

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	House				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	19				
Street name	Barney Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 1, DP 1014606				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.676205		Longitude	150.851999
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level. It is significant as a good, intact example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage in the Kiama area. Built in 1922 and moved to the site of 19 Barney Street in the 1960s, 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity despite having been moved, retaining a large amount of its original fabric. The cottage displays key characteristics of Interwar style and includes additional detailing which adds to the overall quality of the design, showing the high level of craftsmanship that went into its construction. The cottage is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design and is a fine representation of the type in the Kiama region.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Possibly EC Faux					
Builder/ maker	EC Faux					
Physical Description	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is a detached single-storey Interwar period weatherboard cottage constructed on brick foundations. The house fronts Barney Street to the north. It has a gable corrugated iron roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. To the rear is a skillion extension. The cottage also has flat-roof verandahs on three of its four elevations.</p> <p>The primary elevation, facing Barney Street, has a wide street-facing gable, the end of which is decorated with timber battening, a ventilator, finial, and a bracketed cornice. This sits over a group of original timber-framed sash windows with original carved timber sills and replacement bracketed awnings. The cottage's east elevation mirrors its primary elevation, though the gable end does not have the finial or bracketed cornice. To the east of the street-facing gable is a recessed verandah that functions as the entrance to the house. This has simple square posts with decorative brackets to the valences and timber-slat balustrades, as well as a double-door entrance to the house with fanlight. Opposite side of the gable is another verandah, which is has an early glazed enclosure.</p> <p>The house is set back from the street by a small, well-kept front garden and timber picket fence. At the rear of the property is a well-kept garden with some mature trees, as well as a modern garage and granny flat.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>No. 19 Barney Street appears to be in good condition, though there are some maintenance issues. Paint is cracked and peeling in parts, especially on the east elevation of the cottage.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1922	Finish year	1922	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>1924—the long verandah is enclosed with glass. 1960s—the cottage is moved from the adjacent lot to 19 Barney Street.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

No. 19 Barney Street is located on part of Lot 14 of Section 7 of the Town of Kiama Plan. Lot 14 was granted by purchase to David Smith on 1 November 1851, while Lot 15 was purchased by Frederick Michael Stokes on 26 August 1840.

In 1881, George Tory, Kiama publican, and his wife, Maria, acquired Lot 14 and part of Lot 15 of Section 7 totalling over two roods of land. George Tory was a well-known hotel keeper, purchasing the property known as Tory's Hotel in 1880 after operating a hotel in the Shoalhaven region for many years. Tory's Hotel in Terralong Street is a prominent landmark in the present-day town centre.

By 1890, George and Maria Tory had erected two houses and out buildings on their land. One of the houses fronted Barney Street, being the site of the present 19 Barney Street.

George Tory died in 1901, and Maria converted the land to Torrens title in 1913. In December 1914,

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	<p>she sold part of lots 14 and 15 to Fanny Maria Hunt (adjoining subject site in Manning Street) and retained the residue of the property containing the 1880s cottage on 38½ perches of land in Barney and Manning streets. The following year she conveyed the site to her son, George Graham Tory, a carpenter (Vol 2546 Fol 126). George and Tamar Tory are listed as living in Barney Street prior to owning the land and cottage. Maria, by this time, was living in Leichhardt, Sydney.</p> <p>George Graham Tory died in 1921—the 38½ perches of land containing the slab cottage passed by transmission to his widow, Tamar Tory, in August 1922. Four months earlier, EC Faux, builder, lodged a building application with Kiama Council to erect a cottage for Mrs Tory at the corner of Barney and Manning streets beside the existing slab cottage. The application was granted subject to specifications being submitted for approval. Two weeks later, Faux submitted the specifications which were duly approved. It is presumed the cottage was built soon after.</p> <p>With two cottages now built on her land, Mrs Tory sought to subdivide her land—an application to Council was submitted on her behalf by local solicitors, Ryan & Son, in July 1922. The subdivision was approved, and Mrs Tory conveyed the portion of the site at the corner of Barney and Manning streets with the new cottage on it to Otto Celton Tory. Tamar Tory retained f't of the land and continued to live in the slab cottage named 'The Rest' until her death there in June 1930. This property was described in the valuation listing card from 1929 to 1946 as a sawn slab cottage with iron roof, slab shed and garage.</p> <p>In March 1924, Otto Celton Tory lodged a successful application to Council to erect a glassed-in verandah at his cottage on the corner of Barney and Manning streets.</p> <p>Following the respective deaths of Tamar Tory in 1930 and Otto Celton Tory in 1946, the slab cottage in Barney Street (site of 19 Barney Street) and the new cottage on the corner of Barney and Manning streets passed by transmission in 1946 to Rupert Knight. Rupert conveyed it simultaneously to Minnie Elizabeth Tory, the widow of Otto Celton Tory. Three years later she conveyed 19 Barney Street to herself and Muriel Helen Fitzpatrick. According to electoral rolls, Minnie Elizabeth Tory and Muriel Helen Kirkpatrick were living in the slab cottage at 19 Barney Street with the former's family until at least 1963.</p> <p>In March 1965, the property on the corner of Barney and Manning streets was conveyed to John Elkins Wiles of Sydney, who sold it to the Shell Company of Australia the following year. According to the Kiama and District Historical Society, 19 Barney Street 'was originally located on the corner of Barney Street and Manning Street [and] and the house was moved to the present site in the 1960s so a service station could be built on that corner. When it was moved, the house was turned so the east facing side now faces west.'</p> <p>This means the current house on 19 Barney Street is Otto Tory's home built by EC Faux in 1922. It is assumed that Mrs Tory's slab cottage 'The Rest' was demolished to make way for Otto's cottage. Moving the cottage was probably less expensive than building a new house and indicates that the house itself was appreciated. Turning of the house during the move was likely to enable it to face Barney Street, where it had previously fronted Manning Street.</p> <p>Shell sold 19 Barney Street in 1994 to Glen Fulton (Balgowlah) Ltd. The property changed hands most recently in August 2003.</p>
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THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
<i>State historical theme</i>	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street has undergone significance modification since the 1890s when the site was first developed. The present weatherboard cottage was moved to the site in the 1960s from the adjacent lot, having been built in its original location in the 1920s. No. 19 Barney Street demonstrates this phase of the site's development, where enough value was placed on the weatherboard cottage that it was retained and moved rather than demolished. However, while this relates to the later development of Kiama, the site is no longer capable of demonstrating an aspect of Kiama's cultural history which could be considered to meet the threshold of significance.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is associated with George Tory, the well-known Kiama publican and constructor of Torys Hotel, and his family. The site was first developed by George and his wife Maria in the 1890s, and now contains a 1920s weatherboard cottage owned by their son Otto, which was moved to the site in the 1960s. Though associated with the locally significant Tory family, the site has been significantly modified, now retaining no evidence which can connect it with George Tory. Its association with Otto Tory is better established, but his importance to the local area is dubious overall.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is an aesthetically pleasing example of Interwar weatherboard cottage design. The dwelling demonstrates a range of Interwar-style elements, including its low-pitched roof, asymmetry, street-facing gable, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. It also has a good degree of intactness. Detailing such as the timber battening, ventilator and bracketed cornice on the gable-ends and original timber windows add to the quality of the design, which presents a picturesque example of a weatherboard cottage to the street. As such, 19 Barney Street is an aesthetically pleasing and significant example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage—a type of dwelling strongly associated with Kiama.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if 19 Barney Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Weatherboard cottages from a range of eras, including the Interwar period, are a common building typology in Kiama. Many examples of timber weatherboard cottages similar to 19 Barney Street exist in Kiama.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is a good example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design in the Kiama area. The dwelling demonstrates several Interwar design features, such as its wide street-facing gable, low-pitched roof and overhanging eaves. Its detailing—including the ventilator, bracketed cornice, and battened gable-end—is both typical and particularly fine for Interwar weatherboard cottage design.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity and is able to demonstrate the primary characteristics of Interwar weatherboard cottage design, which is a popular typology of dwelling in the Kiama area.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>No. 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity. The house appears to be largely intact in spite of being moved, displaying a good amount of original fabric. Non-original features include the window awnings and, possibly, the brick base, though this cannot be confirmed. The glazed enclosure to the verandah on the west elevation dates from two years after the construction of the building and demonstrates the early modification undertaken by Otto Tory to improve the liveability of the cottage. No. 19 Barney Street is in good condition with only minor maintenance issues observed.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 3381 Fol 4	1922	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2546 Fol 126	1915	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 3380 Fol 178	1922	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2400 Fol 54	1913	NSW Land Registry Services
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 124	21/3/1924	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 337	12/4//1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 194	26/4/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 307	2/8/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 333	19/7/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 163	12/4/1922	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1929–1964	State Archives and Records
Plan	New South Wales Railways	Kiama to Jervis Bay, Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra Working Plan & Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2	1890	NSW Land Registry Services

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	38		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	19 Barney Street, as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of the street-facing gable of 19 Barney Street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

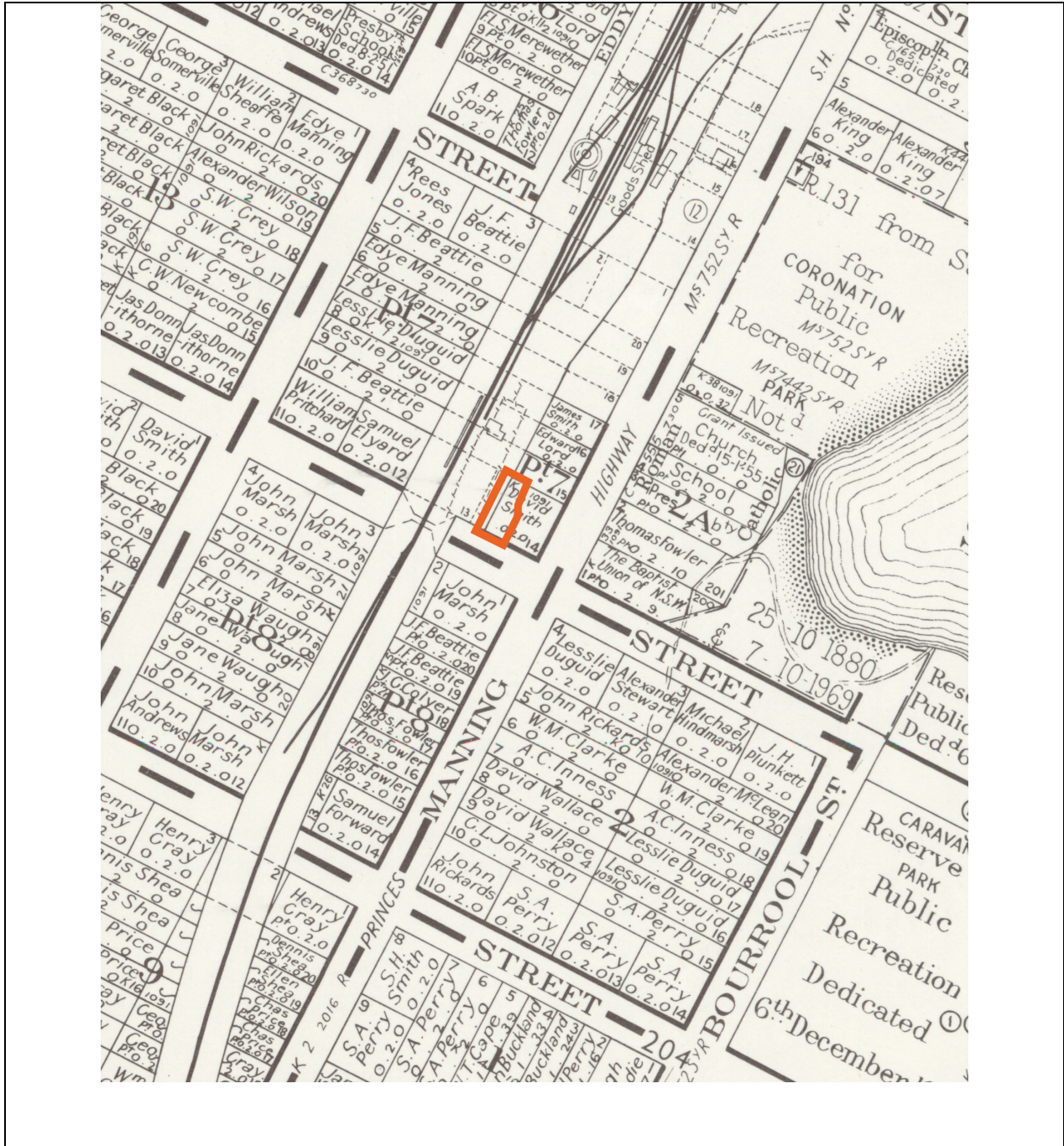


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 19 Barney Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	An oblique 1936 aerial showing the weatherboard cottage (outlined in red) in its original corner-lot location. Maria Tory's slab cottage 'The Rest' is shown on the current site of the cottage at 19 Barney Street.				
Image year	1936	Image by	Adastra	Image copyright holder	Royal Australian Historical Society



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Basmin				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	23				
Street name	Barney Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 1, DP 194007				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.675784		Longitude	150.851358
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Unknown				
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>Basmin has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level as a highly intact example of an Interwar California Bungalow. Built 1929–1930, the house demonstrates many principal characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style, including its low-pitch roof, street-facing gable and characteristic wide verandah. Since construction, Basmin has undergone minimal modification, retaining many of its original details, such as its roughcast rendered finish, tapered verandah piers and timber casement windows with coloured glass accents. While modest, Basmin is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar California Bungalow style and has significance for its ability to demonstrate the type, in addition to its own aesthetic significance.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>Basmin is a detached single-storey Interwar California Bungalow style house built in 1929–1930. The house is constructed of roughcast rendered brick over an unrendered brick base. It has a low-pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron with a street-facing gable end, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters to the street. The house fronts Barney Street and is characterised by a wide, low verandah with roughcast-rendered tapered piers and face-brick balustrades. This verandah is enclosed with timber lattice to one side and covers a centrally located door, either side of which are original timber-framed triple casement windows with coloured glass accents.</p> <p>The residence is set back from the street by a wide nature strip and has a simple landscaped garden enclosed by a face-brick and steel-tube fence. A crushed stone and concrete driveway on the east elevation provides access to the rear of the building, where a substantial garage built in 1940 is located.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The house is in good condition and appears to be regularly maintained.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1929	Finish year	1930	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>1940—garage. 2013—solar panels added to rear of roof.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time. Lot 12 of Section 7 of the Town of Kiama Plan was granted by purchase on 13 August 1840 to Samuel Elyard. The land changed ownership on several occasions until 1925 when Edward Charles Faux sold Lot 4 of a re-subdivision of Lot 12 to Mary Frances Ettingshausen for £120/15 (OST Deed Bk 1390 No 240). In January 1930, she conveyed the land to her son, Basil Martin Ettingshausen (OST Deed Bk 1591 No 943). Basil Ettingshausen lodged a successful application in November 1929 to Kiama Council to erect a cottage in Barney Street.

On 19 February 1930, the *Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal* reported that 'Mr Basil Ettingshausen has just completed an attractive bungalow in Barney Street to which it is decidedly an ornamental addition ... and he with his mother ... took up residence within it last week'.

Subsequent electoral rolls list Mary Frances Ettingshausen and her son Basil at 'Basmin', Barney Street. The house name derives from their two names, Bas for Basil and Min for the diminutive of Mary's name, Minnie.

Heritage Data Form

	<p>In May 1940, Basil sold the property to Norman Paul King and Florence Netta King of Kiama (OST Deed Bk 2084 No 833). Basil is described in the electoral rolls as a shop assistant but in the transfer deed as an estate agent living at Towradgi. His mother came to live with her son at Wollongong in 1949. According to electoral rolls, the Kings were living at 23 Barney Street until their respective deaths in the 1960s. In 1971, Norman Charles King sold the property to Vincent Charles Hardman of Kiama, painter, and Isabella Joan Hardman (OST Deed Bk 3033 No 179). They are listed at 23 Barney Street in electoral rolls from at least 1972 to 1980.</p> <p>No. 23 Barney Street was converted from old system title to Torrens in 2000.</p>
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THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Settlement—building, settlements, towns and cities
<i>State historical theme</i>	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>Basmin, 23 Barney Street, is built on land which was surveyed and sold as part of the Town of Kiama Plan in 1840. The land was not developed until 1929 after it was purchased in a subdivision sale of the original allotment by Mary Ettingshausen, who lived at the house with her son following its completion. While of some historical significance, Basmin was constructed late in the development of Kiama after the pattern of the town's street was established and after Barney Street was first built upon. Basmin does not demonstrate the early development of Barney Street and as such does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion. However, it is representative of a period of interwar development throughout the area, and is part of a large group of weatherboard bungalows developed in the late 1920s and early 1930s.</p> <p>Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>Basmin has a close association with Mary and Basil Ettingshausen—the name 'Basmin' is a portmanteau of their names. Mary and Basil Ettingshausen resided in Kiama and were active in the local community before they moved to Wollongong in the 1940s. Although this association is close, the Ettingshausen are not considered to be important to the local community. Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion as a result.</p> <p>Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>Basmin, built 1929–1930, has aesthetic significance as a good example of an intact Interwar California Bungalow. The house demonstrates many of the principal characteristics of the Interwar California Bungalow style, including its low-pitch roof, street-facing gable and generous wide verandah. Basmin is highly intact and retains many original details typical of the style, like its roughcast rendered finish, tapered piers, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and timber casement windows with coloured glass accents. While modest, Basmin is a pleasant building which provides an important contribution to the streetscape, having significance at a local level as a result.</p> <p>Basmin has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if Basmin meets the threshold of significance under this criterion..</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>Basmin has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Dwellings in the Interwar California Bungalow style are readily found in Kiama. While Basmin is a particularly intact example of the style, it does not possess uncommon characteristics for which it could be considered rare.</p> <p>Basmin does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>Basmin is a good, highly intact example of an Interwar California Bungalow. The house has undergone little modification to its overall form since its construction in 1929–1930 and it retains many key characteristics associated with the Interwar California Bungalow style, a semi-common type of building in Kiama. Accordingly, Basmin has significance as a representative example of the style.</p> <p>Basmin has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>Basmin has a high degree of integrity. The house is largely intact, having undergone little external modification since construction. The building occupies its original footprint with no rear extensions, has been well maintained, and retains many original elements, such as its timber casement windows with glass accents, roughcast-rendered finish, and face-brick balustrades.</p> <p>Modifications to the house are minor and include the contemporary flyscreen on the front door, the concrete driveway on the house's east, and a row of solar panels on the rear of the roof. These have a negligible impact on the integrity of the building, which accurately reflects the Interwar California Bungalow style.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal	Local and General	19/12/1930	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	NSW Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 3033 No 179	1971	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 2084 No 833	1940	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1390 No 240	1925	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1911–1925	Kiama Council
Article	<i>Kiama Independent</i>	Kiama Council—Land Sale	18/7/1925	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	39		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	The front elevation of 'Basmin', viewed from Barney Street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Oblique view of Basmin from Barney Street, showing the driveway and garage at the rear.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

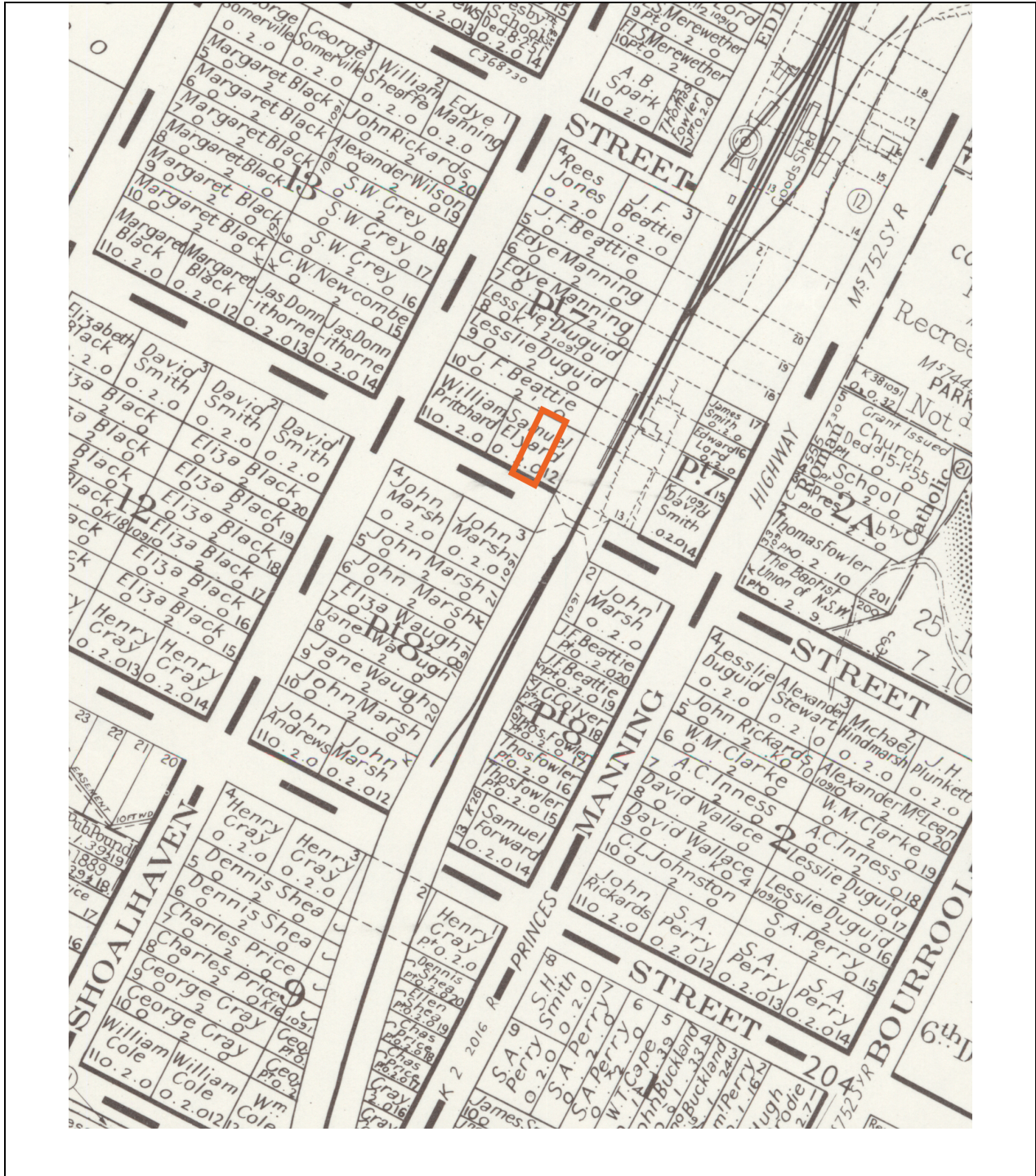


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 23 Barney Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Victorian weatherboard cottage				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	1				
Street name	Bong Bong Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 1, DP 1115376				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.674116		Longitude	150.856884
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, and representative values at a local level as a good example of a Victorian weatherboard workers' cottage. Built between 1884 and 1888, 1 Bong Bong Street is a good and aesthetically pleasing example of the type of inexpensive, easy-to-build housing constructed to meet the demands of Kiama's growing population during the boom of the 1880s. Despite the loss of some original elements, it still embodies the key characteristics of the style—modest scale, use of weatherboard, a front verandah and simple gabled roof.				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street is a detached single-storey Victorian workers' cottage built between 1884 and 1888. The cottage is made of timber weatherboard on a bluestone foundation and is comprised of two parts, the original Victorian-era cottage and a later rear addition and garage. It has a simple high-pitched gable roof to the original building but is hipped and gabled to the addition—both roofs are clad in corrugated iron. The dwelling fronts Bong Bong Street to the south, with an open timber verandah along the primary elevation. This verandah has a skillion corrugated iron roof, squared timber posts and weatherboard balustrades—it covers the front door and front windows of the dwelling. The windows are contemporary timber-framed replacements set either side of the central door, which has a fanlight.</p> <p>At the rear of the original building is the kitchen and former garage addition, which form an enclosed courtyard. These are clad in weatherboard and are sympathetic to the original 1880s cottage despite being visible from Bong Bong Street and the Kiama Showground. They have since been converted to additional bedrooms and bathrooms so the cottage can be leased to holidaymakers.</p> <p>A small, sparsely planted lawn separates the cottage from Bong Bong Street. A concrete and pebble driveway is located on the cottage's west.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street is in good condition, having recently undergone renovations which conserved original fabric.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1884	Finish year	1888	Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>Post-1981—rear kitchen addition renovated, and the garage and workshop added, forming the enclosed courtyard.</p> <p>2015–2019—glass verandah enclosure removed. Internal wall removed to create front lounge room. Garage and rear workshop converted to additional bedrooms, with awning added to the exterior of the garage. Interior fabric and driveway modified.</p>					
Further comments						

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

No. 1 Bong Bong Street is located on Lot 14 of Section 4 of the Town of Kiama Plan originally granted by purchase to judge, James Donnithorne, who purchased several allotments in the township. Following his death in 1852 at his residence at Newtown, the subject land (and other allotments at Kiama) was devised to his wife, Ann Jones, their son, James Jones, and daughter, Anna 'Annie' Donnithorne Jones. James Jones became sole owner of the subject site in 1882 following agreement with his mother, Ann—his sister Anna died in 1876 in Tasmania. Jones sold the land to James Somerville in October 1883 for the sum of £200.

