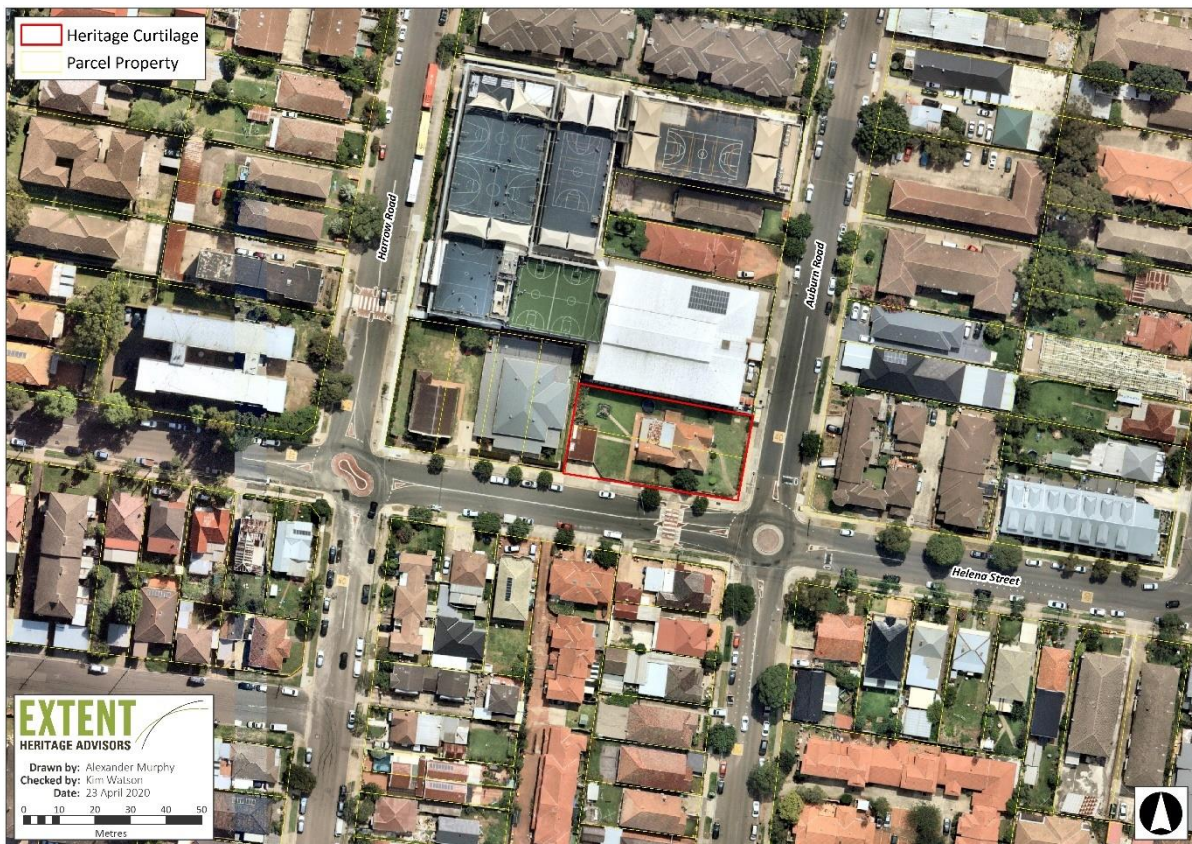


## Heritage Inventory Sheet

<b>Recommended Name</b>	Federation Queen Anne Residence		
<b>Site Image</b>			
<b>Address</b>	151 Auburn Road, Auburn NSW 2144		
<b>Lot/Section/DP</b>	22-23	Section 11	982836
<b>Heritage Study ID</b>	HS7		
<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 house at 151 Auburn Road, Auburn is locally significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic and representative values. Historically, the house was built in c.1910-1915 following its sale as a part of the Auburn Township subdivision. The house provides evidence of the early residential and religious development of Auburn prior to the turn of the century. Although initially used as a private residence, the house is associated with the Uniting Church that sits behind it, serving as an office for the Church. It has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation residence that is influenced by the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. The residence is an early representative example of the Federation residences common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s and contributes positively towards the streetscape.

