

## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Bungalow		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	59 Mary Street, Auburn NSW 2144		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	1	-	844386
<b>Heritage Study ID</b>	HS18		
<b>LEP ID</b>	Not currently included on the Cumberland LEP		
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	Not included		
<b>Date Updated</b>	January 2021		
<b>Significance Level</b>	LOCAL		
<b>Site Type</b>	Level 1	Built	
	Level 2	Residential Buildings (private)	

## Curtilage Map



## Statement of Significance

The residence at 59 Mary Street is of local significance for its historic, associative and aesthetic values. Built in c.1903, the residence is historically associated with the early subdivision of James Owens 60-acre land grant. The residence is associated with Albert Robson Trenholm and his business tiling and pottery business, Oxford Pottery which serviced the people of Auburn from c.1900 until the mid-twentieth century.

The item has aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of face red brick masonry, exposed eaves and the prominent large, simple roof plane. The aesthetic significance of the item is impacted by the addition of intrusive security bars on all window openings.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Historically, the item is associated with the early subdivision of James Owens 60-acre land grant. The house is associated with Albert Robson Trenholm and his business Oxford Pottery, a tiling industry that serviced the people of Auburn throughout the early Twentieth Century.
b) Associative	The house is likely associated with Albert Robson Trenholm and Oxford Pottery and played a role in the functioning of this tiling industry.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The item has some aesthetic significance as a Federation Bungalow with original materials, details and finishes characteristic of Federation architectural styles. This is evidenced by the retention of face red brick

	masonry, exposed eaves, prominent large, simple roof plane and tessellated tiled entry. The aesthetic significance of the item is adversely impacted by the addition of intrusive security bars on all window openings.
d) Social	The item does not meet this criterion.
e) Scientific	The item does not meet this criterion.
f) Rarity	The item does not meet this criterion.
g) Representativeness	The item does not meet this criterion.

### Physical Description

The house at 59 Mary Street is a single-storey Federation Bungalow constructed of face-brick and designed in an L-shape with an early skillion extension to the rear. It has a dutch gabled roof clad in Marseilles tiles which extends over a verandah. The verandah is supported by tapered, faceted columns which are rendered and painted white, set atop face-brick piers. It features exposed timber eaves and tessellated tiled floor. The house has double-hung windows to all elevations with steel security grilles painted white. The front entry door is timber framed and is concealed by a screen metal door.

To the rear of the house is a large shade cloth. To the west is a brick double garage addition (c.1980's) which is L-shaped. The garage is of a similar style to the house and is constructed of face-brick and has a skillion roof clad in Marseilles tiles. The garage is bound by a face-brick wall and timber panel gate. The residence and garage is enclosed by a palisade arrow top fence which sits atop a face brick wall capped by pressed concrete with a coarse aggregate.

The front of the house has been landscaped and features a garden bed with concrete edging. Original trees including a Canary Island Palm tree have been removed. There are no significant plantings remaining within the boundary of the residence.

Overall, the condition of the residence is considered to be good, although there is some biological growth on the roof.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
------------------	-------------	------	------

### Alterations and Additions

- Palisade boundary fence\*
- Steel security grilles on windows\*
- Flyscreen doors\*
- Garage addition c.1980s
- Brick and timber garage gate
- Concrete and brick paving along front
- Removed mature canary island palm\*
- Modern signage along boundary fence\*

The residence is a highly intact Federation Bungalow that retains much of its original form and features. However, there are several accretions that are considered detracting to the heritage values of the building including screen doors, security grills and modern signage. The item is therefore considered to be of moderate integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	High	<b>Moderate</b>	Low
------------------	------	-----------------	-----

\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1903
--------------------	--------

### Auburn

The land which forms part of the modern suburb of Auburn was first developed in the 1790s when a track from Sydney to Parramatta was first developed and early land grants were given to free settlers and ex-convicts in the area. Most early land grants were small, measuring between 30-100 acres and were awarded to people such as Edward Gould, Henry Marr, Thomas Bates and John O'Donnell. Larger grants were given to established merchants and officials, such as James Chisholm, a merchant, who received a 600-acre grant, and Joseph Hyde Potts, who was given 410 acres.