In 1884, Somerville sold the northern half of the lot to Francis Wrentmore Cook of Sydney, shipowner, for £200. Somerville subdivided the southern half of Lot 14 into five small lots, each with a 33-foot frontage to Bong Bong Street, and advertised these for auction sale on 26 August 1884. Samuel Wilcockson purchased two adjoining lots for £153. No. 1 Bong Bong Street was built between 1884 and 1888, as it is visible in one of the views of Kiama in an album presented to Rev Glasson on his

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	<p>departure from Kiama in 1888.</p> <p>Part of Wilcockson's land was resumed in February 1888 to expand the existing public park at Church Point, effectively extinguishing Bourrool Street east of Section 14 of the township. On a crown plan depicting the land resumed for 'Public Park at Church Point', later annotations show the five lots found unnecessary for the public park were offered for sale in March 1888. This 1892 plan also shows a small cottage with verandah fronting Bong Bong Street (No. 1 Bong Bong Street).</p> <p>Wilcockson sold his remaining allotment in 1891 to William Moles Colley of Kiama, accountant. According to the 1888–1889 rate book, Colley was the occupant of a house in Bong Bong Street owned by S Wilcockson. This listing is likely to be 1 Bong Bong Street. Colley left Kiama in August 1892 to take up a senior position at the head office at City Bank. He retained ownership of the cottage until 1901 when he sold the site to John Joseph Hart of Kiama, tailor, and Ellen O'Keefe of Nowra. It is not known who lived in 1 Bong Bong Street in the intervening period.</p> <p>Hart and O'Keefe owned the cottage until 1913 when they sold to William Haycox of Kiama, railway employee. Rate books name 'W Haycox, engineer' as the owner of the cottage between 1914 and 1923, though the occupiers are not listed. Haycox left the Kiama district in 1917 and presumably leased the cottage out for the next several years.</p> <p>Kiama labourer, Robert Halliwell, purchased 1 Bong Bong Street in 1923 for £400. His newly married nephew, Charles Edwin Albert, moved into the cottage in 1924 with his wife Blanche Lydia Pearl Stead. Incidentally, Stead was the caretaker of the showground adjoining 1 Bong Bong Street from September 1952. Following Halliwell's death in 1940, the property was conveyed to his sister, Amy Windsor. She died in 1954 and the property was conveyed the following year to Charles Edwin Albert Stead. His family continued to live in the cottage until the 1980s.</p> <p>The valuation cards for 1953 to 1964 note the transfer of ownership from Amy Windsor to Charles Edwin Albert Stead, then to his executors following his death in 1961. The building is described as a wood/brick-on-stone cottage comprising three rooms, kitchen and offices with an iron roof, and a galvanised iron shed with iron roof.</p> <p>Blanche Lydia Pearl Stead continued to live at 1 Bong Bong Street following her husband's death. She is listed at this address until at least 1980 and possibly lived there until her death in 1995 aged 95. The following year, the property was converted to Torrens title and was conveyed to John Raymond Stead, Jeannette Beryl Bily and Robert James Stead.</p> <p>The Stead family owned 1 Bong Bong Street until 2015. The cottage changed ownership in late 2019.</p>
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THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
<i>State historical theme</i>	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street, built between 1884 and 1888, is a modest worker's cottage built during a period of significant growth in Kiama. Kiama's agricultural and blue-metal industries experienced a boom following the completion of Robertson Basin in 1876, which greatly expanded the town's shipping capacity. As new workers flocked to Kiama in search of work in the 1880s, new inexpensive accommodation like weatherboard cottages was required to meet the growing demand for housing. Allotments of land nearby the town centre were subdivided in response, allowing simple weatherboard cottages to be built. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is an example of this phenomenon, being built between 1884–1888 on a small lot subdivided by James Somerville in 1883. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is significant as it demonstrates the type of housing which was erected in response to the growth of Kiama during the boom of the 1880s.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>There is no evidence the dwelling was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street is a modest Victorian workers' cottage built between 1884 and 1888. The cottage demonstrates key characteristics of Victorian cottage design, including its modest scale, symmetry, use of weatherboard, raised stone base, front verandah and gable roof. Since construction, the cottage has undergone several phases of modification, including the addition of a rear wing and garage at the rear of the cottage. This, along with recent renovations, are generally sympathetic to the design of the original cottage and do not obscure key style characteristics. Although modified, 1 Bong Bong Street is an aesthetically pleasing example of a Victorian workers' cottage and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape, having aesthetic significance as a result.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if Bong Bong Street meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Detached, single-storey Victorian cottages can be readily found throughout Kiama, especially close to the town centre. No. 1 Bong Bong Street is neither a rare nor uncommon typology of building.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street is a good example of a Victorian workers' cottage, demonstrating key characteristics of the style. This includes its modest scale, symmetry, use of weatherboard, raised stone base, front verandah and gable roof. Modifications have generally been sympathetic to the scale, setting and materials of the cottage, but some losses have occurred, like its chimneys and original front windows. While these losses detract from its significance, 1 Bong Bong Street is still a fine example of the Victorian workers' cottage type, having significance as a result.</p> <p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>No. 1 Bong Bong Street retains a moderate degree of integrity despite having undergone several phases of modification. The rear additions to the building are sympathetic in scale, setting and materials to the original cottage building and do not distract from its original form. Recent renovations removed the glazed enclosure to the verandah, reinstating sympathetic fabric including the weatherboard balustrade cladding. However, elements such as the chimney have been removed. Internally the cottage is more significantly modified—original walls having been removed, though the 1880s areas of the cottage retain their original floorboards. Overall, the cottage has a moderate degree of intactness, with replacement fabric being sympathetic to cottage's original design.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 4132 No 893/894	1996	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 2325 No 642	1955	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 283 No 209	1883	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 458 No 95	1891	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 681 No 363	1901	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1003 No 743	1913	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1295 No 831	1923	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1895 No 47	1941	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1914-1937	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of the Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1953-1964	State Records & Archives
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	'Send off'	3 Nov 1917	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent</i>	'Council appoint caretaker'	6 Sept 1952	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	40		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	The front elevation of Bong Bong Street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	No. 1 Bong Bong Street from the west, showing the garage at the rear.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

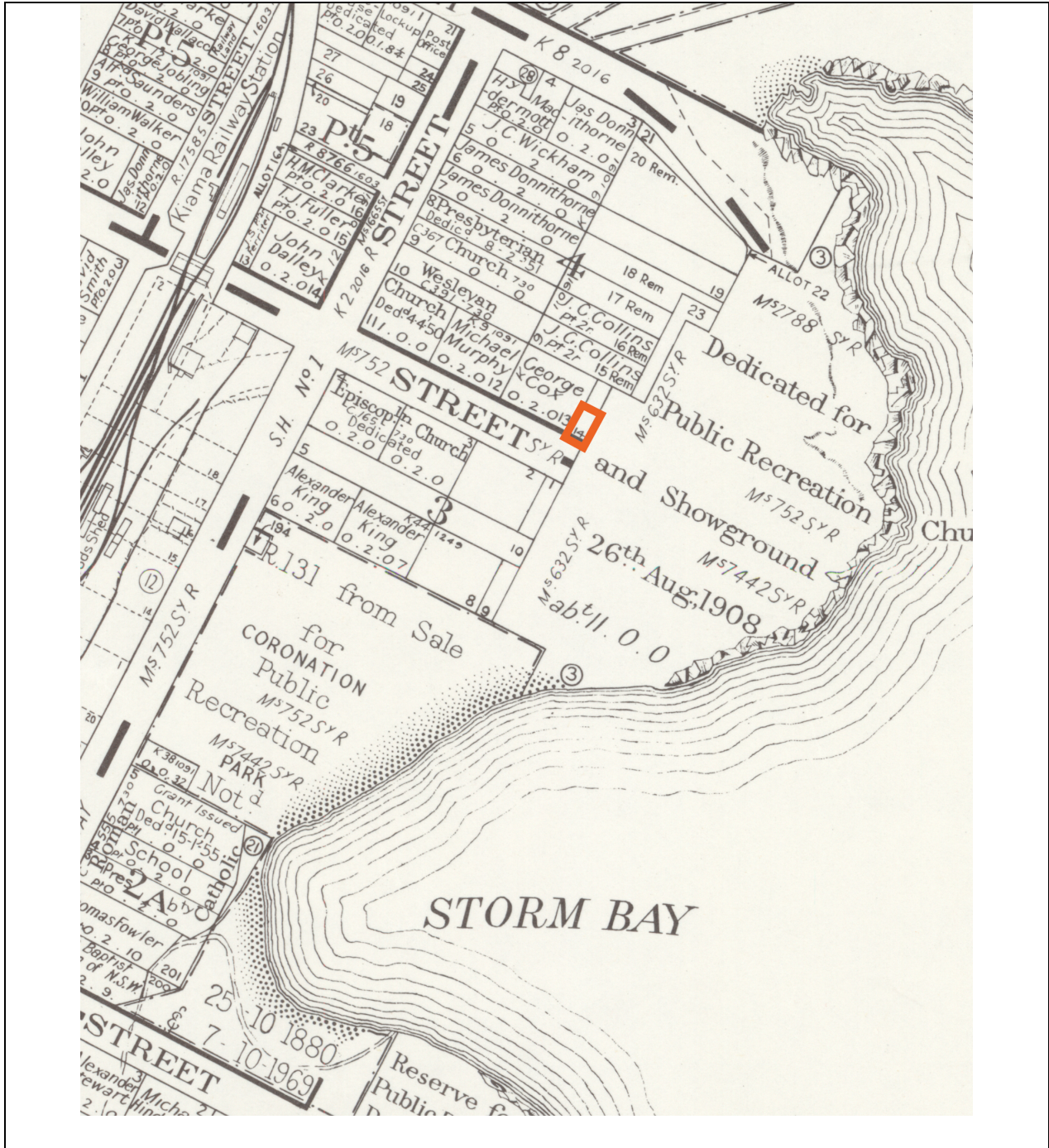


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 1 Bong Bong Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW

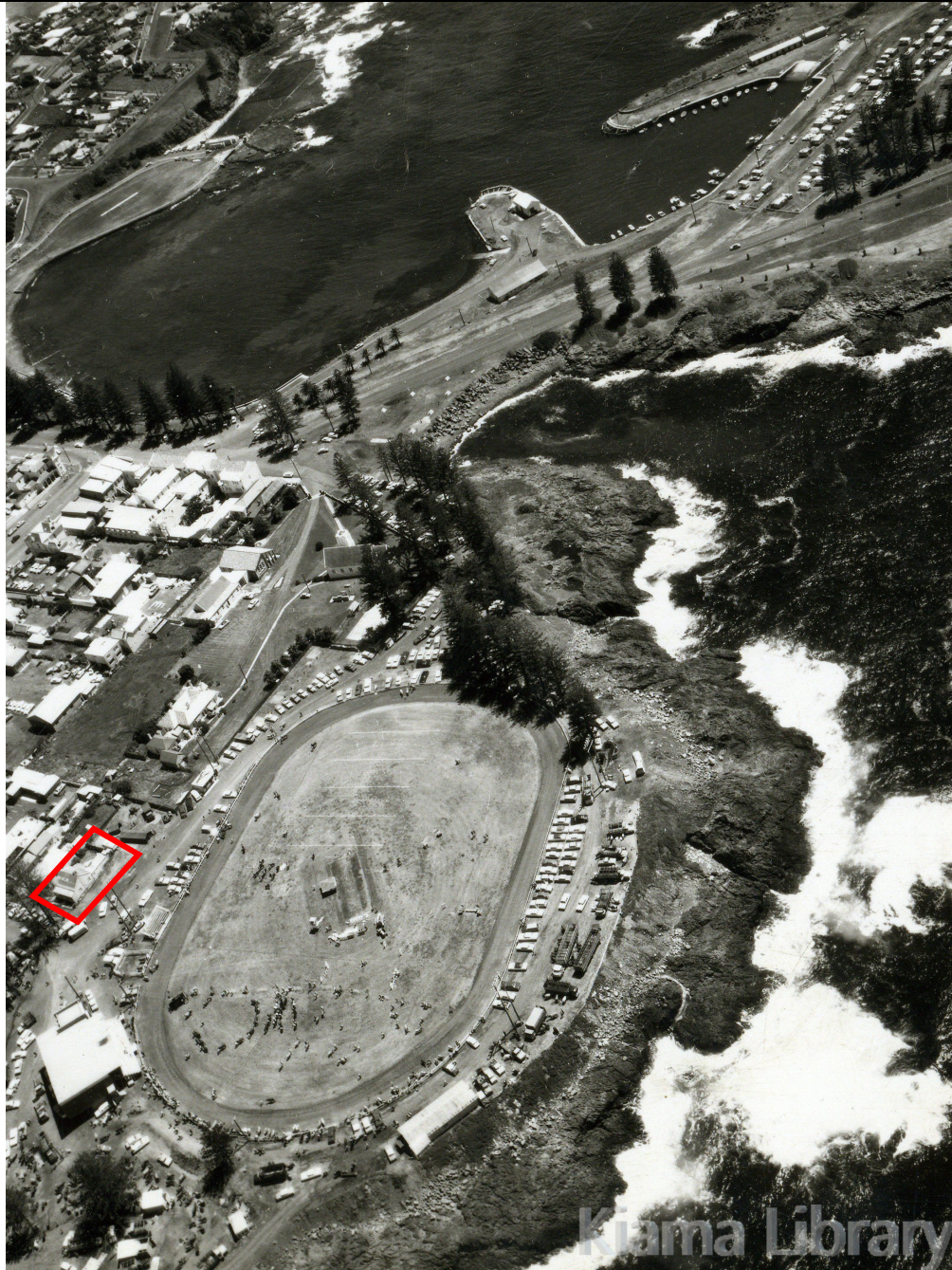


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A 1981 aerial of Kiama Showground. No. 1 Bong Bong street (circled in red) can be seen prior to the construction of rear addition and garage.				
Image year	1981	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Municipal Council



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Postwar P&O Functionalist House				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)	House				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	70				
Street name	Collins Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 1, DP 745570				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.670421		Longitude	150.852044
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>No. 70 Collins Street has cultural significance for aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. No. 70 Collins Street is highly intact and displays a high degree of integrity, retaining most of its original fabric and its original external form. The house has a high-quality design which demonstrates several characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style, specifically its asymmetrical massing and use of rounded corners and curved glass, with other features such as its polychromatic bricks, curved verandah and cantilevered verandah hood reinforcing its picturesque qualities. No. 70 Collins Street is an excellent example of this style of building, which is rare in the Kiama area, having aesthetic, representative and rare significance at a local level.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION					
Designer	Unknown				
Builder/ maker	James Stayner Cater				
Physical Description	<p>No. 70 Collins Street is a detached, single-storey postwar dwelling built 1949–1950 in the P&O Functionalist style. The house is constructed of polychromatic face brick on a sloping lot, with a garage in the elevated foundations on the northern side of the building. The house fronts Collins Street to the west and has a low-pitched hipped roof of Marseille tiles with skillion roofs of corrugated iron to the rear. Eaves are box form and overhanging, with solid soffits around the length of the building.</p> <p>The primary western elevation of 70 Collins Street features three ‘stepped’ bays, with a primary projecting bay to the south. This adjoins the secondary bay which has rounded corner and curved window in the centre of the façade, typical of the P&O Functionalist style. Stepped back and to the north is a rear wing. This sits above the garage, which has a rounded corner like the secondary bay. A curved verandah is in front of the rear wing. The verandah is typically P&O in form, having a cantilevered balcony hood with thin steel supports and wrought steel balustrading, all of which match the curved profile of the garage’s rounded corner. Within the verandah is the front door and a four-bay timber French door which adjoins the living room. A flight of exposed-aggregate stairs lead to the verandah from the driveway below. The windows of 70 Collins Street are original timber sash type, with curved glass to the corner window on the secondary bay.</p> <p>At the rear of the house is a long exposed-aggregate verandah, which has simple square timber posts and balustrading. This overlooks a large sloping lawn garden, which contains some mature trees and rendered-brick planting beds.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street is set back from the street by a simple tiered garden, supported by a masonry wall beside the concrete strip driveway. An original brick-and-steel fence separates the garden from the street.</p>				
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>No. 70 Collins Street appears to be in very good condition, having been maintained well. The front fence next to the driveway is significantly cracked and the brick retaining wall in the front garden is showing signs of staining.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>				
Construction years	Start year	1949	Finish year	1950	Circa <input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	A ramp was added to the rear of the dwelling in the late-twentieth century.				
Further comments					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiaime'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

Lot 9 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama was granted by purchase in 1840 to George Foster Wise. The land was conveyed in 1854 to William Buyers, then, in 1862, to George King Waldron. One of the early settlers and landholders, Michael Nesbitt Hindmarsh bought the allotments in 1872.

Cecilia Sarah Cocks sold the land in 1945 to Doris Creighton O'Brien, wife of Redvers Frank O'Brien of Kiama, quarry manager, for £120. Four years later, O'Brien conveyed the property to Ivy May Cater, wife of Kiama contractor James Steyne Cater for the sum of £200. The *Kiama Independent* reported in October 1949 that Kiama Council approved a building application for a brick cottage and garage for JS Cater in Collins Street.

Cater sold the property in November 1950 to Edward William Johnston Stewart, a local landholder and former farmer for £2000. The sale price indicates the house was erected on the land at this date, as there was a tenfold increase in value from 1949 when the Cater's purchased the allotment.

