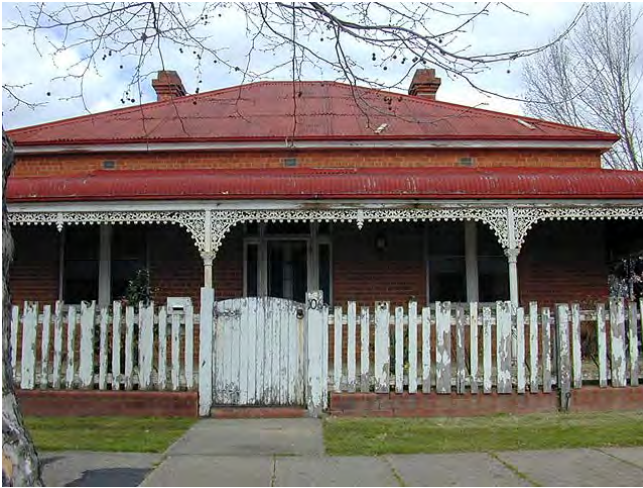
102 Gurwood Street





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



106 Gurwood Street



110 Gurwood Street

**JACKSON STREET**

Named by the subdivider after the original land owner. Street planting comprises Plane trees to the north side and Silky Oak to the south side.

Development dates from the late 19th century to the Inter-War period, well maintained and generally with a high degree of intactness. Jackson Street is within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 6 Jackson Street\*
- 8 Jackson Street\*
- 12 Jackson Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 13 Jackson Street\*
- 14 Jackson Street\*
- 15 Jackson Street\*
- 16 Jackson Street, 'Meccano'\*
- 17 Jackson Street\*
- 21 Jackson Street\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 11 Jackson Street\*
- 18 Jackson Street\*  
Built c1918
- 19 Jackson Street\*
- 22 Jackson Street, 'Aloma'\*
- 24 Jackson Street\*
- 28 Jackson Street\*



16 Jackson Street



21 Jackson Street

### JOHNSTON STREET

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Major William Johnston. This is a wide street, mostly lined on either side with Plane trees and White Cedars. Along the lagoon are planted a line of 11 mature Canary island palms, beside which is an electrical sub-station. The housing development in Johnston Street is uniformly large and well detailed. Many of the town's leading citizens built residences in this street. Johnston Street is within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 54 Johnston Street, Ambulance Station\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

- Electrical substation\*
- Canary Island palm trees along lagoon\*
- 67 Johnston Street\*
- 69 Johnston Street\*
- 77 Johnston Street\* ♦  
Built by local architect W.J. Monks as his own residence.
- 79 Johnston Street\* ♦  
Built c1890s. Designed by local architect W.J. Monks and built by Charles Hardy & Co. for J.O. Reilly, local businessman.
- 81-83 Johnston Street\*  
Built c1890 by Charles Hardy, possibly for the Hardy family. The Hardys built other similar buildings in the Gurwood/Trail/Johnston Streets area, none of which are extant.
- 85 Johnston Street, now Riverina Chambers\*  
Built c1906-1910 for H.S. Headley, partner in the Federal Brewery.
- 86 Johnston Street\*
- 87 Johnston Street, 'Penandra'\*
- 88 Johnston Street\*
- 89 Johnston Street, 'Inverness'\*



Johnston Street palms



Electrical sub-station



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



67 Johnston Street



69 Johnston Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



77 Johnston Street



79 Johnston Street



81-83 Johnston Street



85 Johnston Street



86 Johnston Street



87 Johnston Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



88 Johnston Street



89 Johnston Street

**KINCAID STREET [EAST OF DOBBS STREET]**

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Captain John Kincaid.

There are a number of workers cottages in the Kincaid/Simmons Street area, built by investors such as the Heydon family. These tended to be four room, symmetrical cottages with a separate kitchen at the rear. This style was popular until the late 1890s for modest 'workers' cottages. Development also includes some well detailed bungalows, unsympathetic late 20th century development, and more modest cottages to south side.

Street planting from Trail Street to Simmons Street comprises Silky Oak to the south side and mainly Kurrajongs and White Cedars to the north side. From Simmons to Beckwith there are mainly immature Plane trees planted under power lines to the south side and mixed planting to the north side, mainly Silky Oaks and Kurrajongs. From Beckwith Street to Dobbs Street there is mixed planting to the south side and immature Plane trees to the north side [along the cricket oval].

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 43 Kincaid Street\*
- 44 Kincaid Street, 'Belmore House'\* ♦  
Built c1872 for Mr Auber G. Jones, an early pastoralist and co-founder of the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*. Once used as a school and early 20th century as a hospital. Converted into flats c1930s. Now subdivided into flats and near derelict.
- 45 Kincaid Street, 'Clydesville'\*  
Built 1921-22 for Mr & Mrs W. Cook. Mr Cook was a bricklayer and he laid the bricks for the house.
- 47 Kincaid Street, 'Kirkville'\*
- 49 Kincaid Street\*
- 55 Kincaid Street\*
- 57 Kincaid Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

59 Kincaid Street\*

Built c1883 for Mr Peter McAllister [or Macalister], licensee/owner of the Australian Hotel in Fitzmaurice Street.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 62 Kincaid Street, 'Rossmoyne'\*  
Built in 1896. Purchased 1920 by Nurse Dickens and functioned as a private maternity hospital until shortly after WWII
- 65 Kincaid Street\*  
Constructed c1870/1880 one of a pair with 63 [now substantially altered].
- 68 Kincaid Street\*
- 70 Kincaid Street\*  
Built 1900.
- 74 & 76 Kincaid Street\* [duplex]
- 75 Kincaid Street\*  
Built c1865-67, originally as a three room cottage with 1872 additions and a 1972 rear extension. Built for Surveyor George Commins who lived here until 1870. After 1870 occupied by the Strutz family. During the 1880s and 1890s Mrs Strutz provided a midwifery service from a former stable building at the rear of the house.
- 78 Kincaid Street\*
- 79 Kincaid Street, 'Devon Cottage'\*  
Originally built by R.S. Heydon, c1864.
- 80 Kincaid Street\*
- 81 Kincaid Street\*  
Built 1890s by R.S. Heydon for his daughter when she married.
- 83 Kincaid Street\*
- 88 Kincaid Street\*  
Thought to have been built c1870 by an Englishman after the style of his former home at Chilwell, England.
- 89 Kincaid Street\*
- 90 Kincaid Street\*
- 91 Kincaid Street\*
- 98 Kincaid Street\*
- 102 Kincaid Street\*  
Built 1870 as a couple of cottages and was the Sportsmen's Hotel from 1877 and licensed until 1920, later Edmonstone's General Store.  
1992 - 1998 Crepe Myrtle Bed and Breakfast. Western portion added in 1891 and the older section was rebuilt in 1893 after being gutted by fire
- 108 Kincaid Street\*
- 114 Kincaid Street\*
- 124 Kincaid Street\*
- 126 Kincaid Street\*
- 128 Kincaid Street\*





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

□ 130 Kincaid Street\*

Built 1923, possibly designed by W.J. Monks who was owner of the property at the time.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 48 Kincaid Street\*
- 50 Kincaid Street\*
- 52 Kincaid Street\*
- 54 Kincaid Street\*
- 58 Kincaid Street\*  
Built c1873 for Mr Duffin, merchant/ publican. Built as a pair with 60.
- 66 Kincaid Street\*
- 71 Kincaid Street\*
- 72 Kincaid Street\*
- 86 Kincaid Street\*
- 87 Kincaid Street\*
- 94 Kincaid Street\*
- 100 Kincaid Street\*
- 105-107 Kincaid Street\*
- 122 Kincaid Street\*



47 Kincaid Street



49 Kincaid Street



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

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58 Kincaid Street



59 Kincaid Street



65 Kincaid Street



70 Kincaid Street



74-76 Kincaid Street



75 Kincaid Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



79 Kincaid Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



88 Kincaid Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



102 Kincaid Street



130 Kincaid Street

**LAMPE AVENUE**

Named 1939 for Henry Dedrick Lampe [1874-1939]. Lampe Avenue is a narrow street [blocked off to the western end]

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:  
[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 23 & 25 Lampe Avenue\*, two small remnant timber cottages



23 & 25 Lampe Avenue

**MARNS STREET**

Named for Charles Marns, the original grantee of land in the vicinity of Marns Street. Marns purchased other land in this area c1850s and in the early years of the 20th century the land was subdivided by the Marns Estate. Marns lived in Freer Street. Street planting comprises Silky Oaks to the south and Plane trees beneath power lines to the north side. Development is mainly Inter-War, but not particularly cohesive.

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:  
[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 10 Marns Street, 'Mosman'\*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

Built 1937.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

**SIMMONS STREET**

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Major George Simmons. The southern section of the street is dominated by the primary school. Planting to this section is Plane trees to the eastern side and mixed planting to the western side. Between Gurwood Street and Kincaid Street planting is White Cedar to the east and mixed to the west. After Kincaid the planting is Plane trees then Prunus to the west and mixed planting to the east. At the southern part of the street the development appears to be mainly Federation era up to the Inter-War period. Further north the development becomes more modest.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 14 Simmons Street\*
- 20 Simmons Street\* ♦  
Built c1910 for the Eyles family by C. Hardy & Co.
- 24 Simmons Street\*
- 26 Simmons Street\*
- 28 Simmons Street\*
- 45 Simmons Street\*  
Built 1911 for Percy Higgins, solicitor.
- 47 Simmons Street  
House used as ambulance station 1920s.
- 52 Simmons Street\*, 'Bungoona'
- 66 Simmons Street\*
- 67 Simmons Street\*
- 69 Simmons Street\*
- 72 Simmons Street\*
- 73 Simmons Street\*
- 79 Simmons Street
- Electrical substation [cnr Crampton Street]

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 10 Simmons Street\*
- 12 Simmons Street\*
- 40 Simmons Street\*
- 43 Simmons Street\*
- 44 Simmons Street\*
- 50 Simmons Street\*
- 51 Simmons Street\*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 64 Simmons Street\*
- 68 Simmons Street\*
- 70 Simmons Street\*
- 74 Simmons Street\*
- 75 Simmons Street
- 77 Simmons Street, 'Illyarie'



20 Simmons Street



28 Simmons Street

### TRAIL STREET

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer Lieutenant Charles Peter Traill. Trail Street is only block west of Fitzmaurice Street and the eastern side of the street has experienced pressure from commercial development; there are some remnant houses to this side but they are now mostly accommodating commercial uses.

To the southern end the street is mostly planted with Plane trees to the western side and Silky Oaks to the eastern side. There are a number of large residences, some of which were built for people who were prominent in Wagga during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

To the northern end Trail Street is planted with White Cedar to the western side and Plane trees to the eastern side. At this end the development is much more modest, and there are more intrusive modern elements, more radical intervention in residential fabric, but not the commercial development seen elsewhere.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 11 Trail Street\*  
Possibly built c1905-1910 for Mr Sanderson.
- 16 Trail Street\*  
Built for Ollie Minty, circa 1950s.
- 40 Trail Street\* ♦





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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

Built for Mr Jim Hawkins by Charles Hardy & Co. early 1900s.

41 Trail Street\*

42 Trail Street\*

45 Trail Street\*

46 Trail Street\* ♦

Thought to have been late 1880s, it was the residence of the family of Stephen Sullivan, the first printer of the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser & Riverina Reporter*, founded in 1868.

47 Trail Street\*

48 Trail Street\*

Daily Advertiser Building. Two storey [originally single storey] commercial building of face brick with roof concealing parapet.

53 Trail Street\*

55 Trail Street,\* 'Athalie'

Built for one time Wagga Mayor John McGrath, circa early 1890s.

59 Trail Street\*

61 Trail Street\*

62 Trail Street\*

65 Trail Street

72 Trail Street

74 Trail Street

78 Trail Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

12 Trail Street\*

14 Trail Street,\* ♦ 'Dorset Cottage'

Thought to have been built soon after Charles Hardy established the building firm of C. Hardy & Co. in 1862. Was the Hardy family home until the early 20th century.

18 Trail Street\*

19 Trail Street\*

Former Minty's Motor Garage, now Central-Southern Aboriginal Corporation [significantly altered]

34 Trail Street,\* pair of shops

Electrical substation [off Trail Street, east side]

57 Trail Street\*

63 Trail Street\*

64 Trail Street\*

66 Trail Street\*

67 Trail Street



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 71 Trail Street
- 76 Trail Street
- 80 Trail Street
- 82 Trail Street
- 92 Trail Street
- 94 Trail Street
- 95 Trail Street
- 97 Trail Street



12 Trail Street



14 Trail Street, Dorset Cottage



16 Trail Street



Trail Street, former Minty's Garage, now  
Central-Southern Aboriginal Corporation



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



40 Trail Street



55 Trail Street, 'Athalie'



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



46 Trail Street



Daily Advertiser building

### WOLLUNDRY AVENUE

This street faces Wollundry lagoon, with car access to these residences only possible at the western end of the street [beyond Dobbs Street]. Some residences back on to Freer Street or Coedong Lane. Development appears to date from the 1920s onwards, mostly of brick. Generally fairly intact, with attractive gardens which often spill over onto the bank of the lagoon.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 9 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 13 Wollundry Avenue\*  
Built c1920s?.
- 19 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 21 Wollundry Avenue\*  
19 and 21 were built by Mr Wulff for William Frederick Day early 1920s. The Day family lived at number 19.
- 27 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 29 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 33 Wollundry Avenue\*  
Circa 1930s 'Stockbroker Georgian' style, two storey residence
- 39 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 41 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 43 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 45 Wollundry Avenue\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the amenity of the area include:*

- 11 Wollundry Avenue\*
- 17 Wollundry Avenue\*



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

□ 37 Wollundry Avenue\*



13 Wollundry Avenue



17 Wollundry Avenue



27 Wollundry Avenue



29 Wollundry Avenue



33 Wollundry Avenue



45 Wollundry Avenue



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



## CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

### *WWCC DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage'*

1-3 Beckwith Street  
44-46 Kincaid Street, Belmore House  
77 Johnston Street  
79 Johnston Street  
20 Simmons Street  
14 Trail Street  
40 Trail street  
46 Trail Street

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1930S-1950S

Examples of Modernist architecture within this area include:

99 Beckwith Street  
25 Freer Street  
12 Trail Street  
16 Trail Street

*It is recommended that a study of Wagga's 'Modern' architecture of the 1930s to 1950s be undertaken, to provide a context for the buildings, to identify examples and key practitioners, and to formulate specific guidelines for development/adaptive re-use of these buildings.*

### ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS

There are at least two electrical substation buildings in this area. These small, utilitarian buildings are an integral part of the built fabric of the city; and where they are no longer required for their original purpose, adaptive re-use options should be encouraged.

*It is recommended that the electrical substation buildings in this area, when no longer required for their original purpose, be adaptively re-used for commercial, gallery etc purposes.*

### GENERAL STORES

*It is recommended that, where existing general stores are no longer required for that purpose, the building's owners be encouraged to seek appropriate adaptive-re-use proposals for them. This may require re-examination of the planning requirements for these buildings to allow greater flexibility for prospective tenants.*

### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

*Drill Hall, Dobbs Street*



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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

*Canary island palm trees along the lagoon, Johnston Street  
Ambulance Station, 54 Johnston Street*

Refer also database at Volume 3, entries UHS40, UHS58 and UHS59.





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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

AMENDMENTS TO THE EXISTING DCP SCHEDULE OF ITEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE

*It is recommended that the existing DCP entry for the Wagga Wagga Public School group be amended to read 'Public School **and** Headmaster's Residence, Gurwood Street'.*

SPECIAL CHARACTER AREAS

*It is recommended that Broad Street be included within the Wagga Wagga LEP 1985 as a **special character area**.*

Refer Section 7, Volume 1, for more detailed recommendations relating to special character areas.

**REFERENCES**

- Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga*, Mean-Freddy, Wagga, 1998  
William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990  
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]  
Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999  
Jill Morrow collection



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - RACECOURSE PRECINCT

**CENTRAL AREA - RACECOURSE PRECINCT**



Map showing the Racecourse precinct shaded.  
Wagga Wagga City Council map

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The first race meeting in Wagga Wagga was held on St Patrick's Day, 17 March 1849. On 5 June 1860, the **Murrumbidgee Turf Club [MTC]** was established. By January 1865, land [161 acres] had been surveyed and dedicated as a racecourse. A booth and judge's stand had been built and a saddling yard had been formed at the corner of Travers Street and Beckwith Street. A grandstand was erected by Charles Hardy about 1867. By 1864, a sum of £1000 was offered as the prize for the Champion Race while, in 1875, the MTC actually awarded more prize money than the Melbourne Cup. The prestigious Wagga Wagga Gold Cup was inaugurated the following year after a gold cup valued at one hundred guineas had been donated by John Cox of 'Mangoplah' for the winner of the



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CENTRAL AREA – RACECOURSE PRECINCT

Wagga Wagga Cup. A brick pavilion was added in the 1880s.<sup>1</sup> Most of the extant buildings date from c1912-15.

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<sup>1</sup> Gormly, *Exploration and Settlement*, pp.97-98; and Irvin, *The Murrumbidgee Turf Club*, pp.22, 24-25, 27-33, 36.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA – RACECOURSE PRECINCT

## DESCRIPTION

The Murrumbidgee Turf Club precinct comprises a group of buildings which were constructed c1912. The grandstand was replaced sympathetically during the early 1990s. The precinct comprises:

*Entrance Building*

Built c1912-1915

A symmetrical, single storey brick building with cream roughcast render above window sill height. Gable terracotta tiled roof with terracotta finials and central gabled entrance porch supported on a central bracketted timber post, with half timbered gable bearing the initials MTC.

*Administration Building*

Built c1912-1915

Single storey brick building roughcast cream rendered above sill height. Hipped tile roof with wide eaves supported on timber brackets. White painted external joinery. Prominent corner tower having hipped tiled roof with louvred ventilator on top and notice board, clock and plaque bearing the initials MTC. Extended sympathetically to the west.



Entrance Building and Administration Building

*Champagne Bar*

Built c1912 as refreshment rooms by John Gray, local builder.

Ovoid timber framed building with lattice walls [fibro panels to 1.5 m high approx.], latticed door, round arched windows and small decorative half timbered and rendered gable over the entrance. Hipped iron roof with two turret-like sections with bellcast roofs, finials, pressed metal ceilings and clerestory windows.

*Public Bar*

Built c1912-1915

Of similar form to adjacent Champagne Bar, reasonably sympathetically replaced in 1974 by architects S.J. Halloran & Assoc. under the original roof of the former 'tote' building.

Hipped iron roof with small decorative gables on three sides and central raised turret section of pressed metal with finial. Roof has been greatly extended at lower pitch on three sides to provide shelter.



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CENTRAL AREA – RACECOURSE PRECINCT

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Public Bar and Champagne bar

- Publican's Booth*  
Built c1912-1920  
Booth – simple square timber building with hipped tiled roof



Publican's Booth and a fine lemon scented gum which stands near the Champagne Bar.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The racecourse group of buildings has historical significance as the home of the Murrumbidgee Turf Club, formed in 1860, and aesthetic significance as a relatively intact office and amenities complex from the Federation era. Local significance

### CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

#### **WWCC DCP 1986**

Racecourse group:

Entrance building, Administration building, grandstand, Champagne Bar, Public bar, Publican's Booth, Two Kiosks, Fountain



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – RACECOURSE PRECINCT

***RAIA Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance***

Entrance

Committee Rooms [Administration Building]

Dining Room [Champagne Bar]

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

AMENDMENTS TO THE EXISTING DCP SCHEDULE OF ITEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE

Since the Racecourse group was included within the WWCC DCP 1986 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' the grandstand has been replaced, one kiosk has been removed and another replaced, and the fountain has been removed.

