

Name: **House**

**9 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, and is part of a largely intact streetscape comprised of nineteenth and early twentieth century residences.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was part of a larger allotment of 1 rood and 37.5 perches originally granted to Daniel Simpson and George Campbell. By the 1840s there were several structures on this allotment, one of which occupied the site of the present residence. The house that currently occupies the site was constructed c1903, and was connected to the City's drainage system in 1910. The property was owned and occupied by Mr Jonathan Todd from c1903 to c1910.*

Description: *A two storey brick Federation house. It has a gabled roof clad with corrugated iron, and two tall brick chimneys. There are also decorative timber brackets to the eaves. The house is L-shaped in plan. There is a projecting street-front gable, and a single storey porch decorated with iron lace located to the east of the gable section. Windows are round arches that are double hung and single-paned. The front picket fence rests on a sandstone base, both elements appear to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*7-9 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that took place on a large scale within inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:  
 (d)-Representative of:

*7-9 Fitzroy Place is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **Flats**  
**17 Fitzroy Place** **Sandy Bay** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The structure is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, and is set back from the street. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is one of a number of large and prominent Inter-War residences located on this side of Fitzroy Place.*

Historical Relationship *The structure occupies land that was once part of a large grant of approximately 3 acres that was originally granted to George Thomas William Blamey Boyes. This land was not substantially subdivided and built upon until the early to mid twentieth century. The flats were connected to the City's drainage system shortly after they were built in 1935. The owner of the property at the time was Mrs E Rogers.*

Description: *Large two storey face brick Inter-War flats. Polychrome brickwork is a major feature of this building; more specifically clinker bricks (which are blue in colour) have been used for detailing, this trend is unique to Hobart. The roof is hipped and tiled. The façade comprises a two storey bay that projects towards the street. Two string courses of polychrome bricks divide this section of the façade, there are three sets of windows to both floors; the ground floor windows are round-arched and multi-paned, while the first floor windows are elaborate multi-paned casements. Windows to the rest of the structure appear to be double-hung and single-paned. There are two original garages located either side of the low front fence; polychrome brickwork is a striking feature of all these structures.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*17 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred within built up residential areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Inter-War residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Rainham**

**19 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The residence is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, and is set back from the street. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is one of a number of large and prominent Inter-War residences located on this side of Fitzroy Place.*

Historical Relationship: *The house stands on land that was once part of a 3 acre parcel originally granted to George Thomas William Blamey Boyes. The residence was designed by prominent Hobart architect Bernard Walker for Mrs H Garrett, and constructed in c1936. Walker also designed residential flats for Mrs Garrett that were (and still are) located next door at 21 Fitzroy Place. These flats were constructed in c1933. The house, known as 'Rainham', was purchased by St Ann's Homes in 1971.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War period house. It has a low pitched gable roof with tiles, and at least one tall brick chimney decorated with three bands of polychrome bricks. There is ornately patterned polychrome brickwork below the street-front gable and to the corners of the building. Windows are double-hung and single-paned sashes, and there are louvered shutters to a top floor window. A single storey brick porch with skillion roof is also a feature of the façade, the round-arched porch entry is lined with polychrome bricks that combine to form a sun motif. The front fence is constructed of timber palings and brick columns, and is not original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*19 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the pattern of residential infill development that occurred within inner Hobart in the early twentieth century. This pattern of development was encouraged by the establishment of tram services to many areas of inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**

**1 Antill Street Sandy Bay Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Spanish Mission*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Antill Street and is adjacent to a Late Twentieth Century Mediterranean style Greek Orthodox church (St George the Martyr). The unique architectural detailing and position of this house combine to make it a distinctive element within the urban streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a one acre land grant to Martha Sarah Butler. This land parcel was part of the Belle Vue property established in the 1820s. Belle Vue estate was substantially subdivided by the 1940s. The house at 1 Antill Street was built c1933, and the first resident was Percy E Byers, who occupied the house at least until 1948.*

Description: *A single storey face brick and stucco Inter-War Spanish Mission house. The roof is a low pitched gabled hip that is clad with corrugated iron. The façade comprises a half-gabled loggia with grouped arched openings partially formed by twisted masonry columns. Sheltered by this structure is the front entrance (with original glass-panelled door) and a Venetian-style window. There is a bay window located at the northern side of the loggia (with leadlighting to highlights) that has a pyramid-like roof. Stucco is a feature of the façade from window level upwards, and there is face brickwork below window level. Half-timbering has been used as infill to the north and south facing gables. The low front brick fence is thought to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*1 Antill Street is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the pattern of residential infill development that occurred within inner Hobart in the early twentieth century. This pattern of development was encouraged by the establishment of tram services to many areas of inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick and stucco Inter-War Spanish Mission*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

*residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Civic Club**

**134 Davey Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation/Commercial Retail*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Face Brick/Stucco*

Roof: *Slate*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The front verandah has been in-filled. A late twentieth century single storey brick structure adjoins the rear section of the main building.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the southern side of Davey Street, and is one of a number of large historic houses. A combination of its location (it is situated on elevated ground) and its design, led to this structure possessing landmark qualities. It is therefore an important and prominent element within the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land that was originally granted to John Fisher. There was a structure on this allotment in the 1840s. The building that currently occupies the site was built in 1910, and was occupied by Miss Kate Mitchell in 1911. It continued to function as a private residence until the mid 1930s when it became the St Albans Rest Home. Mrs ER Stubbing was the Matron at this time. In 1939, under the direction of Sister Stubbing, a first floor addition was constructed at the rear of the house. Six years later, Mrs Stubbing again submitted plans to convert the former residence into flats. In the late 1940s, according to the Post Office Directories, the place was described as St Albans Private Hospital, operated by Mrs MP Westbrook. The property has been occupied by the Civic Club for the last 29 years. The Civic Club is a gentleman's social club which was established in 1911.*

Description: *A two storey brick and stucco Federation residence. It has a hipped roof clad with slate tiles that are grey and brown in colour. The tiles have been arranged to form strips of colour. There are at least three tall brick chimneys, one of which is stepped and protrudes through a prominent gable to the west elevation. The Davey Street façade comprises a two storey gable with faceted bay windows to both levels. Stucco has been applied to the area directly under the gabled roof and there is a round stylised air vent. A broad stucco panelled strip also separates the two bay windows. There is a large timber in-filled verandah to the remaining portion of the façade. Although large panels have been used to infill most of the verandah, there are some sections of original balustrading surviving. The composition of the building is balanced, as similar features of the façade are repeated at the east elevation.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*134 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it demonstrates the process of urban renewal that was taking place in Hobart in the early twentieth century. It also has the potential to yield information about private health care institutions operating in Hobart in early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*



(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*134 Davey Street is of heritage significance because of its long association with the Civic Club, which has occupied the premises since 1972, and which has been active within Hobart since 1911.*

(d)-Representative of:

*This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick and stucco Federation period residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Bridie O'Reilly's Pub (former Aberfeldy Hotel)**  
**124 Davey Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Italianate*  
 Walls: *Masonry/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *There are several extensions to this building, including a single storey addition at the corner of Davey and Molle Streets, and a two storey addition to the west elevation.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This structure is located at the corner of Davey and Molle Street (SW side), and is positioned hard against the street-edge. It dominates this busy intersection, and is also part of a group of structures of similar architectural style (these are residences located along Molle Street).*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land that was once part of a two rood grant to Joseph Bowden. By the 1840s a structure was built on part of this land parcel. The current building was built as a residence in c1890. The owner at this time was Thomas Dillon, and the house was occupied by John White. It continued to function as a residence until 1916, when the 'Aberfeldie' was established as a guesthouse operated by Mrs RA Crow. It was advertised in the 1930s as a 'Distinctive Home for Tourists and Visitors', one of the features was a 'Beautiful Garden'. It continued to operate as a guesthouse until the 1950s, when it became licensed and known as the 'Aberfeldy'. The Aberfeldy Hotel was re-developed in 1983. A large addition was made to the building's western elevation. The 'new family tavern complex', as it was then described, could seat 180 people on the ground floor, and included a wine tasting room, boardroom, and administration offices on the first floor. In 1997, the Hotel was refurbished to produce a Bridie O'Reilly's Irish-theme pub.*

Description: *A two storey stucco Victorian Italianate hotel. The original section of the building is asymmetrical in plan. It has a projecting two storey bay with faceted bay windows. There are pairs of round-arched sash windows to the remaining original structure, and vermiculated quoin stones are also a feature. There is a single storey addition to the north elevation, and a two storey addition to the west elevation. Both of these additions have been given similar finishes to that of the original structure.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*124 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the pattern of late nineteenth century residential development that took place within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*124 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield historical information on twentieth century*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

*tourism and entertainment practices due to its long time function as a tourist guesthouse and hotel.*

(d)-Representative of:

*124 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate, despite its alterations, the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry and stucco Victorian Italianate residential/commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**133 Davey Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Terra Cotta Tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: **HCC**

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the northern side of Davey Street, and is surrounded by a predominantly nineteenth century streetscape. The house makes an important contribution to the urban streetscape of the area, and is indicative of later infill residential development.*

Historical Relationship: *This house stands on an allotment that was originally granted to Susan Anderson. A structure had been built on the allotment by the 1840s. The property appears to have been occupied by Robert C Broadby in the 1920s and 1930s. It was during his ownership that the house that currently occupies the site was built. Building plans were submitted to the HCC on 23 May 1937. The house was designed by Giles Goscombe, an architect who was based in Hobart. Coleman Brothers of 101 Princes Street, Sandy Bay were the builders.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War house. This structure has a varied arrangement of gabled roof forms that are clad with terra cotta tiles and finials. Weatherboards have been used as infill for the smaller gables, and weatherboards and half-timbering are a feature of the east and west facing gable ends. The façade comprises two timber framed casement windows (including leadlights) with timber hoods, and a brick porch with round-arched openings. The porch is set back slightly from the main section of the façade. There is a weatherboard skillion at the rear of the house.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***133 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to demonstrate the process of urban renewal which was a distinctive process taking place within inner Hobart during the early to mid twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Inter-War residence.***

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.***

(g)-Association:

Name: **Office (Former House)**

**145 Davey Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *This building is located on the northern side of Davey Street, and is one of a number of nineteenth century structures that line this section of the street. The house is positioned hard against the street edge. Its positioning and design make it a highly prominent element within the urban streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building stands on land that was once part of a 1 rood 14 perch grant to Charles Henry Elliston and Cuzon Allport. The house appears on Sprent's 1840s plan of Hobart. It was connected to the City's drainage system in 1909, and at the time was owned by Mr J Cronley.*

Description: *A single storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian structure. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and an elegantly composed façade that possesses some Victorian Regency elements. The façade is symmetrical, there is a central doorway framed on either side by pilasters. Another set of pilasters are located near to the façade edge. These pairs of pilasters frame two double-hung sash windows that are located either side of the central doorway. Vermiculated quoin-stones are also a prominent feature of the façade. There is a single storey skillion roofed addition of rendered masonry at the rear of the building.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*145 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate, in conjunction with its neighbours, the early nineteenth century settlement pattern of Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*145 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield historical information about early residential developments with Hobart, specifically through its physical fabric.*

(d)-Representative of:

*145 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **Alstonia**  
**299 Macquarie Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Italianate*  
 Walls: *Stucco/Masonry* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The first floor balcony has been glazed-in.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is one of a number of large nineteenth century structures located along this section of Macquarie Street. The building is set back slightly from the street edge, but is a highly prominent element within the streetscape. The building possess landmark qualities due to its size and impressive architectural detail.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was originally part of a 3 rood and 27 perch grant to John Wallace Murdoch. By the 1840s this allotment was built upon - those buildings survive today. In the late nineteenth century, c1888, the original allotment was subdivided to allow for the construction of 'Alstonia'. Mr William T Strutt and his family occupied the house in the early years. Strutt was appointed Government Printer in 1881, and is credited with expanding government printing operations. He retired at the end of 1892, and lived at Alstonia until his death in 1904. His wife continued to live in the house until the 1910s. In 1925, Alstonia Private Hospital was established in the former residence. The hospital continued to operate under several different matrons at least until the 1940s. The building is now used as consulting rooms for healthcare professionals.*

Description: *A two storey stucco and masonry Victorian Italianate former residence. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof of corrugated iron, and there are at least two rendered chimneys, one with cylindrical pots. The façade comprises a faceted bay window to the ground floor and two round-arched windows above. An ornately decorated parapet employing classical motifs extends from the pair of first floor windows. There is a highly decorated frontpiece that frames the front entry. Iron lace is a feature of the ground floor verandah, while multi-paned casement windows are a feature of the built-in first floor balcony.*



STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

*299 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the process of subdivision which commonly took place within estates that were established during the first half of the nineteenth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*299 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield historical information, perhaps through its physical fabric, about early health care practices/institutions of the early to mid twentieth century.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

*299 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because of its association with William T Strutt, who was Government Printer from 1881 to 1892.*

(d)-Representative of:

*This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey stucco and masonry Victorian Italianate residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Restaurant**

**252-256 Macquarie Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Commercial/Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Commercial/Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The exterior walls were rendered in 1988, and alterations and additions were also made to the façade at this time. All original chimneys have been removed.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the eastern side of Macquarie Street, and is positioned against the street edge. This building is one of numerous colonial period structures located along this section of Macquarie Street, and makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure is located on land that was originally granted to Elisha Bailey. The original grant comprised 1 rood and 15 acres, and was a long and narrow allotment that had frontages on both Macquarie and Davey Streets. The building, which encompassed several conjoined shops, was constructed by the 1840s, and was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1908. At the time the property was owned by Hannah Johnston who resided at 98 Bathurst Street. There were stables at the rear of 256 Macquarie Street, however they were no longer in use by 1913, and alterations were made to the structure according to drainage regulations. In 1988, extensive work was undertaken to convert the buildings into a restaurant and flat. The façade was rendered, window and door openings were altered and chimneys removed.*

Description: *A two storey masonry rendered Victorian Georgian shop/residence. It has a medium-pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron. The façade has been rendered to simulate ashlar stone work. The first floor windows are all double-hung twelve-paned sashes with rendered lintels and sills. These appear to be new, however, reminiscent of the early Victorian style. There are two balconies/porticos to the façade. These are supported on masonry columns. There are several large entrances to the ground floor that are positioned under the porticos, as well as a number of windows that are the same style as those to the first floor. Although changes have been made to the façade, the building is still recognisable as early Victorian Georgian.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*252-256 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the early nineteenth century pattern of development within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth century streetscape.*



(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*252-256 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield information, specifically through extant historic fabric, about early nineteenth century construction techniques.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Supported:

Not Supported:

Refer:

Signed:

..... / /

03/09/2010

Name: **Roseford**  
**6** **Warneford Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Slate (with terra cotta ridge tiles)*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the western side of Warneford Street, and is in close proximity to the Hobart Rivulet. It is an important streetscape element as it is one of two houses of similar styling that are intact examples of their type, and is also part of a consistent streetscape of early twentieth century houses.*

Historical Relationship *The house is located on land that was once part of a grant of approximately 1 acre to Joseph Morgan. The house is one of a pair that were built at the same time in c1916. The owner of the two newly built properties was Mr J McKenzie, who lived at 4 Amelia Street, West Hobart. The houses in Warneford Street are of a similar age, as all were built shortly after the subdivision of the land took place around 1916.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War house. It has a hipped roof of slate that is trimmed at the ridge-lines with terra cotta tiles. There are at least three tall brick chimneys topped with cylindrical pots. The façade comprises a central door with top and sidelights that is sheltered by a awning roofed porch decorated with a timber valance. Either side of the central porch are projecting hipped roof sections. There are casement windows to one of these sections, and a bay window with casements to the other. A finely detailed timber porch (that has been built-in) is a feature of the south elevation. The house rests upon a rock-faced sandstone base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*6 Warneford Street is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of early twentieth century subdivision and infill within the already built up areas of inner Hobart. The subdivision of Warneford Street and the subsequent construction of houses along this street is indicative of the intensification of suburbanisation within the area.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Inter-War period residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*6 Warneford Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Exton**  
 8 **Warneford Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Slate (with terra cotta ridge tiles)*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the western side of Warneford Street, and is in close proximity to the Hobart Rivulet. This house is an important streetscape element as it is one of two houses of similar styling that are intact examples of their type, and is also part of a consistent streetscape of early twentieth century houses.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a grant of approximately 1 acre to Joseph Morgan. The house is one of a pair that were built at the same time in c1916. The owner of the two newly built properties was Mr J McKenzie, who lived at 4 Amelia Street, West Hobart. The houses in Warneford Street are of a similar age, as all were built shortly after the subdivision of the land took place around 1916.*

Description: *A single storey brick Inter-War house. It has a hipped roof of slate that is trimmed at the ridge-lines with terra cotta tiles. There are at least three tall brick chimneys topped with cylindrical pots. The façade comprises a central door with top and sidelights that is sheltered by a awning roofed porch decorated with a timber valance. Either side of the central porch are projecting hipped roof sections. There are casement windows to one of these sections, and a bay window with casements to the other. A finely detailed timber porch (that has been built-in) is a feature of the north elevation. The house rests upon a rock-faced sandstone base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***8 Warneford Street is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of early twentieth century subdivision and infill within the already built up residential areas of inner Hobart. The subdivision of Warneford Street and the subsequent construction of houses along this street is indicative of the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within the area.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***This house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***8 Warneford Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

*storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Edinburgh**

**211 Macquarie Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This structure is located at the northeast corner of Macquarie and Molle Streets. It is one of a few intact Federation period structures along this section of Macquarie Street, and is one of very few to retain its front garden. The structure is also important because it partially frames the busy intersection. It is an important historic element within the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land was originally part of a 2 rood 36 perch grant to Duncan McPherson. The land was subdivided in the early twentieth century. 'Edinburgh' was built in 1909, and functioned as a private maternity hospital. Miss I Hempseed was the Matron at the hospital for the first few years of its operation, while Miss Radcliffe and Miss McDonald held the position in later years. It functioned as a hospital for the first ten years until 1919. It was operated as a boarding house in the 1930s, and a residence at least until the late 1940s. In recent years the building has been used as offices.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation former residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, at least two tall face brick and roughcast chimneys, and prominent eaves with exposed rafters. The façade comprises a projecting gable-roofed section that has a highly ornamental parapet wall. Windows in this section are stilted-arch double hung sashes with sandstone lintels and sills. There is a central door sheltered by a brick porch, and above this section is a balcony which has been glazed-in. The remaining section of the façade is characterised by pairs of double hung sash windows to both levels. Windows to the ground floor are stilted arches. The whole design is tied together by a band of roughcast that runs the length of the façade. There are two storey timber skillion roofed additions at the rear of the structure.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***211 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the pattern of infill development that took place within inner Hobart during the early to mid twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

***211 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield historical information on early health care***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

*institutions and the early tourism industry in Hobart.*

(d)-Representative of:

*211 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**  
**207 Macquarie Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation Queen Anne*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Marseilles Tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The structure is located on the northern side of Macquarie Street, near the intersection with Molle Street. It is one of a few intact Federation period structures along this section of Macquarie Street. The design and positioning of this building combine to make it an important historic element within the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This building is located on land that was once part of a 2 rood 36 perch grant to Duncan McPherson. This parcel was subdivided in the early twentieth century, which created the allotment upon which this building occupies. The house was built in 1915, and the first resident was Mr Charles M Deegan. The house appears to have been altered into flats by the 1930s, as two occupants are listed from this time at least until the late 1940s. The house is now used as offices.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation Queen Anne former residence. It has an impressive roof structure, which is an ensemble of varied roof shapes. Marseilles Tiles have been used on the roof, this also includes ornamental tiles to the roof ridges and gables. There are at least two large face brick chimneys. The façade is symmetrical. It comprises a central door shaded by an awning roofed porch supported on turned timber posts. Either side of the porch are two projecting gables that are decorated with bands of wall-hung shingles. Below this decoration is a set of three casement windows with stained-glass highlights. There is a low front boundary wall of brick construction that may be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*207 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the pattern of infill development that took place within inner Hobart during the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*207 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation Queen Anne residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010