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	<p>The property was described in the Valuation Roll from 1953 as a 'brick cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices, corrugated iron roof, garage under, brick and paling fence'.</p> <p>Thelma Isabel Stewart appears to have moved into the house by 1954, and was listed at this address until 1980, following her marriage to professional singer, Ivor Sheridan Samuel. Both Thelma and Ivor are listed at 70 Collins Street in the 1958 electoral roll.</p> <p>In 1966, the property was devised to Thelma Isabel Samuel neé Stewart under the will of her late father who had died in May 1952. She retained ownership of 70 Collins Street until 1978 when it was sold to Robert William Ingold and Gladys May Ingold. She is still listed at 70 Collins Street in the electoral roll; her husband predeceased her.</p>
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THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
<i>State historical theme</i>	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>No. 70 Collins Street is on land which was sold in the 1840 Town of Kiama sale but remained undeveloped until 1949, when the current building was constructed by local contractor James Stayner Cater. The development of the land came at a time of maturity for Kiama, when the importance of its agricultural and blue-metal industries had begun to recede. No. 70 Collins Street demonstrates the continued growth of Kiama through the mid-twentieth century, but does not meet the threshold for historical significance.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>There is no evidence the dwelling was occupied by a significant figure or associated with persons or an event of significance to the local area.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>No. 70 Collins Street is an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The house features several characteristic P&O Functionalist design elements, such as its asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved glass window, curved verandah with cantilevered hood, bold panels of glazing and use of polychromatic bricks. The house utilises these elements effectively in a high-quality design, integrating more domestic features such as the hipped Marseille tile roof, integrated garage and the simple tiered garden to better reflect its suburban setting. No. 70 Collins Street is a picturesque mid-century house which contributes strongly to the streetscape.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if 70 Collins Street meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The P&O Functionalist style is locally rare in Kiama, with only few examples in the area. No. 70 Collins Street is particularly rare as a modest, small-scale example of a P&O Functionalist style house, which are typically larger in scale where they exist in Kiama.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>No. 70 Collins Street is an excellent example of a modest P&O Functionalist style dwelling in the Kiama area. The house is highly intact and has a high degree of integrity, showing many of the key characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style in a domestic scale. These characteristics include its asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved-glass corner windows, and curved verandah. The house is an excellent demonstration of a rare style of house in the Kiama area and has representative significance as a result.</p> <p>No. 70 Collins Street is considered to be significant at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>No. 70 Collins Street displays a high degree of integrity. The house is highly intact and retains much of its original fabric, including timber windows and hardware, picture rails, verandah balustrading and pebblecrete finish. The house has undergone little modification since its construction, with no changes to its overall exterior form. It has been well maintained and is currently in good condition, with only some maintenance issues related to the front fence and garden.</p>

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HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser	Kiama Council	12 Oct 1949	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1971 No 783	1945	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2087 No 900	1949	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2149 No 120	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2780 No 748	1966	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3713 No 878	1978	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1945-1966	State Archives & Records
Electoral Roll	Australian Electoral Commission	New South Wales Electoral Rolls, variously named Commonwealth and State Electorates over time	1943-1980	Ancestry.com.au

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	No. 70 Collins Street should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	41		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	No. 70 Collins Street as viewed from the west, showing characteristic P&O Functionalist rounded corners and curved window.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	No. 70 Collins Street as viewed from the street, showing the significant slope of the property and the domestic scale of the house.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 70 Collins Street on the Town of Kiama plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Looking south towards Collins Street in the 1960s, showing 70 Collins Street outlined in red.				
Image year	1960s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Library



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ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Rothbury				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	72				
Street name	Collins Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 1, DP 781177				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.670622		Longitude	150.851917
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>Rothbury (72 Collins Street) has cultural significance for historic, associative and representative values at a local level. It is a significant late-Victorian dwelling built in 1898–1899 in a simplified Victorian-Italianate style. It was built by William Hindmarsh soon after the arrival of the railway in Kiama—a time when the increased accessibility of the town saw its growth as a regional industrial centre and as a holiday destination. The Hindmarshes were a prominent local family who played a key role in the development of Kiama, being the namesake of Hindmarsh Park in the town. Rothbury’s masonry construction contrasts with the weatherboard houses that were typically constructed by new residents, workers and holidaymakers during this period. As such, it has historical significance as an example of a building that demonstrates the growing wealth and influence of prominent families in Kiama in the late-nineteenth century. It is also significant for its association with the Hindmarsh family, members of which lived at Rothbury from 1899 to 1938. Although modified, the dwelling also has significance as a good example of the unpretentious and simplified design of many of the masonry houses in Kiama built during this era.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION					
Designer	Unknown				
Builder/ maker	Unknown				
Physical Description	<p>Rothbury is a detached, single-storey late-Victorian residence constructed of rendered masonry on a rendered stone base. The property fronts Collins Street to the west and is divided into a front and rear wing, now separate units. The property has a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron facing Collins Street but is clad in concrete tiles to the rear and has three rendered masonry chimneys with simplified Italianate corbelling. The eaves of the roof are overhanging, with simple box-form fascias.</p> <p>The primary western elevation is asymmetrical, with a projecting bay to the north and a verandah to the south. The verandah is a mid-century replacement with a bullnose roof, carved timber post and concrete deck. It covers the front door, which has a fanlight and a geometrically patterned transom—one of the few decorative elements of the residence. The projecting bay is square form and has a pair of original timber double-hung sash windows with rounded lintels and rendered Italianate-style stone sills.</p> <p>The south elevation is simple in form with imitation ashlar and regular timber sash windows with sloping painted sills. Beside the house is a recently laid brick driveway. On the north elevation of the front wing is a partially infilled skillion-roofed verandah, which has large fibre-cement valences and mid-century steel posts and balustrading. This verandah is currently unreachable from the exterior—the stairs leading to it have been removed, leaving a portion of the stone foundation exposed. Beside the verandah is a pair of original timber windows which match those to the front. The rear wing has a modern timber deck on the north elevation, which extends outwards from a non-original wraparound verandah added in the late-twentieth century. This verandah connects to the rear of the residence, covering that elevation of the rear wing. Between the front and rear wings on the north elevation is an infilled section dating from the mid-twentieth century, which has been built to match the detailing of the north wing, including a window pair.</p> <p>Rothbury is set back from the street by a landscaped garden. To the rear of the property is a timber gable-roofed garage and a lawn.</p>				
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>Rothbury appears to be in good condition. A section of the rendered stone base is exposed where stairs were removed, which required some concrete patching. The corrugated iron roof of the wraparound verandah is rusted.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>				
Construction years	Start year	1898	Finish year	1899	Circa <input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>After 1950—a bullnose verandah was installed on the front elevation, likely reinstating a previously removed one. A gap on the north elevation between the two wings of the building was infilled with masonry to form a new bedroom. The infill is matched to the detailing of the existing building. A deck was later added to the rear wing.</p> <p>2017—south gravel driveway replaced with brick.</p> <p>2019—roof partially reclad in corrugated iron on street-facing portions. Solar panels on north.</p> <p>2020—brick staircase to the side verandah of the front wing is removed, exposing the stone foundations.</p>				
Further comments					

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

George Foster Wise was granted Lot 10 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama Plan by purchase on 19 August 1840. By 1872, the land was in the ownership of Michael Nesbitt Hindmarsh.

In June 1898, Michael Nesbit Hindmarsh sold part lots 8, 9 and 10 in Section 15 to his brother, William Rutter Hindmarsh, for the sum of £910. The house was most likely built at this date and named 'Rothbury' as in February 1899 'Miss Hindmarsh of Rothbury' advertised for a daily governess. The following year, Miss Hindmarsh advertised for a 'little girl to assist with work'.

William Rutter Hindmarsh sold the land in December 1912 to sisters Elizabeth Essie Hindmarsh and Cecelia Sarah Hindmarsh as tenants in common in equal shares for the sum of £480. Cecelia Hindmarsh was living in Rothbury in 1913 when she advertised a paddock to let at Gerringong. The following year, Cecelia married Walter James Cocks. In June 1916, Elizabeth Essie Hindmarsh agreed to sell her half share in the land to Cecelia for the sum of £380. Cecelia and Walter Cocks lived in

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	<p>Rothbury until 1938 when it was sold to Janet Isabella Ruth McGill for £6050.</p> <p>McGill does not appear to have lived in the residence as in October 1939, H Oldroyd, a licensed plumber, advertised his services care of Rothbury, Collins Street, Kiama.</p> <p>In May 1941, there is a furniture sale at Rothbury 'on account of Mrs Pyke who is leaving the district'. By 1946, the tenant of the property is J Egan. Two years later, JN King and Sons Pty Ltd invited tenders for repair work to 72 Collins Street—they were probably managing agents for the absentee owner of the property.</p> <p>Janet Isabella Ruth McGill married Ronald William Oke in 1943. Ten years later she sold 72 Collins Street to Harold Lyons of 76 Collins Street, Kiama's town clerk, for £2175. Electoral rolls listed Harold Lyons and Charlotte Mary Lyons in an unnumbered property in Collins Street in 1958 and 1963. It is unclear, however, if this refers to Rothbury as he was formerly living two doors away at number 76. It is more likely that 72 Collins Street was an investment property, as the valuation listing for the period 1953–1964 describes the place as a stone cottage, eight rooms, kitchen and offices, galvanised iron roof, and concrete and galvanised iron garage, 'sublet as 3 flats'.</p> <p>Caroline June Lyons and Ronald John Lyons of Dareton (NSW) purchased 72 Collins Street in 1970 from Charlotte Mary Lyons, now of Miranda. They owned the property until 1978 when it was sold to Robert Graham Cameron of Dapto and his wife Paula Suzanne Cameron. 72 Collins Street last sold in 1991.</p>
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THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
<i>State historical theme</i>	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
<i>National historical theme</i>	Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities
<i>State historical theme</i>	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>Rothbury, 72 Collins Street, was built between 1898 and 1899 on a section of land owned by William Hindmarsh, the son of the locally influential Michael Hindmarsh. The house was the residence of members of the Hindmarsh family until 1938 and was constructed soon after the arrival of the Railway to Kiama, which greatly increased the town's accessibility and prefigured its rise as a popular holiday destination. Rothbury is an example of the large, permanent masonry houses which were constructed in the late-nineteenth century by established families in the Kiama area. These contrast with the easily constructed weatherboard accommodation often associated with new arrivals to the area like workers and—later in the twentieth century—holidaymakers. Rothbury has significance at a local level as a result.</p> <p>Rothbury has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>Rothbury was constructed by William Hindmarsh, a member of the prominent Hindmarsh family for whom Hindmarsh Park in Kiama is named. William was the son of Michael Hindmarsh, an early resident of the area who helped establish Kiama's agricultural and forestry industries in addition to his role as travelling magistrate. The Hindmarshes established many early businesses in Kiama and had a great influence on the development of the area, with later generations of the family continuing to be prominent members of the public. Rothbury has a strong association with the Hindmarsh family—various members residing at the residence from 1899 to 1938.</p> <p>Rothbury has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>Rothbury is a large and modestly decorated single-storey late-Victorian residence built 1898–1899. Largely unornamented, the dwelling demonstrates some simplified Victorian Italianate elements, including its asymmetrical massing, protruding front bay, Italianate-style chimneys and window sills, original paired timber sash windows, and geometric transom over the front door. These are the extent of the dwelling's decorative elements, indicative of the type of unpretentious and simplified design which is found on many masonry houses in Kiama. Rothbury has undergone significant modifications which have obscured its original form, and modern fabric detracts from the overall design of the dwelling. While representative of the type, Rothbury cannot be considered to have aesthetic significance, lacking the integrity of design which would make it significant.</p> <p>Rothbury does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if Rothbury meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>Rothbury has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Late-Victorian masonry dwellings are not unusual in Kiama, with many examples of a similar size and ornamentation in the local area, especially nearer to the centre of town. As such, Rothbury does not possess any rare or unusual aspects that would meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p> <p>Rothbury does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>Rothbury is a good example of a modest late-Victorian dwelling in Kiama. Successive layers of development have partially obscured the dwelling's original form and fabric, but key aspects of the dwelling's design are untouched—including the building's Italianate-style chimneys and windows, and its asymmetrical massing. Modifications have reinstated some elements, such as the front bullnose verandah and corrugated iron roofing, which reflect the building's original scheme. The dwelling remains representative of the type of modest, simplified masonry buildings that were commonly constructed in the Kiama area during the late-nineteenth century.</p> <p>Rothbury has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>

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Integrity	Rothbury has a moderate degree of integrity. As it has undergone several phases of development since construction, original elements of the building are only partially intact. The front verandah is not original, replacing a previously modified verandah. Space between the front and rear wings has been infilled on the north elevation to match the simple Italianate detailing. The rear deck and wraparound verandah are non-original. A portion of the side verandah of the front wing has been enclosed, with all its fabric replaced in the twentieth century. Roof cladding is also modified, with corrugated iron partially replaced by concrete tiles. Remaining original fabric includes the timber sash windows to the west and south elevation, including the rendered Italianate sills, and the original areas of the north elevation. Other original material includes the front door fanlight and decorative transom, as well as the rendered chimneys.
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HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 2983 No 300	1970	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 2257 No 308	1953	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 1825 No 50	1938	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 1858 No 653	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 985 No 333	1912	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 1087 No 887	1916	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	NSW Regstral General	Old System Deed Bk 622 No 647	1898	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Book	1916-1927	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1964	State Archives and Records
Advertisement	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Wanted...	23/2/1899	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Wanted...	18/9/1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	To let...	4/3/1916	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	To let by tender	16/7/1921	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Furniture sale	31/5/1941	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	H Oldroyd	14/9/1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia

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	<i>Advertiser</i>			
Article	South Coast Times and <u>Wollongong</u> Advertiser	South Coast Items	14/6/1902	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Rothbury should be included as an item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	42		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Rothbury, as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View of the north elevation of Rothbury from the street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

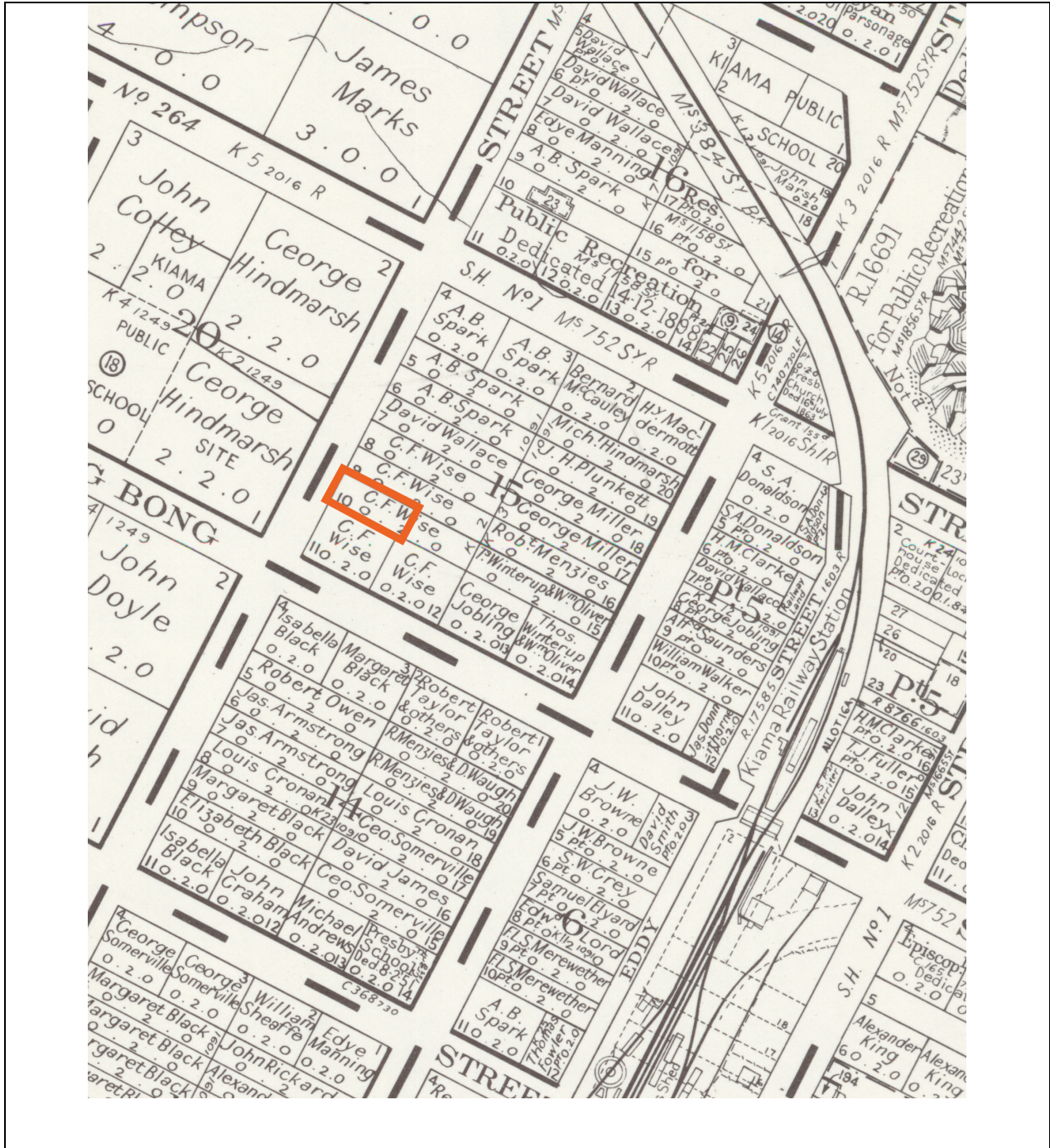


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 72 Collins Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A 1950s image of Collins Street showing Rothbury with modified front verandah—this has since been replaced with a more appropriate bullnose type.				
Image year	1950s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A c1914–1920 landscape of Kiama showing the rear of 72 Collins Street (outlined in red). The house is pictured prior to the infill between the front and rear wings on the north elevation. The verandah deck is also not present.				
Image year	c1914–1920	Image by	Rex Hazlewood	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Former City Bank Stables				
Other Name/s Former Name/s	City Bank of Sydney coachhouse and stables; Australian Bank of Commerce coachhouse and stables				
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	24				
Street name	Manning Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 21, DP 1186998				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.672896		Longitude	150.856962
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Stables				
Statement of significance	<p>The Former City Bank Stables has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level. It was designed by Charles William Goodchap in 1887 as a companion building to the City Bank and was completed in 1888. The Former City Bank Stables was constructed during a period of rapid expansion in the Kiama area—City Bank was one of four banks established on the Manning Street thoroughfare at this time. These bank buildings defined the commercial character and two-storey scale of the Kiama Town Centre.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables is one of a small number of stables in the area, suggesting the relative prominence of the City Bank in the town. It is also one of the only late-Victorian two-storey dwellings in the main commercial block of the Kiama Town Centre. Designed by Goodchap, an experienced metropolitan residential architect, the building is one of small number of extant buildings whose attribution is confirmed. The building is a good example of a modest late-Victorian dwelling, showing several key elements of the typology, such as a high-pitched roof and gable bays. It also displays fine ornamental detailing, such as the decorative gable ventilators and the moulded chimneys and chimney pots, which match the profile of those on the Former City Bank Building. The Former City Bank Stables was converted to a residence in the 1920s, with the addition of the verandah and balcony. However, the building continued its relationship with banking institutions for several decades, demonstrative of the importance of the site in the local commercial area. Eventually, the building was converted to a telegraph exchange in the mid-twentieth century. Although the building has been altered and is in a state of some disrepair, it is a good example of a late-Victorian dwelling and is a rare example of a stables building, demonstrative of a period of commercial expansion in the Kiama Town Centre. It remains one of the small number of late-Victorian two-storey dwellings in the Kiama region, and the only Victorian-era residential dwelling in the main block of the Kiama Town Centre.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Charles William Goodchap, stables and bank buildings, 1888–1889 Kent and Massie, conversion of stables building, 1925					
Builder/ maker	S Glenn, conversion of stables to residence, 1925					
Physical Description	<p>The Former City Bank Stables at 24 Manning Street is a detached, two-storey late-Victorian residence that was modified in the 1920s. The building is located on the projecting portion of an 'L'-shaped lot, on a gentle slope which runs down northwards. It is oriented north to south and faces a courtyard to the rear of the Former City Bank Building to the west.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building is constructed of rendered and painted masonry on stone foundations. It has a hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron, which has been recently repaired with sections replaced with panels of Colorbond. The building includes two painted masonry chimneys with decorative moulded courses and ornate chimney pots which match the profile and materiality of those of the Former City Bank Building. The gables have overhanging eaves with simple timber bargeboards and painted timber soffits.</p> <p>The primary west façade features rendered and painted with masonry which was altered in the 1920s. The projecting gable bay includes two window openings with stone sills on the upper floors. These windows have since been covered with a louvred panel but may be original timber-framed sash windows. On the ground floor, there is a narrow door opening and a small rectangular window opening. The northern portion of the elevation comprises a verandah and balcony introduced in the 1920s—these may have replaced earlier versions of these features. The verandah has painted timber posts on concrete plinths. The upper balcony has a skillion roof of corrugated iron supported by timber posts. The balcony has been partially enclosed with fibro and contemporary aluminium-framed windows. The remaining windows appear to be timber framed—they may be original or 1920s replacements. The paint finishes on the walls and timber finishes in general are in poor repair, with flaking and peeling evident throughout. There are decorative gable ventilators in the apex of each gable.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building is set in the southeasternmost corner of the lot and fronts an asphalt courtyard that is currently used for parking. The carpark was likely formerly part of the stables area. To the north of the building is a small garden area which is currently overgrown. It contains a mature tree planting which partially obscured the building. The building has been internally modified to accommodate a change of use, but retains much of its original external form.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The Former City Bank Stables Building appears to be structurally sound—the roof has been recently repaired. However the external finishes (including painted timber and wall surfaces) are in poor repair, with evidence of peeling and flaking. The timber verandah posts are similarly in poor repair. The windows on the upper floor have been partially covered up.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown, but there is potential for the site to hold evidence of its former use as a stable.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1887	Finish year	1888	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	1925—conversion of stables to residence. Mid-twentieth century—conversion to telegraph exchange.					
Further comments						
HISTORY						
Historical notes	<p>Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.</p> <p>On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.</p>					

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The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiaime'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

Between 1874 and 1888, the City Bank of Sydney (City Bank) leased premises in Terralong Street from GK Waldron to provide banking services to the Kiama community. In October 1884, Waldron offered a site at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets to City Bank for the sum of £3000, which the bank declined. Instead, in January 1886, City Bank purchased Lot 7 of Section 4 of the Town of Kiama Plan from storekeeper Stephen Major for £4000 as it was 'desirous of erecting premises necessary for the purpose of carrying on its business at Kiama'. Simultaneously, City Bank and Stephen Major negotiated a right-of-way between their respective allotments. The right of way was 12' wide and formed by deducting a 6' strip of land from each allotment.

Following a destructive fire in March 1887 at the corner of Manning and Terralong streets, which threatened to spread to the Kiama branch of the City Bank, the local branch manager urged the erection of new premises on the land owned by the bank. This request was approved and new plans for the bank premises were submitted by Charles William Goodchap. He was subsequently appointed architect of the new building and invited to submit specification and estimate of costs.