*It is recommended that the DCP listing for the Racecourse Group be amended to reflect the current configuration of buildings, by removal of reference to the grandstand, the kiosks and the fountain.*

**REFERENCES**

Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga, Mean-Freddy, Wagga*, 1998

Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History prepared by Sherry Morris]

Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999

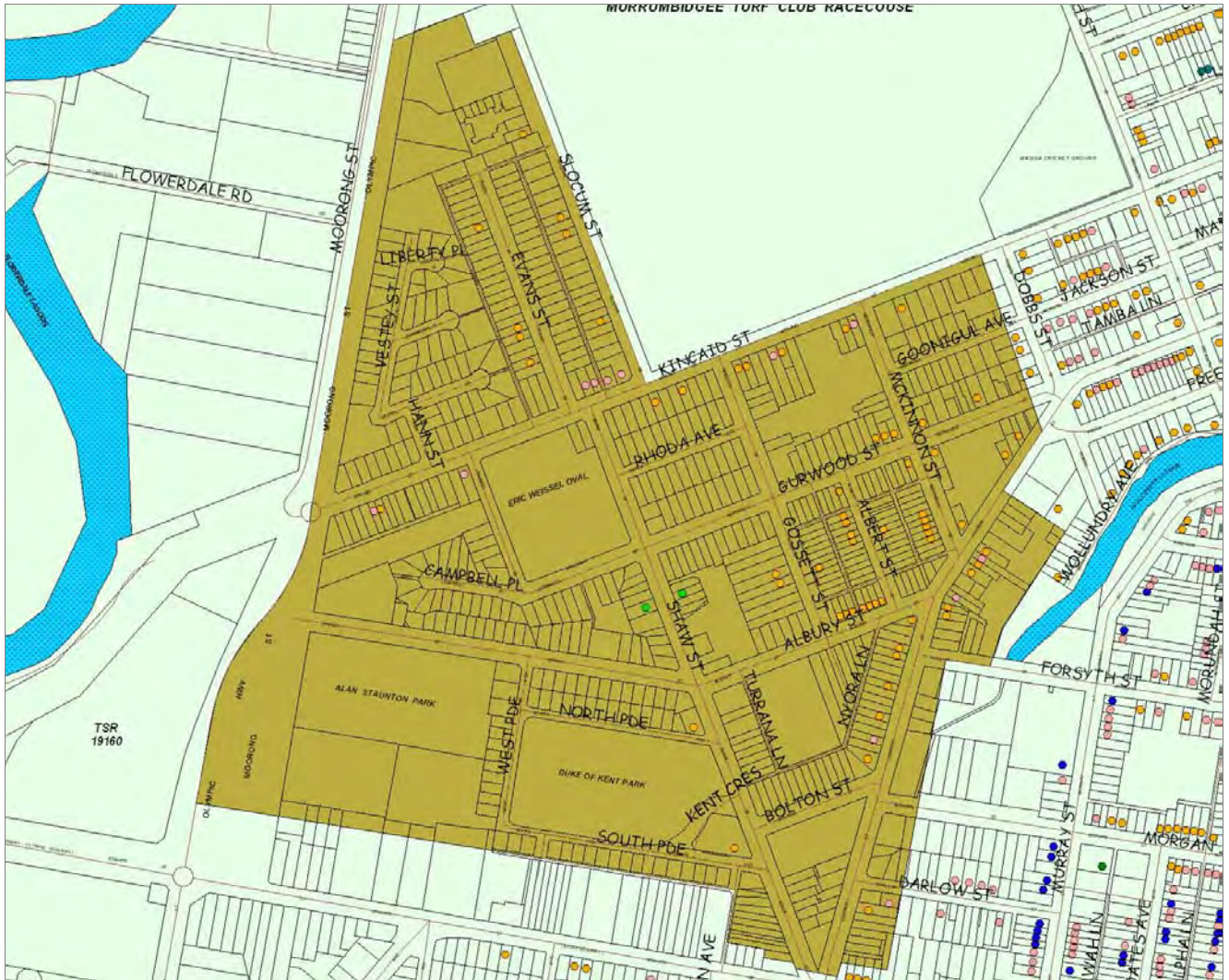
Jill Morrow collection



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

## CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET



Map showing the showing the area west of Dobbs and Docker Streets shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Dobbs, Gossett and McKinnon Streets were part of the original 1849 survey for Wagga Wagga. Much of the area was subdivided during the 1920s. The section with frontages to Kincaid and Gurwood Streets and including Rhoda Street, comprising 57 home sites and several shop sites was subdivided in 1924, probably by Walter Slade Hardy, son of Charles Hardy. It was know as the 'Gurwood' Subdivision. The Goonigul Subdivision No. 2, account Mrs and Miss Irvine, comprised seven building blocks on Goonigul Avenue and was offered for sale in July 1923.

### DESCRIPTION



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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

Comprises the area west of Dobbs Street and Docker Street; south of Travers Street, north of [and not including] Edward Street and east of Moorong Street.





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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

**ALBERT STREET**

Named 1840s, presumably after Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. Street planting comprises plane trees to both sides. Development is modest, generally of weatherboard or fibro.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 17 Albert Street
- 18 Albert Street
- 20 Albert Street
- 24 Albert Street
- 26 Albert Street



20 Albert Street



24 Albert Street

**ALBURY STREET**

Named for the town of Albury, approximately 130 km to the south. A wide street with mainly prunus trees planted to either side. To the western end of the street there is modern development to the south side and vacant land to the north side. Roof lines to 28, 30, 32 and 34 indicate that there was once some uniformity to its development but alterations have obliterated this now [refer photograph above].

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 10 Albury Street
- 12 Albury Street
- 14 Albury Street
- 16 Albury Street
- 18 Albury Street
- 20 Albury Street
- 22 Albury Street



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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

These residences [10 to 22] form a group although they now evidence different verandah treatments and some are painted, etc. No. 18 appears to be the most original.



Part of group, 10 to 22 Albury Street



10 Albury Street



18 Albury Street



28-34 Albury Street

### BOLTON STREET

Named for Constantine Francis Bolton [1840-1923], Surveyor, associated with Surveyor Adams in the surveying of Newtown in 1858, original owner of Moorong.

### DOCKER STREET

Named after the Judge of the first Circuit Court. Docker street is a wide street and a busy thoroughfare, providing access from the suburbs south of the railway line to the areas north of the lagoon [it runs into Gurwood Street]. Street planting comprises mature Plane trees [under power lines] to the western side and White Cedars to the eastern side, or White Cedars to both sides. Development is mixed, ranging from late nineteenth century [including some former railway worker's cottages] to modern. High fences are becoming quite common.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

[♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]

□ 77 Docker Street



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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

- 94 & 96 Docker Street
- 106 Docker Street
- 114 Docker Street
- 122 Docker Street
- 124 Docker Street



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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

- 130 Docker Street, 'Stevo's corner store
- 131 Docker Street
- 133 Docker Street
- 136 Docker Street ♦
- 145 Docker Street
- 147 Docker Street
- 150 Docker Street
- 151 Docker Street
- 154 Docker Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 100 Docker Street
- 137 Docker Street
- 149 Docker Street



77 Docker Street



94 & 96 Docker Street





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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

106 Docker Street



130 Docker Street, cnr Docker & Albury Streets [SW]



136 Docker Street



145 Docker Street

150 Docker Street

**EVANS STREET**

Street planting comprises bottlebrush, development is modest in nature.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 12 Evans Street
- 18 Evans Street
- 20 Evans Street
- 44 Evans Street

**GOONIGUL AVENUE**

Named after Henry Baylis' old home Goonigul, which faced Dobbs Street but also had frontage to Kincaid Street and Goonigul Avenue. There is no street planting to this street. Development includes a few modest brick and timber bungalows, c1930s.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

### GOSSETT STREET

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer during the 1809 Peninsular War. There are Plane trees planted to either side.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 8 Gossett Street
- 10 Gossett Street
- 13 Gossett Street



10 Gossett Street



13 Gossett Street

### GURWOOD STREET [WEST]

Street plantings to this end of Gurwood Street are plane trees. Development is a mix of styles, materials and eras, and there are numerous modern unit developments.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 153 Gurwood Street
- 166 Gurwood Street
- 168 Gurwood Street
- 169 Gurwood Street
- 171 Gurwood Street
- 173 Gurwood Street, 'Farnham'  
Built c1910-1920?
- 175 Gurwood Street
- 184 Gurwood Street



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET



153 Gurwood Street



166 Gurwood Street



168 Gurwood Street



171 Gurwood Street



173 Gurwood Street



175 Gurwood Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET



184 Gurwood Street

**KINCAID STREET [WEST OF DOBBS STREET]**

Development in this section of Kincaid Street is mixed, ranging in age from c1900 to modern. Street planting includes Ash to the south side and mixed species to the north side.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 172 Kincaid Street
- 192 Kincaid Street
- 200-202 Kincaid Street
- 208 Kincaid Street
- 214 Kincaid Street
- 280 Kincaid Street



200-202 Kincaid Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*





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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

- 160 Kincaid Street
- 170 Kincaid Street
- 194 Kincaid Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

- 221 Kincaid Street
- 225 Kincaid Street
- 227 Kincaid Street
- 229 Kincaid Street
- 256 Kincaid Street
- 282 Kincaid Street
- 256 Kincaid Street

**MCKINNON STREET**

Named 1849 by Sir Thomas Mitchell for his fellow officer during the 1809 Peninsular War, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel McKinnon. There are not many residences with street frontage to McKinnon Street.

*Places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 6 McKinnon Street
- 8 McKinnon Street
- 10 McKinnon Street
- 12 McKinnon Street
- 14 McKinnon Street [These five residences are a group, in varying stages of intactness]
- 32 McKinnon Street, Shop 'Bellissima'



6 to 10 McKinnon Street



10 to 14 McKinnon Street

**NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST PARADES**

This was a swamp area c1930s. These streets were named in 1946 for their positions on the boundaries of the Duke of Kent park and recreation ground. The area was developed by the City Council. Most of the development on these three streets was built by the Housing Commission, in a design similar to that surrounding Gissing Oval in Turvey Park. It was opened by Clive Evatt about 1948.



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CENTRAL AREA – WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

1 North Parade

Built over three blocks in 1949 by Mr Sheppard, City Engineer. Extensive additions over time.



1 North Parade, front and rear elevations

**RHODA STREET**

Named by the subdivider of the area, Walter Slade Hardy, after his wife Rhoda Moore Hardy. Street trees comprise intermittent plantings of white cedar. Development is modest, of fibro, brick and weatherboard.

**SHAW STREET**

Named for Ebenezer Shaw, storekeeper and past Alderman. Street plantings are ash to both sides

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

55 Shaw Street

56 Shaw Street

Women's Bowling Club, cnr Shaw Street and South Parade

Bowling was popular in Wagga from at least the 1920s. This bowling club would appear to have been established in the post World War 2 era, as the club house comprises an ex-army building.



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET



55 Shaw Street



56 Shaw Street



Women's Bowling Club, cnr Shaw Street and South Parade



61 Wollundry Avenue

### SLOCUM STREET

Runs along the western boundary of the racecourse. Development is generally modest. Plantings include intermittent ash, prunus and paper bark trees.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 8 Slocum Street
- 26 Slocum Street
- 30 Slocum Street
- 44 Slocum Street

### WOLLUNDRY AVENUE [PART]

This street faces Wollundry lagoon, with car access to these residences only possible at the western end of the street [beyond Dobbs Street]. Some residences back on to Freer Street or Coedong Lane. Development appears to date from the 1920s onwards, mostly of brick. Generally fairly intact, with attractive gardens which often spill over onto the bank of the lagoon.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - WEST OF DOBBS STREET AND DOCKER STREET

*Places exhibiting a high to moderately high degree of intactness and making a strong contribution to the streetscape include:*

- 61 Wollundry Avenue  
Built 1939 by an insurance agent and in 1954 awarded 'Best Illuminated Garden' in a Royal Tour competition.

## CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

### WWCC DCP 1986

House, 136 Docker Street

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### BUILT FORM

One of the principal urban design strengths of Wagga Wagga is its remnant housing stock from the late nineteenth and early/mid twentieth centuries, which is almost uniformly single storey, detached dwellings. In areas where no statutory protection mechanism is in place or recommended, owners should be given every encouragement to retain and restore these buildings. Refer recommendations at Section 7, Volume 1.

### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

*Stevo's Corner Store, 130 Docker Street*

Refer also database at Volume 3, entry for UHS43.

## REFERENCES

Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga*, Mean-Freddy, Wagga, 1998  
William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990  
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]  
Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999  
Jill Morrow collection



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 58 The Esplanade\*
- 80 The Esplanade\* 'Eastwood' , Built 1912 by Charles Hardy & Co. for Mr and Mrs Headley, son and daughter-in-law of H. Headley the brewery owner.
- 82 The Esplanade\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 20 The Esplanade\*
- 40 The Esplanade\*
- 44 The Esplanade\*
- 44A The Esplanade\*
- 62 The Esplanade\*
- 66 The Esplanade\*
- 68 The Esplanade\*
- 70 The Esplanade\*
- 72 The Esplanade\*
- 74 The Esplanade\*



16 The Esplanade





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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

Electrical Substation, The Esplanade



18 The Esplanade



62 The Esplanade



66 The Esplanade



80 The Esplanade

### FORSYTH STREET

Named for George Forsyth, a storekeeper who settled in Wagga in 1855 and became its first Borough Mayor in 1870. From Docker to Murray Street development is generally modest and includes post-war, modern and some commercial development. The lagoon is a feature to the north side of the street. Street planting in this section comprises paperbarks to the south side of the street.

Between Murray and Thorne Streets development is mixed, ranging from circa 1900 to modern, a number of which are quite run down; there are few well-tended gardens. Street planting in this section comprises Ash to either side.

Between Thorne and Fox Streets there is little residential development facing Collins Park, which takes up the entire northern section of the block. Street planting comprises mainly Kurrajongs [and a few other species]. Between Fox and Peter Streets there are few residences facing the street. There are White Cedars planted to the north side and Silky Oak to the south [under power lines]. After Peter Street [to Baylis Street] planting comprises White Cedars to both sides of the street.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 88 Forsyth Street\*
- 105 Forsyth Street\*, cnr Best Street, Shop
- 132 Forsyth Street, 'Park View' flats\*





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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- Horse trough, north side of the street, just below Collins Park\*  
This is possibly the only remnant horse trough in the city area, where once they were common. In 1959 there were still eight troughs in use by the 30 horses which still worked in the city area. The last horses used within the city were on a bakery run [until 5 August 1964] and for milk delivery [until 31 December 1964].
- 156 Forsyth Street
- 161 Forsyth Street
- 166 Forsyth Street



Water trough, Forsyth Street



94 Forsyth Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 92 Forsyth Street\*
- 94 Forsyth Street\*
- 150 Forsyth Street
- 152 Forsyth Street
- 162 Forsyth Street
- 155 Forsyth Street
- 163 Forsyth Street



105 Forsyth Street



Park View Flats, 132 Forsyth Street



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON



134 Forsyth Street



150 Forsyth Street

### FOX STREET

Probably named for Thomas Fox, publican, or the Reverend Samuel Fox. From Edward Street to Morgan Street development is of good quality, well maintained and relatively cohesive; blocking the access to Edward Street appears to have had a positive result. Street planting to this section comprises Plane trees to the east and White Cedars to the western side of the street.

Between Morgan and Forsyth Street there are some good bungalows with interesting detailing and relatively intact but these are scattered examples. Street planting comprises Plane trees to the east and Silky Oaks to the west.

Between Forsyth and Tompson Street there are some quite grand residences and more modest bungalows, all facing Collins Park which takes up the entire western side of the block. Several new small bungalows are very 'authentic' reproductions of Federation era bungalows. Street planting comprises White Cedars to the east.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 9 Fox Street\*
- 10 Fox Street\*
- 16 Fox Street\*
- 21 Fox Street\*
- 25 Fox Street\*
- 26 Fox Street\*
- 28 Fox Street\*
- 29 Fox Street\*
- 30 Fox Street\*
- 34 Fox Street\*
- 36 Fox Street\*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 40 Fox Street\*
- 42 Fox Street\*
- 44 Fox Street\*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



25 Fox Street



28 Fox Street

- 65 Fox Street [rear, facing Womboy Lane]  
Three room, face brick building with gable roof featuring decorative bargeboards, stone foundations, ventilated floor. A modern residence now occupied the rest of the block with previously had remains of an orchard. Thought to have once had a detached kitchen. A Mary Jane Blackett is said to have been born here in 1878. It was originally bigger and also had a verandah.
- 57 Fox Street\*
- 55 Fox Street\*
- 65 Fox Street\*
- 82 Fox Street\*
- 93 Fox Street\*
- 93A Fox Street\*
- 95 Fox Street\*
- 97 Fox Street\*
- 101 Fox Street\*
- 103 Fox Street\*, 'Moonbiana'  
Built c1900.
- 109 Fox Street\*, 'Conjura' ♦  
Built for Alick Smith, Kyeamba, as a town residence in 1910. The architect was Mr Charles Lupton and the builder was Charles Hardy. The house was sold to Mr W. Walsh in 1928 and then purchased for use as the Home of Compassion 1952-1974. Private residence from 1974.



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON



55 Fox Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



57 & 55 Fox Street



65 Fox Street [rear building in Womboy Lane]



79 Fox Street, the former Park Store



103 Fox Street, 'Moonbiana'



109 Fox Street, 'Conjura'

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 12 Fox Street\*
- 14 Fox Street\*
- 23 Fox Street\*
- 27 Fox Street\*
- 31 Fox Street\*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 33 Fox Street\*
- 35 Fox Street\*
- 37 Fox Street\*
- 39 Fox Street\*
- 45 Fox Street\*
- 58 Fox Street\*
- 59 Fox Street\*
- 60 Fox Street\*
- 61 Fox Street\*
- 63 Fox Street\*
- 63A Fox Street\*
- 64 Fox Street\*
- 69 Fox Street\*
- 71 Fox Street\*
- 75 Fox Street\*
- 78 Fox Street\*
- 79 Fox Street, The Park Store  
Built c1925 but no longer a general store. [Modifications include removal of timber fretwork and bricking in of one display widow]
- 80 Fox Street\*
- 84 Fox Street\*

#### MORGAN STREET

Named for Dr Allan Bradley Morgan, the first permanent medical practitioner in Wagga. Development along Morgan Street varies, from relatively intact brick bungalows from the Inter-War era to modern, generally lacking in cohesion. Street planting to the western end comprises Plane trees to the north with mixed species [and quality] to the south side; after Fox Street and moving east planting comprises Plane trees to the north side and White Cedars to the south side.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 90 Morgan Street
- 138 Morgan Street\*
- 142 Morgan Street\*
- 144 Morgan Street\*
- 147 Morgan Street\*
- 149 Morgan Street\*



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 151 Morgan Street\*
- 153 Morgan Street\*
- 155 Morgan Street
- 156 Morgan Street\*
- 157 Morgan Street
- 158 Morgan Street\*
- 169 Morgan Street
- 171 Morgan Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 94 Morgan Street
- 113 Morgan Street
- 140 Morgan Street\*
- 145 Morgan Street\*, 'Salon on Morgan'
- 146 Morgan Street\*
- 148 Morgan Street\*
- 150 Morgan Street\*
- 152 Morgan Street\*
- 154 Morgan Street\*
- 175 Morgan Street



113 Morgan Street



145 Morgan Street

### MORROW STREET

Named for Sub-Inspector John Morrow, appointed Sub-inspector of Police at Wagga in 1862. [Named 1939, previously named Short Street.]

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*



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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

□ 36 Morrow Street, Fire Station

The Wagga Volunteer Fire Brigade was formed in June 1880 and occupied premises in Baylis Street until it moved to Morrow Street in 1883. The present Fire Station was built in 1926.



36 Morrow Street, Fire Station



38 Morrow Street





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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

38 Morrow Street ♦ \*

Built between 1900 and 1905 for Dr W.T. Burgess by his brother Harry Burgess, a Sydney builder. The present building includes the former Temperance Hall, a single storey building built 1875 on this site. Evidence of this building is visible from the side lane. Local building contractor Mr John Spies was responsible for all the interior cedar joinery and fittings. In 1925 it was occupied by Mrs Trengrove, who split it into four flats. During WW2 the building accommodated RAAF Servicewomen and after the War became a YWCA Hostel. Sold 1975 to the Now Ministry Hostel. By 1983 was The Manor Restaurant.

### MORUNDAH STREET

Morundah Street is a cul-de-sac, with Ash sp. planted to both sides. Development ranges from the late 19th century to late 20th century and is almost uniformly modest.

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 8 Morundah Street
- 10 Morundah Street
- 12 Morundah Street
- 13 Morundah Street
- 15 Morundah Street
- 17 Morundah Street



12 Morundah Street



13 Morundah Street

### MURRAY STREET

Named for either F.J. Murray, the original grantee of land which now fronts Murray Street, or R.S. Murray, the first postmaster at Wagga. This street is the continuation of The Esplanade [from Tompson Street]. Development to the north of the street comprises mainly brick inter- and post-war bungalows. The development is of mixed quality, declining in quality and cohesion towards Edward Street but strong between Edward and Brookong Streets [refer section for Central area south of Edward Street]. Between Forsyth and Morgan Streets it is industrial to west side. Morgan to Edward some contributing buildings but does not exhibit cohesion in its development.