No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**201 Macquarie Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The façade of this building is a Federation period addition. The balcony has since been glazed-in. A fire escape has been added to the eastern elevation and a weatherboard 'sunroom' added in 1940 as the residence was converted in to flats.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the northern side of Macquarie Street, and is one of a small group of intact nineteenth/early twentieth century structures located in this section of Macquarie Street. It is one of a few properties within the area to retain its front garden.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment that was formed and built upon by the 1840s. There appears to have been a mill-race that ran through the lower part of the allotment. This channelled water via a water wheel to the Government Mill (est. 1818). The house that survives today is thought to have been constructed in the 1880s. It was owned by Mrs Roberts, who had owned the property since at least the 1860s. Mrs Roberts died in the late 1880s and the house was subsequently occupied by Miss Cath Roberts and Mrs EA Parker until 1907. From 1908 to 1948 members of the Murdoch family occupied the house. In 1908 Mrs William Murdoch (Murdoch & Co) resided there, and by 1948 Mrs Charlotte E Murdoch lived there. The façade was added to in the early part of the twentieth century, probably when the Murdoch's owned the house.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Victorian Georgian former residence with Federation additions. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and at least two large rendered masonry chimneys located at the eastern end of the structure. The façade comprises a projecting gabled-roof section with half-timbered infill, an oriel supported on timber brackets, and a Venetian style window directly below this on the ground floor. The other half of the façade is composed of a glazed-in balcony and bay window to the first floor, and a front entry with ornate timber frontpiece and bay window to the ground floor. Sandstone has been used to form prominent quoin-stones to the façade, and the house also rests on a sandstone base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*201 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within inner Hobart in the early part of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:  
*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*201 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Victorian Georgian residence with later Federation additions.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**60 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Federation period brick addition to the front of an c1840 weatherboard cottage.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This house is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street. It is positioned hard against the street-edge, and is a prominent elements in a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment that was part of a larger parcel of 1 rood and 14 perches originally granted to William Harris. There were three buildings present on this large allotment by the 1840s, one of which appears to have been a small cottage. This cottage survived seemingly unchanged at least until 1916, and was also connected to the City's drainage system in that year. In 1910, Mr Alfred Abbott owned the property, and it remained in the Abbott family at least until 1920. By this time the valuation of the house had increased markedly (from 15 pounds in 1910 to 32 pounds in 1920), due to a front addition being made to the property.*

Description: *A single storey Victorian Georgian house of weatherboard construction with later Federation additions of face brick. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two small corbelled brick chimneys. The house is L-shaped in plan. It has an asymmetrical façade comprised of a projecting gable decorated with timber bargeboards. Below this is a flat-roofed bay with a band of pressed metal located above a Venetian style window. There is a central front door and a double-hung single-paned sash window sheltered by a bull-nosed verandah that has coloured glazed panels at one end and a timber valance over the front entry. The low picket front fence may be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***60 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the process of urban renewal that took place in the early twentieth century within areas of inner Hobart that had been established and developed in the early nineteenth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

Name: **City Swim - D.R. Plaister Aquatic House (formerly Tepid Baths/Amateur House)**

**212 Collins Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Recreation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Not known* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Art Deco*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The complex is located on the southern side of Collins Street at the corner with Molle Street. It is located hard against the street-edge, and it is this positioning, as well as its architectural styling, which make it a highly prominent element within a historic industrial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This swimming complex was built by Hobart Tepid Baths Ltd. It was designed by Eric H Round, a prominent local architect. The foundation stone of the complex was officially set by Governor Sir Ernest Clark on 10 November 1938. The baths were unique to Hobart and Tasmania at the time because they were heated, and therefore enabled people to swim all year round. The development was described as ‘an adornment and a blessing to the city’, which could, it was hoped, potentially facilitate a compulsory learn to swim program for Tasmania’s children. This proposal had previously met with opposition from parents who objected to ‘forcing children into cold water’. At the time, Hobart was the only capital city in the Commonwealth that did not have such a facility. The complex was seen as being even more important to Hobart because it was Australia’s coldest capital. In 1948 the Education Department was convinced to purchase the swimming complex by Doug Plaister, who was a leading swimming and water safety educator. Plaister argued for, and got, a learn to swim program implemented within the school system, that was later expanded to include water safety, and which continues today. The program was a first for Australia, as it was a government instituted program run by physical education teachers and was part of the school curriculum. By the late 1940s the centre, known as Amateur House, had become the centre for swimming in Tasmania. It was the focal point for swimming clubs, which had office space at the pool, and for swimming operations in Tasmania. The office facilities at the complex were even used by other non-swimming recreation clubs, and the Physical Education Branch within the Department of Education was also based at the complex. It is estimated that from the 1970 to the 1990s over 6,000 children a year attended learn to swim classes at the pool. Thousands of other also used the pool during that period as it was open to the public and to various swimming clubs when the learn to swim lessons were not being taught. In 1990, the Education department re-developed the pool. The original pool, which was 55 yards in length and had a shallow depth of 2 feet 9 inches that extended along one-third of the pool, was re-configured in 1990. It was converted into two separate pools, which were purpose built teaching pools. In 1991, the complex was re-named the DR Plaister Aquatic House. The Learn-to Swim Campaign (or Swimming and Water Safety Program as it became known in 1991) operated from the pool until May 1999, when the program was shifted from the facility.*

Description: *This swimming centre is a two storey brick structure of Inter-War Art Deco styling. Polychrome brickwork is an important feature of this building. There is particular use of polychrome bricks in the middle portion of façade, which is also highlighted by a stepped parapet. Either side of this centre portion are less ornate sections that are dominated by rows of double hung sash windows to the first floor and vertical sections of glass bricks to the ground floor. Horizontal lines are a key feature of the design, and are emphasised by protruding window lintels that are painted white and the horizontal line of the flat roof. The pool is located at the rear of the main building, and is actually divided into two separate pools. The pool plant room contains much of the original machinery. Old pool filters ('Candy Filters') are still in place and are operational, as are the aerators. The main building contains office space, change rooms, and a self-contained flat.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*212 Collins Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the evolution of recreation facilities, specifically swimming pools, in Hobart and Tasmania, as it was the first of its kind in Tasmania, and pre-dates similar facilities by 20 years.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*212 Collins Street is of heritage significance because its fabric has the potential to yield information on the technology of early heated swimming complexes.*

(d)-Representative of:

*212 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Inter-War Art Deco swimming complex.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

*212 Collins Street is of heritage significance because it is associated with Douglas Plaister, a water safety educator who was recognised in Tasmania, Australia and internationally for his work in water safety. Plaister had a long time association with the pool (1940s-1970s), and was the force behind the establishment of a learn to swim and water safety program within Tasmanian schools. This program was the first of its kind in Australia, and was of a national and international standard. The pool is also of social significance to the thousands of Tasmanians who learnt to swim at the complex from the 1940s to the early 1990s.*

Name: **Workshop**  
**231 Collins Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Manufacturing and Processing Plant, Tr* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Unknown* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This workshop is located on the northern side of Collins Street near the intersection of Molle Street. It is one of only very few early industrial buildings in the area. It is an important element within this largely industrial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The land upon which this structure is located was once part of a 17.5 perch grant to John Trump. By the 1840s, Trump's allotment was formed and built upon. There were two structures, one of which was located on the same site occupied by the present workshop structure. This small dwelling survived on the site until the early twentieth century, and was connected to the City's drainage system by 1909. It was owned at that time by Miss Trump who resided in Victoria Street, and who is likely to have been a relation of John Trump the original land grantee. The old 1840s structure was demolished and replaced with the current workshop that was constructed c1934. At this time the premises was owned by Mr T Gray who resided at 290 Liverpool Street. By the late 1940s the workshop was occupied by R Gearman, who was a painter.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War period workshop. It has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least one small brick chimney with a single cylindrical pot. The façade is highly ornate due to patterning produced by the use of polychrome brickwork. There is a stepped parapet with polychrome brick trim, and a polychrome brick string course below this. There is a pair of double-hung single-paned sash windows, and a doorway at the far left-hand side of the façade with original panelled door. There is also a painted metal sign (which is partially faded) on the western elevation.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*231 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the change in development within the area from residential to industrial, a process that may have been fuelled by the close proximity of the Hobart Rivulet.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*231 Collins Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of early land settlement and more recent past industrial practices.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*231 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Inter-War workshop.*

No Significance?:



Name: **House**  
**62 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Some balusters are missing from the top floor balustrade.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This house is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street. It is one of a group of intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century houses along this section of Goulburn Street.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment that was once part of a larger parcel of 1 rood and 14 perches originally granted to William Harris. There were three buildings present on this large allotment by the 1840s, one of which appears to have been a small cottage. This cottage was replaced by the house that currently occupies the site in c1909. This new house was owned by Mr Alfred Abbott, who also owned the house next door at 60 Goulburn Street. Abbott had his new house at 62 Goulburn Street connected to the City's drainage system in 1910.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two large corbelled brick chimneys. There is a brick firewall to the west elevation. The façade comprises a timber balcony with iron lace trim to the first floor, and a verandah with similar detailing to the ground floor. Round-arch glazed panels are located at the eastern end of the balcony, and the eastern and western ends of the verandah have been built-in with vertical boards. The balcony and verandah are supported by turned timber posts. There are Venetian style windows to both levels, and single doorways to the right of both windows. Sandstone lintels and sills are a feature of all windows.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*62 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that occurred throughout the early established inner city residential areas during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*62 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**221 Liverpool Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation Free Classical*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Bull-nosed awning to ground floor not original.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is positioned hard against the street-edge. A combination of the style and positioning of this structure make it a very prominent historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 2 roods and 8 perches originally granted to RJ Murray. This allotment, which had frontages on Liverpool and Goulburn Streets, was formed by the 1840s and partially built upon along Liverpool Street. The building that currently occupies the site was built in 1909, and connected to the City's drainage system by April of 1909. The property was owned by Mrs EL Dunn at the time, who lived in Goulburn Street. In the early 1900s, the building was occupied by various businesses, including a butcher, fruiterer, bootmaker, furniture dealer, and functioned as the lodge for the Independent Order of Rechabites (a type of friendly society) from the 1930s at least until the late 1940s.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation Free Classical commercial building. There is a parapet wall with classical motifs. This is decorated with bands of roughcast and sections of tuck pointing. There are several bays in the first floor façade created by four pilasters. Casement windows with multi-panes and coloured highlights occupy these bay sections. The ground floor façade is characterised by a large bull-nosed awning. There are large shop windows and glazed entry doors below the awning.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*221 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that took place within the early established areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*221 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/industrial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