Charles William Goodchap was the nephew of Charles Augustus Goodchap, commissioner of railways and later Member of the NSW Legislative Council and Member of the NSW Legislative Assembly. His father was a district civil engineer in Kurnool Madras, and he was educated in Madras, and later in England. Having been articled to Charles Goodman Mumby, a London architect, he achieved a certificate for drawing from the South Kensington Institute and later joined Thomas Durrans and Sir Charles Street. He operated his own practice in London, before emigrating to Australia due to ill health. He was appointed to the office of the Colonial Architect in Sydney, but left after nearly five years to start his own practice. He designed a number of private buildings in Sydney, as well as

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	<p>several buildings for the City Bank in locations including Cootamundra, Young and Armidale, although the branch at Kiama was considered to be one of his most important works.</p> <p>Goodchap invited tenders in late April–early May 1887 for the ‘erection of a first-class Brick Building, suitable for a bank and dwelling-house, with stables, fencing, etc at Kiama for the City Banking Company’. Building work commenced on the bank’s site in Manning Street in June 1887. The <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> reported that ‘this building will be quite an ornament to the town’.</p> <p>The buildings were completed in February 1888 and the branch was officially opened in March following the final inspection by the architect. City Bank was acquired by the Australian Bank of Commerce in February 1918.</p> <p><i>Construction and Local Government Journal</i> noted in February 1925 that architects Kent and Massie had awarded a contract to S Glenn of Kiama for ‘conversion of premises into residence’ at the Australian Bank of Commerce in Kiama. Three months later, Glenn lodged a successful application (plans and specifications) to remodel the stables at the bank premises into a dwelling.</p> <p>The Australian Bank of Commerce was acquired by the Bank of New South Wales in November 1931. The property was subdivided in 1936 to give access to the Former City Bank Stables Building located at the rear. A 1940 Bank of New South Wales report described the converted stable building as ‘a dwelling, 190’ at rear (of bank), two storey brick and cement building in a good state of repair, let on a weekly tenancy to branch 2nd Office at £1 per week’. This indicates the second-in-charge at the branch was residing in the building.</p> <p>In September 1953, the Commonwealth of Australia purchased from the Bank of New South Wales the allotment comprising the Former City Bank Stables Building (part of Lot 7), the right-of-way associated with it and Lot 6 for the sum of £1000. It was consolidated with Lot 6 to form an L-shaped block which was converted to the Kiama telephone exchange. According to the valuation card for 1953–1964, this was the site of the telephone exchange, formerly a house and garage. A more detailed description of the property was furnished as follows: ‘stone house 4 rooms, kitchen and office (used as depot), 4 telephone boxes, wood/brick and glass and concrete telephone exchange with fibro, concrete/fibro roof plus a brick substation with kliplock roof’.</p> <p>The Telstra property, otherwise known as 24 Manning Street, which includes the Former City Bank Stables Building, was sold as a development site in 2012 ‘embraced by stunning heritage buildings on either side’. The advertisement does not mention the former stables building on the site.</p>
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THEMES	
National historical theme	Economy—developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The Former City Bank Stables Building at 24 Manning Street originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan. Formerly owned by a local shopkeeper, it seems this land was largely undeveloped prior to the construction of the bank and stables in the 1880s. The bank was introduced in a period of rapid growth for the town, with an influx of workers arriving in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. The City Bank of Sydney (City Bank) was one of four banking institutions to establish premises on Manning Street (three of which remain). The establishment of these four banks, together with the Kiama Post Office, defined the commercial character of Manning Street and influenced commercial development in the area. The inclusion of the bank manager's residence and stables suggests the relative prominence of the City Bank, originally occupying the whole of the lot, and maintaining one of the few two-storey residences in the town centre. It is now the only Victorian-era residence in the main block of the Kiama Town Centre and is demonstrative of an early period of development in the commercial precinct.</p> <p>Although the Former City Bank Building remains in use as a bank, the stables were converted to a residence for the second-in-charge at the bank in 1925, suggesting the ongoing importance of the bank site in the early twentieth century. In 1953, the lot (including the Former City Bank Stables Building) was converted into a telephone exchange, representative of a period of technological expansion in the Kiama area.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The Former City Bank Stables Building was designed by Charles William Goodchap, an English architect who later emigrated to Sydney. Goodchap spent several years working for the Office of the Colonial Architect prior to opening his own practice. He designed several branches of the City Bank of Sydney for regional locations, of which Kiama is the most celebrated. It is unclear if the other branches he designed included stables or residential buildings—the stables may be a rare example of this type of building. Goodchap also designed several residences in Sydney and the building is a good example of his residential designs—it is likely to be one of only a small number extant examples.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building was converted to a residence to accommodate the staff of several banks for several decades, and is representative of a period of regional expansion for City Bank.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The Former City Bank Stables Building is a good example of a two-storey, late-Victorian residence. Designed by Charles William Goodchap, an experienced metropolitan residential designer, the building displays key elements of the typology, including high-pitched gables and gable ventilators. It was designed as a companion building to the Former City Bank Building. Despite its poor state of repair, it displays several ornate decorative elements which are of a higher standard than seen at similar properties in the area, such as the moulded chimney pots. The Former City Bank Stables Building is also the only nineteenth-century residential building that remains in the central block of the Kiama Town Centre—it is demonstrative of early metropolitan housing in the area. Further, it is one of only a small number of two-storey Victorian-era buildings in the area and is representative of late-Victorian design.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if the Former City Bank Stables Building meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area. However, there is potential for the site to hold evidence of its former use as a Stable.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>

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<p>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>The Former City Bank Stables Building was designed as a companion building to the Former City Bank Building, and despite alterations, is the only remnant stables building in the Kiama Town Centre. The building is also the only remaining late-Victorian-era residential building in the Kiama Town Centre and is one of only a small number of two-storey Victorian dwellings in the Kiama area. Although the building has been modified, and has not been maintained, it remains a good representation of a rare style of building in the area and displays highly ornate decorative elements.</p> <p>The building is also demonstrative of the residential development of Charles William Goodchap and is one of few remaining examples of his residential work which have been positively identified.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The Former City Bank Stables Building is representative of a period of late-nineteenth century commercial development in Manning Street, forming part of a former banking complex. The building is demonstrative of the rapid development in the Kiama Town Centre and the expansion of commercial enterprise in the town.</p> <p>The building is also demonstrative of the residential development of Charles William Goodchap and is representative of his regional work.</p> <p>The Former City Bank Stables Building has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The external form and massing of the Former City Bank Stables Building is generally intact and appears to be structurally sound. The building was modified in the 1920s with the introduction of the verandah and balcony addition. Despite this, the original form and design of the building is legible. The building retains much original fabric, including decorative architectural elements such as the gable ventilators and chimney pots.</p> <p>The external finishes are in poor repair, original joinery and hardware have been removed and windows have been boarded up.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Advertising	Construction and Local Government Journal	Tenders Accepted, Architects' Work	4 Feb 1925	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute Book	6 May 1925	Kiama Council via Explore Kiama
Minutes	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Board Minutes	1874-1888	Westpac Archives
Lists	Bank of New South Wales	Extracts from Premises and List of Managers	From 1874	Westpac Archives
Article	<i>The Bulletin</i>	William Charles Goodchap	12 April 1890	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1652 No 830	1932	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Listing	1953-1956	State Archives & Records
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 331 No 106	1886	NSW Land Registry Services
Article	Australian Town and Country Journal	Kiama—Improvements	25 Jun 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>	Country News—Kiama, Monday	14 Jun 1887	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	The Former City Bank Stables Building should be included as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 5 in the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	43		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View southeast showing the Former City Bank Stables Building. The enclosed veranda and boarded windows on the primary western façade are visible. The overgrown garden area to the north is also shown.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail showing the Former City Bank Stables Building roof with Colorbond panels, the enclosed fibro balcony from the 1920s and the gable bay with covered windows and gable ventilator.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of the chimney, with decorative moulding and ornate chimney pot, which matches the profile of the chimneys on the neighbouring bank building.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 24 Manning Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan, prior to the 1936 subdivision (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail from a photograph of the Former City Bank Building at 24 Manning Street, with the Former City Bank Stables Building in the distance. The photograph shows the original form of the windows prior to alterations.				
Image year	c1890s–1910s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Bank of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph, prior to the introduction of the verandah to the Former City Bank Stables Building. It appears that the ground floor of the gable bay included a wider opening with double doors. A secondary garage or storage area was formerly located to the north of the building.				
Image year	1889–1920s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of a historical panorama of Blowhole Point showing the Former City Bank Stables Building prior to the addition of the verandah and balcony. New doors appear to have been fitted to the opening on the ground floor of the gable bay. The northern structure is still in place by this stage.				
Image year	1889-1920s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	State Library of NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of a historical panorama photograph looking towards Blowhole Point, showing the Former City Bank Stables Building prior to the addition of the verandah, and its relationship to the Former City Bank Building.				
Image year	1890s–1920s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	State Library of New South Wales.



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail from a historical photograph showing the Former City Bank Stables Building prior to the enclosure of the balcony.				
Image year	c1920s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama City Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View along the driveway of the Former City Bank Building looking east to the 'stables'.				
Image year	c1920s-1950s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Bank of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph showing the arrangement of the City Bank complex in the year of the subdivision of the site. The Former City Bank Stables Building is circled in red, showing the former garden area and the visual relationship between it and the main bank building.				
Image year	1936	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Royal Australian Historical Society



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church				
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kiama Catholic Church Mid-Century Church Building				
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Religion				
Item category (if known)	Church				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	94–112				
Street name	Manning Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama		Postcode	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 1002, DP 859186				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.676424		Longitude	150.853331
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Church				
Former Use	Church				
Statement of significance	<p>Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance for historic, aesthetic, associative, rarity and representative values at a local level an excellent example of a postwar ecclesiastical parish church. The church building is largely intact externally and displays a good degree of integrity, retaining much of its original form and fabric. The church has a high-quality design which exemplifies the postwar ecclesiastical typology, incorporating typical characteristics such as a high-pitched roof, masonry construction, geometric stained glass and vertical panels of sandstone cladding.</p> <p>Designed by ecclesiastic architects, Hirst and Kennedy, the church is an excellent example of their regional work and is likely to be the best extant representation of their parish churches in NSW. Outside of their design for St Brigid's in Wollongong, the firm did not frequently utilise the A-frame design, making Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church a rare example of their experimentation with a popular mid-century ecclesiastic design. The A-frame style church is also comparatively rare in the regional context, having first emerged in NSW in the suburbs of larger cities. Due to its situation, the site holds a high degree of landmark quality, with its distinctive architectural character immediately recognisable in the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The church was constructed in 1963, replacing an earlier church building from the 1860s. The building was commissioned by Monsignor Michael Irish, parish priest from 1930–1970. It demonstrates the enduring popularity of Catholicism in the Kiama area and, in particular, the regional response to the postwar boom in religious building in Australia, echoing the development of mid-century churches seen in the larger cities. The church was also one of the first constructed in the newly formed Diocese of Wollongong, with the first Bishop of Wollongong, Thomas McCabe, laying the foundation stone, and later performing the first mass in December 1963.</p> <p>Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is a rare example of the postwar ecclesiastical typology in the Kiama region, and demonstrates a superior quality of design and finishes when compared to</p>				

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	twentieth-century churches in the region, having been designed to echo modern churches in larger cities and complement the coastal setting. The church gives the site spiritual importance and demonstrates the postwar growth of the Catholic community in the area. .			
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIPTION					
Designer	Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy				
Builder/ maker	Hughes Brothers of Wollongong				
Physical Description	<p>The church building at 94–112 Manning Street (distinct from the earlier presbytery building) is a postwar ecclesiastical construction designed in the mid-century A-frame style. It has a typical cruciform configuration, with the central body of the building oriented west-to-east. It is situated on a slight northwards slope and has been built on elevated foundations to mediate the topography of the site. The retaining wall continues along the northern elevation, enclosing a small grassed area to the north of the nave. The church is constructed of polychromatic face brick and incorporates a steep, high-pitched hipped roof, typical of the period. The roof is clad in tiles and includes smaller skillion roofs which extend over the secondary entrances. The high-pitched roof features overhanging eaves with painted soffits.</p> <p>The church fronts Manning Street to the west and is set back from the street by an concrete courtyard enclosed with contemporary masonry fences, and a masonry retaining wall with planter beds. The primary west elevation is the main focal point of the building. This façade is divided into three bays, with two panels of tessellated sandstone tiles to either side of a central bay. The central bay incorporates two panels of coloured glass divided by decorative mullions in geometric panels, which frame a central column of fine marble tiles over which a simple metal crucifix is suspended. The panels of sandstone and glass are typical of postwar ecclesiastic architecture and serve to emphasise the vertical motif across the façade. Three sets of timber doors are located at the base of the central bay, serving as the primary access point for the building. The central set of doors incorporate two decorative brass plaques, etched with the sword of Paul and the keys of St Peter. Two small statuettes have been affixed to the sandstone bays depicting St Peter and St Paul.</p> <p>The primary entrance is reached via a colonnaded entryway with a flat roof and an arch motif. Windows extend to the roof either side of a central crucifix above the doorway. Access from the courtyard is provided via stairs with contemporary tubular steel handrails.</p> <p>The windows to the rear of the building seem to include original timber sash windows and contemporary replacements. A series of contemporary stained-glass windows are located along the southern elevation of the nave incorporating biblical scenes. These windows appear to serve as the clerestory windows. The transepts extend to the north and south, with a small masonry wall connecting the southern transept to the earlier presbytery in the south. The northern entry hall has been enclosed with decorative glass panels, echoing the geometric designs on the primary façade. Located on the Manning Street thoroughfare, the church site occupies a prominent position in the town. it is situated in front of Kiama Beach and directly abuts Coronation Park, juxtaposing modernist design with the natural landscape. Due to its situation, the site holds a high degree of landmark quality, with its distinctive architectural character immediately recognisable in the landscape.</p>				
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The church displays a good degree of integrity with the external form largely intact. The building retains a high degree of exterior fabric, but the interior has been refurbished, altering the original design and materiality of the space.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>				
Construction years	Start year	1962	Finish year	1963	Circa <input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>1999–2000— church exterior and interior refurbished, new meeting room and catechist centre. 2011—old meeting room in the church converted to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. 2013—two mosaics of St Peter and St Paul installed and blessed. 2015–2016—installation of series of stained-glass windows.</p>				
Further comments					

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his logbook. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

On 15 January 1855, the Catholic Church was granted lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section 2A of the Town of Kiama Plan for a presbytery, school and church, respectively. It later acquired lots 1, 2, 200 and 201. St Peter's Church was opened in 1858 at a cost of £1600. Father Michael Flanagan succeeded Fr Pierre de Jonge (Peter Young) as parish priest in 1860. A new presbytery was built in 1865–1866. The Catholic mission in Kiama expanded in 1888–1889 when a convent was built adjoining the church.

Coinciding with the Golden Jubilee of St Peter's Church, Kiama, St Joseph's School was established in 1908—lessons were taught in the Old Railway School Building. The present parish hall was built adjacent to the convent and officially opened and used for classrooms from January 1952. The school's name changed to 'Saints Peter and Paul' in 1974, uniting all parish buildings under the patronage of the same saints.

Kiama became one of the parishes making up the newly formed diocese of Wollongong in 1952 and Thomas McCabe became the diocese's first bishop.

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Monsignor Michael Irish was administrator of the parish from 1935 and 1960. He was then appointed parish priest from 1960 to 1970. Irish believed there was a need for a large, modern church to cater to the needs of the growing Kiama population—by the 1960s, the old church was over 100 years old.

There was some opposition among the parishioners to replacing the old church. Some felt emotionally attached to the building, while others felt the proposed new church was 'too large to seat 540, with the proposed high ceilings and the slope and shape of the roof increasing the cost unnecessarily'. Planned Giving (which comprises envelopes and direct debit donations) was introduced in 1960 to raise the base capital for the church project to proceed.

Monsignor Irish commissioned official Catholic Church architects Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy to design the new building. Hirst and Kennedy specialised in church architecture and had previously completed the designs for St Brigids in Wollongong (1954) as well completing designs for new churches throughout New South Wales. The firm had also designed additions to prominent churches in Sydney, such as St Patrick's in Manly and St Francis Xavier in North Sydney. They awarded the contract to Hughes Brothers of Wollongong. Construction commenced on the site in December 1962. A sketch of the original design appeared in the *Kiama Independent* in November 1962 and shows the design underwent minor alterations. The cost of the works was estimated at \$88,000.

Bishop McCabe laid the foundation stone of the new church on 5 May 1963 and the building was completed in November 1963. The new parish church—Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church—was opened and blessed by Bishop McCabe on 29 December 1963, though Monsignor Irish said the first mass in the church on 1 December.

The *Kiama Independent* gave an account of the opening ceremony which 'began in hot summer sunshine at 9.30am, when the Bishop, led by red-clad altar boys and accompanied by Parish Priest Right Rev Monsignor Michael Irish and the Bishop's secretary, Mgr Deignan, walked in a solemn procession around the church sprinkling doors, windows and walls with holy water'. The article continues, 'the large congregation, among them many children, filed into the church behind the Bishop to witness a similar blessing of the altar and other parts'.

The Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican brought about liturgical changes to Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, including the Mass being changed from Latin to English and the introduction of the new Mass text. However, the building itself remained relatively unchanged from the 1963 design. Some minor alterations that have occurred in recent decades include the repositioning of the altar and tabernacle, and changes to the dimensions of the sanctuary.

In November 1993, a 'new' bell, formerly the bell at Sacred Heart Church, Blackheath, was relocated to the church grounds at Kiama and blessed and named Sophia (Wisdom).

The church exterior and interior were refurbished extensively in 1999, including a new meeting room and catechist centre which was opened and blessed by Bishop Wilson on 27 February 2000.

In the early 2000s, the Knights of the Southern Cross refurbished the pews.

On 21 April 2011, the old church meeting room was converted to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

In 2013, on the 50th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone, two mosaics of St Peter and St Paul, made by parishioners Clare Anderson and Joan O'Neill, were blessed. Bishop Ingham simultaneously celebrated the anniversary marking the opening of the church. The old bell from the St Peters Church (1858) was reinstalled outside the parish office and electrified to ring out the Angelus at 12 noon daily. The following year, a stained-glass window of The Annunciation, made by parishioner Joan O'Neill, was installed and blessed by Fr Chris on 29 September.

During 2015–2016, a series of stained-glass windows, commissioned by parishioner David Burke, designed by Peter Edward and constructed by Kaye Vincent, were installed. Each window depicts major events that occurred in Jesus' ministry—The Baptism of Christ, The Transfiguration, The Wedding at Cana, The Calming of the Storm and The Institution of the Eucharist.

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THEMES	
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Religion—activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship
National historical theme	Culture—developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour—activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church originated from a grant of lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section 2A of the Town of Kiama Plan for a presbytery, school and church, respectively. The original building was constructed contemporaneously to the presbytery in the 1860s but was demolished a century later to accommodate the construction of the current building. The current building maintains the same lot (Lot 3) as the previous church, showing the continuous presence of the Catholicism in the Kiama area.</p> <p>The new church was built in 1963 in response to the growing Catholic population in the area—it accommodated a larger congregation than the previous building. The building demonstrates the enduring popularity of the Catholic faith in the region, and is representative of the postwar boom in religious building in Australia in the regional context.</p> <p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The church building was commissioned by Monsignor Michael Irish, parish priest from 1930 to 1970. However, as one of the first parishes incorporated into the newly formed Diocese of Wollongong, the foundation stone was laid by Bishop Thomas McCabe. Bishop McCabe, the first bishop of the area, also performed the first mass held in the church.</p> <p>The church was designed by architectural firm Sydney G Hirst and Kennedy. Hirst and Kennedy specialised in parish churches and designed a number of postwar ecclesiastical buildings, including St Brigids in Wollongong. Although they never achieved national acclaim, they were esteemed as ecclesiastical architects. Although the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, a modest example of the ecclesiastical style, it is nevertheless a good example of Hirst and Kennedy’s postwar oeuvre.</p> <p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is an excellent example of a modest postwar ecclesiastical building. It conforms to the typical A-frame style popular in the postwar period and incorporates a number of decorative elements typical of the style, such as a high-pitched roof, geometric stained glass, and decorative panels which emphasize the vertical motif. The church is a rare example of the style in the Kiama region, and is likely to be rare in the LGA.</p> <p>The church is an excellent example of Hirst and Kennedy’s ecclesiastic architecture, representing the peak of their design work in the mid-century period. The church is informed by their earlier work at St Brigids in Wollongong but surpasses this design in the scale of the building and the quality of the execution. The church is likely to be one of the best surviving examples of their work in New South Wales.</p> <p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken, but the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has been in continuous use as a parish church since its inception and is likely to hold a high degree of social significance to the congregation of the church and the wider Catholic community in the area.</p> <p>It is not known if the Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>

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Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The postwar ecclesiastical style is locally rare in the Kiama LGA, with only a few extant examples in the region. The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is likely to be one of the best examples of the style within the region.</p> <p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church is an excellent example of a modest postwar ecclesiastical parish church in the Kiama LGA. It is largely intact externally, and retains a good degree of integrity, despite later internal refurbishments. Later additions to the church, such as the stained-glass windows installed in 2015–2016 are sympathetic to the existing character of the church and enhance its aesthetic qualities. The church demonstrates a number of design elements common to the typology, such as a high-pitched roof, masonry construction, vertical panels of stained glass and decorative sandstone cladding. The church is an excellent demonstration of a rare building type in the Kiama region and has representative significance as a result.</p> <p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church displays a high degree of integrity. The church building largely retains its original form and a high degree of external fabric, including stained glass, timber sash windows and sandstone cladding. It has undergone internal refurbishment with some alteration of the floorplan, but the original layout is still legible. The building has been well maintained and is currently in good condition.</p>

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Leaflet	Ss Peter & Paul Church	Ss Peter & Paul Church Kiama: celebration 50 years—1963–2013	2013	www.kiamacatholicchurch.org.au
Website	Ss Peter and Paul Catholic Parish Kiama	Parish History	2020	Ss Peter and Paul Catholic Parish Kiama

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i>.</p>
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Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	44		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	12 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church as viewed from the west, showing its characteristic postwar ecclesiastical façade.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church looking northeast toward the southern elevation, showing its characteristic A-frame construction.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of stained-glass windows installed in 2015–2016.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

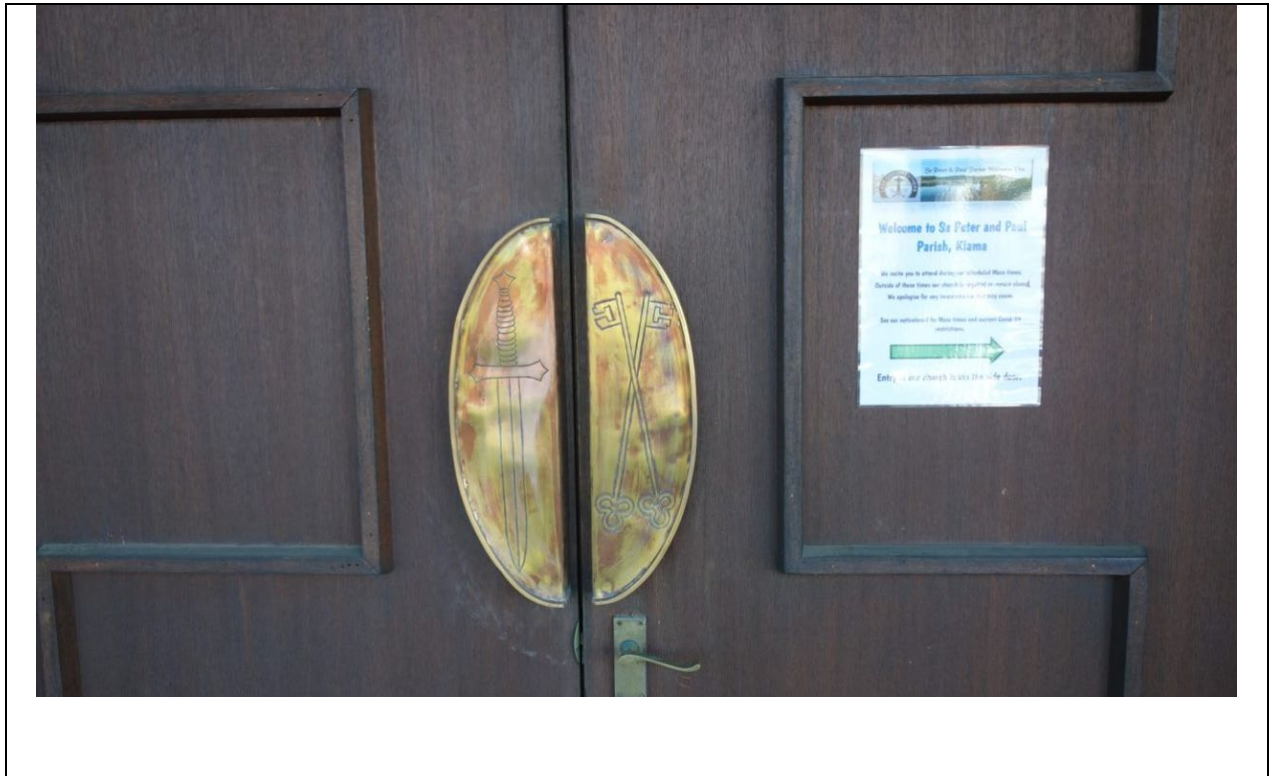


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of the etched plaques on the entrance doors.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Sketch of the original design for the church from the <i>Kiama Independent</i> , 28 November 1962. The current church is largely faithful to this design, but it appears the northern transept was not included in the original plan and that vertical glass panels were originally planned for the north elevation of the narthex.				
Image year	1962	Image by	<i>Kiama Independent</i>	Image copyright holder	Wollongong City Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Historical photograph of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church c1964, looking northeast.				
Image year	1964	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama City Library