*Places which exhibit a **moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 33 Murray Street



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 39 Murray Street
- 44 Murray Street
- 46 Murray Street
- 48 Murray Street
- 50 Murray Street, Shop, cnr Darlow St
- 58 Murray Street
- 60? Murray Street
- 62 Murray Street
- 64 Murray Street
- 80 Murray Street  
Possibly built by Mr C.H.T. Wulff, Chief Foreman for Charles Hardy until his death in 1915, as his residence.
- 93 Murray Street
- 111 Murray Street
- 121 Murray Street



33 Murray Street



39 Murray Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 38 Murray Street
- 40 Murray Street
- 42 Murray Street
- 43 Murray Street
- 45 Murray Street
- 47 Murray Street
- 49 Murray Street
- 51 Murray Street
- 74 Murray Street
- 85 Murray Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 87 Murray Street
- 89 Murray Street
- 91 Murray Street
- 109 Murray Street
- 123 Murray Street
- 125 Murray Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



50 Murray Street, former store



Murray Street group [from 51]



52 Murray Street

### OATES AVENUE

Named 1949 after Hugh Grant Oates, tailor and past Mayor [previously named Wollundry Street]. Development comprises mostly inter-war bungalows, of brick construction although relatively modest. Most are well maintained and reasonably intact. Street planting includes silky oaks to the eastern side and White Cedar to the western side. At the corner of Oates Avenue and Morgan Street is the South Wagga Tennis Club.

*Places which exhibit a moderately high degree of intactness and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 12 Oates Avenue
- 22 Oates Avenue
- 24 Oates Avenue
- 25 Oates Avenue
- 27 Oates Avenue
- 35 Oates Avenue



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 7 Oates Avenue
- 9 Oates Avenue
- 14 Oates Avenue
- 17 Oates Avenue
- 19 Oates Avenue
- 21 Oates Avenue
- 26 Oates Avenue
- 31 Oates Avenue
- 32A Oates Avenue
- 33 Oates Avenue
- 39 Oates Avenue



7 Oates Avenue



22 Oates Avenue



25 Oates Avenue



26 Oates Avenue



### PETER STREET

Named for John Peter, wealthy grazier of Gumly Gumly run, prominent in the development of the early township. The street is notable for its central row of Canary Island palms. Other street plantings include Plane trees, Silky Oak, White Cedar and other species.

Development ranges from the late 19th century to post WWII, but exhibits a good sense of cohesion. Many of the residences in Peter Street are being used for commercial purposes, many on the eastern side of the street have been replaced with more modern commercial developments which pays little regard to existing architectural character. Despite this, the western side of the street retains a high level of intactness.



Peter Street, presumably early 1900s.

Source: Kim Barter [G. Gaffney photograph]



Peter Street in 1999

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 2 Peter Street\*
- 4 Peter Street\*
- 6 Peter Street\*
- 8 Peter Street\*
- 9 Peter Street
- 10 Peter Street\*
- 12 Peter Street\*
- 14 Peter Street\*
- 24 Peter Street\*
- 30 Peter Street\*
- 34 Peter Street\*
- 36 Peter Street\*
- 37 Peter Street
- 38 Peter Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 39 Peter Street
- 40 Peter Street\*
- 42 Peter Street\*
- 44 Peter Street\*
- 50 Peter Street\*
- 52 Peter Street\*, Neleh Flats  
Site of the former Globe Hotel, delicensed about 1905 and during 1918-20 The Globe Boarding House.
- 55 Peter Street
- 56 Peter Street\*
- 57 Peter Street
- 58 Peter Street\*
- 60 Peter Street\*
- 62 Peter Street\*
- 64 Peter Street\*
- 66 Peter Street\*
- 70 Peter Street\*
- 70A Peter Street\*
- 71 Peter Street\*
- 73 Peter Street\*
- 74 Peter Street\*
- 76 Peter Street\*
- 92 Peter Street\*, 'Harellan'
- 94 Peter Street\*
- 96 Peter Street\*
- 98 Peter Street\*  
Probably built late 1890s.
- 100 Peter Street\*  
Built 1907 by Charles Hardy & Co. for Mr Moyne.
- 101 Peter Street
- 102 Peter Street\* ♦
- 103 Peter Street
- 106 Peter Street\*
- 116 Peter Street\*
- 124 Peter Street\*
- 133 Peter Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

135 Peter Street

Once the home of the Meurant family of Meurant, Blake, Watts and Clark, taken over by AML&F in 1928. Remained in Meurant hands until about 1978.

137 Peter Street, 'Locksley'





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 11 Peter Street
- 22 Peter Street\*
- 26 Peter Street\*
- 28 Peter Street\*
- 32 Peter Street\*
- 39 Peter Street\*
- 46 Peter Street\*
- 107 Peter Street
- 118 Peter Street\*
- 120 Peter Street\*

Built for Davidson family.



8 Peter Street



42 & 44 Peter Street



Store, cnr Peter & Morgan Streets



Peter Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

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55 Peter Street



73 Peter Street



92 Peter Street



100 Peter Street



124 Peter Street



### **SHEPPARD STREET**

Named for George Sheppard, architect and first Borough Surveyor of Wagga Wagga. Sheppard was responsible for the commencement of street-tree planting in Wagga. This is a small street running between Peter and Best Streets.

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 6 Sheppard Street\*
- 8 Sheppard Street\*

### **THORNE STREET**

Named for the Thorne family of Gobbagombalin. Between Tompson and Forsyth Streets development is mixed, from late 19th century onwards with a few intact early examples but no particular cohesion. Collins Park which occupies the eastern side of this block is an attractive element and street planting comprises silky oaks to the western side and mixed species on the eastern side. Between Forsyth and Morgan Streets development comprises mainly bungalows from c1900 to inter-war, although there are some intrusive modern developments. Street planting comprises White Cedars to the east and Plane trees to the west.

From Morgan to Edward Street development is mainly inter-war bungalows, mostly intact with good fences and strong sense of cohesion. Street planting includes Plane trees to the east and silky oaks and prunus sp. to the western side.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 8 Thorne Street  
Built c1880s.
- 9 Thorne Street
- 10 Thorne Street
- 19 Thorne Street  
Built c1890s?
- 20 Thorne Street  
Built c1950s
- 23 Thorne Street
- 24 Thorne Street
- 27 Thorne Street
- 30 Thorne Street
- 32 Thorne Street
- 35 Thorne Street
- 36 Thorne Street
- 37 Thorne Street
- 38 Thorne Street
- 40 Thorne Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 42 Thorne Street
- 52 Thorne Street\*
- 53 Thorne Street\*
- 54 Thorne Street\*
- 58 Thorne Street\*  
Double storey terrace, possibly built 1870s.
- 64 Thorne Street\*
- 66 Thorne Street\*
- 69A Thorne Street\*
- 70 Thorne Street\*
- 71 Thorne Street\*
- 72 Thorne Street\*  
Built c1938 by Nurse Jane Lindsay Scott and was for many years the Edinburgh Private Hospital.  
The hospital closed about 1960. Now a residence.
- 80 Thorne Street\*
- 84 Thorne Street\*
- 102 Thorne Street\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

11 Thorne Street

- 12 Thorne Street  
Built c1927
- 13 Thorne Street
- 14 Thorne Street
- 15 Thorne Street
- 16 Thorne Street
- 21 Thorne Street
- 22 Thorne Street
- 28 Thorne Street
- 29 Thorne Street
- 31 Thorne Street
- 34 Thorne Street
- 68 Thorne Street\*
- 76 Thorne Street\*
- 78 Thorne Street\*
- 82 Thorne Street, general store
- 86 Thorne Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- 90 Thorne Street\*
- 92 Thorne Street\*
- 94 Thorne Street\*
- 98 Thorne Street\*
- 100 Thorne Street\*



18 Thorne Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



19 Thorne Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



20 Thorne Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



23 Thorne Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON



26 Thorne Street



30 Thorne Street



38 Thorne Street



54 Thorne Street



58 Thorne Street



82 Thorne Street

**TOMPSON STREET**

Named for F.A. Tompson who arrived in Wagga in about 1843 and played a major role in the establishment of the township. Development in Tompson Street ranges from late 19th century



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

workers' row housing [western end] to c1900 and inter-war brick bungalows as well as post-war. The quality of development varies. Street planting is reasonably consistent and includes Plane trees, silky oaks and Kurrajongs, some of which are planted under bundled power lines.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- 64 Tompson Street ♦  
Built 1893 for solicitor George Coleman by Charles Hardy & Co. Subsequently owned by H. Mitchelmore then P. Williamson, circa 1954 purchased by Legacy.
- 87 Tompson Street\*, 'Kia Ora'  
Built 1919 by Charles Hardy & Co. for Mr H.S. Headley [partner with Mahon in the Federal Brewery] Designed by Mr Giles, architect.
- 93 Tompson Street\*
- 95 Tompson Street\*
- 99A Tompson Street\*
- 101 Tompson Street\*
- 105 Tompson Street\*
- 107 Tompson Street\*
- 106, 108 & 110 Tompson Street\* ♦, Built 1890s.
- 111 Tompson Street\*
- 113 Tompson Street\*
- 115 Tompson Street\*
- 117 Tompson Street\*  
Built 1922 for Robert Emblem, Town Clerk.
- 119 [or 123] Tompson Street\*
- 120 Tompson Street\*, 'Cleo'
- 122 Tompson Street\*  
Built c1908 by John Gray, local builder and timber merchant. Typical of housing built for low include families around the turn of the century. Pair with 124.



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON



64 Tompson Street



74 & 76 Tompson Street



87 Tompson Street



93 Tompson Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 89 Tompson Street\*
- 91 Tompson Street\*
- 97 Tompson Street\*
- 103 Tompson Street\*





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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON

- 123 Tompson Street\*
- 124 Tompson Street\*  
Pair with 122, so possibly built by the same person, John Gray.
- 125 Tompson Street\*
- 126 Tompson Street\*
- 128 Tompson Street\*



105 Tompson Street



106-110 Tompson Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



113 Tompson Street



114 Tompson Street [background]. The building to the foreground is a sympathetic reproduction of an original terrace.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF WOLLUNDY LAGOON



122 & 124 Tompson Street



## CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

### **WWCC DCP 1986**

Former Brewery, The Esplanade  
Residence, 16 The Esplanade  
House, 109 Fox Street  
The Manor Restaurant, 38 Morrow Street  
Former Residence, 102 Peter Street  
Terrace, 106-110 Tompson Street  
Legacy Club, cnr Peter & Tompson Streets  
Collins Park

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### EXTENSIONS TO THE CONSERVATION AREA

Several areas adjoining the existing designated conservation area have been identified as being of both heritage and urban amenity significance and worthy of inclusion within the existing conservation area, refer Section 7, Volume 1.

### ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS

There is an electrical substation building in this area. These utilitarian buildings are an integral part of the built fabric of the city; and where they are no longer required for their original purpose, adaptive re-use options should be encouraged.

*It is recommended that the electrical substation buildings, when no longer required for their original purpose, be adaptively re-used for commercial, gallery etc purposes.*

### BUILT FORM

One of the principal urban design strengths of Wagga Wagga is its remnant housing stock from the late nineteenth and early/mid twentieth centuries, which is almost uniformly single storey, detached dwellings. In areas where no statutory protection mechanism is in place or recommended, owners should be given every encouragement to retain and restore these buildings. Refer recommendations at Section 7, Volume 1.

### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

UHS46 Shop, 135 Edward Street  
UHS47 SES Building and Residence, 2 & 4 The Esplanade  
UHS48 Electrical Substation, The Esplanade  
UHS53 Water Trough, Forsyth street  
UHS54 Shop and residence, 105 Forsyth Street, cnr Best Street  
UHS55 Residence, 103 Fox Street, 'Moonbiana'



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF WOLLUNDRY LAGOON

- UHS61 *Shop and residence, cnr Morgan & Peter Sts*  
UHS62 *South Wagga Tennis Club, Morgan Street*  
UHS64 *Palm tree avenue, Peter Street*  
UHS67 *Brick building, Womboy Lane [rear 65 Fox Street]*

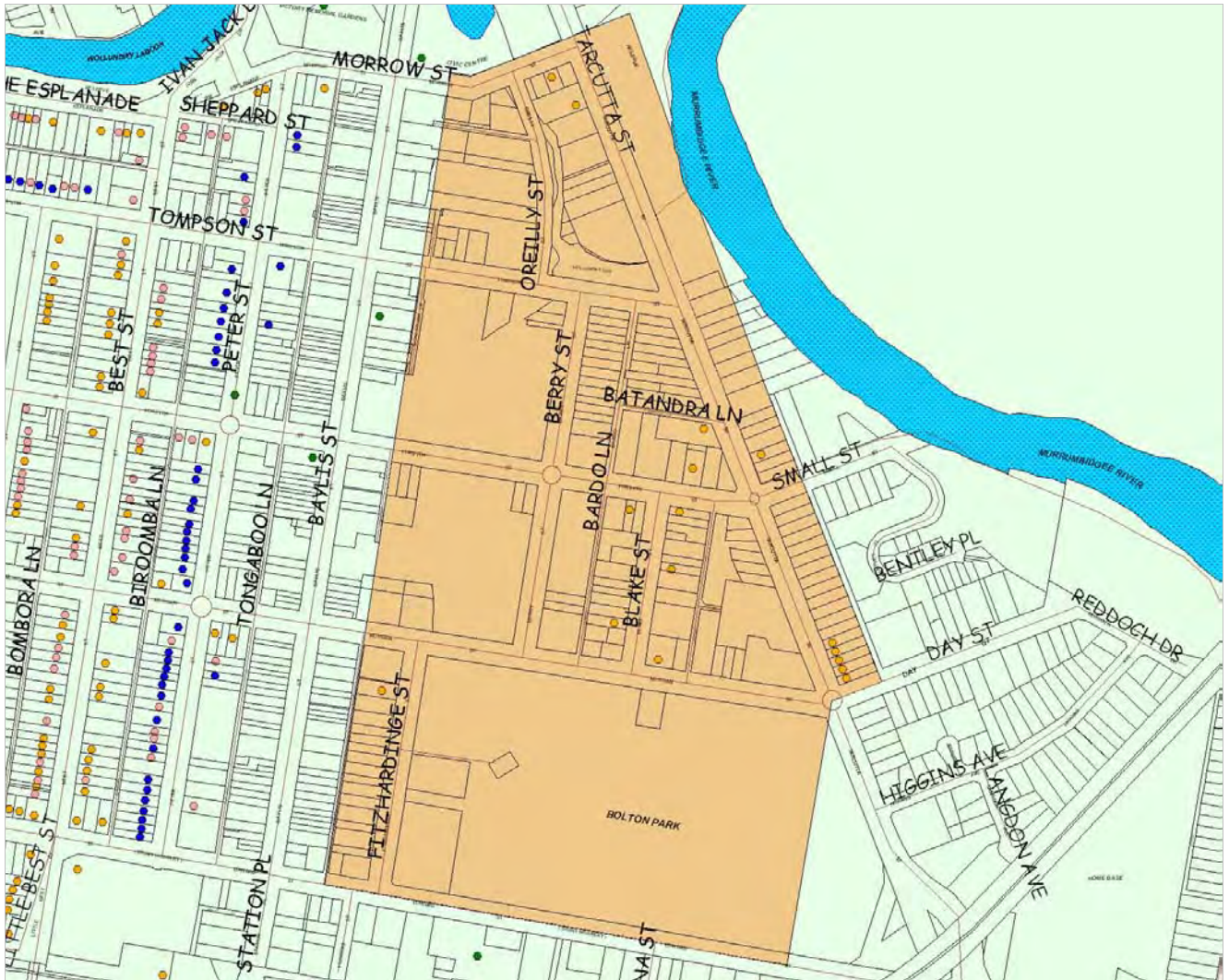
Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

## REFERENCES

- Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga*, Mean-Freddy, Wagga, 1998  
William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990  
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]  
Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999  
Jill Morrow collection



## CENTRAL AREA - EAST OF BAYLIS STREET



Map showing the Central Area east of Baylis Street shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This area is dominated by Bolton Park, reserved and dedicated for Public Recreation on 18 April 1880 and named in honour of District Surveyor Constantine Bolton [1840-1923] in 1887. The park remained a swamp until 1890, when over two thousand trees and shrubs were planted around a proposed lake. A petition by over 100 residents successfully requested that areas be set aside for recreational facilities such as tennis courts, bowling grounds and a cricket ground. Tennis courts were opened in 1929 and bowling rinks in 1930. The site for the Olympic Swimming Pool was selected by Council in 1946 and Steve O'Halloran, Architect, was commissioned in April 1946. The plans were adopted in 1949 but there were many delays, including floods in 1950 and 1952. Construction commenced in March 1951 and the swimming pool was opened in November 1953. The park was converted into a major sport and recreation complex during the 1960s, with facilities for



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CENTRAL AREA – EAST OF BAYLIS STREET

basketball, netball, football, hockey, table tennis and badminton. More tennis courts were constructed during the 1970s.

The development to the area east of Baylis Street was initially residential, but over the years most of the residences have been demolished in favour of commercial development, with only a few remnant residences. The original Charles Hardy house was demolished during the early 1960s to make way for a 40-room motel designed by architect Enrico Taglietti [now demolished]. The first motel in Wagga Wagga, the Club Motel, opened in Morgan Street in December 1955.

## DESCRIPTION

This is the area to the west of Baylis Street to the Murrumbidgee River, including Tarcutta Street in its entirety. The area was once predominantly residential development. Since the gradual transference of the commercial centre of the city from Fitzmaurice Street to Baylis Street, this area has begun to see more and more commercial development, especially with the arrival of the large supermarket chains and associated shopping malls.

### BLAKE STREET

Blake Street retains a number of residences, in an area which is changing from residential to commercial uses.

*Places which contribute to the residential character of Wagga Wagga and exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

- 8 Blake Street
- 25 Blake Street
- 39 Blake Street [cnr Forsyth Street]



39 Blake Street



40 Fitzhardinge Street

### FITZHARDINGE STREET

*Places which contribute to the residential character of Wagga Wagga and exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

- 40 Fitzhardinge Street, 'Wilstone Court'  
Rendered brick with face brick to base, under balcony and as sunburst motif over balcony. Two storey with roof concealing castellated parapet, timber casement windows with small stepped



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CENTRAL AREA - EAST OF BAYLIS STREET

window detail above, central projecting section with Juliet balcony with French doors to first floor.

- Robertson Oval gates and ticket boxes
- Wagga Wagga Croquet Club



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - EAST OF BAYLIS STREET

### FORSYTH STREET

The eastern end of Forsyth Street retains a number of residences, in an area which is changing from residential to commercial uses.



11 Forsyth Street



22 Forsyth Street

*Places which contribute to the residential character of Wagga Wagga and exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

- 11 Forsyth Street  
A red brick cottage.
- 22 Forsyth Street  
A brick cottage which appears to be under threat from redevelopment.

### MORGAN STREET

*Places which contribute to the residential character of Wagga Wagga and exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

- 31 Morgan Street, 'Cudgee'  
A block of red brick flats, located opposite the sports ground.

### MORROW STREET

*Places which contribute to the residential character of Wagga Wagga and exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

- 4 Morrow Street





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CENTRAL AREA - EAST OF BAYLIS STREET



4 Morrow Street



Tarcutta Street group, 65-73 Tarcutta Street



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - EAST OF BAYLIS STREET

### TARCUTTA STREET

Tarcutta Street presents as mixed development. It includes remnant housing which probably dates back to the Inter-War era [possibly earlier], including brick bungalows and modest fibro and brick houses, motels, multi storey unit developments, the multi-storey telephone exchange, the Wagga Wagga Visitor Centre, new residential development, numerous vacant lots to both sides and, to the southern end, Bolton Park. Street planting comprises White Cedars, Silky Oaks and Prunus.

*Places which contribute to the residential character of Wagga Wagga and exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** include:*

- 73, 71, 69, 67 & 65 Tarcutta Street, group of relatively intact brick bungalows, typical of the uniformity which is to be found in many areas of Wagga Wagga.
- 105 Tarcutta Street
- 110 Tarcutta Street
- Central Point Cottage, 164 Tarcutta Street.  
Established 1863 and now part of modern motel development
- 201 Tarcutta Street, 'Johanna'



164 Tarcutta Street



201 Tarcutta Street

### CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

None

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### ADAPTIVE RE-USE

This area of Wagga Wagga is increasingly the site for new commercial development, and this has resulted in the loss of the area's original 'domestic' scale and residential nature. To balance the encroaching commercialism and large scale development which is presently occurring, adaptive re-use of remnant residential buildings for commercial purposes should be encouraged.

*It is recommended that the owners of the remnant residential buildings in this area be encouraged to retain these buildings and adaptively re-use them for commercial purposes.*



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CENTRAL AREA - EAST OF BAYLIS STREET

### BUILT FORM

One of the principal urban design strengths of Wagga Wagga is its remnant housing stock from the late nineteenth and early/mid twentieth centuries, which is almost uniformly single storey, detached dwellings. In areas where no statutory protection mechanism is in place or recommended, owners should be given every encouragement to retain and restore these buildings. Refer recommendations at Section 7, Volume 1.

### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS49 Robertson Oval gates and ticket boxes, Fitzhardinge Street*
- UHS50 Croquet Club, Fitzhardinge Street*
- UHS51 Flats, 40 Fitzhardinge Street, 'Wilstone Court'*
- UHS63 Residence, 4 Morrow Street*
- UHS65 Cottage, 164 Tarcutta Street*
- UHS66 Residence, 201 Tarcutta Street*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

### REFERENCES

- Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga*, Mean-Freddy, Wagga, 1998
- William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990
- Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History prepared by Sherry Morris]
- Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999
- Jill Morrow collection



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

**CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]**



Map showing the Central Area north of the railway line [including Edward Street] shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The first residence located in this area was Foxborough Hall, built by wealthy Wagga hotelier Thomas Fox in 1857 and named after his wife's parent's home in Ireland. Foxborough Hall incorporated flower gardens, a small vineyard, a brick kitchen, servants' quarters, men's huts, brick stables, a coach house etc. Fox died in 1859 and the property changed hands several times until it was bought by James Gormly on 8 July 1882. The house was rebuilt in 1893 after a fire in about 1887. During the 1920s, the property and 20 acres of land was purchased by the Roman Catholic 'Blue Sisters' for conversion into a private hospital called St Joseph's, a branch of the Lewisham Hospital of Sydney. The Gormly and Hardy families owned land around the former Foxborough Hall, which they subdivided during the 1920s. The area was then referred to as Lewisham. The Gormlys subdivided their land around 1920. James Gormly [died 1922] is reputed to have planted all of the



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

Kurrajong trees in the Gormly Avenue area. The tree stock came from his mother's home and in one year he spent £37 on water for the trees. Robert Joseph Ernest Gormly advertised building lots facing Edward Street from £2/2 per foot in the *Daily Advertiser* of 25 July 1923, with potential purchasers being exhorted to '... buy where the floods will never reach you'.

The *Daily Advertiser* of 13 October 1927 reported that a new 'garden suburb' was being developed on the old Foxborough subdivision by Hardys Ltd. The name of this area was to be Akarana, decided after a competition which attracted over 70 entries, the winner being Mrs Jean Stinson of Peter Street. About 40 cottages were planned. It was planned to include a recreation ground, and central garden plot which will be kept fresh by means of automatic sprinklers. The subdivision was described as an 'excellent scheme for keeping beautiful the outskirts of Wagga'.

The area on the other side of Docker Street was subdivided around the same time, in 1925. The Bolton Estate was purchased by the Housing Board and comprised Brookong, Salmon, Yabtree and Yathong Streets. The Mount Erin trustees subdivided an area north of the railway in February 1927, comprising 23 allotments, extending Fox Street and creating Donnelly and Cox Streets [commemorating John Donnelly and Jon Cox, both of whom had been active in the establishment of Mount Erin Convent in 1874. The new Lewisham [Calvary] Hospital was opened and blessed on 30 March 1930. Calvary Hospital [so named in 1954] was controlled by the Order of the Little Company of Mary.

## DESCRIPTION

Central Wagga, south of Edward Street and north of railway line, between Dobney Avenue and Baylis Street.

### BROOKONG AVENUE

Named 1920s for Brookong Station. This street is part of the existing conservation area, and there is a high degree of integrity to the extant development, with it being of similar scale and era and mostly intact.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 9 Brookong Avenue\*
- 11 Brookong Avenue\*
- 12A Brookong Avenue\*, 'Stonehenge'  
Originally built 1872, and later modified in keeping with surrounding development.
- 13 Brookong Avenue\*
- 15 Brookong Avenue\*
- 17 Brookong Avenue\*
- 19 Brookong Avenue\*
- 21 Brookong Avenue\*
- 22 Brookong Avenue\*



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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 25 Brookong Avenue\*
- 27 Brookong Avenue\*
- 28 Brookong Avenue\*
- 29 Brookong Avenue\*
- 30 Brookong Avenue\*



8 Brookong Avenue



9 Brookong Avenue

- 31 Brookong Avenue\*
- 32 Brookong Avenue\*
- 33 Brookong Avenue\*
- 34 Brookong Avenue\*
- 36 Brookong Avenue\*
- 38 Brookong Avenue\*
- 40 Brookong Avenue\*
- 41 Brookong Avenue\*
- 44 Brookong Avenue\*
- 48 Brookong Avenue\*
- 50 Brookong Avenue\*
- 52 Brookong Avenue\*
- 53 Brookong Avenue\*
- 54 Brookong Avenue\*
- 56 Brookong Avenue\*
- 59 Brookong Avenue\*
- 60 Brookong Avenue\*
- 61 Brookong Avenue\*
- 62 Brookong Avenue\*
- 64 Brookong Avenue\*



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 65 Brookong Avenue\*
- 67 Brookong Avenue\*
- 69 Brookong Avenue\*
- 71 Brookong Avenue\*
- 73 Brookong Avenue\*
- 75 Brookong Avenue\*
- 77 Brookong Avenue\*
- 79 Brookong Avenue\*



17 Brookong Avenue



23 Brookong Avenue



26 Brookong Avenue [Jill Morrow photograph]



31 Brookong Avenue

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 7 Brookong Avenue\*
- 8 Brookong Avenue\*
- 23 Brookong Avenue\*
- 24 Brookong Avenue\*
- 35 Brookong Avenue\*



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 37 Brookong Avenue\*
- 42 Brookong Avenue\*
- 43 Brookong Avenue\*
- 45 Brookong Avenue\*
- 46 Brookong Avenue\*
- 47 Brookong Avenue\*
- 49 Brookong Avenue\*
- 55 Brookong Avenue\*
- 57 Brookong Avenue\*
- 66 Brookong Avenue\*





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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 68 Brookong Avenue\*
- 70 Brookong Avenue\*
- 72 Brookong Avenue\*
- 74 Brookong Avenue\*
- 76 Brookong Avenue\*
- 81 Brookong Avenue\*
- 83 Brookong Avenue\*



33 Brookong Avenue



36 Brookong Avenue



38 Brookong Avenue

### CHASTON STREET

Named 1949 for John Henry Chaston, Municipal Engineer with the Council from 1923 to 1947.. previously known as Coleman Street West. Street planting is Plane trees to both sides however planting is irregular, and to the west end it includes some paperbarks. To the east end of the street there is residential to the north side and industrial uses to south side, including Willis Bricks and the former gasworks; to the west end there are commercial/industrial uses to both sides. Housing development is a mix of materials and styles.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 7 Chaston Street
- 13 Chaston Street



7 Chaston Street



13 Chaston Street

**CULLEN ROAD**

Named for Isaac Cullen [1870-1953], former alderman and mayor. Development is modest, in a range of styles, eras and materials, including some modern unit development.

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 26 Cullen Road, shop and residence



Former store, 26 Cullen Road

**DOCKER STREET [PART]**

Named after the judge of the first Circuit Court. This section of Docker Street has mainly Silky Oaks [under power lines] planted to the western side and mixed planting to the eastern side. Development to the western side of the street comprises mostly modest brick bungalows, probably from the Inter-War era, generally intact and well maintained. As this is the 'hospital precinct' a number of these



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

residences are being adaptively re-used as medical consulting rooms. Development to the eastern side comprises the Wagga Wagga Base Hospital and some unsympathetic modern development.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 20 Docker Street, 'Mawal'  
Built c1950 for Mr Willis of Willis Bricks, in polychrome brickwork.
- 24 Docker Street
- 26 Docker Street
- 28 Docker Street
- 36 Docker Street
- 38 Docker Street
- 40 Docker Street
- 42 Docker Street
- 44 Docker Street
- 46 Docker Street
- 50 Docker Street
- Docker Street railway gatehouse [refer Railway Precinct below]

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Docker Street
- 6 Docker Street
- 12 Docker Street
- 52 Docker Street



6 Docker Street



20 Docker Street, 'Mawal' [Jill Morrow photograph]

### **DONNELLY AVENUE**

Named for John Donnelly [1813-1879], pastoralist. Donnelly gave the land [16.2 ha or 40 acres] on which Mount Erin was built. This is a small street [6 houses] which faces the railway line and Mount Erin. The street was part of a 1927 subdivision and development appears to date from the Inter-War era.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*



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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 2 Donnelly Street
- 4 Donnelly Street
- 6 Donnelly Street
- 8 Donnelly Street

**DWYER AVENUE**

Named 1950 for Joseph W. Dwyer, first Bishop of Wagga Wagga. Bishop Dwyer was closely associated with the foundation and commencement of the Lewisham Hospital.

**EDWARD STREET [BOTH SIDES]**

Edward Street is the main east-west route through Wagga [Sturt Highway]. It is reputed to have originally been named the 'Edward River Track' [to Tarcutta]. As is to be expected, it is a busy street carrying large volumes of traffic, including heavy transport. At the eastern and western ends there is light industrial development, although the central section is still mainly residential [plus some service stations and fast food outlets]. High fences are becoming increasingly common.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- South Wagga Public School
- Wagga Wagga Base Hospital
- 131 Edward Street
- 135 Edward Street, shop
- 153-155 Edward Street
- 156 Edward Street
- 159 Edward Street
- 160 Edward Street
- 161 Edward Street
- 162 Edward Street
- 163 Edward Street
- 166 Edward Street
- 168 Edward Street
- 170 Edward Street
- 181 Edward Street
- 187-189 Edward Street, Pele Flats
- 191 Edward Street
- 196 Edward Street
- 198 Edward Street
- 208 Edward Street
- 221 Edward Street
- 223 Edward Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 226 Edward Street
- 231, 233, 237, 239 Edward Street, 4 shops
- 237 Edward Street
- 238 Edward Street
- 239 Edward Street
- 242 Edward Street
- 265 Edward Street
- 269 Edward Street
- 275 Edward Street
- 277 Edward Street
- 279 Edward Street
- 290 Edward Street
- 294 Edward Street
- 296 Edward Street
- 302 Edward Street
- 304 Edward Street
- 320 Edward Street, shop
- 322 Edward Street
- 332 Edward Street



153 Edward Street



187-189 Edward Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]



200 Edward Street



135 Edward Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 173 Edward Street
- 175 Edward Street
- 177 Edward Street
- 179 Edward Street
- 200 Edward Street
- 205 Edward Street
- 206 Edward Street
- 210 Edward Street
- 212 Edward Street
- 214 Edward Street
- 216 Edward Street
- 218 Edward Street
- 222 Edward Street
- 228 Edward Street
- 245 Edward Street
- 271 Edward Street
- 273 Edward Street, shop
- 288 Edward Street
- 292 Edward Street
- 306 Edward Street
- 308 Edward Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]



320 Edward Street

**EMBLEM STREET**

Named 1920s after Robert Emblen [1867-1935], Town Clerk for 37 years.

**FOX STREET [SOUTH SECTION]**

Believed to have been named for Thomas Fox, publican, or the Reverend Samuel Fox.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 1 Fox Street
- 3 Fox Street
- 5 Fox Street





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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

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3 Fox Street [Jill Morrow photograph]

**FOXBOROUGH AVENUE**

Named 1920s by the subdivider, R.J.E. Gormly, after Foxborough Hall.

**GORMLY AVENUE**

Named by the subdivider, Richard Joseph Ernest Gormly. James Gormly settled in Wagga Wagga in 1858. Development comprises a range of styles, eras and materials. Interesting layout with islands at each intersection [creating roundabouts] with playgrounds and dense planting.

There are brick bungalows [some rendered], quite modest but of similar scale, finish and largely unaltered up to nos 25 and 28, thereafter the quality/ uniformity deteriorates. The Kurrajong trees to both sides were planted by James Gormly [refer above].



Kurrajong trees to Gormly Avenue

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 8 Gormly Avenue
- 9 Gormly Avenue
- 10 Gormly Avenue



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INVENTORY

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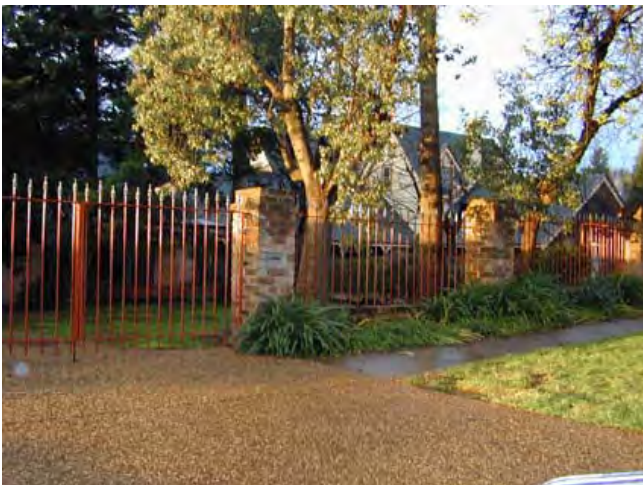
CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 11 Gormly Avenue
- 12 Gormly Avenue
- 13 Gormly Avenue
- 14 Gormly Avenue
- 15 Gormly Avenue
- 16 Gormly Avenue
- 17 Gormly Avenue
- 18 Gormly Avenue
- 19 Gormly Avenue
- 20 Gormly Avenue
- 21 Gormly Avenue
- 22 Gormly Avenue
- 23 Gormly Avenue
- 24 Gormly Avenue
- 25 Gormly Avenue
- 26 Gormly Avenue
- 28 Gormly Avenue

**HARDY AVENUE**

Named 1924 in honour of the Hardy family, who owned land in this area and subdivided it about this time.

- 25 Hardy Avenue, 'Foxborough'  
Originally built 1850s and rebuilt in 1893 after a fire. Has undergone many alterations and additions since then, including a period during the 1920s as the Lewisham Hospital. Numerous tall palm trees to garden give it a landmark quality. Most of the original garden appears to have been sold off.



25 Hardy Avenue, 'Foxborough'





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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

**HARRISON AVENUE**

Named 1950 for John A. Harrison, past alderman. Previously part of Foxborough Avenue

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Harrison Avenue



2 Harrison Avenue

**LEWISHAM AVENUE**

Named 1920s after Lewisham Hospital [later Calvary Hospital]

Street planting comprises Ash trees planted under power lines. Development is predominately brick housing but there is no particular sense of cohesion.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- Calvary Hospital

**LITTLE BEST STREET**

This is the extension of Best Street to the south over Edward Street, and these residences are accessed via a small side road.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Little Best Street
- 4 Little Best Street
- 6 Little Best Street
- 8 Little Best Street

**MEURANT AVENUE**

Named 1920s by the subdivider after Louis Meurant [1830-1918], an early settler in the district.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 14 Meurant Avenue

**ROMA STREET**

This is small narrow street which culminates in a dead end at the railway line. It is within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 1 Roma Street\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Roma Street\*
- 3 Roma Street\*
- 4 Roma Street\*
- 5 Roma Street\*
- 6 Roma Street\*
- 7 Roma Street\*
- 8 Roma Street\*
- 9 Roma Street\*
- 10 Roma Street\*
- 11 Roma Street\*
- 12 Roma Street\*
- 13 Roma Street\*
- 15 Roma Street\*
- 16 Roma Street\*
- 18 Roma Street\*
- 20 Roma Street\*

**MURRAY STREET [SOUTH SECTION]**

Believed to have been named for F.J. Murray, the original grantee of land which now fronts Murray Street; or for R.S. Murray, the first postmaster at Wagga. Development between Edward and Brookong Streets exhibits a strong sense of integrity and cohesion.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 6 Murray Street
- 8 Murray Street
- 10 Murray Street



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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

- 12 Murray Street
- 13 Murray Street
- 14 Murray Street
- 15 Murray Street
- 18 Murray Street
- 19 Murray Street
- 20 Murray Street
- 22 Murray Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 9 Murray Street, former store
- 16 Murray Street
- 17 Murray Street
- 21 Murray Street



9 Murray Street, cnr Salmon Street, former store

#### **SALMON STREET**

Named by the subdividers, James Joseph and Michael Augustine Salmon. There are houses to the north side of this street only; the south side comprises the rears of houses facing Brookong Avenue.

#### **SULLIVAN AVENUE**

Named 1945 after the Sullivan family, by the subdivider, R.J.E. Gormly.

#### **YABTREE STREET**

Named 1925 by the subdivider, after Yabtree Station between Wagga Wagga and Gundagai.

#### **YATHONG STREET**

Named 1925 after Yathong Station near Jerilderie.

#### **CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION**

#### **WWCC DCP 1986**



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

South Wagga Public School

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### BUILT FORM

One of the principal urban design strengths of Wagga Wagga is its remnant housing stock from the late nineteenth and early/mid twentieth centuries, which is almost uniformly single storey, detached dwellings. In areas where no statutory protection mechanism is in place or recommended, owners should be given every encouragement to retain and restore these buildings. Refer recommendations at Section 7, Volume 1.

### EXTENSIONS TO THE CONSERVATION AREA

Several areas adjoining the existing designated conservation area have been identified as being of both heritage and urban amenity significance and worthy of inclusion within the existing conservation area, refer Section 7, Volume 1.



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CENTRAL AREA – NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO EDWARD STREET]

#### GENERAL STORES IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

*It is recommended that, where existing general stores are no longer required for that purpose, the building's owners be encouraged to seek appropriate adaptive-re-use proposals for them. This may require re-examination of the planning requirements for these buildings to allow greater flexibility for prospective tenants.*

#### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS42 *Residence, 20 Docker Street*
- UHS45 *Wagga Wagga Base Hospital [c1960 building], Edward Street*
- UHS46 *Shop, 135 Edward Street*
- UHS56 *Calvary Hospital and Chapel, Hardy Avenue*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

#### REFERENCES

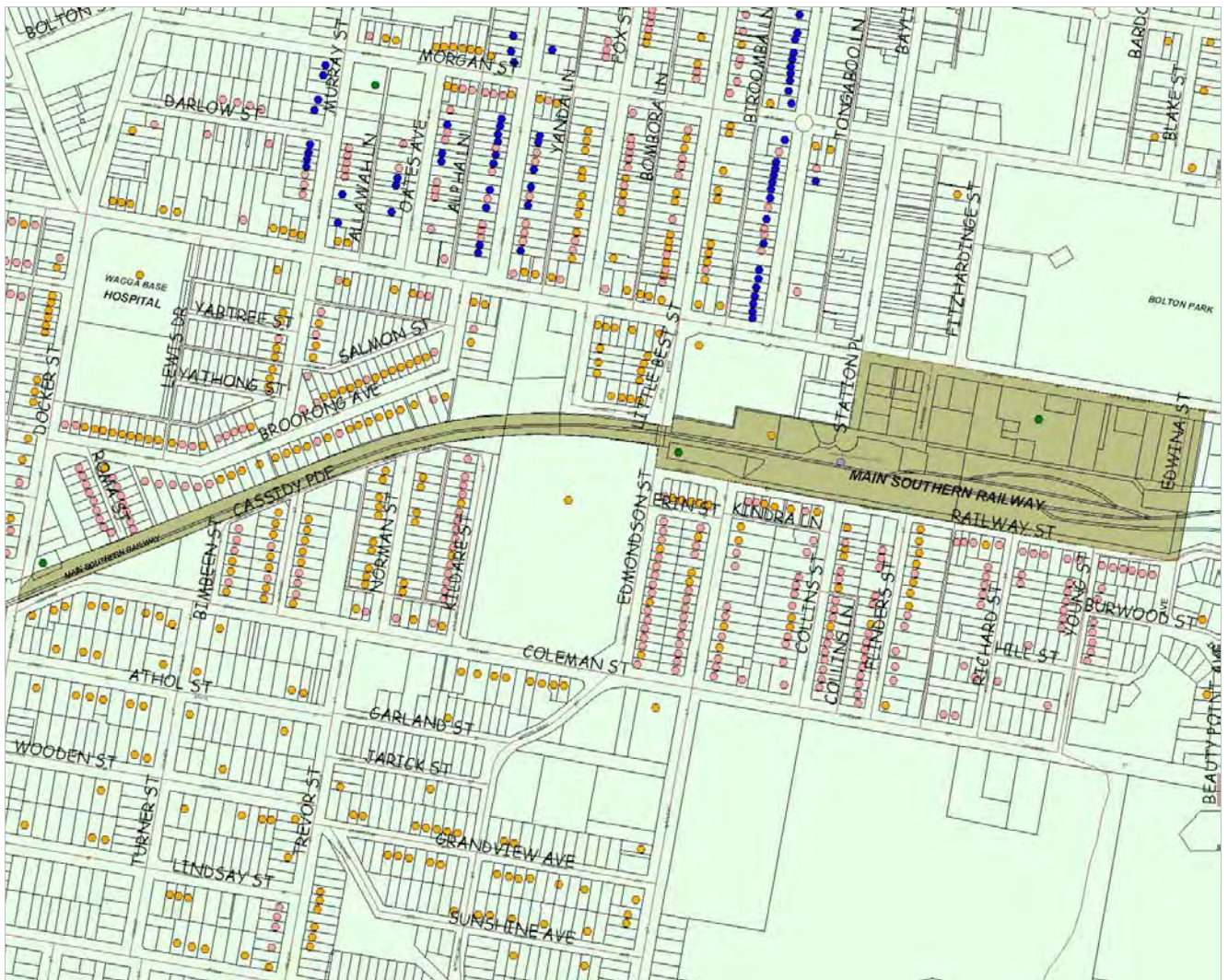
- Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga, Mean-Freddy, Wagga*, 1998
- William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990
- Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History prepared by Sherry Morris]
- Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999
- Jill Morrow collection



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - RAILWAY PRECINCT

THE RAILWAY PRECINCT



Map showing the railway precinct shaded.  
Wagga Wagga City Council map

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The railway line was extended to the Riverina after the NSW Government and Sydney merchants became aware that vast quantities of produce were flowing to Victoria and to a lesser extent South Australia. To recapture this lost trade the Government extended the railway to Cootamundra in 1877, North Wagga [Bomen] in 1878, Albury and Narrandera in 1881, Hay in 1882 and Jerilderie in 1884. Following construction of a timber bridge over the Murrumbidgee River flats the line could be extended into Wagga Wagga. The Wagga Wagga railway station was built on a site which was at that time some distance from the commercial centre of the town. The contract for construction of the station buildings was signed by Charles Hardy, Ebenezer Shaw and Stapleton Minchin on 25 October 1879.