*storey face brick Federation Free Classical commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**64 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street. It is one of a pair of similarly styled houses, and is also part of a larger group of intact Federation houses. This house, with its finely detailed facade, makes a particularly pleasant contribution to the predominantly residential streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 31 perches granted to George Sansom. Sansom's allotment was built upon by the 1840s and subdivided by the early 1900s. Two new houses were built on the newly created allotments - 64 and 66 Goulburn Street. The houses were built c1911, and owned by JH Cleary who lived at 239 Bathurst Street.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped roof (including various gabled sections) clad with corrugated iron, and at least one face brick chimney. The house is L-shaped, and the façade is asymmetrical. There is a projecting street-front gable decorated with a turned timber finial, timber bargeboards and half-timbered infill. Below this section is a bay window with multi-paned coloured highlights. A band of roughcast is also a feature of the façade, and is located on the top part of the exterior walls (just under the eaves of the house). The front door is sheltered by a porch that is supported on turned timber posts and decorated with a elegant timber valance.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*64 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of suburban infill that occurred on a large scale within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*64 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick/roughcast Federation domestic building.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**67 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This house is located on elevated ground on the northern side of Goulburn Street. It is one of three houses of similar style and position. It is a highly prominent structure and makes an important contribution to the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of two large allotments; one of 29 perches, and the other of 20 perches. Both allotments were originally granted to Henry Stevenson Hurst, and were built upon by the 1840s. By the early 1900s, both allotments had been merged together, and three new houses (including 65, 67, 69 Goulburn Street) were built on the site in c1912. The property was owned by Mr JH Read at this time.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped main roof (and a gabled section) that is clad with corrugated iron, a tall brick chimney with a decorative band of roughcast and a cylindrical chimney pot. The house is L-shaped in plan. It has an asymmetrical façade that comprises a projecting gable decorated with turned timber finial, timber bargeboards, timber battens roughcast infill arranged in a sun motif, and timber eaves brackets. Below this is a bay with double-hung single-paned sash windows and coloured glazed highlights. There is a central front door sheltered by a timber verandah decorated with a timber valance and elegantly patterned timber balustrade. The front picket fence appears to be original, and the random rubble retaining wall with which the fence is embedded pre-dates the fence, and is likely to date from the early nineteenth century.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*67 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that was taking place on a large scale within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*67 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:



Name: **Welona**  
**86 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This building is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street, and is one of a pair of houses of similar styling. It is also part of a large group of intact Federation period residences located along this side of Goulburn Street. It is an important historic element within the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger 1 rood 25 perch allotment originally claimed by five individuals. This allotment was built upon by the 1840s, and later claimed by William Pocock the Elder under the Real Properties Act of 1862. A structure dating from the 1840s remained on the allotment currently occupied by 'Welona' at least until the early 1900s. 'Welona' is believed to have been built around 1923. The first owner of this Inter-War house was Nurse Ohlsen.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War house. It has a hipped main roof clad with corrugated iron and there is a single face brick chimney. The house is L-shaped in plan, and this is reflected in the asymmetrical façade. It is comprised of a two storey projecting gable-roofed section that is decorated with timber bargeboards and roughcast infill. There are three double-hung single-paned windows to each floor within this gabled section. Leadlighting is a feature of the top-sash of all six windows. These windows are separated by a wide band of roughcast in which there is located a name plate that reads 'Welona'. A brick balcony/porch occupies the remaining portion of the façade, and there is a brick firewall to the east elevation.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*86 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that occurred within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*86 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Ashbury Chambers**

**200-210 Liverpool Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial (vari*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The brick exterior has been painted. The section of the building (210) closest to 212 Liverpool Street is reconstructed. This work was undertaken c1989.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This commercial building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street. It is positioned hard against the street-edge, and is sandwiched between the former WT Thorpe's Produce Store (a listed building with a stunningly intricate brick façade) and Inter-War conjoined shops. This shop complex contributes greatly to the streetscape of the area, which is part of a historic commercial/industrial precinct.*

Historical Relationship: *Ashbury Chambers is located on land that was once part of two separate grants. Most of the building (200-208) is located on land that was a 10.5 perch grant to John Trump. The section of Ashbury Chambers built in c1989 (210 Liverpool Street) is located on land that was originally part of a small grant of 7.5 perches to Jonathan Regan. Both allotments appear to have been built upon by the 1840s. Ashbury Chambers was built in 1924. Mr WG Alberry, who lived at 67 Main Road New Town, was the owner at that time.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Inter-War shop complex. There is a parapet wall that runs the length of the building, and a stepped section at the centre of the building. A classically styled cornice also runs the length of the building, and functions as an accent for two evenly spaced oriel windows. There are five painted brick pilasters that create bays in which the top floor windows are framed. Windows to the first floor (with the exception of the oriels that are double hung sashes) are casements with frosted glass highlights. There is a boxed awning that shelters the ground floor. Below this is an assortment of modern shop windows and glazed doors.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***200-210 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the process of urban renewal that occurred within early established commercial precincts of inner Hobart.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*200-210 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Inter-War period commercial/industrial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Ivan's (Former Salvation Army Citadel)**

**201 Liverpool Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Place of worship*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation Romanesque*

Walls: *Brick (painted)/Stucco*

Roof: *Not known*

Floors: *1*

Integrity: *The façade has been painted, and there is modern awning over two glazed front doors that are not original.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: **HCC**

Visual Relationships *This structure is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is adjacent to an Inter-War Functionalist style hotel and a late twentieth century commercial building. The building presents a dramatic and finely detailed façade to Liverpool Street, and is a striking and prominent element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This building was constructed by the Salvation Army and was known as the Citadel; it was also referred to as the Salvation Army Barracks. It opened 27 years after the arrival of the Salvation Army in Tasmania (in 1883), and became the base for the Salvation Army Corps, which included an active band and songster brigade. The building was also a venue for many activities undertaken by the home league and fellowship groups. The Salvation Army occupied the building at least until the early 1980s. A restaurant now operates from the building.*

Description: *This painted brick church has a highly detailed façade. The roof is hidden by a parapet that is in the form of a battlement. The façade is divided into three bays that are defined by the parapet arrangement. The central bay encompasses central glazed doors to the ground floor over which there is a canvas awning. Above the front door are three small round-arch windows outlined by quoin-stones. Either side of the central bay are two identical bays that are comprised of one large, multi-paned round-arch window that is outlined by quoin stones. Below each window is a plaque that has been painted. Quoin-stones are a distinctive feature throughout the building that looks like a small castle.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***201 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the growth and development of the Salvation Army within in Hobart and Tasmania.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

***201 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield information on the activities and practices of the Salvation Army in Tasmania.***

(d)-Representative of:

***201 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.***

(g)-Association:

***201 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because of its long association with the Salvation Army, which occupied the building for over 70 years.***

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a one and a half storey brick Federation Romanesque place of worship.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**12 Berea Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The verandah roof is tiled.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the western side of Berea Street, and is one of three early workers' houses. This house, like its neighbours, is positioned hard against the edge of Berea Street, which is very narrow. It is an important element within this intact streetscape of workers' housing.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger 36 perch grant to Jonathan Nesbitt, Charles Green Stevens and Basil Rout. The house was one of two houses built by Henry J Beckett in c1909. Beckett resided at 6 Berea (formerly Chapel) Street, which was adjacent to the two new houses (no.s 10-12 Berea Street).*

Description: *It is a two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a single face brick chimney with metal flue, and a brick firewall to the northern elevation. The façade is very simple. There is a double-hung single-paned sash window with painted sandstone sill at the centre of the first floor façade. On the ground floor there is a simple awning-roofed verandah which has a tiled roof. It is supported on rustic timber posts, and is partially boarded-in at the southern end. The verandah shelters a front door and centrally positioned double-hung single-paned window.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*12 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*12 Berea Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation period workers' residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:



Name: **House**  
**10 Berea Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The first floor balcony has been partially built and glazed-in.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This house is located on the western side of Berea Street, and is one of three early workers' houses. This house, like its neighbours, is positioned hard against the edge of Berea Street, which is very narrow. It is an important element within this intact streetscape of workers' housing.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger 36 perch grant to Jonathan Nesbitt, Charles Green Stevens and Basil Rout. The house was one of two houses built by Henry J Beckett in c1909. Beckett resided at 6 Berea (formerly Chapel) Street, which was adjacent to the two new houses (no.s 10-12 Berea Street).*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation period house. It has a hipped roof of corrugated iron. The façade is dominated by a timber balcony/verandah. The balcony on the first floor is partially built and glazed-in, however original balustrading and posts remain. There is a verandah to the ground floor that is supported on turned timber posts. A double-hung single-paned window occupies the ground floor façade as well as a front entry that is located to the left of the window. A low picket fence delineates the front boundary.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*10 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*10 Berea Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation workers' residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**8 Berea Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the western side of Berea Street, and is one of three early workers' houses. This house, like its neighbours, is positioned hard against the edge of Berea Street, which is very narrow. It is an important element within this intact streetscape of workers' housing.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger 36 perch grant to Jonathan Nesbitt, Charles Green Stevens and Basil Rout. The house was built by Mr Thomas Beckett in c1910. It was one of three workers' houses he built around that time. He resided at 6 Berea (formerly Chapel) Street, which was next to 8 Berea Street.*

Description: *It is a two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a single face brick chimney. The façade is very simple. There is a double-hung single-paned sash window with painted sandstone sill at the centre of the first floor façade. On the ground floor there is a simple awning-roofed verandah. It is supported on turned timber posts. Sheltered by the verandah on the ground floor is a double-hung single-paned sash window and to the far left of this is a front entry (with original four-panelled door). There is a low front fence constructed of timber pickets.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*8 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*8 Berea Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation workers' residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid Twentieth Century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