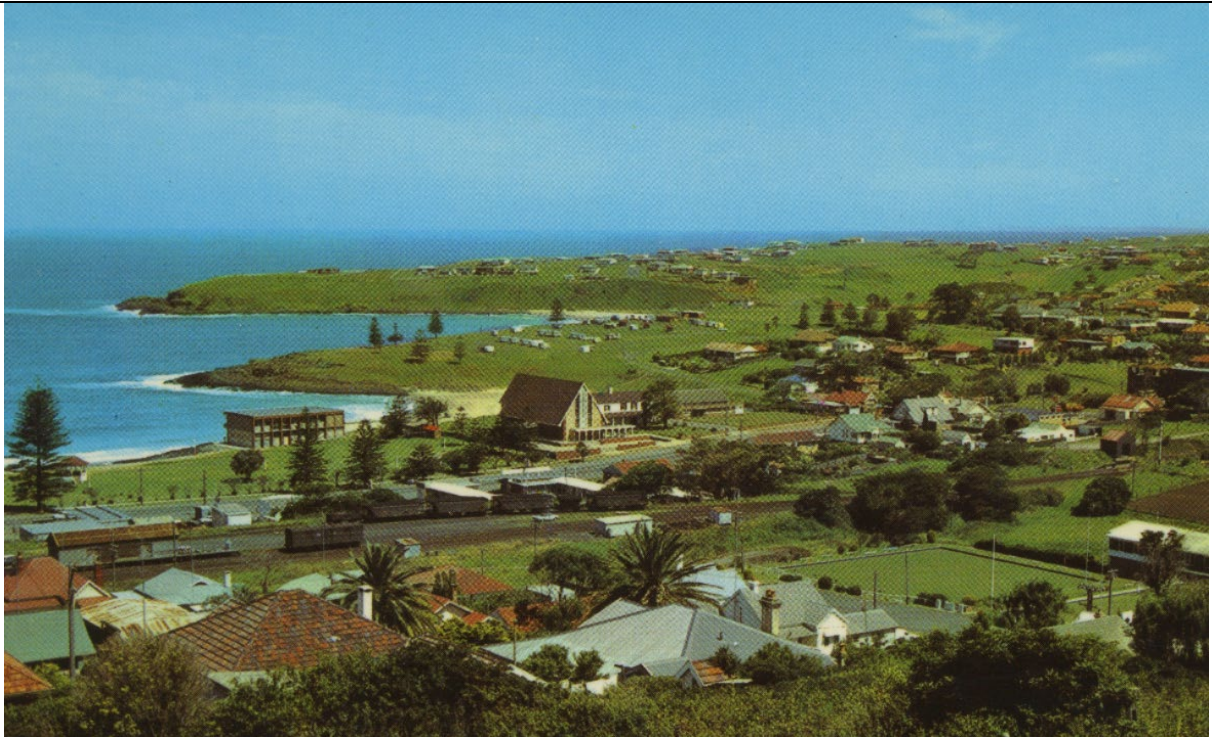


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Historical postcard showing a view of Kiama from Hillington Crescent, which was above the town. Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church can be seen in the distance, a striking feature in the landscape.				
Image year	c1960s–1970s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama City Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Elbon				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	5				
Street name	Noorinan Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama		Postcode	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 12, DP 1166458				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.673826		Longitude	150.852386
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>The dwelling Elbon has cultural significance for associative, aesthetic and representative values for the local Kiama area. The house originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan and retains much of its original lot. This lot remained undeveloped until it was purchased by Charles Edward Faux in 1910. Faux, a carpenter, built the house and sold it to Thomas Holden, a local butcher. The Holden family were well known in the local community and owned several properties in the region. Thomas Holden operated a respected butcher shop on Terralong Street. The property stayed in the Holden family, coming to be owned by Walter Reginald Holden. Walter was well known in the local community and served as an alderman for several years whilst living at Elbon.</p> <p>The house was built in a period of expansion, following the introduction of the railway in 1893, which saw a series of Federation dwellings emerge around the Kiama Town Centre. Elbon is a fine example of the typology, incorporating key characteristics such as the high-pitched roof, gablet, narrow masonry chimney and oriel window that are not present in many similar dwellings. Despite alterations, the building is still a good example of its type and is representative of this period of development and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the area.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer						
Builder/ maker	Edward Charles Faux					
Physical Description	<p>Elbon (5 Noorinan Street) is a detached, single-storey Federation dwelling with a large contemporary rear addition. The house is located on a rectangular lot largely oriented northeast to southwest, and fronts Noorinan Street to the south. The property is situated on a pronounced slope that runs downwards to the east. It features a deep set back from the street, and is separated from the footpath by a grassed area. The western portion of the house is partially concealed from street view by a mature tree planting.</p> <p>The house is constructed of weatherboard on painted brick foundations and features a high-pitched hipped and gabled roof of corrugated iron with a small gablet above the main body of the house and a masonry chimney. The gable incorporates timber bargeboards and a decorative finial. The primary elevation features a small verandah that has been enclosed, and a projecting gable bay. This bay features a projecting oriel window bay with timber mullions and a faceted skillion roof. This window appears to be original and to be timber framed. The verandah has a bullnose skillion roof that appears to be original. It has been enclosed with weatherboard to match the house but retains the location of its original opening, which is reached by concrete stairs.</p> <p>A substantial two-storey addition has been introduced northwest of the house. It has been joined to the rear, northern portion of the west elevation. This addition is constructed of matching weatherboard with a hipped roof with a matching gablet.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The property is in good condition, having been well maintained.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1910	Finish year	1910	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>The verandah has been enclosed and a substantial addition introduced to the site. The front verandah has been converted to a bathroom.</p> <p>2014- Introduction of the rear addition and intervention into the western wall to create a doorway.</p>					
Further comments						

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

No. 5 Noorinan Street is located on Lot 11 of Section 6 of the Town of Kiama Plan, originally granted by purchased on 13 August 1840 to Alexander Brodie Spark.

By 1864, the two roods of land was in the ownership of John Graham, a commission agent. He sold the land in 1866 to James Dinning, a stonemason of Kiama. Dinning died in 1879 at his residence in Shoalhaven Street.

James Dinning (junior) conveyed the property in 1909 to Samuel Wilcockson of Kiama, carrier. The property changed hands in March 1910 to Edward Charles Faux of Kiama, carpenter. In June the same year, Faux purchased the Undertaking Business of Mrs James Walker. Newspapers give Faux's occupation as builder as early as 1903. Given his occupation, 5 Noorinan Street was most likely built by Faux between March and June 1910, when the property was sold to Thomas Holden of Kiama, butcher.

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	<p>Kiama Council rate books name T Holden as the owner of house and land in Shoalhaven Street in 1926—Holden’s property is split into two entries with differing values, also including other land in Noorinan Street. At this date 5 Noorinan Street was rated to Shoalhaven Street as it was a corner block of land.</p> <p>Thomas Holden joined his brother, John Fortune Holden in a butchery business in Kiama in 1877. They both ran the business until about 1930 when Thomas’ two sons, Walter and George, took over the shop. John Fortune Holden died in 1930 followed by Thomas in 1936. Walter Reginald Holden was born on 24 February 1888 to Thomas and Naomi Holden. He married Mabel Marian Parsley in 1917 in Sydney. Walter Reginald Holden was an alderman of Kiama Council from 1931 until the constitution of the new municipal council in 1954. He served as Mayor of Kiama from 1944 to 1950.</p> <p>It is unlikely Thomas Holden lived in the house, as in the 1927 and 1928 rate books T Holden is listed as the owner of house and land in Shoalhaven Street (two separate listings so described) with one property occupied by RS Irwin and the other by W Holden. This suggests that his son Walter Reginald Holden was the tenant of a house on the parcel of land which, though listed to Shoalhaven Street, was in fact the house fronting Noorinan Street. Electoral rolls from 1930 list Mabel Marion Holden and her husband Walter Reginald Holden in 5 Noorinan Street.</p> <p>Following the death of Thomas Holden in 1936, the property at the corner of Shoalhaven and Noorinan streets was subdivided into two allotments (A and B) and each lot passed by transmission to his two sons. Walter Reginald Holden received Lot B, comprising 38 perches containing 5 Noorinan Street. The Valuation Roll names Walter as the owner of ‘Elbon’, 5 Noorinan Street during the years 1939 to 1950. The property is described as ‘a wood brick cottage on stone, 5 rooms, kitchen and offices, galvanised iron roof, 3 galvanised iron and wood brick fowl sheds’.</p> <p>Walter lived here until his death in 1960 and the property passed by transmission the following year to his widow, Mabel. She continued to live in 5 Noorinan Street until early 1964 when the house was sold to Audrey Branson Mitchell and Bert E Cameron Mitchell.</p> <p>The property changed hands in 1968 to Harry Thomas Wale and Beryl May Wale who owned and occupied the house for part of the period until 1973 when it was conveyed to Bruce Livinge Reid. Reid was listed at 5 Noorinan Street in 1970 when he purchased the sliver of land known as Lot 3 adjoining the subject site to the east.</p> <p>Arthur Walter Macleay and Florence May Macleay purchased 5 Noorinan Street in late 1975. They lived here for most of the next 10 years when they sold the property to Malcolm Scott Braid and Margaret Ellen Braid. It changed hands once in 1988.</p> <p>In 2014 the owners of the property submitted an application to introduce a rear addition with a garage and an artist’s studio. The original plan was revised later that year with construction beginning soon after. The modified plans were designed to be sympathetic to the character of the original house and incorporated complementary fabrics. The western elevation was altered to create an access point between the original house and the addition.</p>
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THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life

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State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups
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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>Elbon originates from a grant of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan, and this lot was maintained until the subdivision in 1936. The dwelling was constructed during a period of expansion following the introduction of the railway in 1893, with weatherboard dwellings constructed throughout the region in the Federation period. The house was owned by the local Holden family for several decades, and has remained in continual residential use. It speaks to the early twentieth century development of Kiama, and the relationship of residential development to the railway line.</p> <p>Elbon does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The land was originally sold in 1840, but it seems to have remained undeveloped until Elbon was built in 1910. The land was sold several times, eventually coming to be owned by local carpenter Edward Charles Faux who built the house. It came to be owned by the Holden family in 1910 and they retained the house until 1964. It was occupied by Thomas Holden, a local butcher who was prominent in the local community and occupied premises on Terralong Street. The house eventually passed to Walter Reginald Holden who served as the community as an alderman.</p> <p>Elbon has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>Elbon is a good example of a Federation cottage. The cottage has been modified by the enclosure of the verandah and the construction of a substantial addition to the rear of the house. However, aside from the addition, the main body of the house largely retains its original form, massing and external layout. It retains key aesthetic elements and decorative features, such as the high-pitched roof, gabled, narrow chimney, and oriel window, making it a good example of the typology in the Kiama Town Centre. Despite the high number of Federation era cottages, there are fewer examples that include an oriel window. The property occupies a large lot and was the only development at the southern end of the block until the mid-twentieth century. The house holds landmark quality in the streetscape, defining the southern portion of the block, with significant views to the property from bowling green making it visually prominent.</p> <p>Elbon has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if Elbon meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>Elbon has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The house was constructed during a period of expansion in the Kiama region and is one of a number of Federation cottages constructed in the vicinity of the Kiama Town Centre. As such, it is not a rare example of the typology. However, it includes key elements of the style that are not widely represented in the Kiama Town Centre, making it a good example of the style in the local context.</p> <p>Elbon does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>Elbon is a good example of a Federation Cottage that despite alterations, demonstrates key elements of the typology, such as the high-pitched roof, gablet and oriel window. The dwelling was constructed during a period of residential expansion in the Kiama region and is one of a series of Federation weatherboard cottages that emerged in response to the train line. The cottage is a good example of its type in the area, despite alterations, and is representative of a period of extensive residential development in the area. It is also representative of the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama area.</p> <p>Elbon has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>Elbon has been modified by the enclosure of the verandah and the introduction of a substantial extension to the northwest. However, the main body of the house is externally highly intact, retaining much of its original form and fabric. It retains key details, such as the chimney, oriel window and timber finishes. The enclosure of verandahs is common, but despite this alteration, Elbon's retains its original footprint and skillion roof. Although the addition is substantial, it is located to the rear of the property in the northwest and does not affect the legibility of the original presentation of the dwelling.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Book	William A Bayley	Blue Haven: history of Kiama Municipality	1976	Kiama Library
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 6414 Fol 201	1951	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 5044 Fol 242	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3743 Fol 409	1988	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3614 Fol 134	1985	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3214 Fol 95	1970	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 3105 Fol 718	1973	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 35 Fol 39	1866	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 10 Fol 6	1864	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3105 No 718	1973	NSW Land Registry Services
Plan	Registrar General	Plan of subdivision of part of Allot 12 Sec 6 Town and Parish of Kiama (Miscellaneous Plan of Subdivision (OS) 9667)	1953	NSW Land Registry Services
Rates	Kiama Council	Rate Books	1877-1937	Kiama Library
Electoral rolls	Electoral Commission	Commonwealth Electoral Roll	1930-1980	Ancestry.com.au

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Elbon (5 Noorinan) Street should be included as an item of individual heritage significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	45		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View north showing the primary elevation of 5 Noorinan Street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail showing the projecting gable bay and the primary entrance to the dwelling through the enclosed verandah.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View northeast, showing the western portion of the dwelling with enclosed verandah and area where the rear extension joins the main body of the house.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

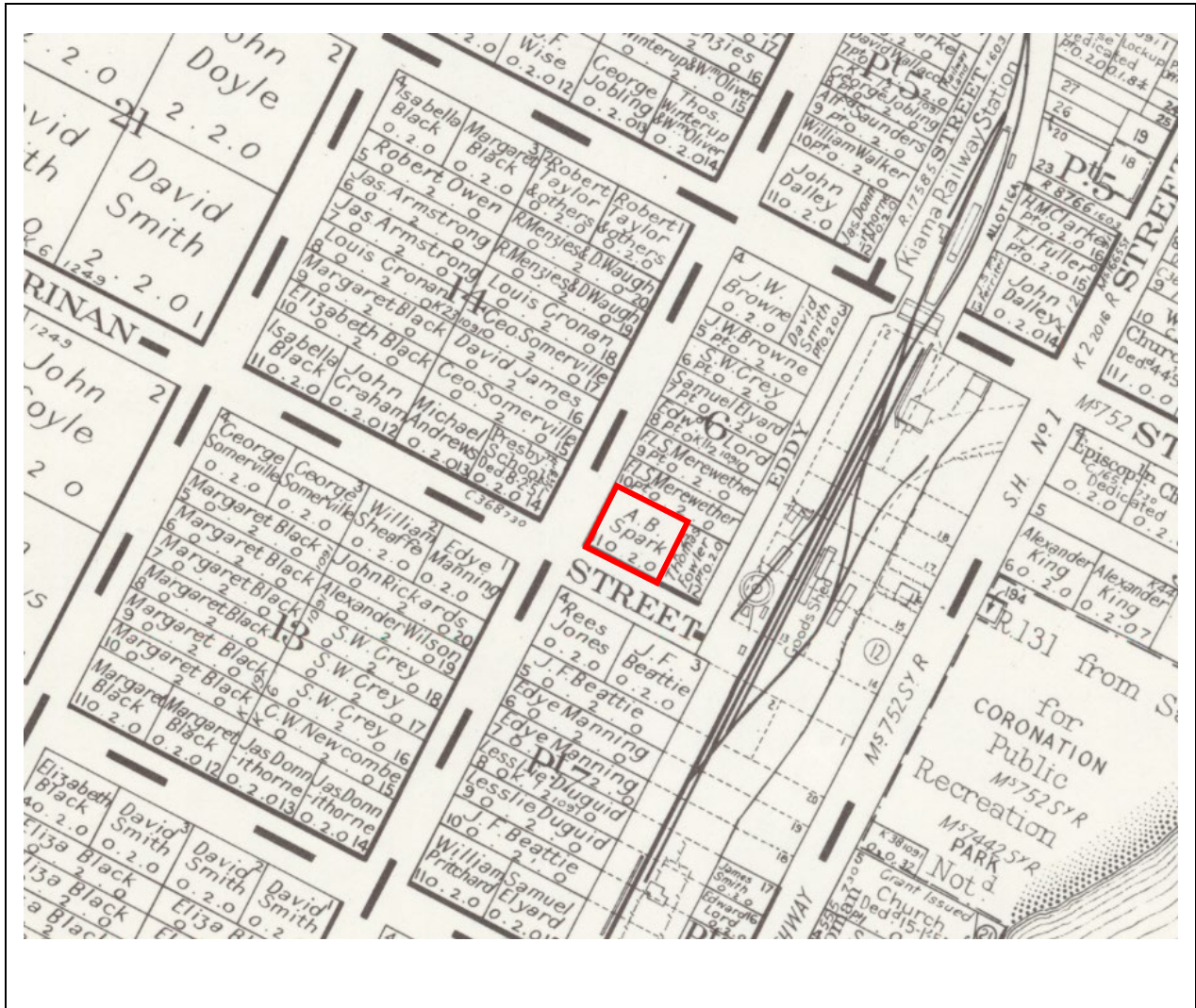


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lot on which 5 Noorinan Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing, which has been altered to show the location of the railway).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of an aerial photograph showing the historical setting of the dwelling, indicated by red arrow, prior to neighbouring development.				
Image year	1936	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Royal Australian Historical Society



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of a historical photograph by Rex Hazlewood, showing the property prior to the addition of the rear extension.				
Image year	1941	Image by	Rex Hazlewood	Image copyright holder	State Library of New South Wales



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of an aerial photograph from 1949 showing the early footprint of the house.				
Image year	1949	Image by	Department of Lands	Image copyright holder	Kiama Municipal Council



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Weston Family Interwar Pre-Fabricated Bungalow				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	51				
Street name	Shoalhaven Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Part Lot 200, DP 1017091				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.670744		Longitude	150.854074
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>The property at 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance to the Kiama area for historic, associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level. It has been established that the property was owned by the local Weston family from the 1870s. The Weston family were prominent in the local community, operating the <i>Kiama Independent</i> newspaper for decades. The property at 51 Shoalhaven Street was built between 1930 and 1936 for members of the Weston family and is thought to be one of three cottages constructed for the family. Of these three, one has been lost and the other is in poor repair. Members of the Weston family owned and occupied the cottage for several decades.</p> <p>The cottage was built during a period of substantial expansion in the Kiama region. The Interwar period saw an influx of workers to the area that instigated a period of intense residential development, with single-storey weatherboard cottages and bungalows emerging throughout the town. Weatherboard had initially gained prominence in residential construction in the Kiama area in the nineteenth century. It became the primary construction material during the Interwar period, enhancing the beachside character of the town. The dwelling is representative of this period of development and the enduring popularity of weatherboard in Kiama.</p> <p>Initially thought to have been one of three kit-houses brought from America, research suggests that 51 Shoalhaven Street is a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber Company, appearing to be one of their 'Como' homes. Pre-fabricated housing grew in popularity in the early twentieth century in NSW as an affordable means of construction. The Como design originated from the George Hudson Timber Company's 1930 catalogue of 'ready-cut' houses, and forms part of a tradition of catalogue homes, which provided affordable variations on popular housing styles of the day. Despite the proliferation of pre-fabricated housing and catalogue homes in NSW, there are comparatively few identified examples of these homes. As a positively identified example of the Como home, the property has rarity, particularly as a well-maintained and intact example of its type.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	George Hudson Timber Company					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>The dwelling at 51 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey Interwar Bungalow. The building is largely rectangular, oriented southeast to northwest, fronting Shoalhaven Street to the east. It is located on a pronounced slope in the landscape, which runs downwards to the north. It is bound to the east by the footpath, and to the south and west by a concrete driveway.</p> <p>The dwelling is constructed of fibro and weatherboard on elevated masonry foundations that respond to the topography of the site. The building has a hipped and gabled roof of Colorbond sheeting, with nested gables to its primary elevation. The projecting gable comprises the roof of the verandah and has a pitched roof of Colorbond. The gables have simple timber bargeboards with overhanging eaves—the soffits have been painted to match the walls. The gables feature simple timber panels on fibro. The primary elevation is defined by the substantial verandah. This verandah is constructed on elevated masonry foundations and forms the primary access point of the property. It is constructed of painted masonry with solid masonry columns with rusticated render, possibly stucco. These columns are topped by Classically inspired columnettes. The balustrade comprises a panel of painted weatherboard. It is reached by a set of concrete stairs with simple timber handrails to the south of the verandah. The external wall incorporates original casement windows with decorative painted timber frames and timber mullions. The doorway is located between two windows and now has a contemporary metal security door.</p> <p>These windows are also incorporated into the north and south elevations. These elevations stretch the length of the building and are constructed of weatherboard and fibro, tapering to the rear in the west.</p> <p>The property is enclosed by a solid masonry fence and retaining wall, which has been painted. The dwelling is set back from the street by a shallow, elevated landscaped area, and is encircled to the east and south by a shallow garden bed. The setting of the house has been largely lost, with commercial development to the north and south.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The house is generally in good condition having been well maintained. However, there is evidence of wear in the paint finishes in several areas.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1930	Finish year	1936	Circa 1930s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates						
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

No. 51 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 20 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama granted by purchase to Michael Hindmarsh. He owned the allotment until December 1866 when it was conveyed to Charles Taylor. Three years later, Lot 20 was sold to John Carruthers for £200.