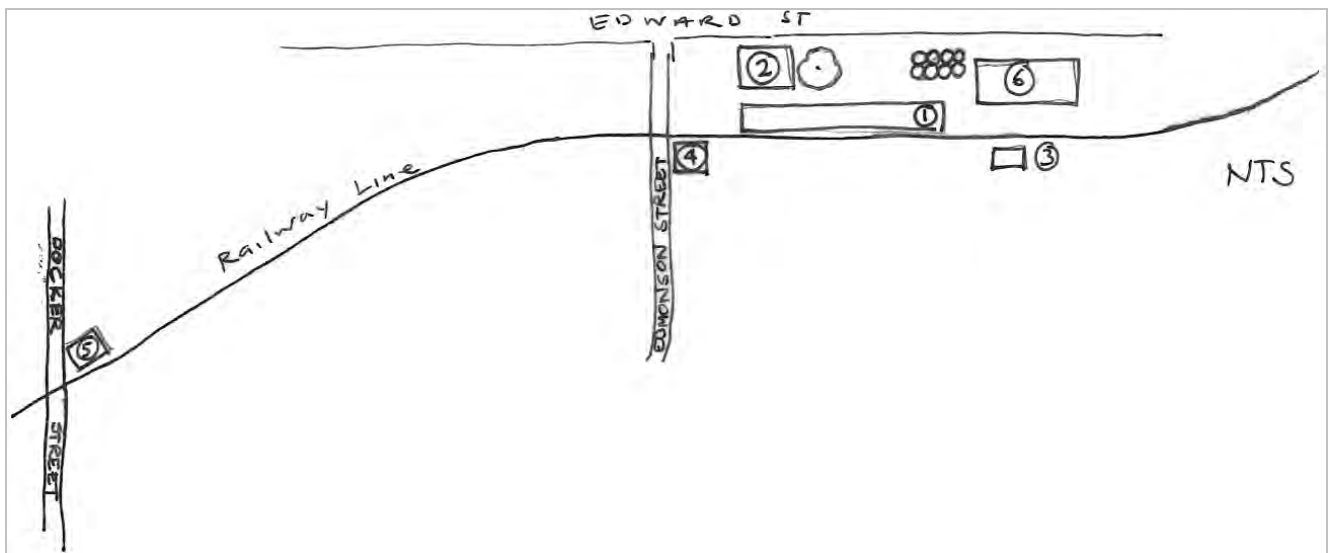
WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - RAILWAY PRECINCT

Apart from the main platform which was to be 121.9 metres long with a carriage dock at each end, provision was made for a goods shed 45 metres by 13.7 metres with two platforms 36.5 metres by 3 metres, goods siding, carriage shed 48 metres by 13.4 metres with three tracks, engine shed 62.4 metres by 16 metres for three tracks, an elevated water tank 8m by 8m, a coal stage 46 metres by 6 metres and a turntable 15.2 metres long. A stationmaster's residence was constructed nearby and completed in 1880. There were also two level-crossings with gatehouses - in Edward Street and Best Street [both these gatehouses appear to be extant]. In 1880, a permanent iron bridge was constructed, the last bolt being inserted on 13 November 1880, by Mrs Sophia Kate Fitzhardinge, Mayoress of Wagga Wagga. The first train crossed on 16 January 1881.<sup>1</sup>

### DESCRIPTION

The Railway Precinct comprises the following elements, refer key plan below.



Key plan. PF plan 2001

#### 1. RAILWAY STATION

The brick and stucco station displays Victorian Free Classical style design. It is a single storey, symmetrical building. The main feature of the facade is a pair of projecting gables, between which is a recessed, gabled entrance porch with verandah. There are pediments above the triple windows on the

<sup>1</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 November 1880, 18 January 1881.



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CENTRAL AREA - RAILWAY PRECINCT



Wagga Wagga Railway Station



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CENTRAL AREA – RAILWAY PRECINCT

gable fronts, and the sills to these and the other windows of the facade have prominent bracketed sills. The porch has paired, fluted iron columns and an iron frieze and there are iron lace brackets. The entrance is arched (as are doorways on the platform side), and the decoration includes pilasters and label moulding. The building has rusticated quoins, and paired brackets to the eaves, and there are parapetted sections at the ends of the building. A combination of hips and gables, the roof is clad with corrugated iron and has several small gable vents. The building's chimneys have cornices. At either end of the building is a small separate building in similar style. The platform face is brick and the verandah along the platform has columns similar to those of the entrance porch, fluted iron, and there is a decorative frieze and brackets. The residence, which is of the design used between 1860 and 1880, stands a short distance away and is two storey with a fine timber and iron verandah with bellcast roof; the main roof is hipped and clad with iron. A rose garden stands to the front of the station.

## 2. STATIONMASTER'S RESIDENCE & LEMON SCENTED GUM

Completed 1880 and built by Charles Hardy and George Shaw. Designed by the Office of the Chief Engineer NSW Railway and similar to other stationmaster's residences along this line.

Symmetrical two storey building of painted brick with a corrugated iron hipped roof and a bellcast verandah. Centrally placed doors on both levels are flanked by double hung round headed windows with brick sills. A timber balustrade on the upper level and cast iron brackets and valance to the ground level are extant. Set on a large block. There is a fine specimen of lemon scented gum [*Eucalyptus citriodora*] to the front yard.



Former Stationmaster's residence and Lemon Scented Gum

## 3. COTTAGE

Red brick cottage with green corrugated iron hipped roof, located to the south side of the railway line. Unidentified former use.



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CENTRAL AREA - RAILWAY PRECINCT



Red brick cottage



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - RAILWAY PRECINCT

4. FORMER BEST STREET GATEHOUSE

The former Best Street gatehouse is tucked below the Best Street overpass earthworks. The cottage is fenced off and appears to act in a storage capacity. It is in poor to fair condition.

5. FORMER DOCKER STREET GATEHOUSE COTTAGE

The former Docker Street gatehouse appears to be in fair condition.



Best Street gatehouse [former]



Docker Street gatehouse [former]

6. MURRUMBIDGEE FLOUR MILL & SILOS

Roller flour mills were constructed from the 1880s, the first being built by Henry Hayes in 1885 in Baylis Street [near Edward Street]. Because of dissatisfaction with Hayes' prices, local farmers and graziers formed the Murrumbidgee Co-operative Milling and a new roller mill, reported to be the second largest in New South Wales outside of Sydney. The flour mill was built by Charles Hardy under the supervision of Mr G. Sheppard and was opened on 28 June 1890 with an initial 12-sack capacity plant. The business expanded rapidly and within 20 years the mill was exporting flour. 'Wagga Lily' flour received several awards at International Exhibitions and was well known as a high quality flour. The mill was producing 12-13,000 tons of flour per annum by 1913, when a Wolfe compound condensing superheating steam engine was installed at a cost of £4,000. In 1918 four concrete grain silos were built near the railway line, and another ten silos were built in 1927. That year the steam engine was replaced with electric power. The name was changed in 1925 to Murrumbidgee Milling Company Limited. The mill ceased operation in 1978 and lay idle for a number of years before being sold in 1987 and taken over by Goodman Fielder. A new building was constructed in 1990 and resulted in demolition of the company office building facing Edward Street which had been designed by W.J. Monks. The mill complex includes the five storey mill building [with extant lettering visible], ten silos and railway siding with weighbridge.



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CENTRAL AREA – RAILWAY PRECINCT



Former Murrumbidgee Co-operative Milling Co. mill



Silos

**CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION**

*AHC Register of the National Estate*  
Railway Station, Wagga Wagga NSW

**WWCC DCP 1986**

Railway Station  
Stationmaster's Residence  
Former Murrumbidgee Milling Co. Flour Mill and outbuildings

*NSW State Heritage Inventory*

Wagga Wagga Railway Station and yard group

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

*UHS37 Former Best Street railway gatehouse*  
*UHS41 Former Docker Street railway gatehouse*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

**REFERENCES**

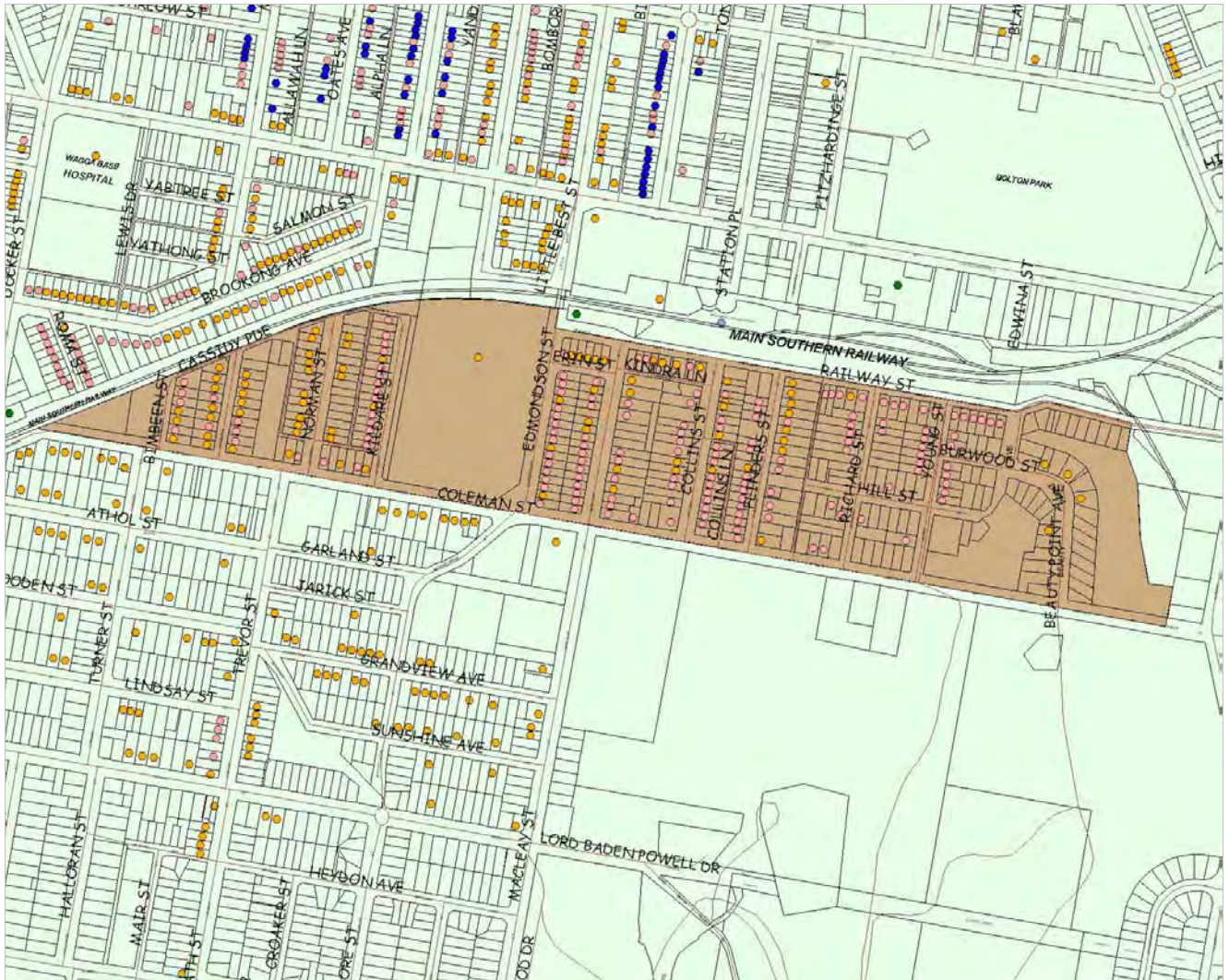
WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]  
Jill Morrow collection



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

## CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN STREET]



Map showing the Central Area south of the railway line [to Coleman Street] shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Parts of this area had been built on during the late 19th century, and an historical photograph c1890s shows residences located to the corners of Coleman and Macleay, Coleman and Flinders and Coleman and Collins Streets, although these streets do not appear to have been formally named until the 1920s. Most of the development in this area occurred during the Inter-War era, but apart from the examples mentioned above, there were also some cottages built for railway workers during the first decades of the 20th century.

In 1924 the trustees of the Mount Erin convent lands agreed to the resumption of part of the convent land for construction of a bridge over the railway line at Best Street, on the condition that the railway commissioners resumed a greater area north and south of the railway than they needed and



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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

reconveyed the surplus to the trustees for a nominal sum. These areas were subdivided by the Mount Erin trustees on 23 February 1927. The area north of the railway was subdivided into 23 allotments, extending Fox Street and creating Donnelly and Cox Streets [commemorating John Donnelly and Jon Cox, both of whom had been active in the establishment of Mount Erin Convent in 1874]. Cox Street was presumably later renamed Little Best Street.

Land south of the railway was subdivided into forty allotments, creating Erin Street and the extension of Best Street [later Edmondson Avenue]. The road previously 'dog-legged' around the convent to meet Macleay Street. This area was mostly developed during the 1920s, including the Mount Erin Estate [Norman and Kildare Streets], Inverary, Norman, Collins and Flinders Streets,

## DESCRIPTION

### BEAUTY POINT AVENUE

This street was named in 1940 at the request of the subdivider, Mrs Lena Violet Clark. It is a very steep street which winds up from Railway Street to Willans Hill. There are several substantial residences from the 1940s and 1950s, to the lower section, east side, but these present quite modest frontages to the street.



Railway Avenue, eastern end. Note Beauty Point Avenue winding up Willans Hill to the right of the photograph.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 7 Beauty Point Avenue
- 11 Beauty Point Avenue, 'Tarati', built 1949
- 14 Beauty Point Avenue
- 19 Beauty Point Avenue





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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]



7 Beauty Point Avenue



11 Beauty Point Avenue



14 Beauty Point Avenue



19 Beauty Point Avenue

**BIMBEEN STREET**

Named 1923. This is a small street running north-south between Coleman Street and Cassidy Parade. To the western side of the street there is a large vacant allotment. Street planting includes intermittent Ash planting to the west and Silky Oaks to the eastern side.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 7 Bimbeen Street
- 9 Bimbeen Street
- 13 Bimbeen Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 1 Bimbeen Street
- 3 Bimbeen Street
- 5 Bimbeen Street
- 11 Bimbeen Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]



Bimbeen Street generally



7 Bimbeen Street



9 Bimbeen Street

**BURWOOD STREET**

Named 1928.

**CASSIDY PARADE**

Named 1957 after a prominent Wagga family. This street runs along the railway line, below Bimbeen, Inverary, Norman and Kildare Streets. There are no residences which front this street.

**COLEMAN STREET [NORTH SIDE]**

Named for George Coleman, solicitor, alderman and mayor and an early resident of Wagga Wagga. Unlike the south side of the street [refer Turvey Park North section], development to the north side of Coleman Street is earlier, circa 1920s, and relatively modest.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 57 Coleman Street
- 63 Coleman Street



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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

□ 71 Coleman Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 15 Coleman Street
- 17 Coleman
- 29 Coleman Street
- 59 Coleman Street
- 67 Coleman Street, cnr Norman Street, store  
Former butcher's shop [evidenced by tiles to exterior]
- 69 Coleman Street, cnr Norman Street, general store  
Built 1939 by a Sydney man, Mr G.H. Hardy.



67 Coleman Street [NE corner Norman Street]



69 Coleman Street [NW corner Norman Street]



71 Coleman Street



23 Collins Street

**COLLINS STREET**

Named early 20th century. Development ranges from the late 19th century. Street planting comprises Silky Oaks to both sides. The street is within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN STREET]



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

- 23 Collins Street\*
- 29 Collins Street\*
- 31 Collins Street\*
- 39 Collins Street\*
- 47 Collins Street\*
- 48 Collins Street\*
- 50 Collins Street\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 27 Collins Street\*, 'Elton'

- 30 Collins Street\*

Built by Mr Inglis c1880. Miss Commins lived here for many years.

- 32 Collins Street\*

Built by Mr Inglis, builder, circa 1882. Occupied by Keith Swan, historian, from about 1948 until 1972.

- 35 Collins Street\*

- 37 Collins Street\*

- 38 Collins Street\*

- 40 Collins Street\*

- 41 Collins Street\*

- 42 Collins Street\*

- 43 Collins Street\*

- 44 Collins Street\*

40, 42 and 44 appear to be a group and possibly built for railway employees, circa 1915.

- 45 Collins Street\*

- 49 Collins Street\*

- 51 Collins Street\*

- 52 Collins Street\*

- 53 Collins Street\*

- 54 Collins Street\*

- 55 Collins Street\*

- 57 Collins Street\*

- 58 Collins Street\*

- 59 Collins Street\*

- 60 Collins Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

Built late 19th century and visible in historical photographs. Was originally a substantial residence now completely disfigured through conversion into flats and rough rendering to the outside. The original fine staircase has been removed however its form can be discerned on the walls of the entrance lobby.

- 61 Collins Street\*

#### EDMONDSON STREET

Named 1945 in honour of Corporal John Hurst Edmondson who was killed in WWII. Previously known as Best Street South. Formed 1920s when a new bridge was constructed over the railway line. Land was originally part of Mount Erin, which runs along the western side of the entire street. Included within existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- Mount Erin Convent [former] ♦ \*
- 7 Edmondson Street\*
- 19 Edmondson Street\*
- 31 Edmondson Street\*



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 1 Edmondson Street\*
- 3 Edmondson Street\*
- 5 Edmondson Street\*
- 9 Edmondson Street\*
- 11 Edmondson Street\*
- 13 Edmondson Street\*
- 15 Edmondson Street\*
- 17 Edmondson Street\*
- 21 Edmondson Street\*
- 23 Edmondson Street\*
- 25 Edmondson Street\*
- 27 Edmondson Street\*
- 29 Edmondson Street\*
- 33 Edmondson Street\*

#### **ERIN STREET**

Named for Mount Erin School and Convent and developed during the 1920s. There are only six houses which front this street [to the northern side] but they appear to be part of a group, exhibiting a strong sense of cohesion and being mostly intact. There are no street plantings of any note. Erin Street is within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 1 Erin Street\*
- 3 Erin Street\*
- 5 Erin Street\*
- 7 Erin Street\*
- 9 Erin Street\*

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 11 Erin Street\*



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CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]



5 Erin Street [Jill Morrow photograph]



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

**FLINDERS STREET**

Probably named 1920s. Most development appears to date from this era. Unsympathetic flats at no. 34 are a modern intrusion. Street planting comprises Silky Oak to both sides. Flinders Street is within the existing conservation area.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area]*

- 21 Flinders Street\*, 'Bambra'  
Built in 1919.
- 23 Flinders Street\*
- 27 Flinders Street\*
- 29 Flinders Street\*
- 33 Flinders Street\*
- 35 Flinders Street\*
- 37 Flinders Street\*
- 42 Flinders Street\*
- 61 Flinders Street\*, Tralee  
Built c1890.

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 26 Flinders Street\*
- 28 Flinders Street\*
- 30 Flinders Street\*
- 31 Flinders Street\*
- 36 Flinders Street\*
- 38 Flinders Street\*
- 41 Flinders Street\*
- 43 Flinders Street\*
- 44 Flinders Street\*
- 46 Flinders Street\*
- 47 Flinders Street\*
- 48 Flinders Street\*
- 50 Flinders Street\*, 'Regina'
- 52 Flinders Street\*
- 53 Flinders Street\*
- 54 Flinders Street\*
- 55 Flinders Street\*





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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

- 56 Flinders Street\*
- 58 Flinders Street\*
- 60 Flinders Street\*



61 Flinders Street, 'Tralee'

**HILL STREET**  
Named 1923

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 13 Hill Street
- 24 Hill Street



13 Hill Street



24 Hill Street

**INVERARY STREET**

Named in 1923. This is a small street, running north-south between Coleman Street and Cassidy Parade. Development appears to have been mostly undertaken by the one builder, comprising variations on a theme, and exhibits a strong Art Nouveau influence, particularly to timber fretwork



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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

decorating porches. Houses appear to be mostly well cared for and the street has a strong sense of intactness and cohesion.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Inverary Street
- 4 Inverary Street
- 5 Inverary Street
- 6 Inverary Street
- 7 Inverary Street
- 9 Inverary Street
- 10 Inverary Street
- 11 Inverary Street
- 12 Inverary Street
- 13 Inverary Street
- 16 Inverary Street
- 18 Inverary Street
- 21 Inverary Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 8 Inverary Street
- 14 Inverary Street
- 15 Inverary Street
- 17 Inverary Street
- 19 Inverary Street



2 Inverary Street



4 Inverary Street



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]



5 Inverary Street



6 Inverary Street



7 Inverary Street



8 Inverary Street



11 Inverary Street



18 Inverary Street

**KILDARE STREET**

Named early 20th century by the subdivider, Charles Henry King, after County Kildare, Ireland, the home of the first Presentation Sisters to take up residence at Mount Erin Presentation Convent in 1874. This street runs between Cassidy Parade and Coleman Street. There is residential development to the western side and a primary school to the eastern side.