**Unit 1/5- Berea Street 11**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front garden has been replaced with car parking space.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the eastern side of Berea Street, and is one of four conjoined Inter-War workers' houses. It is part of a broader streetscape of workers' houses dating from the early to mid twentieth century. It is an important historic element within this urban streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house stands on land that was once part of two land grants. The first grant of 14.5 perches was to John Stewart, and was adjacent to a 5 rood and 38 perch grant to John Stewart senior. This conjoined house was one of four conjoined houses built by Mr Claude Cooper in 1935. Units 1 and 2 (formerly no. 5-7) were the first conjoined houses built within the group of four. In 1936, plans were submitted to the HCC for the connection of all four conjoined houses to the City's sewerage system.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War conjoined house. It has a low-pitched roof, exposed roof timbers, and at least one face brick chimney. The façade comprises a projecting two storey bay (with parapet) that includes a porch, and above this, a double-hung window with 6-paned top sash and single paned lower sash. The section of façade to the right of the porch comprises pairs of double hung windows with 6-paned top sashes and single-paned lower sashes. Polychrome brickwork is a feature of the façade; it has been used on all windows, door openings, and the parapet wall.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit 1/5-11 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 1/5-11 Berea Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick conjoined Inter-War conjoined workers' residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

**Unit 2/5- Berea Street  
11**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front garden has been replaced with car parking space.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the eastern side of Berea Street, and is one of four conjoined Inter-War workers' houses. It is part of a broader streetscape of workers' houses dating from the early to mid twentieth century. It is an important historic element within this residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house stands on land that was once part of two land grants. The first grant of 14.5 perches was to John Stewart, and was adjacent to a 5 rood and 38 perch grant to John Stewart senior. This conjoined house was one of four conjoined houses built by Mr Claude Cooper in 1935. Units 1 and 2 (formerly no. 5-7) were the first conjoined houses built within the group of four. In 1936, plans were submitted to the HCC for the connection of all four conjoined houses to the City's sewerage system.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War conjoined house. It has a low-pitched roof, exposed roof timbers, and at least one face brick chimney. The façade comprises a projecting two storey bay (with parapet) that includes a porch, and above this, a double-hung window with 6-paned top sash and single paned lower sash. The section of façade to the left of the porch comprises pairs of double hung windows with 6-paned top sashes and single-paned lower sashes. Polychrome brickwork is a feature of the façade; it has been used to highlight all windows, door openings, and the parapet wall.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit 2/5-11 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 2/ 5-11 Berea Street s of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War conjoined workers' residence.*

No Significance?:



Name: **Conjoined House**

**Unit 3/5- Berea Street  
11**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the eastern side of Berea Street, and is one of four conjoined Inter-War workers' houses. It is part of a broader streetscape of workers' houses dating from the early to mid twentieth century. It is also one of only two houses in the group to retain a front garden.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house stands on land that was once part of two land grants. The first grant of 14.5 perches was to John Stewart, and was adjacent to a 5 rood and 38 perch grant to John Stewart senior. This conjoined house was one of four conjoined houses built by Mr Claude Cooper in 1935. Units 3 and 4 (formerly no. 9-11) were the last of the conjoined houses built within the group of four. In 1936, plans were submitted to the HCC for the connection of all four conjoined houses to the City's sewerage system.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War conjoined house. It has a low-pitched roof, exposed roof timbers, and at least one face brick chimney. The façade comprises a projecting two storey bay (with parapet) that includes a porch, and above this, a double-hung window with 6-paned top sash and single paned lower sash. The section of façade to the right of the porch comprises pairs of double hung windows with 6-paned top sashes and single-paned lower sashes (to both floors). Polychrome brickwork is a feature of the façade; it has been used to highlight all windows, door openings, and the parapet wall.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit 3/5-11 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 3/ 5-11 Berea Street s of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

**Unit 4/ 5- Berea Street  
11**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *This conjoined house is located on the eastern side of Berea Street, and is one of four conjoined Inter-War workers' houses. It is part of a broader streetscape of workers' houses dating from the early to mid twentieth century. It is also one of only two houses in the street to retain a front garden.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house stands on land that was once part of two land grants. The first grant of 14.5 perches was to John Stewart. This small grant was adjacent to a 5 rood and 38 perch grant to John Stewart senior. This conjoined house was one of four conjoined houses built by Mr Claude Cooper in 1935. Units 3 and 4 (formerly no. 9-11) were the last of the conjoined houses built within the group of four. In 1936, plans were submitted to the HCC for the connection of all four conjoined houses to the City's drainage system.*

Description: *A two storey brick Inter-War conjoined house. It has a low-pitched roof, exposed roof timbers, and at least one face brick chimney. The façade comprises a projecting two storey bay (with parapet) that includes a porch, and above this, a double-hung window with 6-paned top sash and single paned lower sash. The section of façade to the left of the porch comprises pairs of double hung windows with 6-paned top sashes and single-paned lower sashes (to both floors). Polychrome brickwork is a feature of the façade; it has been used to highlight all windows, door openings, and the parapet wall.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*Unit 4/ 5-11 Berea Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century. This property is also part of a group of workers' houses located along Berea Street that date from different periods. It is therefore indicative of the evolution of workers' housing from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 4/ 5-11 Berea Street s of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**233 Collins Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The face brickwork has been painted. The front yard has been concreted over and front boundary fence removed.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This building is located on the northern side of Collins Street. It is an important historic residential element within a predominantly industrial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 17.5 perches originally granted to John Trump. By the 1840s Trump's allotment had been built upon - there were two structures on his land. These structures appear to have survived at least until the 1860s. The house that presently occupies the site was built in the late nineteenth century (c1880), and was one of a group of three houses constructed at a similar time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1908, and was owned by Mr J Schenck. Schenck lived in the house at least until the early 1920s.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian workers' house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a single painted brick chimney. The façade comprises a centrally positioned double-hung single-paned sash window to the first floor with painted sandstone lintel and sill. There is an identical window to the ground floor and a front door with toplight and lintel.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*233 Collins Street is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the process of urban renewal that was occurring within built-up residential areas of inner Hobart in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*233 Collins Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Victorian Georgian workers' residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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Name: **Cornish Mount Tavern**

**24 Barrack Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Old English*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *This was originally and old Colonial Georgian hotel which was converted in the early twentieth century in to an Inter-War Old English pub. There are several more recent single storey additions to the north and south elevations.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The hotel is located on the western side of Barrack Street at the intersection with Collins Street. The structure is bounded on two sides by a carpark. It is a prominent historic element due to its position and architectural detail within a commercial/industrial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The hotel stands on land that was originally granted to William Bastian. The original hotel was constructed c1839 and licensed to Thomas Harvey. In 1923, plans for alterations and additions were submitted to the HCC. The architects for the project were Walker and Johnson, and the builder was J Dunn & Son. The additions, which were Old English/Tudor in style, were to the Barrack Street façade and part of the Collins Street frontage. Despite these alterations and additions very few internal changes were made to the original building. Twenty years later further alterations and additions were planned, however they appear not to have been completed to the specifications outlined in the building application submitted to the HCC in December 1940.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Old English hotel. The hotel is L-shaped in form, as it has frontages on both Collins and Barrack Streets. It has a high-pitched gable roof clad with corrugated iron. There are two highly prominent street-front gables with half-timbered infill. Windows are mainly pairs of double-hung 12-paned sashes. There is a window to the first floor, within the splayed section of the façade, that is 16-paned, and which may be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*24 Barrack Street is heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the network of public houses operating within inner Hobart in early nineteenth century. It is also indicative of the pattern of building 'renewal' that took place in the early twentieth century, when numerous Victorian Georgian public houses were re-modelled in the Old English/Tudor style.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*24 Barrack Street has the potential to yield important*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*information, of an archaeological nature both through its built fabric and subsurface remains, specific to Hobart's early established pubs. The historical significance of the site is strengthened by the fact that a public house has occupied this site for over 150years.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Sandstone Bridge Pillars**

**Barrack Street (near Collins Street) Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Services, Water supply and drainage*

Feature Type:

Use: *Services, Water supply and drainage*

Archit. Style: *N/A*

Walls: *Sandstone*

Roof: *N/A*

Floors: *N/A*

Integrity: *The pillars are substantially intact. They are in fair condition as the ashlar blocks have been chipped and weathered, and there is graffiti on at least one pillar. The main structure of the bridge appears to have been replaced with a concrete bridge.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *There are four pillars, two are located on the western side of Barrack Street, and two are located on the eastern side of the street. They are all located either side of the Hobart Rivulet, and are important physical reminders of past city infrastructure.*

Historical Relationship: *The first Barrack Street Bridge was built before 1818, however was destroyed by floods in 1829 and immediately re-built. It is unclear from historical sources just how many times this bridge was re-built. There was certainly a bridge over Barrack Street in the 1840s, and the Barrack Street Bridge is clearly identified in the Drainage Board Plans of the early 1900s.*

Description: *A set of four finely pointed ashlar bridge pillars.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*The sandstone bridge pillars are of heritage significance because they have the ability to demonstrate the evolution of infrastructure, specifically bridges, within inner Hobart since early times.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*The sandstone pillars have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of bridge construction employed within Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This pillars make a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore are important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:



Name: **Rothsay**  
**155 Hampden Road Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Art Deco*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the corner of Davey Street and Hampden Road. It is a prominent and impressive Inter-War element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The land upon which this block of flats stands was once part of an original three acre grant to Affleck Moodie, which became part of the Heathfield Estate; specifically its walled garden. The rubble walls of the estate ran along Davey Street (between Heathfield Avenue and Hampden Road) and Hampden Road. Much of the estate was subdivided by the 1940s, and Rothsay was built c1945. The structure was designed by Eric H Round, a prominent local architect, for Mr P Bloomfield. Round's design even incorporated a design for the boundary fence, which was built exactly to his specifications. The building application was submitted to the HCC in 1935, however the flats were not constructed/occupied for another 10 years - possibly because of WWII. The first residents are recorded in the Post Office Directories as being: Eric W. Rayner, H.A. Kershaw and a person by the name of White.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War Art deco flats. It has a hipped roof of tiles, and two face brick chimneys. The main façade (Hampden Road side) is impressive. It consists of three bays created by a projecting section defined by a stepped parapet, and a large central porch either side of which are two pairs of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes and single-paned lower sashes (on both floors). The other two bays that are positioned either side of the central projecting section have the same style windows on each floor. The north-facing façade (Davey Street frontage) also has a central porch and various (but consistent) types of windows. Polychrome brick work is an important feature, it is used around all window openings, both porches, and is used to visually connect aligned windows. The boundary fence which is of brick and metal construction appears to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*155 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*155 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War Art Deco residential flats.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Red Knights**