In December 1874, Carruthers sold the land to Joseph Weston who established new offices of the *Kiama Independent* on this site. He died in 1913 bequeathing 'the one half acres of land in Shoalhaven Street Kiama on which is erected the Independent Office' but excluding the southeast corner of the allotment (and a nine-foot road through the site) to John Maclean Weston. The portion of Lot 20 containing the 'land, building and appurtenances and the type machinery and plant of the printing office' was conveyed to John Maclean Weston, Mary Weston and Eleanor Pamela Weston, all of Kiama, for £100. Joseph's will stipulated that his children jointly carry on the business of the *Kiama Independent*. The *Kiama Independent* business passed to Joseph's children, John and Joseph, Mary and Eleanor. The younger, Joseph, sold his share in the business to the other partners and the

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	<p>newspaper continued under the direction of John and Mary until her death in 1936. In January 1935 (one year prior to Mary's death), Edward Thomas, a surveyor of Shellharbour, submitted plans to subdivide Lot 20 of Section 15 into four lots for John Maclean Weston to Kiama Council. The application was promptly approved. In October the same year (1935), John Maclean Weston became the sole owner of lots 1, 3 and 4 of the subdivision for the token sum of five shillings.</p> <p>By 1934, John Maclean Weston and his wife Annie Evelyn Weston had moved from Collins Street to Weston Street. This may indicate 51 Shoalhaven Street was built on the site. The Kiama Historical Society believes number 51, along with two further houses at 53 and 55 Shoalhaven Street were kit houses brought from the USA to accommodate members of the family and employees of the <i>Kiama Independent</i>. Currently, no evidence has been found to support this, and no designs matching 51 Shoalhaven Street were identified in an assessment of American kit houses catalogues from 1900-1950. However, research suggests that the design of the property is an Australian pre-fabricated house, showing great similarities to the George Hudson Timber Company's 'Como' design from their 1930 catalogue.</p> <p>Pre-fabricated housing was common in this period and emerged throughout NSW. The George Hudson Timber Company advertised their 'ready-cut' homes in the early twentieth century with designs that came with pre-prepared materials, floor plans and construction guidance for owners to build their own homes with the assistance of a handyman, cutting down on waste and expenses. The company's offering incorporated a number of variations on popular housing styles of the period. In the 1920s and 1930s, this included a number of bungalows. They offered the ability to choose between varying finishes, thus the property at 51 Shoalhaven Street appears to display a combination of weatherboard and fibro, differing from the original design which was wholly weatherboard. However, the window surrounds and decorative detailing appears very close to the original design.</p> <p>The 1935 subdivision of Lot 20 into four lots suggests that the Kiama Independent Office was located on Lot 2, and that the three houses fronting Shoalhaven Street were sited on lots 1, 3 and 4.</p> <p>According to the valuation roll from 1930 to 1938, there was a cottage located on part Lot 20 of Section 15, and the site was renumbered Lot 1 by 1941. There was a substantial increase in the values of the property in the 1940s.</p> <p>Lot 2 of the subdivision of Lot 20, containing the two-storey weatherboard building occupied by the <i>Kiama Independent</i>, was conveyed in October 1939 to John Maclean Weston (two-thirds share) and Eleanor Pamela Weston (one-third share) as tenants in common. John Maclean Weston lived with his wife at 51 Shoalhaven Street until his death in September 1946.</p> <p>John Weston bequeathed to his wife Annie Evelyn Weston 'during her widowhood her right to reside rent free in his residence facing Shoalhaven Street and also to use all articles of furniture and personal effects contained in such residence during such period'. He also devised to his wife 'during her widowhood the net income from all of the rest of his real estate excepting that portion occupied by the firm of Weston and Co'. In May 1960, Albert John Weston and Annie Evelyn Weston conveyed the site to Weston and Co Publishers Pty Limited for £2875.</p> <p>According to the 1953–1964 valuation card, 51 Shoalhaven Street is described as a wood brick cottage with iron roof, three rooms, kitchen and offices plus three galvanised iron garages with iron roof. The adjoining properties, 53 and 55 Shoalhaven Street, carried an identical description, excluding the garages. Annie Evelyn Weston was identified on the valuation card as a life tenant at 51 Shoalhaven Street.</p> <p>Of the three pre-fabricated houses that were constructed on the site, one has been demolished, and one remains in poor condition, with the property at 51 Shoalhaven Street the best remaining example of the three. It is currently in Council ownership.</p>
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THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban

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historical theme	function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The property at 51 Shoalhaven Street was constructed in the 1930s to accommodate members of the Weston family who had owned the land for several decades and were involved in operating the <i>Kiama Independent</i> newspaper from the neighbouring offices. The <i>Kiama Independent</i> operated on the neighbouring site for several decades under the direction of the Weston family who owned and occupied the property for several years. The Interwar period saw a series of periods of intensified residential development throughout Shoalhaven Street and the surrounding streets, with weatherboard cottages and bungalows emerging in the region as the population of the town expanded. The bungalow appears to be a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber Company and represents a period of substantial residential development throughout NSW.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The property was built for members of the Weston family who had owned the land since 1874. It is unclear if this was the first house built on the site, but members of the Weston family owned and occupied the cottage from the 1930s. The Weston's also owned the neighbouring site, which hosted the offices of the <i>Kiama Independent</i>, an important local newspaper which they operated for several decades. The family have significance in the local community relating to their role in the commercial expansion of the town and the development of local media.</p> <p>The house at 51 Shoalhaven Street is an identified example of the George Hudson Timber Company's 'ready-cut' homes. Despite the proliferation of catalogue homes that were produced in this period, few remain in their original form, with 51 Shoalhaven Street representing the early popularity of Hudson's designs.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The dwelling is a good example of a modest Interwar Bungalow. The design of the building is restrained but incorporates several characteristic elements of the typology, including its weatherboard construction and bold wide gables. It also retains early decorative elements such as the timber window surrounds. It appears that the dwelling is a pre-fabricated house designed by the George Hudson Timber company. Pre-fabricated houses became increasingly common in the Interwar period as an economical means of building that was popular with the growing middle and working classes. Numerous pre-fabricated houses were erected throughout NSW.</p> <p>Despite the proliferation of pre-fabricated housing that emerged in Australia in the early twentieth century, and the popularity of catalogue pre-fabricated homes, there have been comparatively few identified examples of catalogue pre-fabricated homes. No. 51 Shoalhaven Street appears to be a largely intact example of a 1930s pre-fabricated house and is identified as a good example of the 'Como' model from the George Hudson Timber Company.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>

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<p>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>The dwelling is one of a large number of weatherboard dwellings that emerged throughout Kiama in the Interwar period in response to a period of economic growth. The property incorporates several common elements of the typology but is a modest example of the style. It is one of several properties known to have been constructed for the Weston family but appears to be the only extant dwelling that remains. As an example of a pre-fabricated house it is not rare within NSW, but it does have rarity as an identified example of a catalogue house, and is revealing of early 1930s prefabricated housing. As an identified example of its type, it has rarity in the Kiama area.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The property is one of a high volume of pre-fabricated dwellings that emerged in NSW in the early twentieth century, providing an affordable means of housing the growing working and middle class population. In the Kiama region, weatherboard dwellings had grown in popularity throughout the nineteenth century, with weatherboard residential development intensifying after the introduction of the railway as housing emerged in proximity to the train line. During the Interwar period, the town experienced a high rate of population growth, with residential development increasing across the area. Weatherboard remained the preferred materiality, contributing to the coastal character of the town. The property is representative of this period of residential growth and the enduring popularity of weatherboard construction in the Kiama Town Centre, as well as the development and expansion of pre-fabricated housing in the early twentieth century.</p> <p>No. 51 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The dwelling appears largely externally intact, appearing to maintain its form, massing and layout. It has undergone minor modifications, such as the replacement of the original door with a contemporary metal security door, but the dwelling retains much of its original fabric and detailing, including the original windows and timber window surrounds.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2533 No 12	1960	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2655 No 342	1960	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2661 No 582	1963	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 117 No 153	1869	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 164 No 561	1877	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1732 No 672	1935	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1856 No 914	1939	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1964	State Archives & Records
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, min. 39 and min. 54	1935	Kiama Council

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>The Weston Family Interwar Bungalow at 51 Shoalhaven Street should be included as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i>.</p> <p>Future management of this item may include its careful relocation to an appropriate site, restoring its residential setting.</p>
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	46		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View west showing the primary east elevation of 51 Shoalhaven Street and front garden.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of the verandah, showing an original window and the contemporary door.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

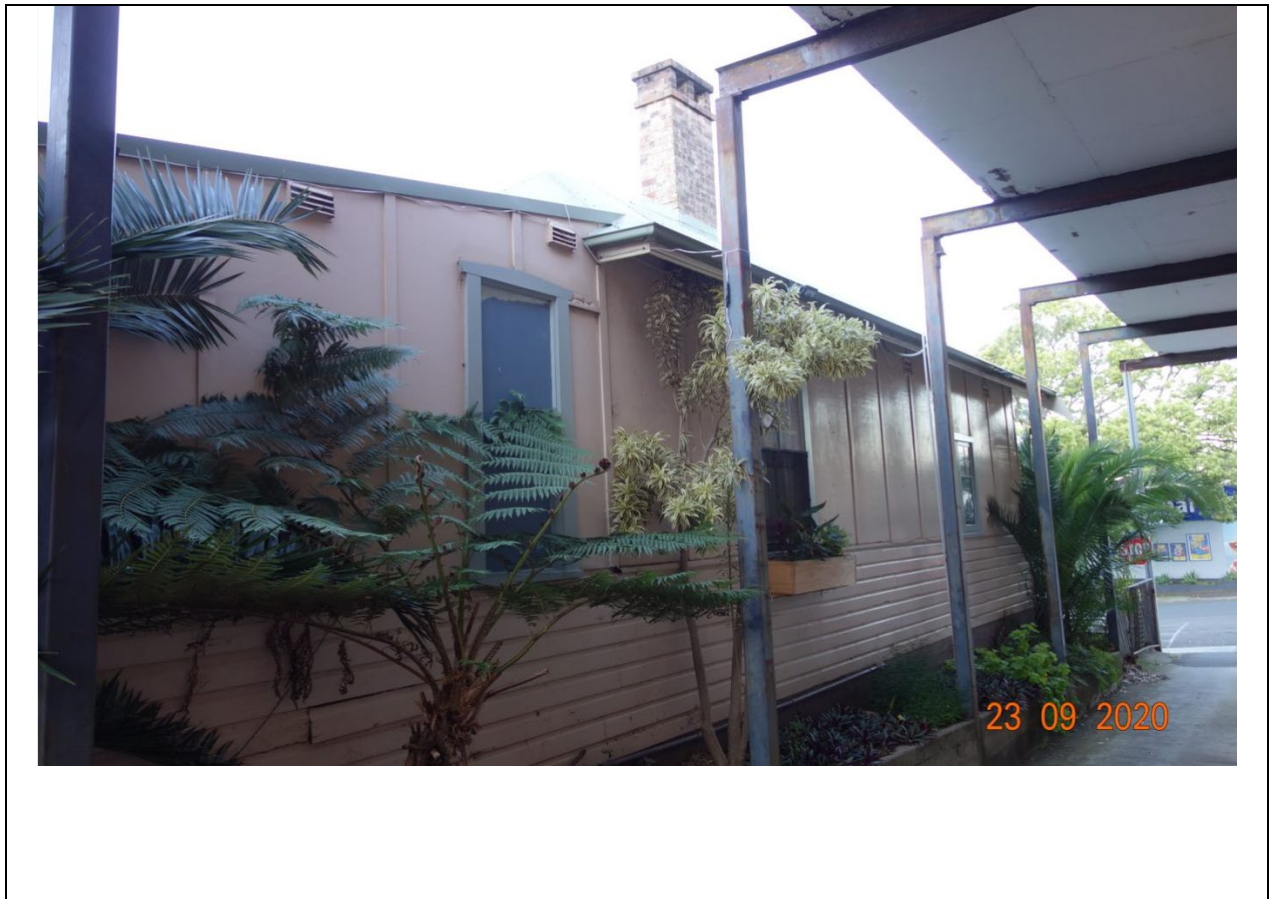


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View northeast showing the south elevation of 51 Shoalhaven Street from the rear. The timber window surrounds and a masonry chimney are visible.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 51 Shoalhaven Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing)				
Image year	1972	Image by	New Department of Lands	Image copyright holder	NSW Department of Lands

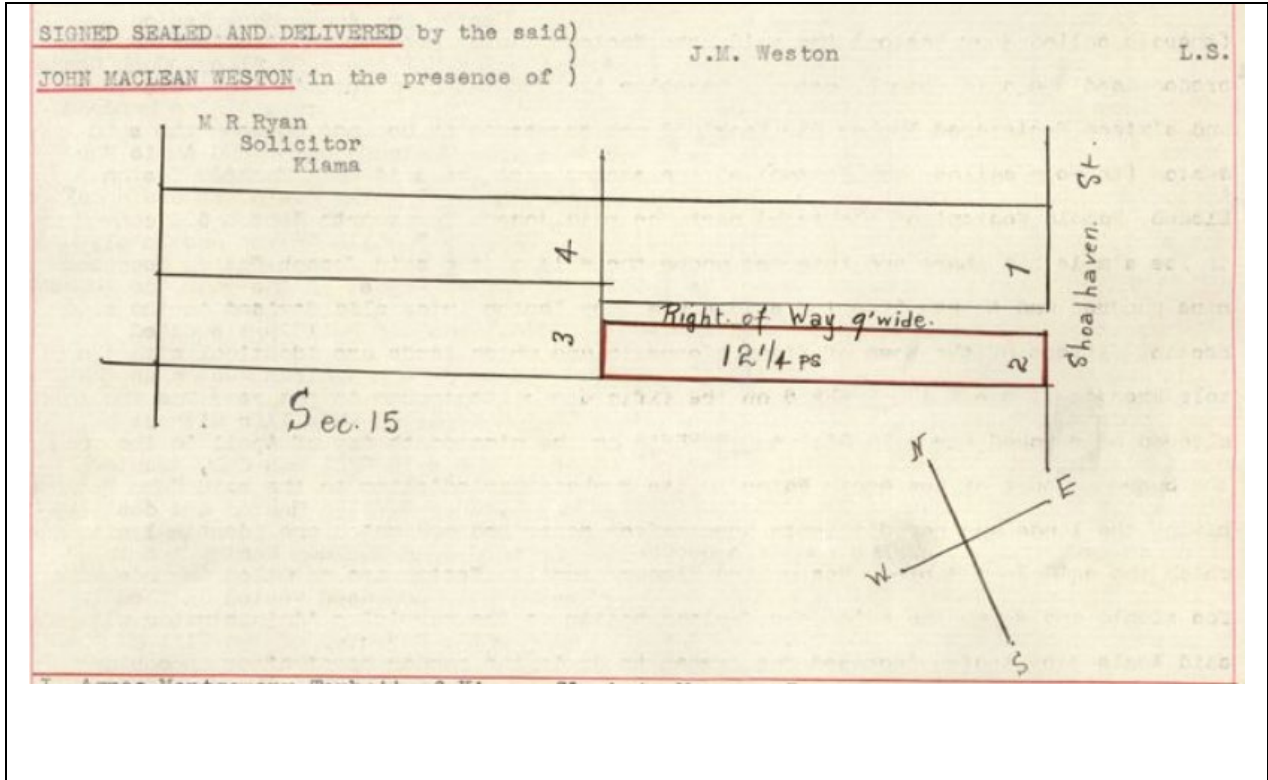


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of the 1930s subdivision of Lot 20, Section 15, showing the division of the site into four rectangular lots with a narrow right-of-way. Lot 2 housed the offices of the <i>Kiama Independent</i> , with the subject dwelling located on Lot 1.				
Image year	1939	Image by	New Department of Lands	Image copyright holder	NSW Department of Lands

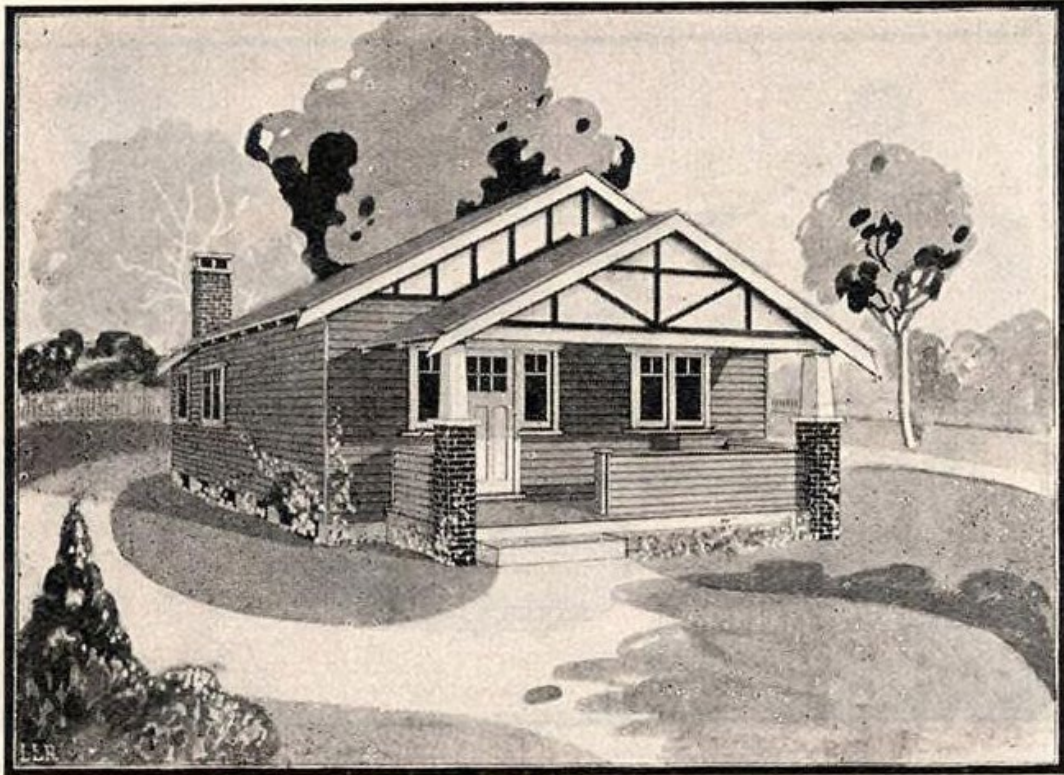


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of an advertisement for 'the Como', a 'ready-cut' house from George Hudson Timber company from their 1930 catalogue.				
Image year	1930	Image by	George Hudson and Son Timber Company Limited	Image copyright holder	Caroline Simpson Library



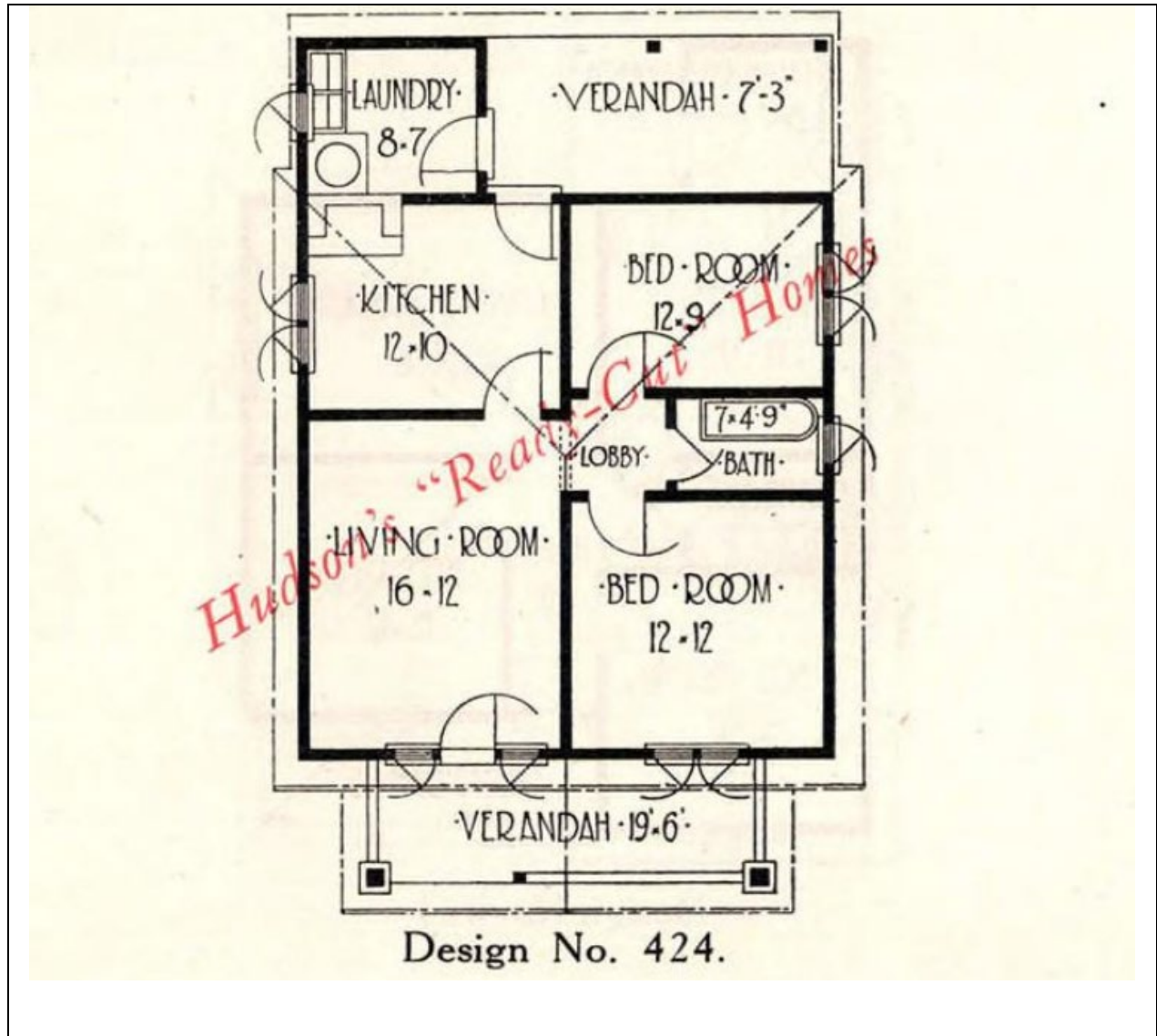
"The Como."

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of an advertisement for 'the Como', a 'ready-cut' house from George Hudson Timber company from their 1930 catalogue.				
Image year	1930	Image by	George Hudson and Son Timber Company Limited	Image copyright holder	Caroline Simpson Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of historical photograph from 1936 showing the property, indicated by red arrow, next to the original offices of the <i>Kiama Independent</i> .				
Image year	1936	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Royal Australian Historical Society



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Postwar P&O Functionalist House				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	87				
Street name	Shoalhaven Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lot 7, DP 258846				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.672465		Longitude	150.852299
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Residence				
Former Use	Residence				
Statement of significance	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance for associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values at a local level as an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The dwelling is largely intact and displays a high degree of integrity, retaining most of its original fabric and its original external form. It is an excellent example of its typology demonstrating several characteristics of the P&O Functionalist style, specifically its asymmetrical massing and curvilinear facade with curved glass. Other typical features, such as the polychromatic brick, curved balcony and cantilevered awning, serve to reinforce its distinctive and picturesque presentation to the streetscape. Historically, No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a rare example of a period of mid-century residential development with masonry construction in Kiama. It displays grander proportions than the remaining extant examples of the typology in the area and occupies a prominent position in the streetscape.</p> <p>Constructed for a local professional, the property came to be owned by Brian Anthony Weir, a former rugby player who represented Australia in the Wallabies Touring Team tour of South Africa in 1969. Following his retirement in 1980, Weir moved to the property and became a prominent figure in local government. Having Shoalhaven worked at Shoalhaven City Council since 1973, he went on to serve as town clerk from 1985, eventually becoming general manager of Shoalhaven City Council, a position he held until his retirement in 2010.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is an excellent example of a P&O Functionalist style house in Kiama. It is a rare representative of masonry residential development in the area, and is associated with a locally prominent figure. The dwelling holds significance at a local level for associative, aesthetic, rarity and representative values.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a detached, single-storey postwar dwelling built c1946–1951 in the P&O Functionalist style. The house is constructed of polychromatic face brick on a sloping lot, with a garage extending from the elevated foundations on the eastern side of the building. The house fronts Shoalhaven Street to the east and has a low-pitched hipped roof of Marseille tiles. The roof features overhanging eaves with solid soffits.</p> <p>The primary east elevation features three ‘stepped’ bays. The southernmost is projecting, with a hipped roof and an original timber-framed rectangular window. This bay looks out to a small balcony courtyard constructed above the garage that has a wrought steel balustrade. An upper balcony runs along the primary elevation, from the central bay to the rear of the house in the northwest. This balcony is enclosed by a wrought steel balustrade painted white to match the finishes of the house. This balcony follows the curved profile of the façade.</p> <p>There are two entry points to the property—the first via stairs to the garage courtyard, where a small contemporary doorway leads into a space in the infilled foundations, and the second via stairs leading to the upper balcony in front of the central bay. The house is accessed via a doorway between the southern and central bays, and is covered by a typical functionalist curvilinear awning which runs across the northern two bays. The awning is painted white to match the timber finishes. The central second bay features a traditional curved façade, typical of the P&O Functionalist style, with the rear wing recessed to the north with a secondary balcony courtyard. Two bays feature original timber-framed windows—with a typical curved window on the central bay. Windows to the north and south of the property appear to be original timber sash.</p> <p>The house is set back from the street by a landscaped garden with pleasant, hedged elements. The garden slopes down to the east, following the topography of the land, and it is enclosed by a masonry retaining wall and fence which echo the curvilinear character of the façade. An aggregate driveway leads to the garage at the south eastern corner of the site, with an informal pathway providing access to the stairs.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street appears to be in very good condition, having been well maintained. The concrete foundations of the fence show evidence of wear, with areas of concrete having worn away.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1946	Finish year	1950	Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>The masonry fence at the front of the property appears to have been extended or partially replaced at some point in the twentieth century.</p> <p>The garden was modified between 2010–2017 to remove a number of palms and saplings. A decorative balustrade has since been removed from the pathway leading to the stairs.</p>					
Further comments						

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is located on part of Lot 19 of Section 14 of the Town of Kiama Plan, granted by purchase in November 1851 to Robert Menzies and Davis Waugh.