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 12 Kildare Street
- 24 Kildare Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Kildare Street
- 6 Kildare Street
- 8 Kildare Street
- 10 Kildare Street
- 14 Kildare Street
- 16 Kildare Street
- 18 Kildare Street



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

- 20 Kildare Street
- 22 Kildare Street
- 26 Kildare Street
- 28 Kildare Street
- 30 Kildare Street
- 32 Kildare Street
- 34 Kildare Street



8 Kildare Street



14 Kildare Street



18 Kildare Street



24 Kildare Street



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]



30 Kildare Street



32 Kildare Street

**MACLEAY STREET [NORTH OF COLEMAN STREET]**

Named for Sir William Macleay, one of the first Magistrates for the territory of the Lower Murrumbidgee and original proprietor of the *Wagga Wagga Express & Murrumbidgee Advertiser*. Macleay Street was one of the principal streets leading south until Edmondson Street was formed during the 1920s. This section of Macleay Street is within the existing conservation area. Street planting comprises Paperbarks.

*Places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[\* denotes within existing conservation area; ♦ denotes included within WWCC LEP]*

- 4 Macleay Street\*
- 12 Macleay Street\*
- 14 Macleay Street\*
- 23 Macleay Street\*
- 25 Macleay Street\*
- 41 Macleay Street\*
- 45 Macleay Street\*





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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

2 Macleay Street

23 Macleay Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Macleay Street
- 6 Macleay Street\*
- 8 Macleay Street\*
- 16 Macleay Street\*
- 18 Macleay Street\*
- 20 Macleay Street\*
- 22 Macleay Street\*
- 24 Macleay Street\*
- 26 Macleay Street\*
- 27 Macleay Street\*
- 28 Macleay Street\*
- 29 Macleay Street\*, Stratford  
Victorian era residence [possibly as early as 1860s] with rather unflattering 1950s alterations to the façade. Believed to have been an inn originally.
- 30 Macleay Street\*
- 32 Macleay Street\*
- 34 Macleay Street\*
- 37 Macleay Street\*
- 39 Macleay Street\*
- 43 Macleay Street\*
- 47 Macleay Street\*
- 49 Macleay Street\*
- 51-53 Macleay Street\*  
Visible in c1890s photographs and believed to have been an inn with land surrounding it. Now divided into two separate residences. The original formal entry is to the left of the photograph [north facing] and part of the original encircling verandah has been enclosed.



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INVENTORY

CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

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2 Macleay Street



23 Macleay Street



27 Macleay Street



29 Macleay Street, 'Stratford'



53 Macleay Street

**NORMAN STREET**

Named 1920s by the subdivider, John Dixon Norman [1855-1941], one of the original founders of the Murrumbidgee Milling Co. Ltd in 1889. Norman Street runs north-south between Coleman Street and Cassidy Parade. Although development evidences multiple residences by the same builder [with slight variations] there is no overall sense of cohesion. Street planting includes Silky Oak, Prunus sp.





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CENTRAL AREA – SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]

and other trees, with no real regularity. There are stores to NE and NW Norman/Coleman Street corners.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Norman Street
- 4 Norman Street
- 8 Norman Street
- 10 Norman Street
- 12 Norman Street
- 13 Norman Street
- 15 Norman Street

A red brick cottage built in 1915 for Mark Kellehan, a railway employee. [Lyndell Adcock]

- 18 Norman Street
- 20 Norman Street
- 24 Norman Street
- 26 Norman Street
- 28 Norman Street
- 29 Norman Street
- 31 Norman Street

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 5 Norman Street
- 7 Norman Street



2 Norman Street



5 Norman Street



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INVENTORY

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CENTRAL AREA - SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE [TO COLEMAN ST]



9 Norman Street



13 Norman Street



15 Norman Street



24 Norman Street



## KOORINGAL



Map showing the Kooringal area shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The property Kooringal, now located at the southern end of the suburb, was taken up during the 1860s and over the years accommodated a winery and a Clydesdale stud. The property came into the ownership of Mr D.C. F Brown in 1946 and in the 1960s it was still being used for dairying and grazing.

Subdivision in Kooringal had commenced during the early 1950s, the earliest was probably the 1951 subdivision undertaken by Mr Stanley Nelder Henwood, in an area which had been included within the extended city boundaries in December 1951. This subdivision included Boulevarde, Cochrane, Grove, James, John, Meadow and Stanley Streets. There were 27 houses and one small shop in the



suburb [referred to as the Henwood Park Settlement] in 1953 but this had increased to 300 houses by 1960.

During the 1960s a large part of the suburb was developed by private developer Frank Wolstenholme, some of this being sold to the Housing Commission. During the 1970s some of the more prestigious areas, including Sherwood Heights, and subdivisions in Plumpton Road and Red Hill Road were made available.

## DESCRIPTION

The suburb of Kooringal has not been surveyed on a street-by-street basis. There are remnant buildings scattered throughout the suburb which pre-date the suburb's incorporation into the City of Wagga Wagga and these are listed below:

- 5 Colong Place  
No historical information has been able to be obtained for this property, however it appears to date from the 19th or early 20th century and is prominently situated on a north-facing rise.
- 195 Lake Albert Road  
A modest timber cottage, part of a development site.



5 Colong Place



195 Lake Albert Road

- 259 Lake Albert Road  
Built about 1939 by William Valentine Schiller, the façade is a copy of the house built at 7 Grandview Avenue in 1936 by Mrs Huthwaite. It was apparently the subject of legal action. Prior to building this residence Schiller lived at Kooringal homestead. Mrs Schiller died in 1940 and Mr Schiller in 1945. The property passed into the hands of Mr Moxham [probably Alan Moxham, radiologist]. The residence was originally called Dandaloo, however later owners took the name with them.
- RMB 1011A Kooringal Road  
This is the original Kooringal Homestead, subdivided off mid 20th century. The building was constructed about 1907 and was built for the Angel family. It is reputed to have been designed by architect George Shepherd. A timber cottage brought in originally to serve as a detached kitchen is



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

KOORINGAL

rumoured to be the cottage in which Thomas Blamey was born at Lake Albert. This cottage has now mostly brick veneered and many other alterations to the house have been carried out.

- 'Kooringal', Kooringal Road, former stables and woolshed  
The stable was built c1905-1906 for the Angel family and the woolshed was probably built around the same time.



259 Lake Albert Road



RMB 1011A Kooringal Road, former Kooringal Homestead

## CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

None

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS01 *Residence, 5 Colong Place, Kooringal*  
UHS02 *Wagga Wagga General Cemetery, Kooringal Road, Kooringal*  
UHS03 *Kooringal Stables and Woolshed [former], Kooringal*  
UHS04 *Residence, 259 Lake Albert Road, Kooringal*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

## REFERENCES

- Mr B. Brown, Kooringal  
Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga, Mean-Freddy, Wagga*, 1998  
Marion Cook, *Wagga Wagga*  
William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990  
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, *WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]*



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KOORINGAL

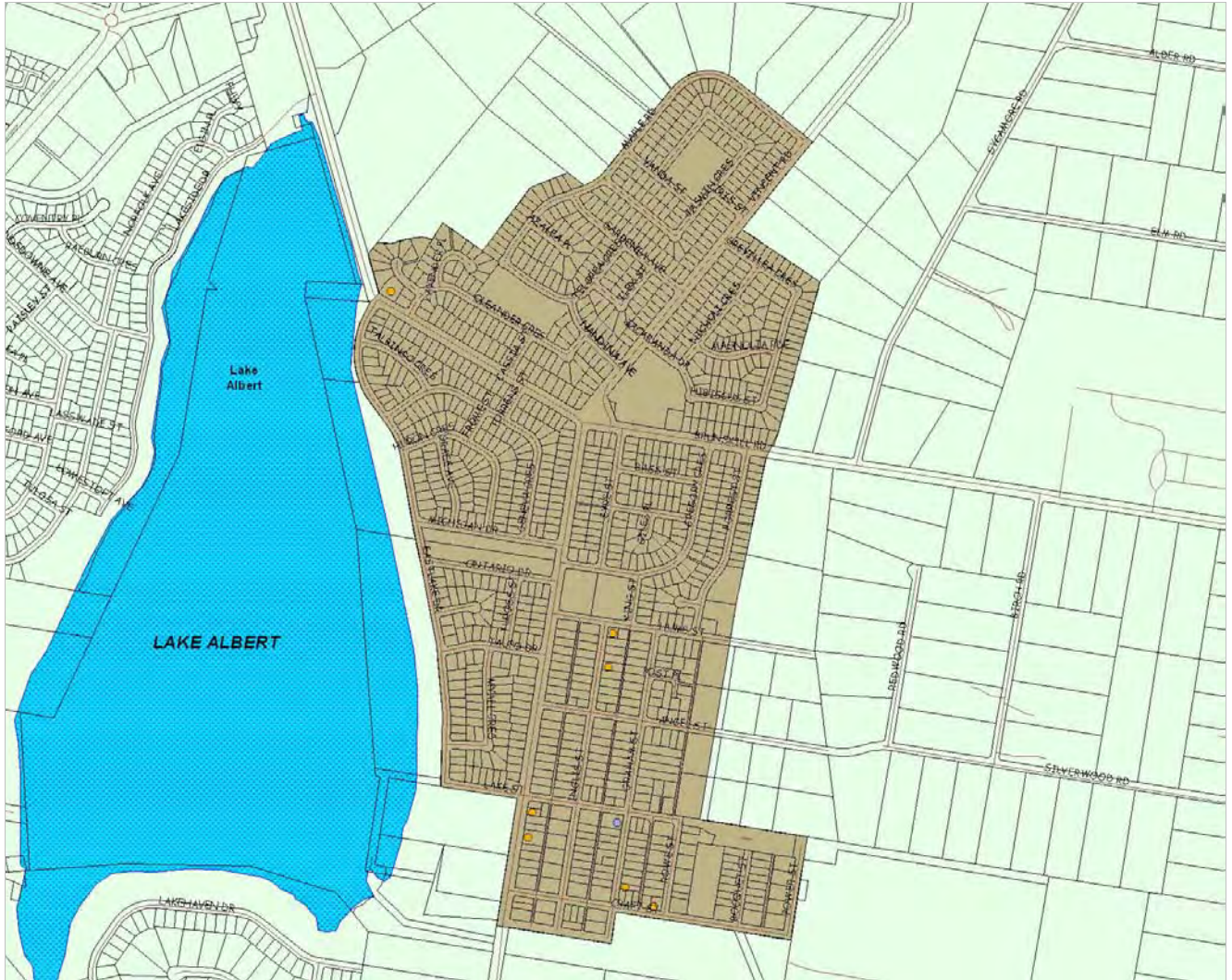
June & Meikle Halley, Kooringal

Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers,  
Wagga Wagga, 1999

Jill Morrow collection



## LAKE ALBERT



Map showing the Lake Albert area shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area was originally known as 'Swampy Plain' and surveys of 1859 and 1861 refer to it as such. Farmers around Lake Albert c1860s included Henry and Mary Angel and their two sons at 'Spring Vale' [Plumpton Road], Isaac Annison and his family, and Arthur and Susan Graham and their five sons. Presumably one of the latter was Edward Graham [1833-1916], resident of Lake Albert and the father of the Hon. Edgar Graham, MLA, Member for Wagga Wagga and Minister for Agriculture and Food Production. Elizabeth Vincent moved from 'Mittagong' [near The Rock] to 'Rock Cottage' at Lake Albert about 1856 and established a vineyard. By 1868 she had ten acres under vines but the winery had closed by the 1880s [Elizabeth Vincent died in 1886]. Elizabeth [Vincent] Brunskill was a lifelong resident of Lake Albert until her death in 1963 aged 97. John Craft and his family settled at 'Glen Murray' in about 1874; his son Albert conducted the first post office/store at Lake Albert while



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LAKE ALBERT

another son James was one of the first pupils at Lake Albert School. Betsy Inglis acted as mid-wife, general nurse and dentist for the residents of Lake Albert. She delivered **Sir Thomas Blamey**, Commander of the allied land forces in the South West Pacific in the Second World War and Australia's first field marshal in 1950, who was born at Lake Albert in 1884. William Rowe and the Power family were also long-standing residents of the area.

The village of Lake Albert had been established by 1890 and was proclaimed on 4 January 1890. That year it was opened as a Crown subdivision to provide home sites for rural workers who worked in the area. In the 1960s it was a rural village with scattered houses on large blocks and unmade roads and a population of less than 300, but by the 1980s it had been transformed into a suburb with a population of over 4000.

During the 1860s William J. Macleay [founder of the *Wagga Wagga Express* in 1858] developed his Wolonjerie Vineyard on the western shore of Lake Albert. He obtained cuttings from John Smith at Kyeamba and by 1875 was well established. In 1887 the vineyard was sold to Messrs Caldwell and Company, an established firm of Melbourne wine merchants and growers and by 1895 fifty-five of the property's 300 acres were under vines. A grazing property known as 'Dandaloo' was also situated on the western side of the lake [or may be the same location]. This property was subdivided during the early 1970s by the Scott family.

## DESCRIPTION

Lake Albert lies south-east of the Wagga Wagga urban centre and is situated on the eastern side of the picturesque Lake Albert, which has undergone extensive beautification over the decades. The earliest development is at the southern end of the suburb, on the eastern side of the lake, within the more regular grid pattern of streets. Craft Street was previously known as Albert Street and Inglis Street was previously known as Heath Street

*Historic remnants of the former village of Lake Albert which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness include:*

17 Craft Street

Believed to have been built as worker's accommodation for the Brunskills [presumably of Allonby], possibly as early as mid 19th century. A rendered pisé residence with a central front door flanked by casement windows [the four original rooms are of pisé, there have been additions to the rear]. The building has no foundations.

59 Graham Street





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

LAKE ALBERT



17 Craft Street



59 Graham Street

1 Inglis Street

9 Inglis Street

Possibly as early as 1910-1920.



1 Inglis Street



9 Inglis Street



44 Lake Street



433 Lake Albert Road



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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INVENTORY

LAKE ALBERT



103 Main Street



St Peter's Church, 109 Main Street

- 44 Lake Street  
Built in 1938.
- 433 Lake Albert Road
- 103 Main Street
- St Peter's Anglican Church, 109 Main Street  
Red brick church, built 1910 on land donated by Sam Angel.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The present suburb of Lake Albert was historically a pastoral area and a small late 19th century village, located a few miles south-east of the large urban centre of Wagga Wagga. The growth of Wagga Wagga, particularly during the mid to late 20th century, has resulted in the village being subsumed into the suburban context. The grid street layout and the extant early development is a significant remnant of the earlier village. Local significance [Criteria A & D]

### CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

None

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS05 Residence, 17 Craft Street, Lake Albert*
- UHS06 Residence, 59 Graham Street, Lake Albert*
- UHS07 Residence, 1 Inglis Street, Lake Albert*
- UHS08 Residence, 9 Inglis Street, Lake Albert*
- UHS09 Residence, 44 Lake Street, Lake Albert*



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INVENTORY

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LAKE ALBERT

UHS10 *Residence, 103 Main Street, Lake Albert*

UHS11 *St Peter's Anglican Church, 109 Main Street, Lake Albert*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

## REFERENCES

Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga*, Mean-Freddy, Wagga, 1998

Melissa Cool, Lake Albert

William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990

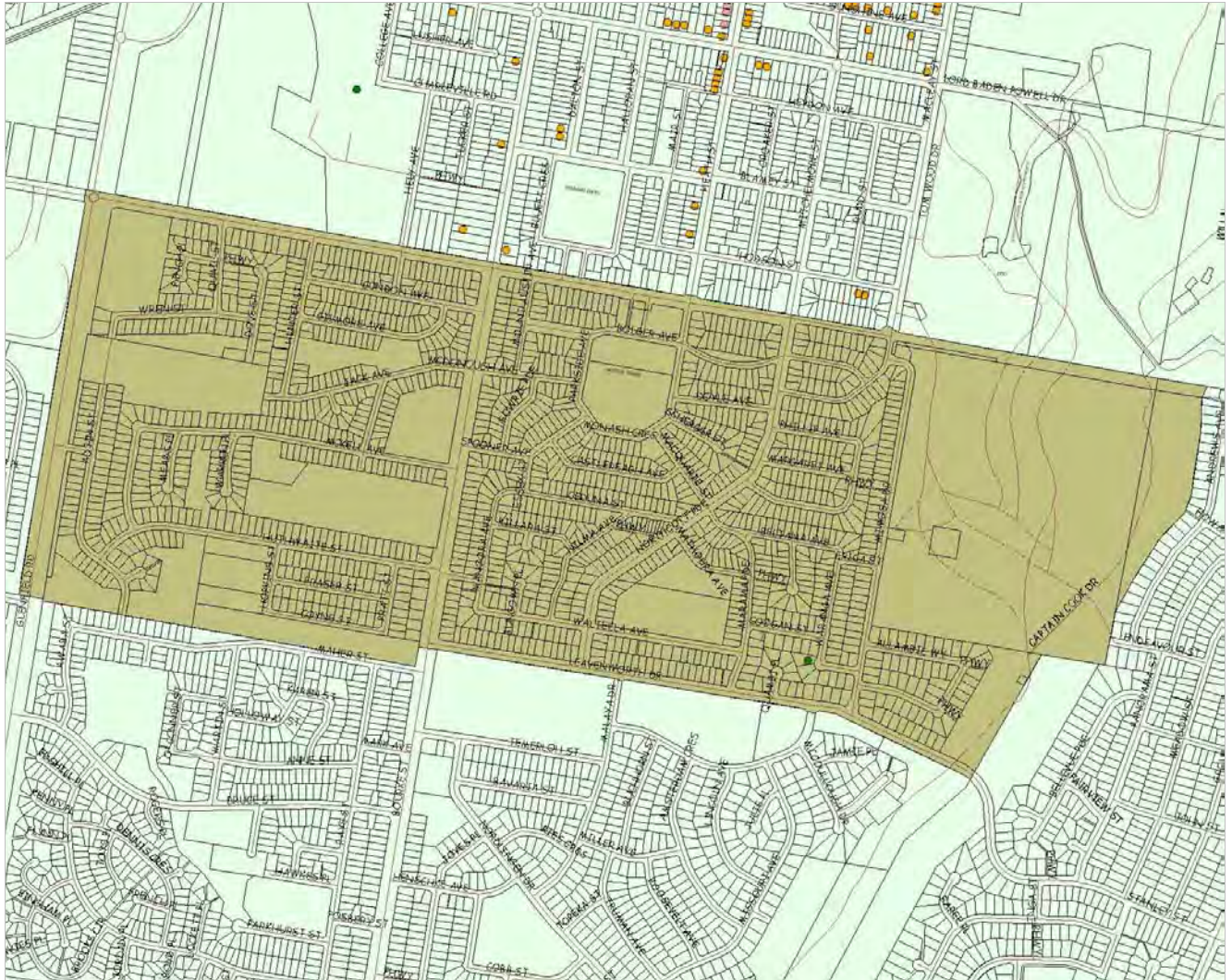
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]

Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers,  
Wagga Wagga, 1999

Jill Morrow collection



## MOUNT AUSTIN



Map showing the Mount Austin area shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early landowners in this area included Daniel Maher [1834-1927] who held about 1200 acres extending from Fernleigh Road south along Bourke Street and westerly to the railway line [now in western section of Mount Austin and in Glenfield Park]. Maher arrived in Wagga about 1865 and lived first in a cottage in Sturt Street. In 1867 bought 'Mount Pleasant', comprising 80 acres, from David Buchanan and during the 1870s added land on both sides and in 1876 added Crown Land to the west. He bought the land on which 'The Haven' [156 Bourke Street] is now located from a clergyman, the Reverend Fox. The Mount Austin Public School is built on land formerly owned by him, as was the Riverina Australian Football Club at the corner Fernleigh and Glenfield Roads.