## Criteria Assessment

a) Historic	Historically, the house was built in c.1910-1915 following its sale as a part of the Auburn Township subdivision. The residence provides evidence of the early residential and religious development of Auburn prior to the turn of the century.
b) Associative	Although initially used as a private residence, the house is associated with the Uniting Church that sits behind it, being the current office of the Church.
c) Aesthetic/Technical	The residence has aesthetic significance as a well-kept and early example of a small-scale suburban Federation Residence that is influenced by the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. It contributes positively towards the streetscape.
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 is an early representative example of the Federation residences common to the Auburn area during the early decades of the 1900s.

### Physical Description

The house is a double fronted Federation residence with Queen Anne influences sited on a prominent corner block along Auburn Road and Helena Street. Walls are constructed of face-brick with polychromatic brick string courses, laid in a stretcher bond. The house has a hipped roof with a projecting gable roof and gable rear extension which are clad with Marseilles tiles and terracotta ridge capping. The ridge capping is particularly pronounced and detailed on the projecting gable. The roof extends over a front verandah which returns towards the south elevation. There are three tall chimneys that are roughcast rendered with expressed brick, stepped cornice and terracotta cowls.

The projecting gable features a rough cast rendered gable end with timber bargeboard and simple timber gable screen. The projecting gable end also features a triple casement windows with multi-coloured leadlights, with corrugated iron awning and brick sill. The front verandah features timber brackets, timber valance and timber posts painted white and set atop painted brick piers. The verandah retains original tiled floor. The front door is obscured by a modern aluminium security screen. Access to the front door is via a set of rendered brick steps with low concrete balustrade and two rendered piers. Adjacent to the door is a set of triple casement windows with multi-paned, multi-coloured lead lights.

Along the side elevation is a combination of triple casement windows with multi-coloured leadlights, or double hung-sash windows. The house has an early rear extension with corrugated iron roof which is visible in aerial photographs.

The residence has a deep set back and is bound by a low brick boundary wall along the front and a corrugated Colorbond fence along the side. There is some simple chain mesh fencing to the rear of the property. It has retained its original subdivision boundary. The residence has a tidy garden with neat plantings and a small London Plane Tree.

The residence is in an excellent condition and has been well-maintained.

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Good</b>	Fair	Poor
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### Alterations and Additions

- Early rear skillion roofed extension
- Colorbond fence\*
- Chain mesh fence

Overall, the residence has undergone minor modifications and retains much of its original fabric. It is considered to be of high integrity.

<b>Integrity</b>	<b>High</b>	Moderate	Low
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\* *element detracts from the overall cultural significance of the place*

## Historical Notes

Construction years	c.1910-1915
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### 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 a 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.

### 151 Auburn Road

Prior to the Uniting Church's use of the church on the site, Methodist services were held in the Auburn Hall in 1887 until a church was built at the corner of Helena Street and Harrow Road, Auburn in 1888. This was superseded by a new Church completed in 1910 which had a Victory Hall added in 1922.

In December 2005, the weatherboard Victory Hall adjacent to the Church was completely destroyed by fire. A new hall was built in its place, larger in footprint and a completely modern deviation from the original, more traditional style of church building. Historically, it was a Methodist Church, however today it continues as a place of worship for the Uniting Church.

Prior to the Church's acquisition of the property for the Uniting Church Harrod Hood Congregation, the residence at 151 Auburn Road, was privately owned. The house is located on Thomas Bates 80-acre land grant which was received in 1806. The property later formed part of the Auburn Township subdivision and was identified as Lot 23 of Section 11, DP 995. The building appears in Sands Directory in 1915 occupied by Richard Pritchard. Later in the 1920s and 1930s the residence was home to Herbert Henry Thoroughgood. Thoroughgood was an active member of the Church of Christ and an active member of the Auburn community in the 1930s.

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

Other recommendations and/or comments:

- None.

Listings		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number
Heritage Act – State Heritage Register	N/A	-
Local Environmental Plan	N/A	-
Cumberland Heritage Study	Federation Queen Anne Residence	HS7
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



Verandah of residence.



Window to cottage



View to rear of cottage and garage.



Rear of residence.