**147 Hampden Road Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Tiles*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The house has been converted into two flats.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Hampden Road. It is a prominent and impressive Inter-War element within the streetscape of the area, and is one of a group of finely detailed Inter-War houses.*

Historical Relationship: *The house was designed by the architectural and engineering firm of Hutchison and Walker, and Bernard Walker was the architect for the project. Building Plans were submitted to the HCC on the 23 April 1926. The residence was built for Miss Maning, the sister of Mrs CW Baldwin who resided next door with her family at 145 Hampden Road. The builder for the project was D.R. Tait of Mawhera Avenue, Sandy Bay. The residence appears not to have been lived in until 1927, when the Misses M & W Maning were listed as the occupants. The house was designed by the same firm and built at the same time as the residence at 145 Hampden Road. The front boundary wall that runs along Hampden Road in front of 145 and 147 Hampden Road is the only section of the Heathfield Estate walls surviving. These walls date from the 1820s. The property name Red Knights' is taken from the Manings property at Sandy Bay, now partially marked by Red Knights Road.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War residence that now functions as two flats. It has an ensemble of varied roof forms that are clad with tiles, and at least two narrow face brick chimneys. Polychrome brickwork is a key design feature of this structure. Windows are double-hung sashes with louvered shutters. There is at least one glazed-in balcony and a porch to the north and south elevations. The front fence and boundary wall are original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*147 Hampden Road is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century, specifically involving old estates such as Heathfield.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*147 Hampden Road has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its physical fabric (ie: front boundary wall) and subsurface deposits, which*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid Twentieth Century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*may contribute to a greater understanding of Heathfield Estate, the general nature of settlement within inner Hobart.*

(d)-Representative of:

*147 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Markree**  
**145 Hampden Road Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Hampden Road. It is a prominent and impressive Inter-War element within the streetscape of the area, and is one of a group of finely detailed Inter-War houses.*

Historical Relationship: *The house was built for Mr CW Baldwin, and designed by the Hobart architectural and engineering firm of Hutchison and Walker. Bernard Walker was the architect for the project. Building Plans were submitted to the HCC on 17 April 1926, a week before those of 147 Hampden Road, which was also designed by Walker and was to be occupied by relatives of Mrs CW Baldwin. The builder of the house was the firm of Crow and Ayers of Montpelier Road. Cecil Baldwin was first listed as occupying the property in 1927. In 1937, a new room was added to the ground floor of the house. This addition was also designed by Hutchison and Walker. The front boundary wall of 145 and 147 Hampden Road is the only section of the Heathfield Estate walls surviving. These walls date from the 1820s. The garden was designed by Mr CW Baldwin in the 1920s, who originally worked as a landscape architect. The house is named after Markee Castle in Ireland, as Mr CW Baldwin's mother was born there as her father worked as an astronomer at the castle.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War residence. It has a broken-back roof that is clad with tiles, and there are two face brick chimneys with terra cotta pots. Windows to the first floor are double-hung single-paned sashes with louvered shutters. There is a glazed-in porch/balcony to the northern elevation, and a large round arched entrance to the Hampden Road frontage. The random rubble boundary wall with entrance gate is original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*145 Hampden Road s of historic heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century; specifically involving old estates such as Heathfield.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*145 Hampden Road has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its physical fabric (ie: front boundary wall) and subsurface deposits, which*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

*may contribute to a greater understanding of Highfield Estate, the general nature of settlement within inner Hobart.*

(d)-Representative of:

*145 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Riverton**  
 8 **Ellerslie Road** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Marseilles Tiles*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a single storey weatherboard addition to the northern elevation, and a large brick garage located at the rear of the house at the edge of Ellerslie Road.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is accessed by Ellerslie Road, and is orientated towards Sandy Bay Road. It is located on elevated land, and is visible from Sandy Bay Road. This historic structure has significant landmark qualities.*

Historical Relationship: *The house stands on land that was once part of a seven acre grant to Gamaliel Butler. It was later part of the grounds of 'Ellerslie', a house built in the 1840s that survives today. 'Riverton' was built in c1915, the first owner/occupier was Mr Stanley E Hawson and his family. Hawson was born in 1878, and, after leaving school, joined the Perpetual Trustees, Executors and Agency Company managed by his father. He lived with his wife and three children at 'Riverton' which is so named because his wife was from Riverton, South Australia. The house was occupied by Hawson at least until 1930.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation house. It has an ensemble of roof forms all of which are clad with Marseilles Tiles. There are numerous face brick chimneys with terra cotta pots, and exposed rafters under the eaves. The façade comprises a central projecting balcony/porch that is flanked by two awning-roofed bay windows to the ground floor. Windows throughout the house are mostly small casements with multi-paned highlights. At the rear of the house ( Ellerslie Rd frontage) there is a recessed brick porch with impressive sandstone detailing to the round-arch entry. The house rests on a sandstone base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***8 Ellerslie Road is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate early twentieth century infill development within inner Hobart. This appears to be part of a general trend during the 1910s and 1920s to subdivide and develop land within close proximity to the city, specifically land that was once part of early established estates such as Ellerslie.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***8 Ellerslie Road is of historic heritage significance because of***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.***

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:



Name: **Coniston**

**6 Ellerslie Road Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Federation Arts and Crafts*

Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast*

Roof: *Slate*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front round-arched porch has been glazed-in.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Ellerslie Road, and is orientated towards Sandy Bay Road. It is located on elevated land, and is visible from Sandy Bay Road. This historic structure has significant landmark qualities, and is one of a few impressive Federation/Inter-War houses within the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house stands on land that was once part of a seven acre grant to Gamaliel Butler. It was later part of the grounds of 'Ellerslie', a house built in the 1840s that survives today. Coniston was built in 1914, around the same time as the house at 8 Ellerslie Road, and was connected to the City's sewerage system the same year. The owners and occupiers of the house from 1914 to the 1940s were members of the Hodgman family. The first owner was Mr W.M. Hodgman, who was a solicitor originally with the firm H. Ewing and Seager. Hodgman died in 1923, and Mrs W.M Hodgman continued to live in the house at least until the 1940s.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts residence. It has a gabled roof clad with slate, and there is at least two short roughcast chimneys. The facade is orientated south towards Sandy Bay Road, and there appears to be a large porch/balcony to this section. The Ellerslie Road frontage comprises roughcast to the first floor, an oriel flanked by two small casement windows. The ground floor is face brick and comprises a large round-arched glazed-in porch, and an assortment of casement windows.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***6 Ellerslie Road is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate early twentieth century infill development within inner Hobart. This appears to be part of a general trend during the 1910s and 1920s to subdivide and develop land within close proximity to the city, often that was once part of early established estates such as Ellerslie.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***6 Ellerslie Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick/roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts residence.***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.***

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**108 Hampden Road Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation Queen Anne*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Marseilles Tiles*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *There appears to be a single storey addition to the northern elevation. The front brick boundary wall is not original.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the western side of Hampden Road, is set back from the street, and is partially obscured from view by mature trees growing within an established garden. It is one of a number of houses within this section of Hampden Street that are of a similar age.*

Historical Relationship: *The house stands on land that was once part of a seven acre grant to Gamaliel Butler. It was later part of the grounds of 'Ellerslie', a house built in the 1840s that survives today. The construction of the house at 108 Hampden Road was completed by 1914, and in the following year it was connected to the City's drainage system. The owner at the time was Mr N K Ewing.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Federation Queen Anne residence. It has a variety of roof forms that are clad with Marseilles Tiles as well as terra cotta ridge ornaments and finials. There are at least two face brick chimneys, one with terra cotta pots, and a large dormer window to the front roof plane. The house is L-shaped in plan. The façade consists of a two storey gabled section, including a pair of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes to the first floor, and a flat-roofed faceted bay window to the ground floor. To the left of this projecting section is a central doorway. There is an elegant oriel to the first floor, southern elevation.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*108 Hampden Road is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate early twentieth century infill development within inner Hobart. This appears to be part of a general trend during the 1910s and 1920s to subdivide and develop land within close proximity to the city, especially land that was part of old estates such as Ellerslie.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*108 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick and roughcast Federation Queen Anne*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

*residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Shop & Flat**  
**35-37 Sandy Bay Road Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation; Commercial, Trade & Exch* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation; Commercial, Trade & Exch* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There appears to be a single storey brick extension to the northern elevation upon which is a large open balcony.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This structure is located at the corner of Sandy Bay and Hampden Roads. It is located hard against the street edge, and is one of a group of buildings dating from the same period. It is a key structure within this intersection.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure occupies land that was once part of a 30 acre grant to Robert Knopwood, first colonial chaplain. On 28th October 1836, approximately 6 acres of Knopwood's original grant was given to William Thomas Parramore. In 1847 Edwin Tooth constructed a brewery on a portion of the 6 acres, this large allotment encompassed the land now occupied by the shop/flat. The brewery was taken over by Walker & Son in the 1850s, which operated it until the 1870s. The brewery site was transformed into a hat factory in the 1870s. This was operated by J.Z. Bidencope until the late nineteenth century. The Harrington Street Deviation was implemented in the mid-1880s, and this created the sharp pointed intersection of Hampden and Sandy Bay Roads the corner of which is occupied by 35-37 Hampden Road. Detailed plans for the shop/flat were submitted to the Hobart City Council in 1921. The structure was to be built by Mr T.P. Thorp, who was also the owner. The shop/flat was completed by 1923, and connected to the City's drainage system in that year. Mr T.P. Thorp also owned the house at 33 Sandy Bay Road, which was located next to the shop/flat.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Inter-War shop/flat. The structure has an irregular shaped hipped roof with a gabled section at the centre of the roofline on the Sandy Bay Road frontage. The roof is clad with corrugated iron, and there is a centrally placed face brick chimney. There is a band of roughcast to the exterior walls between the eaves and the windowheads. Windows to the first floor are double-hung single-paned sashes. There is a boxed-in awning that delineates the ground and first floors. The window and door configuration to the ground floor appears to be original, however, the windows and doors are of a modern glazed style.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***35-37 Sandy Bay Road is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred intensified within built up areas of inner Hobart during the early to mid twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.***