In 1855, the first railway line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction allowed for suburban development around the area. The suburb of Auburn developed in the 1860s-80s from the subdivisions by John Yelverton Mills near the railway station. Mills named the suburb after the village in Oliver Goldsmith's poem 'The Deserted Village'. During this period, several main roads were built through the area and by 1880 it was reported that there were about 40 residences and a population of 200 people living in Auburn. By 1912-13, Auburn had established itself as suburb with the 11th largest number of new buildings in the metropolitan area for that year, with 268 approvals.

From the 1870s, industrial development had a significant impact on the Auburn's development. This process began in the 1860s when the New South Wales government began buying small lots of railway rolling stock locally. Some notable industries that came to Auburn include Henry Vale & Co. who built locomotives around Auburn, car and tractor maker Caldwell Vale, and Purcell Engineering. As the area was known for its clay-based soil, pottery and brickmakers flourished in the area, such as the Auburn Brick, Tile & Pottery Company who took over Duck River Brickworks.

### 59 Mary Street

The house is located on a portion of 60 acres of land that was originally granted to James Owens. The lot was first subdivided in April 1880 as part of the Chisholm Estate although it appears not to have been sold as the land was put up again for sale in 1884.

The house is likely related to the business of Albert Robson Trenholm, known as Oxford Pottery, and later as Oxford Tile Works. Oxford Pottery was located on the northern side of Mary Street and included the portion of land spanning from the residence at 59 Mary Street to the west towards Chisholm Road. These tile works opened in c.1900 and first appear in the Sands Directory in 1903. Trenholm lived nearby along Mary Street for the remainder of his life and is recorded to have died at his residence on Mary Street on 30 October 1947. The tile works are visible on aerial photographs until the c.1960s when the surrounding land was cleared with the house at 59 Mary Street remaining. The property appears to have been later sold in 1995 and again in 2002. The building is now owned by the Eminem Kids Academy and functions as a childcare centre.

## Recommendations

Heritage Management		Existing Built and Landscape Elements		Future Development and Planning	
1. Include this item as a new heritage listing on the LEP.	X	6. Original fabric is highly significant and should be maintained.	X	12. Alterations and additions should respond to the existing pattern of development, with careful consideration of the setting (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	X
2. Include this item's listing as part of or as a Heritage Conservation Area.		7. Unsympathetic alterations that detract from the cultural significance of the item should be removed.	X	13. New alterations and additions should respect the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g.	X

				paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	
<b>3.</b> Consider additional research to nominate this item for the State Heritage Register.		<b>8.</b> Maintain heritage landscape elements and schemes.		<b>14.</b> Future uses for this item should be compatible with its historical functions/ associations.	
<b>4.</b> The heritage curtilage for this item should be revised/reduced.		<b>9.</b> Maintain the existing setting of the heritage item, informed by the historic pattern of neighbouring development (form, scale, bulk, setback and height).	<b>X</b>		
<b>5.</b> Not recommended for inclusion on the LEP.		<b>10.</b> Maintain the historic aesthetic/character of the item and area (e.g. paint scheme, materiality, style, landscape elements).	<b>X</b>		
		<b>11.</b> The condition of this item is poor. Condition and maintenance should be monitored.			

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- Should the opportunity arise, accretions such as modern security grilles and flyscreens should be removed, and more sympathetic security measures investigated.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Bungalow	HS18
National Trust Australia Register	N/A	-

#### Other References

- Kass, T 1996, *Auburn Heritage Study Draft Final Report. Volume 2 Historical Context Report*. Sydney: Auburn Council.
- Kass, T 2008, *Auburn*, retrieved 27 March 2019, <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/auburn>
- Jervis, J 1933, *The story of Parramatta and district*, Sydney.

### Limitations

1. Access to all heritage items was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not assessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain.
3. Unless additional research was required, historical research for all heritage items was based on existing information in the Cumberland Heritage Study Stage 1 2019 prepared by Extent Heritage.

### Additional Images



Overview of house.



View to front entrance gate.