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MOUNT AUSTIN

The suburb was named after Mount Austin Homestead. The Mount Austin Homestead was built by Michael Austin Donnelly who was born at Borambola in 1881. His mother was left a widow and in his late teens he took over the property on the west side of Willans Hill and named it Mount Austin. The property was sold to James Bolger [1865-1940] in 1912. Bolger's 25-year-old son, Christopher, was murdered by a farm hand in 1935 and his body thrown down a well at the rear of the homestead. The property was acquired by the Housing Commission c1950 and they erected many houses there between 1951 and 1954, known as the Mount Austin Housing Estate.

### MOUNT AUSTIN HOMESTEAD

#### DESCRIPTION

The former Mount Austin Homestead was built around the turn of the century and is now located at 22 Warranga Avenue, Mount Austin. The homestead has been incorporated into a modern unit development which covers most of the rest of the block and is itself Units 3 and 4. There is no evidence of any original garden layout; the subdivision of the area has effectively 'cut off' the former front garden. The homestead itself is a face brick structure with floor to ceiling windows and an encircling, timber post supported verandah with simple timber brackets. The former detached kitchen building has been painted white and is now connected to the main house.



Former Mount Austin Homestead, front [W] elevation



Mount Austin, south elevation



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MOUNT AUSTIN



Mount Austin, former detached kitchen building

**CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION**

None

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**HERITAGE LISTINGS**

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

*UHS12 Former Mount Austin Homestead, 22 Warranga Ave, Mt Austin*

Refer also database entry at Volume 3.

**REFERENCES**

Patrick G. Byrnes, *Remember the 1950s, '60s & '70s in Wagga Wagga, Mean-Freddy, Wagga*, 1998  
William R. Ellis, *The Street Names of Wagga Wagga*, Council of the City of Wagga Wagga, 1990  
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, *WWCC Rural Heritage Study Volume 1*, February 2000 [Section 2 Thematic History]  
Sherry Morris, *Wagga Wagga: A History*, The Council of the City of Wagga Wagga & Bobby Ingram Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 1999  
Jill Morrow collection



## NORTH WAGGA



Map showing the North Wagga area shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The original plan of Wagga Wagga prepared by Surveyor Thomas Townsend in 1849 provided for dual settlement north and south of the Murrumbidgee River. The North Wagga section allowed for considerable street and allotment development with reservations for three churches, a market, public buildings and a cattle market. By the late 1850s the area was recognised as unsuitable for large scale development and District Surveyor R.E. Adams drew up a new plan deleting much from the original plan of North Wagga. Only one square was retained for town lots [that enclosed by Hobkirk, Brotherwood, Rowan and Gardiner Streets].

Gardiner Street was the original commercial centre. William 'Tinker' Brown established a hotel, the 'New Ferry', and a store on his allotments. Brown also established one of two commercially operated punts over the river. In the 1850s there were two hotels, a store and a blacksmith shop as well as the punt which left from the southern continuation of Hobkirk Street [which no longer exists]. By the 1870s there were four hotels in this area [two in Hobkirk Street and two in Gardiner Street] as well as



two blacksmith's shops, a bakery, a butcher and several stores. There were also several sly grog shops and brothels.

The New Ferry and Swan Inns closed in early 1880s and the 'business centre' of North Wagga moved to Junee Road [later Hampden Ave]. All that remained in Gardiner Street was the 1861 Black Swan Inn. The North Wagga Hotel, originally established in Gardiner Street, moved to Junee Road.

While the quality of housing continued to improve in South Wagga this wasn't the case in North Wagga where property values continued to depreciate. By the 1890s only one fifth of the houses were brick and only one quarter in the early 1900s.

The largest residence was Springfield, belonging to George William Commins [1843-1930], Surveyor, who settled on the north side of the Murrumbidgee River in 1866. Commins greatly assisted with the advancement of North Wagga Wagga and when he later surveyed the area below the original town square site and north-west of Junee Road, many of the streets were named after members of his family. Commins had a tennis court at Springfield and inaugurated inter-town competition by inviting teams from Albury, Junee, Yass and Young to his court. In 1888 he was part of a group which formed the Wagga Wagga Lawn Tennis Club

## DESCRIPTION

Development within North Wagga remains rather sparse and there are large areas of vacant land. There is no development evidencing the former town square.

*Places in North Wagga which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness and contribute to the historic character of the area include the following.*

### BROTHERWOOD STREET

- 2 Brotherwood Street  
Built in 1927.
- Former town square site [bounded by Brotherwood, Gardiner, Hobkirk and Rowan Streets]. Note that the plane trees are much later plantings.



2 Brotherwood Street



Former town square site

### EAST STREET





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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NORTH WAGGA

- 56 East Street
- 'Springfield', East Street



56 East Street

**GARDINER STREET**

- 1 Gardiner Street
- 23? Gardiner Street



1 Gardiner Street



23? Gardiner Street

- Black Swan Hotel, Gardiner Street, cnr William Street  
Built by Henry Moxham in 1861. Sold to F. Woollett in 1876, J.R. Pratt was the proprietor 1882-1921.
- Brick cottage [facing former Hobkirk Street]  
Owned by the Lidden family c1924 to 1940.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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NORTH WAGGA



Black Swan Hotel, Gardiner Street



Gardiner Street, facing the former Hobkirk Street



### GEORGE STREET

- 9 or 13 George Street, former Butcher's shop
- St Mary's Anglican Church, George Street  
Church built in 1900 on land donated by G.W. Commins. Simple church of face brick with a corrugated iron gable roof. Rendered detail highlights lancet windows.
- St Mary's Hall, George Street  
Built 1908, eight years after the adjacent church. In 1936 it was partly demolished by a tornado but it was partially rebuilt and extended in 1939.



Former butcher's shop



St Mary's Church

### HAMPDEN AVENUE

- The Island [off Hampden Avenue], former Chinese market garden site
- Watson Repairs, Hampden Avenue
- North Wagga School and memorial gates  
The memorial gates were donated by Nixons Engineering. They used a Bren gun casing for the emu and kangaroo [refer also Volume 3 database].
- 32 Hampden Avenue, cnr Mary Street
- 52 Hampden Avenue  
1885 residence built for a senior non-commissioned police officer. Building to rear probably former lock-up. Numerous enclosures.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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NORTH WAGGA



32 Hampden Avenue



52 Hampden Avenue



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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NORTH WAGGA

- Former shop, Hampden Avenue
- Palm and Pawn Hotel
- 74 Hampden Avenue
- North Wagga Hall

In 1934 the Principal of the School Robert Buckridge, formed a committee to build a public hall. Land was purchased for £37 and fundraising efforts raised £500 for construction the following year. In 1974 the Hall trustee handed over management to the North Wagga Residents Association. Since been painted, kitchen added and septic toilets built.



Former shop, Hampden Avenue



Palm & Pawn Hotel, Hampden Avenue



74 Hampden Avenue



North Wagga Hall

**HAYES STREET**

- 12 Hayes Street



12 Hayes Street

### HENRY STREET

- 17 Henry Street
- 23 Henry Street
- 29 Henry Street

### HURST STREET

- 5 Hurst Street



5 Hurst Street



96 Marah Street

### JUNEE ROAD

- House, Junee Road [yellow], near cnr Hampden Avenue
- Brick kiln remains [eastern side, north of Mill House]

### MARAH STREET



- 96 Marah Street

#### MARY STREET

- 1 Mary Street
- 2 Mary Street
- 17 Mary Street
- 20 Mary Street

#### MILL STREET

- Mill House ♦ *[included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

#### OLD NARRANDERA ROAD

- 101A Old Narrandera Road  
Built by Mr Charles Nixon using pine logs and Wunderlich pressed metal. Mr Nixon was a market gardener.
- 102 Old Narrandera Road  
Built by Mr Charles Nixon in 1920 utilising discarded kerosene drums.



101A Gardiner Street



102 Gardiner Street

#### WALL STREET

- 15 Wall Street
- 19 Wall Street
- 35 Wall Street
- 49 Wall Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY  
NORTH WAGGA

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15 Wall Street



19 Wall Street

### WILLIAM STREET

- 5 William Street
- 10 William Street
- 12 William Street
- 17 William Street
- 31 William Street
- 34 William Street

This residence is a pair with 32 but 32 has new windows.

- 40 William Street
- 44 William Street



34 William Street



44 William Street

### CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

#### *WWCC DCP 1986*

The former Mill House, Mill Street





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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NORTH WAGGA

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### BUILT FORM

North Wagga retains some of its remnant late 19th/early 20th century housing stock, generally single storey, detached dwellings. Where no statutory protection mechanism is in place or recommended, the owners of these buildings should be given every encouragement to preserve and restore the buildings. Refer recommendations at Section 7, Volume 1.

### GENERAL STORES IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

*It is recommended that, where existing general stores are no longer required for that purpose, the building's owners be encouraged to seek appropriate adaptive re-use proposals for them. This may require re-examination of the planning requirements for these buildings to allow greater flexibility for prospective tenants.*

### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS13 *Springfield, East Street, North Wagga*
- UHS14 *Residence, 23? Gardiner Street, North Wagga*
- UHS15 *St Mary's Anglican Church and Hall, George St, North Wagga*
- UHS16 *North Wagga Primary School, Hampden Avenue, North Wagga*
- UHS17 *Residence, 32 Hampden Avenue, North Wagga*
- UHS18 *Former Police Station, 52 Hampden Avenue, North Wagga*
- UHS19 *North Wagga Hall, Hampden Avenue, North Wagga*
- UHS20 *Residence, 102 Old Narrandera Road, North Wagga*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

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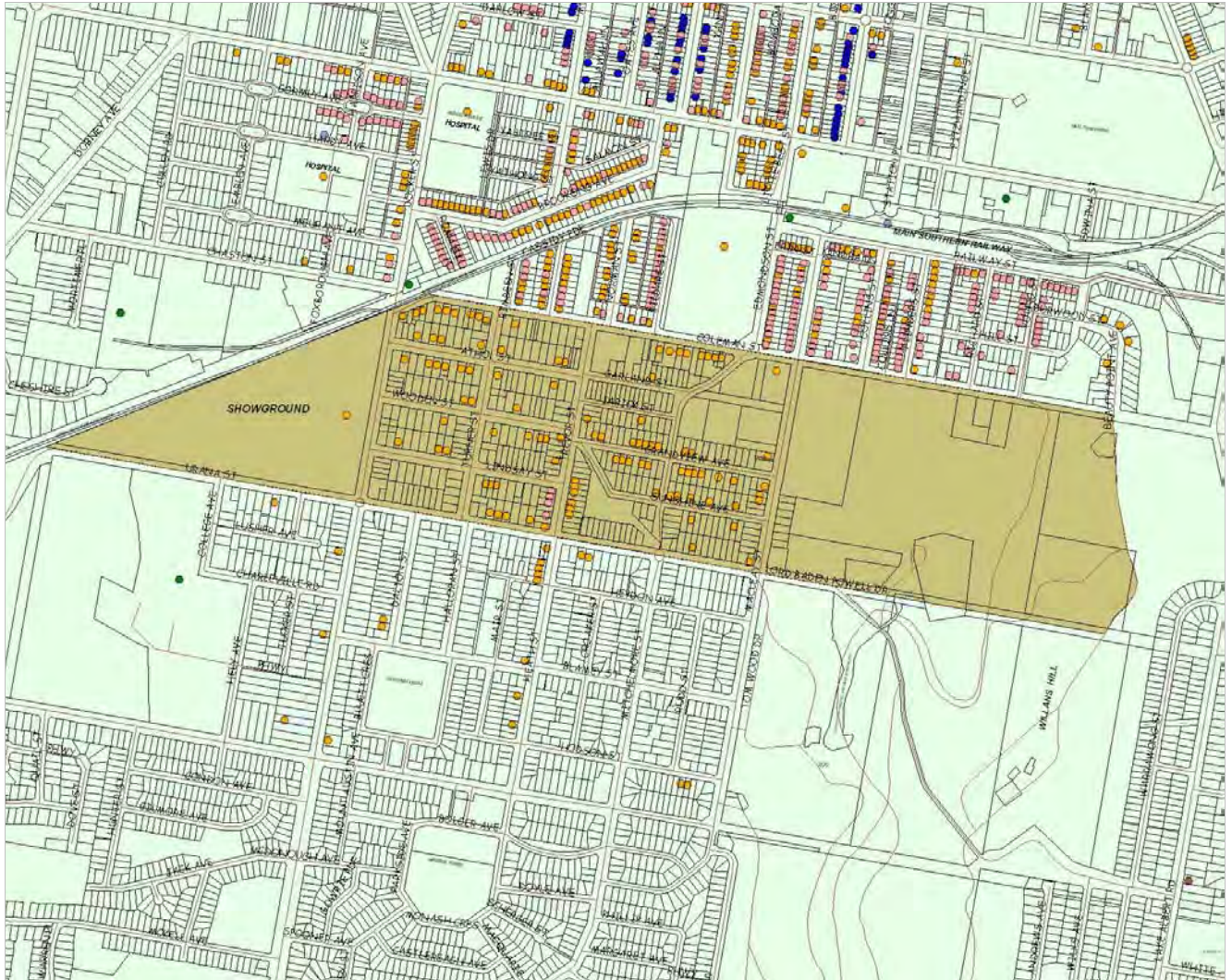
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WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

## TURVEY PARK – NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



Map showing the Turvey Park area north of Urana Road shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the 19th century most of the area between Coleman, Macleay, Urana and Bourke Streets was part of three 40 acre blocks owned by Reverend Samuel Fox [the first resident Church of England Clergyman] and later by Patrick Moran. Moran established a store, which he called Melbourne House, during the 19th century. His residence was called 'Granville'. Solicitor George Coleman also owned part of this land and he built himself a residence there in the early 1880s. Two acres of Moran's land was resumed in 1913 for the high school, with Moran's Coleman Street home planned to be used as the headmaster's residence. David Copland's 80 acre 'Hillside' was bounded by Urana, Macleay and Coleman Streets and had originally been granted to William Willans [Lots 87 & 88]. In 1928 this was chosen as the location of a proposed teachers' college, however the technical college



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URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

and High School Farm were built there instead. Another early resident was Michael Bourke, who purchased a block in 1856, part of which would later become the Showground.

Moran's land presumably passed into the hands of the Wooden family as it was Mr James Wooden, who subdivided it as the Grand View Estate in 1923. There were initially 167 sites within the Estate to be offered for sale on 28 July 1923, but this number was later reduced to 80. In an advertisement in the *Daily Advertiser* of 14 July 1923 the area was described as:

*... until recently known as the late Mr Moran's Estate. The proximity of the land to the town and its undulating characteristics lends itself admirably for Building Purposes, and within a limited period this will be the most sought locality for homes.*

The Grand View Estate included Coleman Street, Macleay, Athol, Wooden, Lindsay, Turner, Trevor, Grandview Avenue and Sunshine Avenue. The Estate later became part of the new suburb of Turvey Park, comprising 290 acres, which was added to the Municipality of Wagga Wagga in 1939.

## DESCRIPTION

Urana Street divides the suburb of Turvey Park along an east-west axis, and for the purposes of this study the northern section of Turvey Park is considered to comprise the area bounded by Urana Street/Baden Powell Drive to the south, Coleman Street to the north, Captain Cook Drive to the east and the railway line to the west. It includes the showground, Willans Hill and the high school

## ATHOL STREET

Named in 1923 by the subdivider, James Wooden, after his son. Part of Grand View Estate Subdivision, the allotments of which were submitted for auction on 28 July 1923.

A wide street with liquidambar and ash street trees. Development comprises single storey bungalows, some evidencing the influence of the California Bungalow style, predominantly in brick in timber.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 3 Athol Street
- 5 Athol Street
- 6 Athol Street, modest but intact
- 20 Athol Street
- 24 Athol Street, 'Copacabana'  
Evidence of Functionalist and Spanish Mission styles.
- 26 Athol Street
- 30 Athol Street
- 31 Athol Street
- 32 Athol Street
- 33 Athol Street
- 34 Athol Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

- 37 Athol Street
- 40 Athol Street



5 Athol Street



20 Athol Street



24 Athol Street

**BOURKE STREET [FORMERLY ALBURY ROAD]**

Named 1945 for Michael Bourke, the original owner of the land in the locality traversed by the street. The Wagga Showground was part of his holding. Bourke was the son of Mrs Bourke [later Mrs John Peter] of Gumly Gumly Station.

**COLEMAN STREET [SOUTH SIDE]**

Named for George Coleman, solicitor, alderman and mayor, who constructed his residence in the early 1880s. It was probably one of the earliest to be built south of the railway line [now at 46 Coleman Street]. This is probably the most prestigious street in this area, with a number of large, architect-designed residences.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

*[♦ denotes included within WWCC DCP 1986]*

- Wagga Wagga High School [1917/1930s building], cnr Coleman & Macleay Streets
- 42 Coleman Street
- 44 Coleman Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

- 46 Coleman Street ♦  
Built c1880s for Mr George Coleman, a solicitor, alderman and Mayor of Wagga Wagga.
- 48 Coleman Street  
Built 1940s for Mr Mick Rava, a prominent local businessman, and presumably designed by architect S.J. O'Halloran.
- 50 Coleman Street  
Built c1940s-50s, presumably designed by architect S.J. O'Halloran.
- 52 Coleman Street  
Built for Mr John Darcy Ryan by Mr Chitts in 1942. Designed by architect Mr S.J. O'Halloran.
- 54 Coleman Street
- 56 Coleman Street
- 94 Coleman Street, 'Du Chesne'
- 98 Coleman Street
- 100 Coleman Street
- 102 Coleman Street, 'Toorak'
- 106 Coleman Street
- 108 Coleman Street  
Built early 1940s by G. Fitzpatrick to a design by architect S.J. O'Halloran. It was designed and built as a 'spec' home but did not sell so O'Halloran purchased the property and lived there for approximately 30 years.
- 110 Coleman Street
- 114 Coleman Street
- 116 Coleman Street
- 120 Coleman Street  
Built c1940s-50s.



46 Coleman Street



48 Coleman Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



50 Coleman Street



52 Coleman Street



100 Coleman Street



102 Coleman Street, 'Toorak'



106 Coleman Street



108 Coleman Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



116 Coleman Street



120 Coleman Street

**CROAKER STREET**

Named 1946 for Charles Croaker, past mayor of Wagga Wagga.

**GARLAND STREET**

Named 1933 after James R. Garland, solicitor in Wagga, served as Alderman for three years. Development comprises modest bungalows in brick and fibro, without any particular sense of cohesion.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 29 Garland Street



29 Garland Street



5 Grandview Avenue

**GRANDVIEW AVENUE**

Named 1923 by the subdivider, James H. Wooden, the street being in an elevated locality and commanding scenic views overlooking the city. Street planting in Grandview Avenue is mainly kurrajongs, to both sides. Development comprises predominantly brick, single storey residences from the Inter-War and Post WWII eras. Some of these are quite large and many show a range of





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

intricate architectural detailing not evidenced in other streets in this suburb [except Coleman Street], commensurate with a level of affluence. The level of detailing drops away with the gradient, with development on the lower parts of the street generally being more modest than that closer to the top.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

5 Grandview Avenue, 'Eilerslie'

7 Grandview Avenue

Built in 1936 for Mrs W.G. Huthwaite.

Large residence of rendered brick. The residence at 259 Lake Albert Road was built as a copy of this one.



7 Grandview Avenue [note side porch]



7 Grandview Avenue

11 Grandview Avenue

13 Grandview Avenue

15 Grandview Avenue

17 Grandview Avenue

20 Grandview Avenue

22 Grandview Avenue

23 Grandview Avenue

28 Grandview Avenue

[Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints].

29 Grandview Avenue

30 Grandview Avenue

31 Grandview Avenue

32 Grandview Avenue

34 Grandview Avenue

35 Grandview Avenue



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

- 36 Grandview Avenue
- 37 Grandview Avenue
- 39 Grandview Avenue
- 46 Grandview Avenue
- 48 Grandview Avenue



23 Grandview Avenue



28 Grandview Avenue

### JARICK STREET

Named 1937 at request of the subdivider Richard Charles Jarick [b.1898], building contractor. In the vicinity of the Grand View Estate subdivision [1923] but was some years later. The north side of this street comprises the backs of houses fronting Garland Street, there is development only to the south side. Predominantly brick bungalows, some of which are rough rendered.