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

***35-37 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick/rough cast Inter-War commercial/residential building.***

No Significance?:

Supported:

Not Supported:

Refer:

Signed:

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Name: **Clairette**  
**33 Sandy Bay Road Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the western side of Sandy Bay Road, and is one of a group of structures that date from the same period. It is an important intact historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house occupies land that was once part of a 30 acre grant to Robert Knopwood, first colonial chaplain. On 28th October 1836, approximately 6 acres of Knopwood's original grant was given to William Thomas Parramore. In 1847 Edwin Tooth constructed a brewery on a portion of the 6 acres, this large allotment encompassed the land now occupied by the residence. The brewery was taken over by Walker & Son in the 1850s, which operated it until the 1870s. The brewery site was transformed into a hat factory in the 1870s. This was operated by J.Z. Bidencope until the late nineteenth century. The Harrington Street Deviation was implemented by the mid 1880s, and this created the sharp pointed intersection of Hampden and Sandy Bay Roads. The house was connected to the City's drainage system in 1923. It was owned by Mr T.P. Thorp at this time, who also owned the shop/flat at 35-37 Sandy Bay Road.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War house. It has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron and two corbelled face brick chimneys. The façade is comprised of a projecting gable with timber bargeboards, weatherboard infill and a large diamond-shaped air vent. There is a decorative band of rough cast between the eaves and the window-heads. Directly below the gable is a bay window comprised of casements with four-paned highlights. There is a front porch to the right of the gable. This is supported on decorative timber columns set into face brick pylons. The front boundary wall appears to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*33 Sandy Bay Road is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within built up areas of inner Hobart in the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*33 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of single storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:



Name: **House**  
**31 Sandy Bay Road Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the western side of Sandy Bay Road, and is one of a group of structures that date from the same period. It is an important historic element with the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house occupies land that was once part of a 30 acre grant to Robert Knopwood, first colonial chaplain. On 28th October 1836, approximately 6 acres of Knopwood's original grant was given to William Thomas Parramore. In 1847 Edwin Tooth constructed a brewery on a portion of the 6 acres, this large allotment encompassed the land now occupied by the residence. The brewery was taken over by Walker & Son in the 1850s, which operated it until the 1870s. The brewery site was transformed into a hat factory in the 1870s. This was operated by J.Z. Bidencope until the late nineteenth century. The Harrington Street Deviation was implemented in the mid-1880s, and this created the sharp pointed intersection of Hampden and Sandy Bay Roads and the section of Sandy Bay Road that the house fronts onto. Design plans for this house were submitted to the HCC in October 1925. The design was by prominent local architect A Lauriston Crisp for Mr OL Cooley. Builders for this project were specified as Messrs Gillham Brothers, Grosvenor Street, Sandy Bay. The house was connected to the City's drainage system in 1926.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War house. It has an irregularly shaped roof that is partially concealed by a parapet that is scalloped in shallow curves. There is at least one face brick and roughcast chimney with terra cotta chimney pots. The façade comprises a hipped roof brick porch with casement windows. To the left of the porch is a bay window comprised of a pair of casements. The front entry is located on the right side of the porch. The front boundary wall appears to be original, as well as the front gate.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*31 Sandy Bay Road is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within built up areas of inner Hobart in the early to mid twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to mid Twentieth Century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*31 Sandy Bay is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined Shops**

**200A Liverpool Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *There have been alterations to openings at the ground floor facade. The original face brick facade has been painted (see photo four)*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This commercial building is located on the southern side of Liverpool Street. It is positioned hard against the street-edge, and is sandwiched between an early corner shop and an Inter-War commercial building. These conjoined shops contribute greatly to the streetscape of the area, which is part of a historic commercial precinct.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined shops occupy land that was once part of a larger parcel of 10.5 perches that was granted to John Trump. By the 1840s, three small structures were located on the site. The structure that currently occupies the site was constructed by HC Millington and Co. Funeral Directors in 1925. This company was established by Harold Charles Millington in c1917, and still occupies the building.*

Description: *Two storey painted brick Inter-War conjoined shop. There is a parapet wall that runs the length of the building, and a stepped section at the centre. A string course runs along the top of a number of double-hung single-paned windows that are framed by a series of bays created by stuccoed pilasters. There are various large openings to the ground floor facade.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*200A Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal within early established areas of inner Hobart (specifically commercial areas) during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*200A Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*The building is of heritage significance because of its long association with HC Millington & Co Funeral Directors, which has operated from the site for over 75 years.*

*storey brick Inter-War commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Corwin**  
**2/180-184 Bathurst Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *There is a timber skillion at the rear of the house.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *It is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of pair of conjoined houses. It greatly contributes to a streetscape that consists of many fine examples of early and late nineteenth century domestic architecture.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on land that was originally granted to George Flexmore. This allotment of 26 perches was built upon by the 1840s. The conjoined houses that currently occupy the site (including 2/180-184 and 3/180-184 Bathurst Street) were constructed c1908, and connected to the City's drainage system by November 1908. At this time the conjoined houses were owned by Mrs A T McEwan who resided at 99 Brisbane Street.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation conjoined house with basement. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, at least one large face brick chimney, and a brick partition wall. It is L-shaped in plan, and this is reflected in the façade that is asymmetrical. The façade comprises a projecting gable decorated with ornate timber bargeboards, timber screen and finial. Below this gable is a pair of narrow double-hung single-paned sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills. A simple awning-roofed verandah shelters the remaining section of the façade. The houses rests on a sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit 2/180-184 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that took place in early established residential areas within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 2/180-184 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation conjoined house.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Acacia**  
**Unit 1/182 Bathurst Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *It is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of pair of conjoined houses. It greatly contributes to a streetscape that consists of many fine examples of early and late nineteenth century domestic architecture.*

Historical Relationship *This conjoined house is located on land that was originally granted to George Flexmore. This allotment of 26 perches was built upon by the 1840s. The conjoined houses that currently occupy the site (including Unit 1/182 and 3/180-184 Bathurst Street) were constructed c1908, and connected to the City's drainage system by November 1908. At this time they were owned by Mrs A T McEwan who resided at 99 Brisbane Street.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation conjoined house with basement. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, at least one large face brick chimney, and a brick partition wall. It is L-shaped in plan, and this is reflected in the façade that is asymmetrical. The façade comprises a projecting gable decorated with ornate timber bargeboards, timber screen and finial. Below this gable is a pair of narrow double-hung single-paned sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills. A simple awning-roofed verandah shelters the remaining section of the façade that comprises: a front entry (with original leadlit door) and a double-hung single-paned sash window. The house rests on a sandstone block base. There is a low picket front fence that may be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit 1/182 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that took place in early established residential areas within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 1/182 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**190 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. A verandah has been built onto the eastern elevation.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This house is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street. It is positioned hard against the street edge, and is an important historic element within an intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 30 perches originally granted to William Stevenson Hurst. The house is believed to date from the early 1870s. It was part of R.S Hurst's Estate until the late 1870s. By 1880, William James owned and occupied the cottage. He lived in the house for at least 40 years until the 1920s. During this time the house was connected to the City's drainage system, the work being completed in 1909. Miss C James (presumably a relative of William James) owned and occupied the cottage from the 1930s at least until the late 1940s.*

Description: *A single storey weatherboard Victorian Georgian house. It has a steeply pitched roof that is clad with corrugated iron, and two symmetrically placed painted brick chimneys with two cylindrical pots. The façade is symmetrical. There is a central front door partially sheltered by a ornate timber awning. Either side of the front door are two double-hung single-paned sash windows. There is a timber verandah to the western elevation. The weatherboards used on this house are of an irregular width indicating that they were cut with an early sawing method.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*190 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early residential settlement pattern of inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

*190 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it is a rare example of its type. There are very few timber buildings surviving within Hobart dating from the 1870s or earlier.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*190 Bathurst Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (through its built fabric and possible subsurface deposits), which may contribute to a greater understanding of early timber construction techniques, and more generally, the nature of the early settlement within this area of inner Hobart.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*190 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard Victorian Georgian house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**194 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Since the additions and alterations of the 1930s, this house has been converted to flats.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street. It is set amongst a large garden, however the front of the house is positioned close to the street-edge. It is a highly visible historic element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This house is located on an allotment that was formed and built upon by the 1840s. This allotment of 31.5 perches was originally granted to Hugh Gay. Part of the current house is thought to date from that time. The property, which consisted of a 'dwelling house', was consistently owned and occupied by members of the Gay family until the 1890s. In the late 1890s Arthur F Golding (who established Golding & Son Jewellers in Hobart) owned and occupied the property. In 1909 the house was connected the City's drainage system. Substantial alterations and additions were also made to the house probably during the late 1920s/early 1930s when Arthur Golding lived there. These changes may have had some link to the growth of his jewellery business. Arthur F Golding occupied the house at least until the 1930s. By the 1940s Arthur J Golding (son) was living at the property.*

Description: *It is a single storey face brick house, one section of which dates from the Victorian Georgian period, and the street-front sections date from the Inter-War period. There are two main hipped roof sections and a smaller gabled section (all are clad with corrugated iron), and at least three face brick chimneys, two of which have terra cotta chimney pots. The house is irregular in plan, and this is reflected in the façade, which comprises a central projecting gable with timber bargeboards and weatherboard infill. Below this is a decorative band of roughcast that is carried through to another section of the façade. There are three casement windows with four-paned highlights below the projecting gable. To the right of this section is a timber porch with ornate timber brackets and valance and another large hipped roof section of brick construction. To the left of the gabled section is a glazed-in return verandah. The front picket fence appears to date from the early twentieth century.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*194 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the built-up residential areas of inner Hobart in the early twentieth century. It also contributes to our knowledge of the pattern of early settlement within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*194 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because of its long association (over sixty years) with the Golding family, who ran Golding & Son jewellers, a business that started in Hobart in the 1880s and continues to this day.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Kia-Lama**