The Presbyterian Church (New South Wales) Property Trust conveyed the site in May 1946 to John Emery King. However, as early as February, King had submitted a building application to construct a cottage in Shoalhaven Street. One month later he requested Council determine the permanent levels of the footpath fronting his property in Shoalhaven Street 'in order that he may fix the position of the front fence and the foundation levels of the building, and requesting that a vehicular entrance be provided on a half cost basis, and further that consideration be given to the construction of the road and footpath in Shoalhaven Street'.

In May 1946, JE King lodged a successful amended building application plan for a brick cottage in Shoalhaven Street, the subject residence. Apparently, he did not live in the residence immediately as

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	<p>the 1949 electoral roll lists JE King (dental surgeon) and his wife in Barroul Street. Possibly there were construction delays resulting from postwar building material shortages.</p> <p>The house was completed and occupied by the King family by 1951 when they were one of seven residents of Shoalhaven Street that requested Kiama Council clear the 'high grass growth adjacent to their homes'.</p> <p>The valuation listing card describes the property from 1953 as a four-room brick cottage with kitchen and offices, tiled roof, garage under, fibro shed, brick fence and retaining walls.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street was formerly known as No. 85 until the late 1950s. Following the death of John Emery King, Gladys Ena King owned and occupied the property until 1967 when she sold it to Clements Frank Sheldon, variously described as a manufacturer or company director. He was living with his family at 76 Bong Bong Street at this time. Within 12 months, the family had relocated to 87 Shoalhaven Street.</p> <p>On a plan of subdivision of DP258846, 87 Shoalhaven Street is shown on Lot 7 and is described a brick cottage with garage.</p> <p>Sheldon sold the property in 1980 to Brian Anthony Weir and Lynda Maree Weir. The site was then described as Lot 7 in deposited plan 258846. Brian Weir is a former first-class rugby player, learning the sport at Edmund Rice College, Wollongong, in the early 1960s with Geoff Shaw, future Australian captain. Weir would go on to play fullback in the local Kiama side, which would dominate the local competition. Weir later represented the Illawarra region and played for the Wallabies touring team in both national and international competitions, being selected for the 1969 tour of South Africa.</p> <p>Weir joined Shellharbour City Council in 1973, shortly before retiring from a stellar rugby union career in 1975. Since then, he has become active in local government, being appointed as town clerk in 1985. He would later serve as the general manager of Shellharbour City Council for over 25 years. He received an NSW Public Service Medal in the Queen's Birthday 2009 Honours for outstanding services to the Shoalhaven community. In 2010, he announced his retirement.</p>
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THEMES	
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
National historical theme	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation—activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is on land from the 1840 Town of Kiama sale, but appears to have remained undeveloped until 1946, when the current building was under construction. The development of the land came at a time of maturity for Kiama, when the importance of its agricultural and blue-metal industries had begun to recede. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street demonstrates the continued growth of Kiama through the mid-twentieth century, but does not meet the threshold for historical significance.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The house was constructed for John Emery King, a successful local dental surgeon, and has continued to be occupied by local residents rather than as a holiday house. In 1980, the house was purchased and occupied by Brian Anthony Weir, a prominent member of the local community. Weir represented Australia in rugby, having been selected for the Wallabies Touring Team and playing in the 1969 South Africa tour.</p> <p>Since joining Shellharbour City Council in 1973, Weir was prominent in local government, serving as town clerk from 1985, and later as the general manager of Shellharbour City Council until 2010. The property appears to have been Weir's residence throughout his time in local government.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is an excellent example of a modest postwar dwelling built in the P&O Functionalist style. The house features several characteristic P&O Functionalist design elements, such as asymmetrical massing, rounded corners, curved glass window, curved balcony, cantilevered curved awning, bold panels of glazing and the use of polychromatic bricks. The house utilises these elements effectively in a high-quality design, integrating more domestic features such as the hipped Marseille tile roof, garage extension, and the hedged garden to better reflect its suburban setting.</p> <p>Originally constructed for a wealthy local professional, the house maintains grander proportions than the surrounding weatherboard cottages and is somewhat rare in its masonry construction. It is demonstrative of housing of an emerging class of professionals, and the growing taste for metropolitan design in Kiama. No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is a picturesque mid-century house which contributes greatly to the streetscape.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street does not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The P&O Functionalist style is locally rare in Kiama, with only few examples extant in the area. 87 Shoalhaven Street is particularly rare as an excellent suburban example of a P&O Functionalist style house. The house occupies grander proportions and a greater degree of decorative detailing than seen at the remaining examples extant in the Kiama area.</p> <p>The property is also a rare example of a well-maintained mid-century dwelling of masonry construction. It also occupies a prominent place in the streetscape, situated on a with a deep set back from the street, affording the property a good degree of landmark quality.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street is an excellent example of a modest P&O Functionalist style dwelling in the Kiama area. The house is intact and displays a high degree of integrity, demonstrating many of the characteristic elements of the P&O functionalist style on a domestic scale. These characteristic elements include the asymmetrical massing, curvilinear façade, curved glass corner windows, and the curvilinear awning and balcony.</p> <p>Residential housing in the Kiama area is largely dominated by weatherboard construction, making the property representative of a period of mid-century masonry residential development in the area. The house is an excellent example of a rare house style in the Kiama area and has representative significance as a result.</p> <p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>No. 87 Shoalhaven Street displays a high degree of integrity. The house appears to be largely intact, retaining its exterior form and massing, and much of its original fabric, including timber windows and hardware, balustrades and decorative brick detailing. The house appears to have undergone little modification since its construction, with no major changes to its overall exterior form. It has been well maintained and is currently in good condition, with only minor maintenance issues related to the front fence and garden.</p>

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 1986 No 618	1946	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Old System Deed Bk 2871 No 291	1967	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 13935 Vol 84	1979	NSW Land Registry Services
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 107	1946	Kiama Council
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 138	1946	Kiama Council
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 291	1946	Kiama Council
Minutes	Kiama Council	Minute No. 232	1951	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1966	State Archives and Records
Webpage	Rugby Australia	Brian Anthony Weir	2020	Classicwallabies.com.au

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The post war dwelling at 87 Shoalhaven Street should be included as a heritage item of local significance within Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	47		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Viewed from the east, demonstrating its characteristic P&O Functionalist curvilinear façade.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

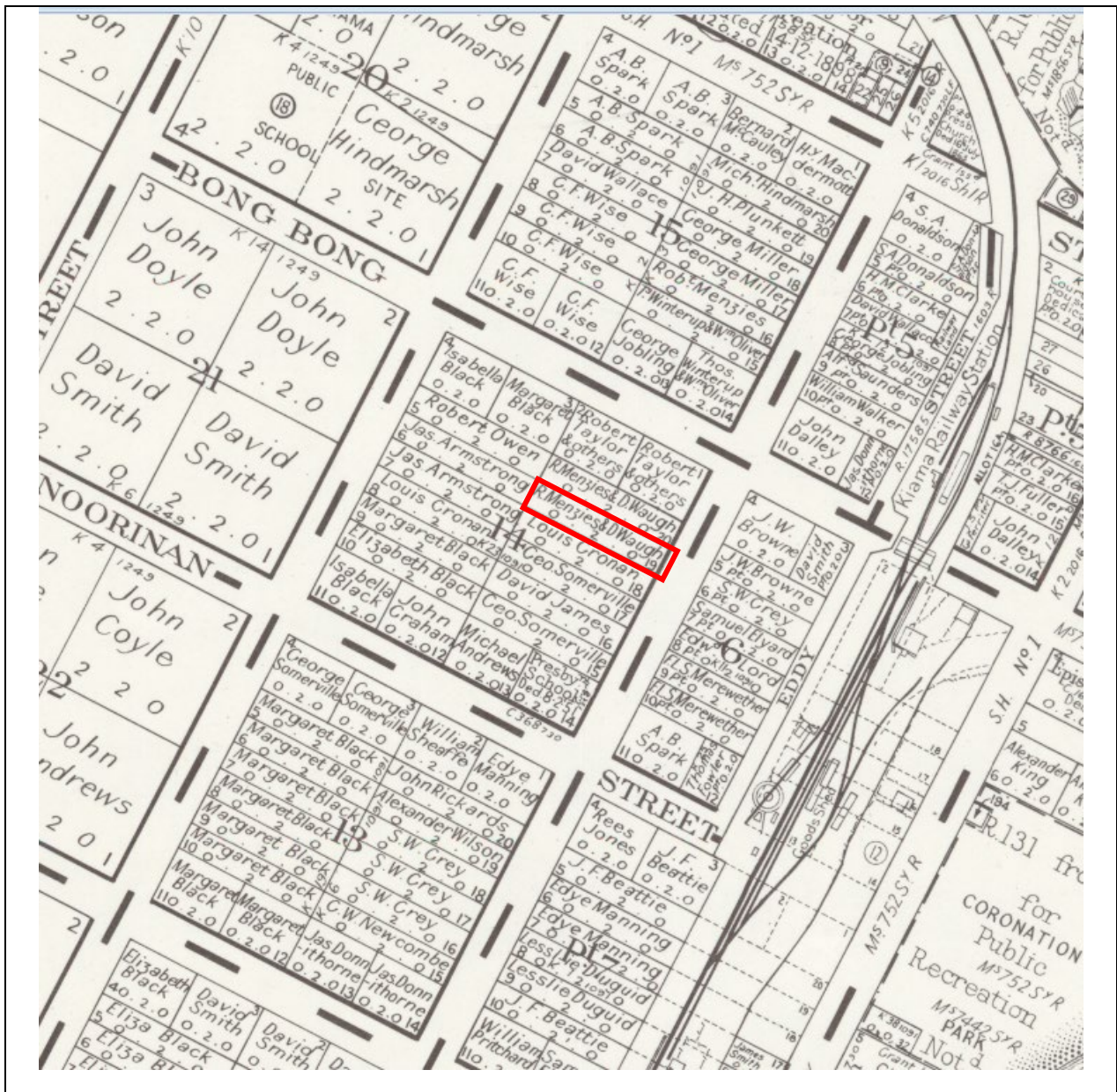


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of 87 Shoalhaven Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



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ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Blowhole Point Tennis Courts				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Recreation and Entertainment				
Item category (if known)	Other—Recreation and Entertainment				
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number					
Street name	Terralong Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Part Lot 7009, DP 1074322				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.671329		Longitude	150.861397
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Public Land				
Current use	Tennis Courts				
Former Use	Quarry				
Statement of significance	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have cultural significance for historic, associative and social values at a local level as the first tennis courts in Kiama and as the site of the quarry used in the construction of the nearby Robertson Basin. From c1850 to 1876, the stone and spoil from the site was used in the construction of the basin, leaving a depression in the landscape of Blowhole Point. The construction of the basin led to a boom in Kiama's agricultural and blue-metal industries in the 1880s. The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts, which are in the quarry pit, have historical significance as evidence of the construction of this basin.</p> <p>In 1892, the quarry pit was repurposed by the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club, which built the tennis courts on site. These were the first tennis courts and one of the earliest sporting facilities in Kiama. The courts have been in almost continuous use by residents and visitors since construction, except for a brief period in the 1940s and 1950s. Clubs like the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club were an important type of social group in Kiama in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, providing recreational opportunities to residents and influencing the development of the town. The courts are also held in esteem by the local community, not only as a sporting facility but due to their longevity of use. For these reasons, the courts have historical, associative and social significance at a local level.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are two open-air synthetic tennis courts located on the western slope of Blowhole Point, facing towards Kiama Harbour and the town centre. The courts are on levelled land, within the slope of the Blowhole Point topography, in a former quarry pit associated with the construction of Robertson Basin.</p> <p>The courts are the standard hardcourt style of tennis court popular in Australia. They are slightly offset and surrounded by high metal fences, including an internal divider. The surface of the courts has recently been painted blue and is in good condition. Access to the courts is from a door on the west.</p> <p>An embankment approximately 6 metres high surrounds the tennis courts to their north and east, and to the west, which was the former quarry pit face. This embankment is now planted with a range of shrubs and trees, including a row of Norfolk pines along its ridge. To the west of the courts is an area of open lawn where the land levels out. A small brick clubhouse built in the 1970s is also located here. Between the courts and the clubhouse is an original Norfolk pine that dates from before the construction of the tennis courts in 1892.</p> <p>The Kiama Visitor's Centre and Pilot's Cottage Museum overlook the courts from the south and are accessible via a steep pathway and steps to the west of the tennis courts.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The tennis courts have recently been resurfaced and are in good condition.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1892	Finish year	1892	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>2009—courts resurfaced. 2016—courts repainted.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

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Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are located on part of the public recreation reserve originally gazetted in March 1904 and re-gazetted in September 1964.

The tennis courts were made in 1892 in the depression formed from the excavation of earth during construction of the coffer dams (now Robertson Basin) from the 1850s to 1876. The *Kiama Independent* reported in August 1892 that members of the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club successfully applied to Kiama Council to form tennis courts on that site 'so as to escape the effects of the north east and southerly winds'. In return, the club was to pay the annual sum of £1. The agreement was slightly premature as the Blowhole Point Recreation Reserve had not yet been handed over to the Council. When this did occur, the agreement was formalised. Two A1 clay tennis courts were formed, the area was fenced, and seats erected, with the costs of improvements totalling £20. Early photographs show the courts in the same arrangement as they are today, including the Norfolk Island pine.

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	<p>At this time, 41 of the 58 members of the club were playing members. They played regularly on the courts and hosted matches with other tennis clubs in the Illawarra district. In September 1896, the <i>Kiama Independent</i> published a feature on Kiama by anonymous writer 'Esperance'. He described the town in detail. Of the Blowhole Point tennis courts, he wrote: 'The tennis courts are made in a hollow close by [the lighthouse] and are tolerably good ones. Here the ladies of the town meet on certain days and refresh the tired players with a cup of afternoon tea'.</p> <p>In 1900, the Blowhole Point Trustee's received information from the Department of Lands that the tennis club's permissive occupancy of a portion of the recreation reserve was terminated and the club would need to arrange a new agreement with the trustees for the ongoing sum of £1 per year. The Blowhole Point Tennis Club remained active through the 1910s and 1920s following the establishment of the rival Central Park Tennis Club in Kiama. During 1928, £20 was spent on improvements to the courts.</p> <p>Kiama Council questioned the viability of the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts in April 1934. Alderman King reported that the club 'would probably not go on and another one wished to get the court and would take it over if the Council would put it in order'. The mayor indicated the site was leased to the club that owned the court. No further action was taken by the Council, pending further information on the matter. The tennis club held a meeting one month later, and contrary to Alderman King's belief, it decided to repair one of the courts via voluntary labour. It also hoped to have increased membership when both courts were in good playing condition.</p> <p>The Blowhole Tennis Club notified Kiama Council in December 1937 they were relinquishing tenancy of the court in Central Park. It appears that the club had abandoned play on the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts by this time as in 1939 alderman Phillips advised that Council's caretaker 'should pay some attention to the tennis courts on the Blowhole Point [as] they are going to ruin at the present time'. Phillips advocated repairing the courts and allowing the holiday campers on the point to use them for free. The Council resolved to repair and straighten the fences, take the spoil from around the courts to provide additional space behind the base lines, surface the courts with metal and bitumen, and to top dress them with emoleum and sand, repair and paint buildings, and hire the courts to visitors at a nominal rental.</p> <p>The tennis courts lay unused through the 1940s and 1950s. Following the closure of the Catholic Club tennis courts, players returned to the old Blowhole Point Tennis Courts. After years of neglect, members of the group repaired and refurbished the courts and club house and installed lighting, power poles and fencing.</p> <p>Since that time, the tennis club has actively used the courts. They were resurfaced in 2009, when the club received a grant towards the work from the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation. The club continues to lease the courts and pay for the upkeep and maintenance of the property.</p>
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THEMES	
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Sport—activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
<p>Historical significance SHR criteria (a)</p>	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have historical significance as the site of an early quarry associated with the construction of Robertson Basin and as one of the earliest sports facilities in Kiama. Between c1850 and 1876, stone and spoil were quarried from the site to construct the coffer dam walls of Robertson Basin. The landscape of the Blowhole Point tennis courts has historical significance as evidence of the construction of this basin, which greatly improved shipping capacity in Kiama and led to the boom in the region's agricultural and blue-metal industries in the 1880s.</p> <p>The quarry pit was later repurposed in 1892 by the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club for two tennis courts, which have been in near-continuous use by residents and visitors to Kiama since. The courts are the first tennis courts in Kiama and one of the earliest sporting facilities constructed in the town. Their layout has remained unchanged since 1892. The tennis courts continue to be used today, representing nearly 130 years of near-continuous use for the sport on the site.</p> <p>The site has historical significance at a local level for both evidencing the construction of the Robertson Basin and for its long historical use for tennis.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<p>Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)</p>	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have an association with the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club and its successors that is significant at a local level. The Kiama Lawn Tennis Club was the first tennis club in Kiama and was the original applicant for the construction of the courts on Blowhole Point. This group dissolved in 1937 after relinquishing its tenancy of the courts, which are now used by the Kiama Tennis Club. Sporting clubs such as the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club were important social groups in rural and coastal towns in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, providing residents with avenues for leisure, recreation and competition. These clubs often had a tangible influence on the development of their towns by advocating for the creation of sporting facilities, many of which still exist today—as is the case with the Kiama Lawn Tennis Club and the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<p>Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)</p>	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are functional in design, though the surrounding landscaping of the embankments provides a pleasant backdrop to the site. While the site has some aesthetic qualities, it is primarily utilitarian and is not considered to have aesthetic significance.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
<p>Social significance SHR criteria (d)</p>	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken, but the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are held in high regard by the local community and the Kiama Tennis Club. The Blowhole Tennis Courts have been in almost continuous use by the local community since the 1892, most recently being upgraded in 2009. The social significance of the courts is almost certainly related to their status as community tennis courts and because they are the oldest tennis courts in Kiama. The courts' location on Blowhole Point may also figure into their significance.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion. A detailed social values assessment should be undertaken to better understand the community's attachment to the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts.</p>
<p>Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)</p>	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are highly unlikely to furnish new information or insight into the process of quarrying or to have significant archaeological deposits.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<p>Rarity SHR criteria (f)</p>	<p>Tennis courts are commonly found throughout Kiama.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
<p>Representativeness SHR criteria (g)</p>	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts are a typical example of a hardcourt style tennis court found throughout Australia and the world. The courts do not demonstrate any outstanding features, nor are they particularly fine examples of their type. Any hardcourt tennis court in a similar condition elsewhere in Australia would demonstrate the same characteristics as the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts.</p> <p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts have a high degree of integrity. The layout of the courts has remained unchanged since 1892. Since that time, the courts and associated infrastructure (i.e. clubhouse) have been upgraded and repaired to enable their continued use—the primary source of their significance. Evidence of the quarry pit the tennis courts are in is still legible in the landscape, as the topography of the site have remained almost wholly unchanged.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Article	<i>The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Local News	16 Aug 1892	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>The Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	A few Notes on a Trip to Kiama	15 Feb 1896	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	Helen Laidlaw, Blowhole Tennis Club Inc	Heritage of the Blowhole Tennis Club & Courts 1872-2014	2014	Kiama Library
Book	William A Bayley	Blue Haven: history of Kiama Municipality	19	Kiama Library
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Kiama celebrates	12 Feb 1938	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Works committee	22 Feb 1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	'Going to ruin' Blowhole Tennis Courts	4 Feb 1929	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Blowhole Point Reserve, meeting of the trustees	21 Jul 1900	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 35	30 Jun 1929	Kiama Council

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	37		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	The Blowhole Point Tennis Courts, facing east.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	The clubhouse (right) and the 1892 Norfolk Island pine (centre) to the west of the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View to the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts, facing northeast from the nearby Pilot's Cottage, showing the 1892 Norfolk Island pine.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