*Places which are representative examples of their type and exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness include:*

- 10 Jarick Street  
Built for George Shadels c1945. It was the last house built in the street.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



10 Jarick Street



37 Lindsay Street

### LINDSAY STREET

Named in 1923 by the subdivider, J.H. Wooden, after his son, Lindsay, and included in Grand View Estate subdivision. Development comprises mixed eras, materials and styles. Central street planting is unusual and comprises eucalypts and casuarinas. Other street planting includes prunus and mixed species. On the north side to the west end are two timber bungalows [25 & 27] which appear to be 1920s, possibly built in the years after the 1923 subdivision. The development to the south side is mostly relatively recent.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 16 Lindsay Street [similar to 16A and 18]
- 16A Lindsay Street
- 18 Lindsay Street
- 25 Lindsay Street
- 27 Lindsay Street
- 37 Lindsay Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



18 Lindsay Street



25 & 27 Lindsay Street

### MACLEAY STREET [SOUTH OF COLEMAN STREET]

Named for Sir William Macleay, prominent in the 19th century. Development north of Urana Street, western side, is diverse. All houses to the eastern side of the street were built by the Department of Education c1950s as teacher accommodation and are predominantly of brick construction.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 56 Macleay Street
- 60 Macleay Street
- 62 Macleay Street

Functionalist style residence which was built for Ollie Minty jnr who copied his father's house at 16 Trail Street [the house has the same form and many details although is not as well detailed as the original].

- 64 Macleay Street

This residence belonged to the Wooden family who had land in the area. James Henry Wooden [1884-1951] undertook the Grand View Estate subdivision in 1923. This residence was possibly built c1930/40s. The Woodens were the proprietors of Woodens' Motor Trading Company.

- 80 Macleay Street

Modern residence, constructed c1960. Designed by architect Wade Suter [or Sutor] for his mother, an interior designer [originally 1A Urana Street].



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



60 Macleay Street



62 Macleay Street



64 Macleay Street



80 Macleay Street

**MITCHELMORE STREET [PART]**

Named by the subdivider, Henry E. Mitchelmore, solicitor [1868-1941] [originally ended at Urana Street]

**SUNSHINE AVENUE**

Named by the subdivider, James H. Wooden, possibly in reference to the Sunshine Harvester developed by H.V. McKay. Development comprises brick and timber bungalows, fairly modest. Many of them evidence a typical plan for Wagga, that is an L-shaped residence with a porch at the junction of the two wings. There are Kurrajong and Ash street trees.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 3 Sunshine Avenue
- 4 Sunshine Avenue



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

- 11 Sunshine Avenue
- 17 Sunshine Avenue
- 18 Sunshine Avenue
- 21 Sunshine Avenue
- 23 Sunshine Avenue
- 25 Sunshine Avenue

**TREVOR STREET**

Part of J.H. Wooden's Grandview Estate subdivision and possibly named after a solicitor associated with the subdivision. Development is predominantly brick bungalows. There are white cedars planted to both sides. On the east side and on the west side from Lindsay Street going north, there are a number of bungalows which are very similar and appear to have been built by one builder or else as part of the same development, late 1930s/early 1940s. They are distinguished by the triple squat column detail to the front porch. No. 18 was built by builder Eric Dunlevy. No. 21 is similar to those listed below but has slight differences.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 10 Trevor Street
- 11 Trevor Street
- 18 Trevor Street
- 21 Trevor Street
- 23 Trevor Street
- 25 Trevor Street
- 29 Trevor Street
- 31 Trevor Street
- 33 Trevor Street
- 36 Trevor Street
- 52 Trevor Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET



10 Trevor Street, typical of development in this street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

*Places which make a positive contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 24 Trevor Street
- 26 Trevor Street
- 28 Trevor Street
- 32 Trevor Street

**TURNER STREET**

Named in 1923 and part of the Grand View Estate subdivision. Believed to be named after the chartered accountant associated with the project, Geoffrey Turner. This is a wide street which has only two houses fronting it, both are substantial bungalows and intact examples of their type:

- 3 Turner Street
- 4 Turner Street



3 Turner Street



4 Turner Street

**URANA STREET**

Was, prior to the relocation of the highway to Dobney Avenue, part of the main road to the town of Urana [110 km SW of Wagga Wagga]. Refer entry for Turvey Park – South of Urana.

**WOODEN STREET**

Named in 1923 for the subdivider, James Henry Wooden, farmer and grazier. Part of Grand View Estate subdivision. This is a wide street with prunus and bottlebrush street planting. Development is a mixture of eras, styles and materials.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 2 Wooden Street
- 6 Wooden Street
- 10 Wooden Street





WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
 URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
 INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

- 13 Wooden Street,
- 21 Wooden Street, 'St Leon'
- 23 Wooden Street
- 28 Wooden Street
- Turvey Park Methodist Church Hall [now Uniting Church Hall]

The Turvey Park Church Hall was constructed in 1954 and the Methodist Church in 1961. The hall is of face brick with gable roof, with parapet walls to either end, and timber sash 12-pane windows, painted white.



21 Wooden Street



23 Wooden Street



Uniting Church Hall [former Methodist Church Hall]

**CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION**

*Wagga Wagga City Council DCP 1986*  
 46 Coleman Street



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1930S-1950S

Examples of Modernist architecture within this area include:

- 24 Athol Street
- 48 Coleman Street
- 50 Coleman Street
- 52 Coleman Street
- 100 Coleman Street
- 108 Coleman Street
- 29 Garland Street
- 10 Jarick Street
- 60 Macleay Street
- 62 Macleay Street

*It is recommended that a study of Wagga's 'Modern' architecture of the 1930s to 1950s be undertaken, to provide a context for the buildings, to identify examples and key practitioners, and to formulate specific guidelines for development/adaptive re-use of these buildings.*

### BUILT FORM

One of the principal urban design strengths of Wagga Wagga is its remnant housing stock from the late nineteenth and early/mid twentieth centuries, which is almost uniformly single storey, detached dwellings. In areas where no statutory protection mechanism is in place or recommended, owners should be given every encouragement to retain and restore these buildings. Refer recommendations at Section 7, Volume 1.

### GENERAL STORES

*It is recommended that, where existing general stores are no longer required for that purpose, the building's owners be encouraged to seek appropriate adaptive-re-use proposals for them. This may require re-examination of the planning requirements for these buildings to allow greater flexibility for prospective tenants.*

### LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS22 Residence, 48 Coleman Street, Turvey Park
- UHS23 Residence, 50 Coleman Street, Turvey Park
- UHS24 Residence, 52 Coleman Street, Turvey Park
- UHS25 Residence, 54 Coleman Street, Turvey Park
- UHS26 Residence, 100 Coleman Street, Turvey Park
- UHS27 Residence, 108 Coleman Street, Turvey Park
- UHS30 Residence, 7 Grandview Avenue, Turvey Park



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
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TURVEY PARK - NORTH OF URANA STREET TO COLEMAN STREET

UHS31 *Wagga Wagga High School [1917/1930s building], Coleman St*

UHS32 *Residence, 80 Macleay Street, Turvey Park*

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

#### SPECIAL CHARACTER AREAS

The area which originally comprised James H. Wooden's Grand View Estate subdivision, laid out in 1923, includes Athol Street, Grandview Avenue, Lindsay Street, Sunshine Avenue, Trevor Street, Turner Street and Wooden Street. Development within this area is typical of which is to be found throughout much of Wagga, i.e. single storey, red brick detached dwellings, and which makes a strong contribution to the urban character of the city. There is a range of styles to be found, however the quality and intactness of much of the existing development is such that it could be considered to be a special character area, with specific provisions applying to development proposals.

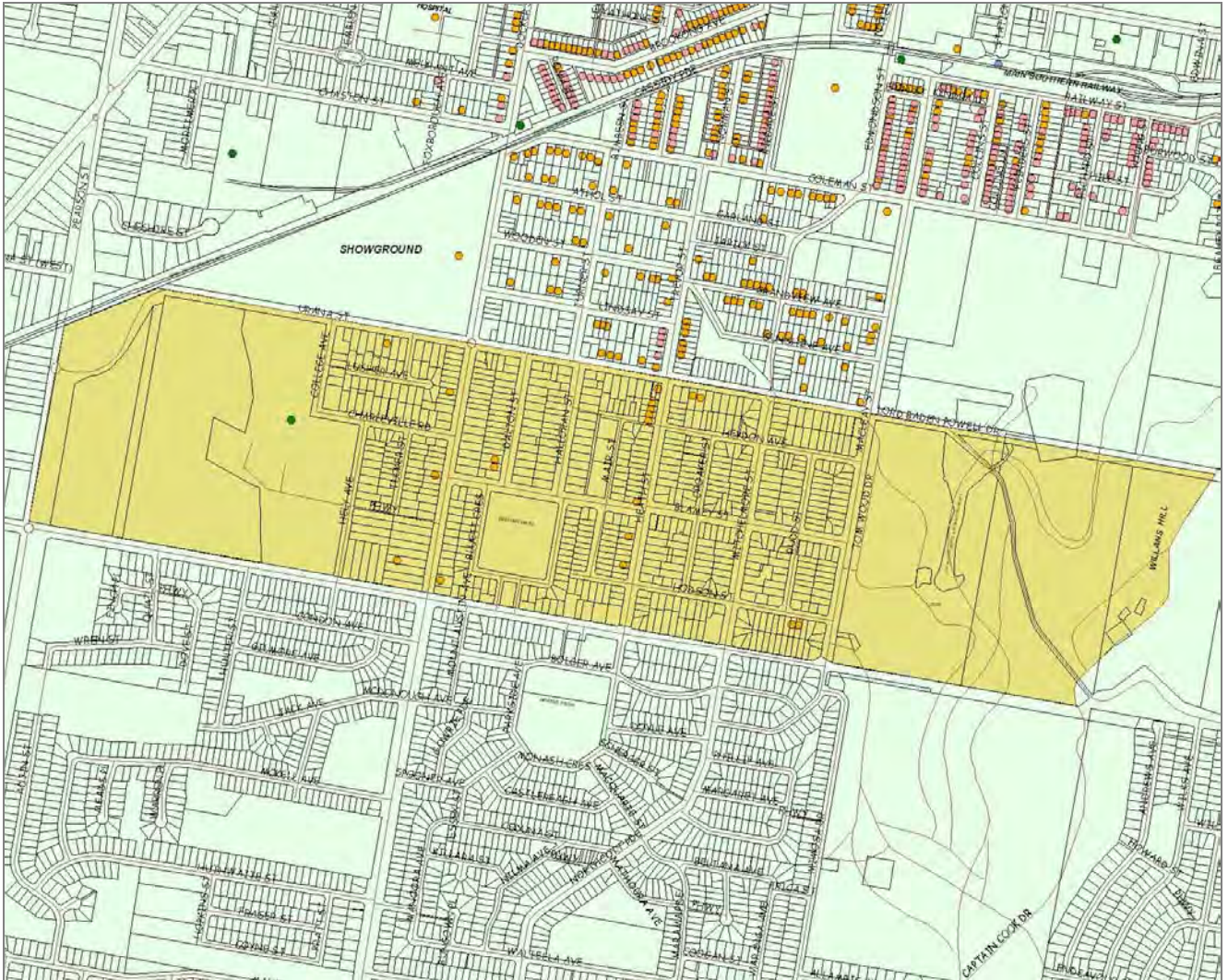
Refer Section 7, Volume 1, for more detailed recommendations relating to special character areas.



WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL  
URBAN HERITAGE STUDY  
INVENTORY

TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

## TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET



Map showing the Turvey Park area south of Urana Road shaded.  
*Wagga Wagga City Council map*

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From 1857 Thomas Turvey held the license for the Hope Inn in Fitzmaurice Street [est. 1853] Turvey lived in Fitzmaurice Street but had a 96 acre farm in the vicinity of the present Turvey Park suburb, upon which he had constructed a large marble vault. There were two burials [one reputed to be Turvey's daughter] in the vault, as well as his wife Eliza [died 1885 aged 63]. Turvey [1800-1889] rode out to his farm every day to patrol and guard the vault, where it was rumoured that he had buried a large fortune. Turvey died on 14 January 1889 returning from the farm when the cart he was driving overturned and he was thrown out and killed. He was buried in the vault, which was located near the present intersection of Mitchelmore and Hodson Streets. When the suburb was being developed in 1941 the vault was removed to the Wagga Wagga Cemetery and the site marked by a



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

bronze plaque mounted on a boulder. The new suburb of Turvey Park, comprising 290 acres, was added to the Municipality of Wagga Wagga in 1939.

The Housing Commission owned land in Turvey Park, and commenced construction of the first Housing Commission homes in Wagga in Dalton Street in 1950. The *Daily Advertiser* of 4 January 1951 reported that when a fifth Housing Commission Ballot was held for 13, three bedroom homes situated in Fernleigh Road and Turvey Park Estate there was a total of 107 applicants. These were the 155th dwellings completed by the Housing Commission in Wagga Wagga, and land had been acquired on which to erect over 400 more houses.

### DESCRIPTION

Urana Street divides the suburb of Turvey Park along an east-west axis, and for the purposes of this study the southern section of Turvey Park is considered to comprise the area bounded by Urana Street/Baden Powell Drive to the north, Fernleigh Road to the south, Captain Cook Drive to the east and Pearson Street to the west. It includes the Botanic Gardens and Charles Sturt University South Campus [former teachers' college].

### BLAMEY STREET

Named for Sir Thomas Blamey, 1939. Street plantings are Ash sp. Development is modest, predominantly of brick and fibro, Development to the eastern end is in the same materials but appears to be later, possibly c1960s.

### BLUETT CRESCENT

Named 1946 for Mr A.R. Bluett, a life-long worker for the advancement of local government, born in Wagga in 1879, died in 1944. This street is a Housing Commission development of modest brick bungalows arranged in a U-shape around a reserve [later Gissing Oval]. They were constructed around 1947. A similar planning scheme was used in the central area of Wagga Wagga [North, West and South Parades and Duke of Kent Park].

### BOURKE STREET

Named 1945 for Michael Bourke, the original owner of the land in the area traversed by this street. This is a wide, busy street and the existing street plantings of Prunus are ineffectual. Development appears to be mainly post-WWII, in a range of materials and without any overall cohesion. Some residences appear to be from the Inter-War period and possibly earlier. Fernleigh, the late 19th century residence of James Halloran who owned and subdivided land in this area, is tucked away behind a mature garden, near the corner of Bourke Street and Fernleigh Road.

*Places of historical significance include:*

- Wagga Wagga Showground [refer database Volume 3]

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 52 Bourke Street  
Once served as the Turvey Park telephone exchange. Weatherboard, corrugated iron hipped and gabled roof. Modified verandah supported on wrought iron posts.
- 74 Bourke Street



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

Intact example of its type, appears earlier than most surrounding development.

- 93-95 Bourke Street  
Substantial Victorian era brick residence with cast iron post supported verandahs with cast iron brackets. Set within a mature garden.
- Catholic complex, including Our Lady of Fatima [built 1953] and the Henschke Primary School [west side of Bourke Street, near Fernleigh Road]. These buildings are of red brick with metal windows frames and reflect some Functionalist influences.



74 Bourke Street



93-95 Bourke Street



Henschke Primary School



Our Lady of Fatima, Bourke Street

### CHARLEVILLE ROAD

Named by the surveyor, A.T. Bolton.

### COLLEGE AVENUE

Named in 1949 as it formed the main access road to the Wagga Wagga Teachers' Training College [formerly known as Anne's Road].

*Places of potential historical significance include:*

- Charles Sturt University, South Campus [refer database Volume 3]



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

**DALTON STREET**

Named in 1940. Dalton was the maiden name of the mother of James Halloran who resided at Fernleigh, a large home at the corner of Bourke Street and Fernleigh Road. Named at Halloran's request. Street trees comprising mixed planting of Ash and Kurrajongs to both sides contribute to the amenity of this street. Development is mainly brick bungalows, from the post-War era. They are generally well maintained with few alterations evident. Dalton Street was the location for the first Housing Commission homes to be built in Wagga, in 1950. [By 1970 the Commission had completed 1,200 dwellings in Wagga.]



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:

- 34 Dalton Street  
Built c1950s by the current owner as a copy of a house in Beckwith Street [opp. racecourse].
- 36 Dalton Street  
Modest but a high degree of intactness.



34 Dalton Street



36 Dalton Street

### FERNLEIGH ROAD

Mixed development including other uses such as fire station, shops, Turvey Tops shopping centre, service station etc. Housing development is uniformly modest, generally of brick, timber and fibro. Street planting to the upper [eastern] section is Ash trees.

### HALLORAN STREET

Named 1926 by the subdivider, James Halloran [1876-1955], grazier who lived at Fernleigh [Bourke Street]. Wide nature strips planted with Plane trees contribute to the amenity of this street. Development is a mix of brick, timber and fibro post-WWII residences. The Turvey Park School [built 1950s] is located to the southern end and there is a store on the corner of Halloran and Urana Streets.







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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

Halloran Street, looking south

Former corner store, SW corner of Urana & Halloran Streets

### HEATH STREET

Named for Harry O. Heath [1864-1922], solicitor in partnership with Henry E. Mitchelmore. Street panting is predominantly Paperbarks, with some other species. Development comprises mainly brick, fibro and weatherboard post-War housing, with modern development usually in brick. There are stores at the corner of Heath and Blamey Streets and Heath and Urana Streets.

*Places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

4, 6, 8 & 10 Heath Street

Group of four brick bungalows, not of the same design but of the same era and materials and reasonably intact.

40 Heath Street

50 Heath Street

Evidence of formal diamond shaped garden layout to front. Roman cypresses planted to either side of front of block. Perhaps further evidence of originally formal garden layout.

Store, cnr Heath and Blamey Streets, 'Bernadette's Hair Care'

Store, cnr Heath and Urana Streets



Part of group, 4-10 Heath Street



Part of group, 4 to 10 Heath Street



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET



40 Heath Street



50 Heath Street



Store, cnr Heath and Blamey Streets



Grandview Store, cnr Heath and Urana Streets

**HELY AVENUE**

Named by subdivider [and/or surveyor?], A.T. Bolton, after John Hely, hotelkeeper.

**HEYDON AVENUE**

Named 1946 for Richard S. Heydon [1837-1915], past mayor and coachbuilder who lived in Wagga Wagga for 55 years. Development appears to be post-WWII, all modest and exhibiting a range of materials. Street planting is mainly Ash.

**HODSON AVENUE**

Named 1946 after Thomas Hodson, building contractor in partnership with Charles Hardy and past Mayor. Development comprises a range of eras, materials and styles. The *Daily Advertiser* of 9 June 1959 described how Hodson Avenue was being curbed and guttered, but still had dirt roads.

*Places which exhibit a high to moderately high degree of intactness and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 6 Hodson Avenue



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

□ 8 Hodson Avenue, 'Lattam'



6 Hodson Avenue



8 Hodson Avenue



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

**IDSAL ROAD**

Named by subdivider Charles Lewis.

**LUSHER AVENUE**

Named 1961 for Edwin F. Lusher, Alderman 1928 to 1937.

**MACLEAY STREET**

Named for Sir William Macleay, prominent in the 19th century. Development comprises a mixture of brick, fibro, weatherboard and monocrete modest residences. On the eastern side are the Botanic Gardens.

**MAIR STREET**

Named 1946 for George Mair, past mayor of Wagga Wagga [1811-1892]. Development is modest, in a range of materials. Street plantings are also varied.

**MITCHELMORE STREET [PART]**

Named by the subdivider, Henry E. Mitchelmore, solicitor [1868-1941] [originally ended at Urana Street]

**RUDD STREET**

Named 1946 for George Rudd, past mayor and saddler. Development evidences a range of eras and materials; street planting is also varied.

**TUCKER STREET**

Named 1950s for Harold T.W. Tucker and old resident of the Turvey Park area [15 Hely Avenue]

**URANA STREET**

Was, prior to the relocation of the highway to Dobney Avenue, part of the main road to the town of Urana [110 km SW of Wagga Wagga]. Development generally comprises timber, brick and fibro residences, generally well maintained. Street planting is a mixture of Ash and other plantings.

*Places which exhibit a **high to moderately high degree of intactness** and make a strong contribution to the character of Wagga Wagga's inner residential areas include:*

- 15 Urana Street
- 56 Urana Street
- 58 Urana Street



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET



56 Urana Street



58 Urana Street



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

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67 Urana Street



73 Urana Street, pair with 75



75 Urana Street, pair with 73



77 Urana Street, former post office



104 Urana Street



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TURVEY PARK – SOUTH OF URANA STREET

- 67 Urana Street
- 73 & 75 Urana Street
- 77 Urana Street  
Brick shop with attached residence, once the Turvey Park Post Office.
- 104 Urana Street  
Appears to pre-date other development in this area.

### CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION

None

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### GENERAL STORES

*It is recommended that, where existing general stores are no longer required for that purpose, the building's owners be encouraged to seek appropriate adaptive-re-use proposals for them. This may require re-examination of the planning requirements for these buildings to allow greater flexibility for prospective tenants.*

#### HERITAGE LISTINGS

Places recommended for inclusion within the Wagga Wagga DCP 1986 Appendix 13 'Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage' include:

- UHS21 Residence, 93-95 Bourke Street, Turvey Park
- UHS28 Charles Sturt University, South Campus, College St
- UHS29 Wagga Wagga Showground, Bourke Street, Turvey Park

Refer also database entries at Volume 3.

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