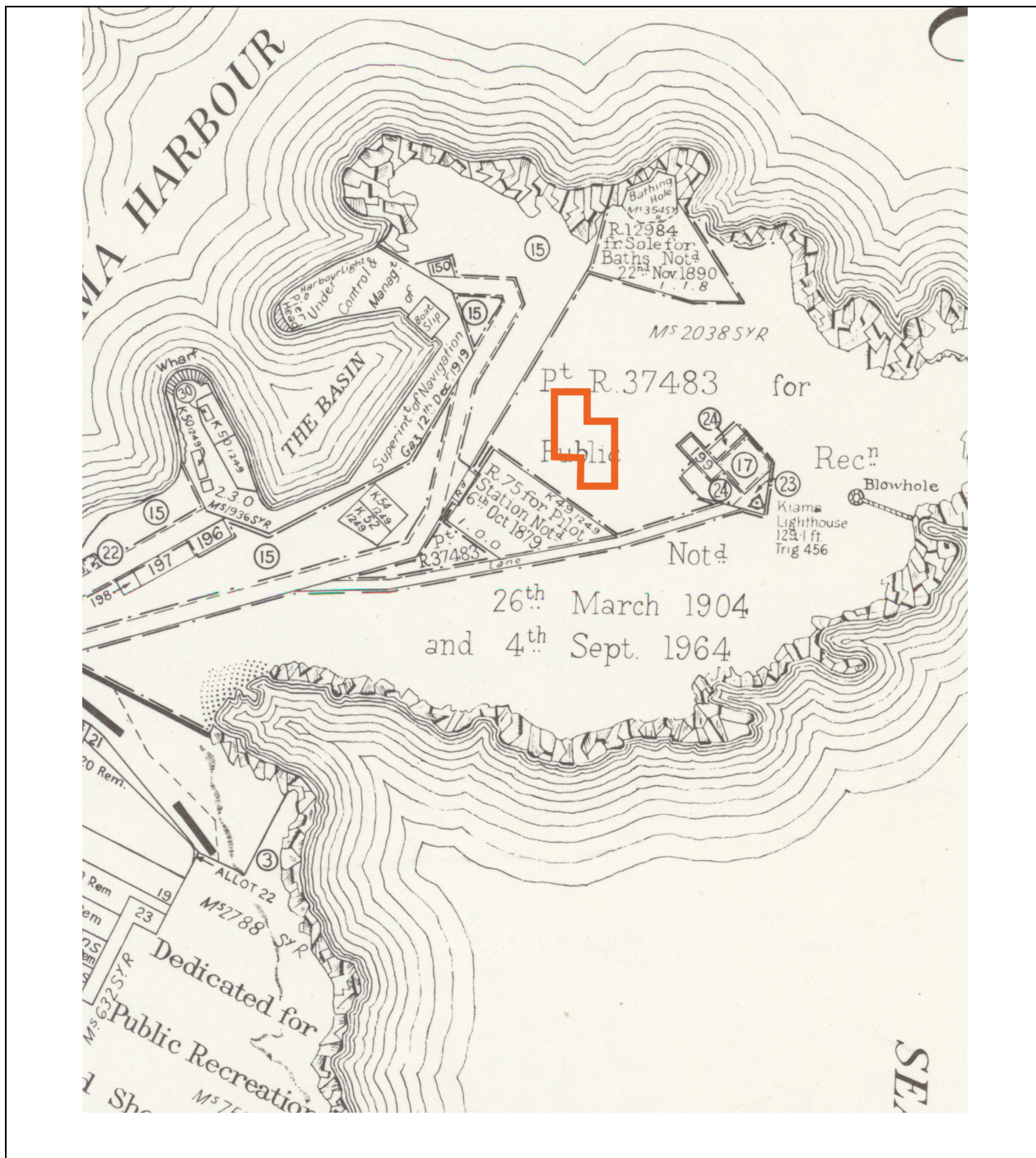


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of the Blowhole Point Tennis Courts on the Town of Kiama Plan (1972 copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands NSW	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands NSW



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A c1880s photo of Robertson Basin, showing the quarry pit on Blowhole Point where the tennis courts were built soon after.				
Image year	c1880s	Image by	Charles H. Kerry	Image copyright holder	N/A



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	The tennis courts c1940s–1950s when they were in disuse, shown used as a camping spot.				
Image year	c1940s-1950s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Former Mosckos Cafe				
Other Name/s Former Name/s					
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)				
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	66-68				
Street name	Terralong Street				
Suburb/town	Kiama	Postcode	2533		
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama				
Property description	Lots 1-2, DP 508891				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-34.670382		Longitude	150.854139
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner					
Current use	Commercial				
Former Use	Cafe				
Statement of significance	<p>The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance for historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values at a local level. The site originates from two grants of land from the 1840 Town of Kiama Plan but was redeveloped several times before being purchased by a Greek emigre, Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos. Mosckos immigrated to Australia in 1913, establishing a cafe in Mittagong before selling and moving to Kiama in 1919. He originally purchased the eastern portion of the site in 1923 and opened a cafe. The cafe opened in a period of Interwar expansion as Kiama experienced a new wave of works and migrants moving to the area, and a growth in popularity as a tourist destination. It catered to both locals and the expanding tourist market and was representative of a successful migrant business in the area.</p> <p>Con was known for his high-quality food and attractive pace, offering local produce and seafood, with traditional Australian fare and mixed grill. He was particularly loved by the local community for his ice cream. The success of his business led him to purchase the western portion of the site and expand—it is likely that the parapet dates from this time.</p> <p>The cafe operated on the site from the 1920s until Con's death in 1948. It served as a meeting place for the local community for celebrations, and even memorials. It holds historical value as part of a period of Interwar commercial expansion, associative value for its connection with Con Mosckos, a well-known local figure, and aesthetic values for its contribution to the Terralong Street streetscape. It is representative of a period of development in Kiama's history and as an example of a successful migrant business in the Kiama region.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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DESCRIPTION						
Designer	GL Grant					
Builder/ maker	R Skelton, contract awarded September 1928 F Mahoney, took over building contract in same month when Skelton resigned					
Physical Description	<p>Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street is a single-storey, semi-detached commercial building divided into two premises. The premises are located on two narrow rectangular lots, with the westernmost lot wider than the eastern lot. The lots are oriented northeast to southwest, with the properties fronting the southern alignment of Terralong Street. The building occupies the whole of the northernmost portion of the lots with no set back from the footpath.</p> <p>The building is constructed from rendered and painted masonry. Each premises has a contemporary flat roof, hidden by an original Interwar parapet. The parapet dates from the late-1920s and is constructed of rendered and painted masonry. It features a mildly ogee profile with short, moulded columns. There is a moulded circular motif in the centre of the parapet, which would likely have held an early sign. There is a contemporary, cantilever sign which projects from the façade. The parapet is currently painted two different colours to delineate the different shops, with the western premises occupying a larger site.</p> <p>Formerly a single property, the interior has been highly modified to accommodate the subdivision of the site and to allow for the introduction of contemporary commercial fitouts. The eastern premises is currently occupied by a dumpling shop, with a newsagency in the western premises. It appears that the ground-floor façades have been largely, if not wholly replaced. They currently consist of wide entranceways with rendered masonry. The eastern premises incorporates wide glazed panels. A contemporary awning has also been introduced to the exterior and appears to be supported by metal posts.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The premises have been highly altered but appear to be in good condition, having been well maintained.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1928	Finish year	1929	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	1939—Cafe remodelled and garage converted to a butcher shop.					
Further comments						

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.

On 25 April 1770, Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.

The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiame'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).

Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.

The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.

The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.

Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.

Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.

The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.

The former Mosckos Cafe is located on two separate land titles but was originally on part of Lot 1 and Lot 2 of Section 15 of the Town of Kiama Plan, which were granted by purchase to Henry McDermott and Bernard McCauley respectively. There were a succession of owners of the lots—Frederick Wahl's property was destroyed by a large fire in Kiama on 1 October 1899. The fire consumed 16 shops and the Royal Hotel in Terralong Street between Collins and Shoalhaven streets.

Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos came to Australia from Greece in about 1913 and set up business as a greengrocer and cafe at Mittagong. He moved to Kiama in 1919 and purchased the business of the Holz family. He later sold the Mittagong business in 1921. In 1923 he bought the western half of Lot 1 of Section 15 from James Wood, Agnes Bell and George King for £1850.

Mosckos established a reputation for cleanliness, good food and service. Soon his business outgrew the building and he made plans to expand into the vacant land adjoining his existing premises. He

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purchased the adjoining site to the west, the shops and dwellings belonging to the estate of the late F Wahl and then occupied by W Grundy (part of Lot 2, Section 15) from Alexander Nicholson for £1650.

Mosckos lodged a successful application to Kiama Council in July 1928 to erect a temporary bakehouse at this existing premises, 'pending erection new premises'. The same month, the *Construction and Local Government Journal* reported that GL Grant was the 'architect for the erection of business premises in Terralong Street, Kiama (NSW) for Con Mosckos'. Simultaneously, Grant invited tenders for erection of the building.

One month later, the *Kiama Reporter* and *Illawarra Journal* reported that R Skelton of Berry was awarded the contract to build two news shops in Terralong Street for Mosckos. Excavation of the site was underway by the end of 1928. Later the same year, the building contract was taken over by F Mahoney who wrote to Kiama Council advising them of the excavation and seeking approval of the plans and specifications of the proposed building lodged by Skelton. The building application was approved at the meeting of 26 September.

The new shop (cafe) was completed and opened in September 1929. The appointments and finishes were praised by the *Kiama Independent*, writing it was 'most modern in finish, appearance and up to date equipment, the building is undoubtedly an addition to be proud of and an ornament to Kiama and Terralong Street in which it stands'.

In 1939, Mosckos extensively remodelled the cafe and converted the garage on the site into a butcher shop with 'up-to-date tiled front and a new cantilever awning that will also include the laneway at the side'. The *Kiama Independent* reported that 'when the present work, which is estimated to cost £1000, is completed, Mosckos Café will be among the most modern on the Coast for comfort and equipment'.

The cafe was fitted out with black-and-white tiles, non-slip red runners, display cases, 'brass set' front shop windows, and marble-topped tables. The cafe served a variety of local produce and seafood, as well as steaks, mixed grills, and sweets. Following a trend of the times, the cafe also included a soda fountain. Con was well known for making his own ice cream, which he sold on site as well as through other dealers. His ice cream was advertised in several local papers and was well known in the local area.

It is thought that Con was involved in establishing further cafes at Bowral, Mittagong, Moss Vale, Robertson, and in the City of Sydney.

Mosckos ran his cafe and businesses successfully until his death in 1948. In 1953, the property of the late Mosckos was subdivided into three lots, A, B and C. Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street, with a two-storey dwelling at the rear and a right-of way, was located on Lot C. According to the valuation roll, 66 Terralong Street was described as a '1 L.U. brick shop' with galvanised iron roof while No. 68 was classed as 'a brick shop and dwelling, 8 rooms, kitchen and offices with galvanised iron roof'.

In 1954, the Union Trustee Company of Australia Ltd and Z Simos, executors of his estate, advertised four shops and dwellings and two lock-up shops (66–68, 72–74 and 76–78 Terralong Street) for auction sale on 28 November. Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street was listed for sales as lot one. The property was described as 'two single storey shops, iron roofs. Let as Café and Drapery Store, No. 68 having 2-storey dwelling at rear'. The property was sold to the lessee of the cafe, Charles Valavous of Kiama for £8500.

Nos. 66–68 Terralong Street was subdivided into two lots in 1964. Valavous sold 68 Terralong Street to Con and Helen Christie, both of Kiama, cafe proprietors. They were probably leasing the cafe from Valavous prior to purchasing the building. Meanwhile, Valavous retained ownership of 66 Terralong Street until 1979 when it was sold to John Frederick Shepherd of Kiama, estate agent, and his wife Mercy Joyce Shepherd.

Since that time, 66 and 68 Terralong Street have been occupied by a succession of tenants operating a range of businesses.

Heritage Data Form

THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Developing local, regional and national economies
<i>State historical theme</i>	Commerce—activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
<i>National historical theme</i>	Marking the phases of life
<i>State historical theme</i>	Persons—activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>The former Mosckos Café was established in the 1920s during a period of Interwar expansion in Kiama when tourist facilities were expanded in the Kiama Town Centre. The cafe was created by Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos, a Greek emigre who arrived in Australia in 1913 and moved to Kiama in 1919. Mosckos has previously established a business in Mittagong and is thought to have been involved in several businesses around NSW. Mosckos utilised local produce and developed a reputation for good quality and service. He was particularly known for his ice cream which was renowned throughout the region. The Mosckos cafe speaks to a period of immigration and cultural expansion in Kiama in the 1920s as the town expanded, and is representative of the emigre experience in Kiama. It became a focal point for the local community events and is likely to hold historical social values.</p> <p>The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The former Mosckos Cafe was established by Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos, a Greek emigre, who expanded the business and operated the cafe until his death in 1948. Con Mosckos was a prominent local business owner and well-known European emigre who was liked and respected in the local community. He incorporated traditional Australian fare into the menu, and was renowned for his ice cream. His cafe is representative of a trend of immigrant cafes that operated around Australia in the Interwar period and is representative of Mosckos' impact on the community.</p> <p>The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The former Mosckos Cafe was originally established in 1923 at the premises at 66 Terralong Street, and was later expanded the late-1920s, when the premises at 68 Terralong Street was incorporated into the site. It is likely that the parapet dates from this period. Due to the commercial nature of the site, the ground floor of the properties have been heavily altered over time, with both the exterior and interior fabric and layout modified over time. The current awning is contemporary and detracts from the character of the site. As such, the former Mosckos Cafe is no longer an excellent example of its type. However, the parapet is largely intact, retaining its original form and fabric, with much of its decorative moulding in place. Although it has been painted in an uncomplimentary colour palette, it is a good example of an Interwar commercial parapet that retains the scale of the Terralong Street shop fronts and is visually cohesive with the surrounding properties. The parapet contributes greatly to the character of Terralong Street and is an important component in the streetscape.</p> <p>The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of current strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if the former Mosckos Cafe meets the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>The former Mosckos Cafe has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>The Mosckos cafe was one of several hospitality businesses that operated on Terralong Street, it is not particularly rare as a cafe business. However, as it was once owned and operated by a European emigre, it is an example of a successful immigrant venture in the Kiama area and was a focal point for the local community.</p> <p>The former Mosckos Cafe does not meet the threshold for cultural significance under this criterion.</p>

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Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The former Mosckos Cafe was one of several cafes and businesses that emerged in the Interwar period as Kiama grew as a tourist destination. Developed as Terralong Street expanded after the 1900 fire, it is one of several cafes and businesses that date from this time, with the parapet contributing to the scale and streetscape character firmly established in the Kiama Town Centre during the Interwar period. Despite alterations, it is a good example of a commercial property from this time, and is representative of a wider period of development and immigration in the Kiama region.</p> <p>The former Mosckos Cafe has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>As a commercial property which has changed hands several times, the building has been heavily altered. The ground floor particularly has undergone significant modifications to accommodate frequent change of use—it was particularly affected by the subdivision and sale of the two lots, and the subsequent division of the building into two distinct premises. It seems likely that little remains of the original layout or fabric the ground floor, with the interior fabric and the external awning removed. However, the footprint of the building appears to have largely remained intact, and the parapet retains a high degree of integrity and intactness.</p>

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1294 No 759	1923	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 1476 No 783	1927	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2707 No 454	1964	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 2316 No 276	1954	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 3099 No 770	1973	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 89 No 330	1864	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 151 No 863	1875	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 134 No 920	1873	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	OST Deed Bk 125 No 157	1871	NSW Land Registry Services
Title	Registrar General	CT Vol 12199 Fol 138	1979	NSW Land Registry Services
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1953-1964	State Records & Archives
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Up-do-date modern restaurant opened, Mosckos enterprise	7 Sep 1929	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Reporter and Illawarra Journal</i>	Local and general	12 Sep 1928	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Construction and Local Government Journal</i>	Opportunity report	18 Jul 1928	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Modern shop equipment	30 Sep 1933	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Article	<i>Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser</i>	Building activity, Mr Moskos' enterprise	27 May 1939	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Advertisement	<i>South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus</i>	Tenders	13 Jul 1928	Trove, via National Library of Australia
Book	Rae Luckie	Capturing Kiama's Memories	2010	Kiama Library
Book	Molly Eileen Mackie?	My kind of town revisited	1999	Kiama Library
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 273	4 Jul 1928	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 410	26 Sep 1928	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute Book, minute 102	22 Mar 1933	Kiama Council
Advertisement	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>	Important retail premises Kiama	28 Nov 1953	Trove, via National Library of Australia

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	The Former Mosckos Cafe should be included as an item of local heritage significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .
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Heritage Data Form

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	48		
Author of study or report			
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	The former Mosckos Café, as viewed from Terralong Street looking south.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	View southeast showing the former Mosckos Café from Hindmarsh Park.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage

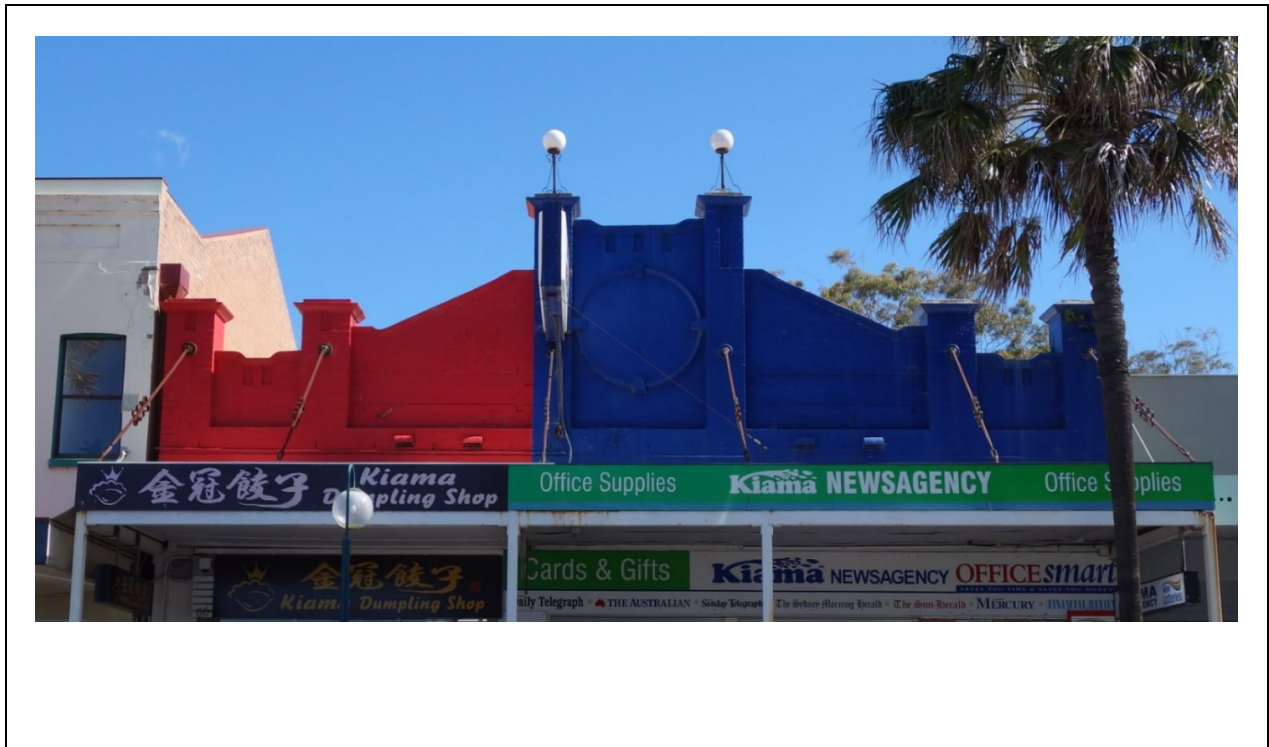


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Detail of the former Mosckos Cafe parapet, looking south.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Approximate location of the original lots on which 66–68 Terralong Street is located on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
Image year	1972	Image by	Department of Lands	Image copyright holder	Department of Lands



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Constantinos 'Con' Mosckos.				
Image year	c.1913-19392	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A photograph of a street parade car advertising the Moskos Cafe in 1927. The photograph was taken near Hindmarsh Park, with the memorial arch in the background. The parade was held to celebrate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Australia				
Image year	c1920s-1930s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Library

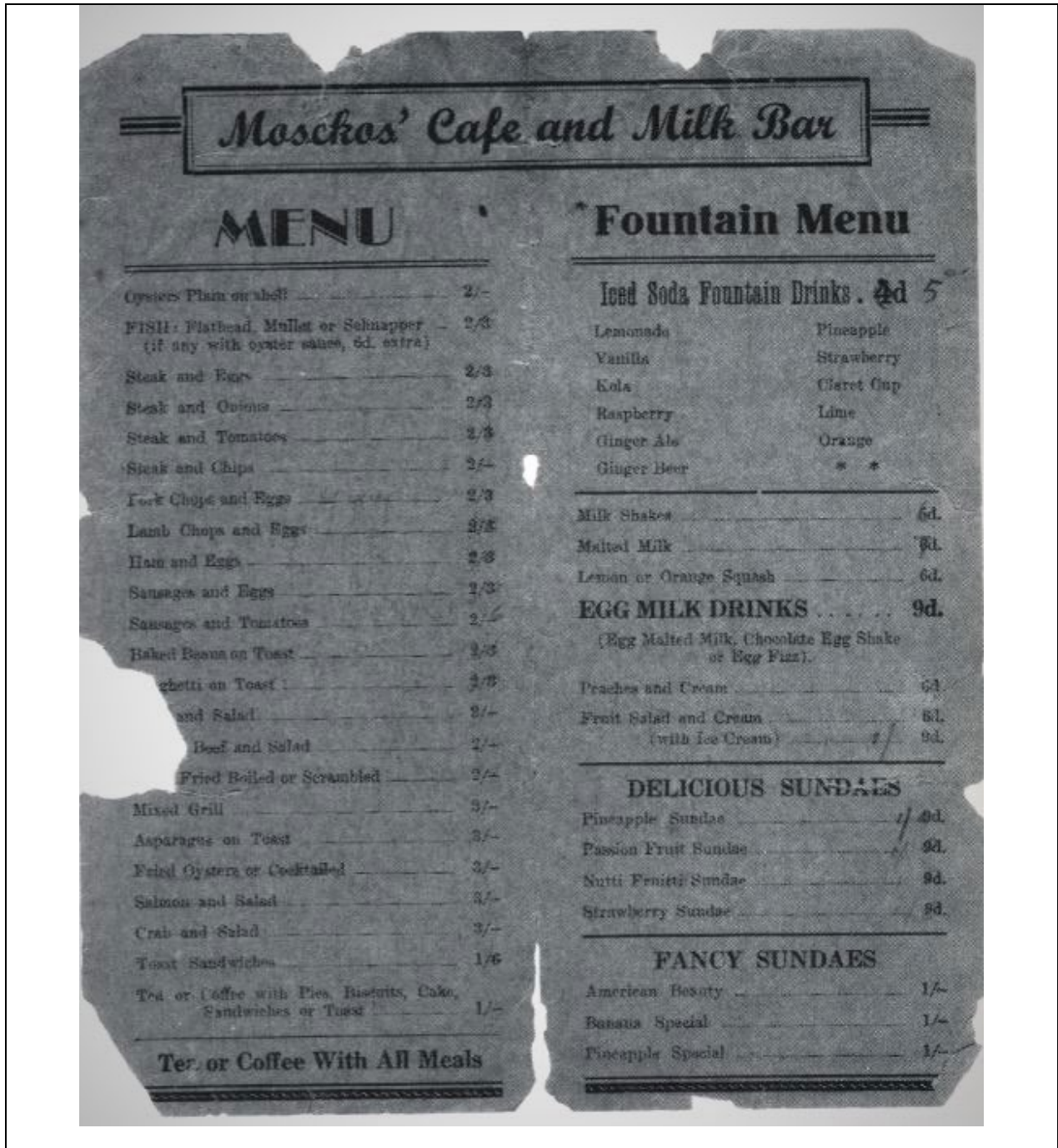


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	A menu from Moskos' Cafe and Milk Bar.				
Image year	C1920s-1930s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Kiama Library



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Advertisement for Con Mosckos ice cream in 1939.				
Image year	1939	Image by	Kiama Independent and Shoalhaven Advertiser	Image copyright holder	National Library of Australia