**202 Bathurst Street West Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a weatherboard addition at the rear.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street. It is one of only a few two storey houses on this side of the street, and as such is a visually prominent element. It is an intact historic house that contributes greatly to the nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of approximately 27 perches that was claimed by John Gidley Fleming under the Real Properties Act of 1862. There were, however, two structures built on this allotment by the 1840s. The house was occupied by Henry Hicks, a grocer, by 1890. Hicks continued to occupy the residence until the early 1900s when Richard JL King, who worked as an accountant for the law firm Butler, McIntyre and Butler, resided there. Mrs SE King had the house connected to the City's drainage system in 1909. Members of the King family continued to occupy the residence at least until the 1930s.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a centrally placed face brick chimney. The façade comprises two Venetian style windows to both floors, a smaller double-hung sash window to the first floor, and below this, on the ground floor, a front entry with top and sidelights and original door. There are sandstone lintels to all façade openings and sandstone sills to all windows. The low picket front fence appears to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*202 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it demonstrates the process of urban renewal that took place in the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*202 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**Unit 1/204 Bathurst Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Bungalow*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Decorative wrought iron balustrade to the front verandah is not original.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *It is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is an historic element that contributes greatly to the intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 26.5 perches originally granted to John Andrew. It was built c1920 and replaced a small cottage built by the 1840s. It was connected to the City's drainage system by September 1920, and was owned by Mrs Catherine A Speakman at the time. By 1921, Fredrick W Beedham occupied the house.*

Description: *It has a visually prominent low-pitched half-hipped roof that is clad with corrugated iron. There are at least three face brick chimneys with cylindrical pots, and exposed roof timbers are also a feature. The façade comprises a gable with roughcast and decorative timber infill, below which is a deep verandah that is located under the main roof. The verandah is supported on face brick piers, and is decorated with a simple timber valance. The front entry is framed by leadlit top and sidelights, and there are three grouped casement windows. The front picket fence appears to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*Unit 1/204 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the process of urban renewal that occurred within old established residential areas of inner Hobart in the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:  
 (c)-Research Potential:  
 (d)-Representative of:  
*Unit 1/204 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Inter-War Bungalow.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**

**Unit 2/228 Bathurst Street**

**West Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation/Trade and Exchange, Comm* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Weatherboard/Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *There are brick additions to the ground floor of the façade and to the rear that appear to date from the early twentieth century. There is also a timber balcony that may date from the Federation period. The building is now divided into two flats.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street, and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is a very early element within the surrounding nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house stands on land was part of a larger parcel of 29 perches. The identity of the original grantee is unclear, but is known that the land was claimed by Robert Henry Stabb and Joseph Batt in the 1890s who were trustees of Mrs Heron's Estate. The original two storey timber cottage was built c1866. In the early years it was described as a 'dwelling-house', and was owned by James Lacey. By the late 1880s James Eden Heron was the owner, by the early 1900s it was owned by members of the Vale family. By 1910, the description of the property had changed to 'house and shop' and it was owned and occupied by Bridget Sheeran. It was at this time that it is thought that the brick additions were made to the front and rear of the premises as part of the conversion to a shop and residence. The building was connected to the City's drainage system by March 1909.*

Description: *It is a two storey weatherboard and brick Victorian Georgian building. It has an irregular shaped roof clad with corrugated iron, and there are two brick chimneys. The first floor façade is of weatherboard construction. There is a central door flanked on either side by double-hung 12-paned sash windows. Short timber planks have been used to simulate quoin-stones to this level. A timber balcony, decorated with timber valance and baustrade (with dowel balusters) shelters the first floor. The ground floor façade was added in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. It comprises a central door (including original four-panelled door with toplight), flanked by two angular large multi-paned windows, which have, (in c1984), been partially blocked over with timber lattice.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit 2/228 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of early settlement within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

*Unit 2/228 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it is a rare example of a pre-1870 two storey weatherboard structure.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*



(c)-Research Potential:

*Unit 2/228 Bathurst Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the early residential settlement of inner Hobart. Analysis of the built fabric may also provide information on early timber construction techniques.*

*of heritage significance because its physical fabric could potentially yield information about early timber building techniques and practices.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**230 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Late Victorian*  
 Walls: *Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The house is now functions as two flats.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street. It is a valuable element within a consistent and intact historic residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 29 perches originally granted to Robert H Stabb and Joseph Batt. This larger allotment was formed by the 1840s. The house at 230 Bathurst Street was built c1900, and connected to the City's drainage system by 1909. At that stage it was owned by Mrs Bridget Sheeran who lived next door at 194 Bathurst Street - now 228 Bathurst Street. Sheeran owned the property at least until the 1920s. The first resident is listed in Post Office Directories as being Patrick Vale.*

Description: *A single storey weatherboard late Victorian residence. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and there are two painted brick chimneys with tall cylindrical pots. The house is L-shaped in plan. The façade consists of a steeply-pitched gable with timber bargeboards and turned timber finial to the gabled ends. Below this is a Venetian style window with timber shutters. To the left of the projecting gabled section is a central entry (with original door) framed by top and sidelights. There is a double-hung single-paned sash window to the left of the central door. The front picket fence is thought to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*230 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of infill that occurred in early established residential areas during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*230 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard late Victorian residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**  
**Unit1/232 Bathurst Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *It is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of two conjoined houses of identical styling. It is also one of very few two storey places on this side of the street. Both its styling and position make it a highly visible element, and it contributes greatly to a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The land upon which this house stands was built upon by the 1840s. This conjoined house is one of a pair that was constructed in c1912. Both houses were connected to the City's sewerage system by 1912. Mrs R Meagher was the owner of both conjoined houses at that time.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Federation conjoined house. The roof is obscured from view by a parapeted gable, and there is a single face brick and roughcast chimney. The first floor façade (including the parapeted gable) has a roughcast surface that is framed by face brick quoins and face brick trim to the parapeted gable. Directly below the parapeted gable is a circular air vent that doubles as a sun motif. There is a flat-roofed oriel below the vent, composed of three faceted casements with multi-paned highlights. The ground floor façade is face brick and comprises a gabled roof porch. There are timber bargeboards to the gable ends, roughcast infill, and a decorative timber valance. This porch shelters a front entry which has an original door. To the right of the porch is a bay comprised of three casements with four-paned highlights. There is a brick partition wall between these windows and those of the house next door.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Unit1/232 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to indicate the widespread pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit1/232 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*of a two storey face brick and roughcast Federation conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**  
**232A Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *It is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of two conjoined houses of identical styling. It is also one of very few two storey places on this side of the street. Both its styling and position make it a highly visible element, and it contributes greatly to a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship *The land upon which this house stands was built upon by the 1840s. This conjoined house is one of a pair that was constructed in c1912. Both houses were connected to the City's sewerage system by 1912. Mrs R Meagher was the owner of both conjoined houses at that time.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Federation conjoined house. The roof is obscured from view by a parapeted gable, and there are two face brick and roughcast chimnies. The first floor façade (including the parapeted gable) has a rough cast surface that is framed by face brick quoins and face brick trim to the parapeted gable. Directly below the parapeted gable is a circular air vent that doubles as a sun motif. There is a flat-roofed oriel below the vent composed of three faceted casements with multi-paned highlights. The ground floor is face brick and comprises a gabled roof porch. There are timber bargeboards to the gable ends, roughcast infill, and a decorative timber valance. This porch shelters a front entry which has an original door. To the left of the porch is a bay comprised of three casements with four-paned highlights. There is a brick partition wall between these windows and those of the house next door.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
***232A Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to indicate the widespread pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early settled residential areas of the inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:  
***232A Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:  
***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

*storey face brick and roughcast Federation conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**45 Barrack Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *The front door may not be original.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the eastern side of Barrack Street. It is one of a group of early workers' houses that are closely positioned to one another. The house is an important historic element in a predominantly early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 20 perches was originally granted to Donald McGregor. It was built in c1904, and first occupied by Leslie Hanson. The house connected to the City's sewerage system by 1909. McGregor's original allotment had not been subdivided by 1909, and was occupied by two houses (including 45 Barrack Street and 43 Goulburn Street) and a corner shop (43 Barrack Street). The whole property was owned by the Estate of George Adams in 1909, the trustee of which was Mr DH Harvey. There were numerous properties throughout Hobart at this time that were owned by the George Adams Estate.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation house with basement. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least one face brick chimney. The façade is symmetrical. There is a central entry with French door, which is flanked on either side by a double-hung single-paned sash window with sandstone sill and lintel. A bullnosed verandah shelters the façade. It has a painted striped corrugated iron roof, and is supported on simple timber posts, and decorated with a diagonally braced balustrade.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*45 Barrack Street is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the process of urban infill that occurred with the old established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*45 Barrack Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey (with basement) face brick Federation workers' house.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



No Significance?:

Name: **House**

**63 Sandy Bay Road Battery Point Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi* Archit. Style: *Federation Queen Anne*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *There is a glazed-in porch, a single storey and two storey addition to the western elevation that does not impact on the historic fabric of the main historic house, and the internal conversion of the house into four flats.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the northern side of Sandy Bay Road, at the intersection with St George's Terrace. It is one of three large historic houses positioned around this busy intersection, and has landmark qualities due to its architectural detail and positioning.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment of 1 rood that was granted to WJ Wagstaff under the Real Properties Act 1862. This triangular shaped allotment was cleared by the 1840s, and may have functioned as a type of road reserve during that period. The property was occupied by Thomas Fisher at least from the 1880s. The house that currently occupies the site appears to have been constructed in the 1890s. In 1901, the occupants are listed as Captain TM Fisher and John M Fisher. Captain TM Fisher was a Justice of the Peace who was part of the business 'Facy and Fisher', described at the time as 'shipowners, timber merchants and com. agents'. Mrs TM Fisher and other members of the Fisher family occupied the house at least until 1920.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation Queen Anne house. It has an ensemble of varied roof forms clad with sheets of corrugated iron. There are at least two tall face brick chimneys with decorative bands of roughcast, and exposed rafters. The façade is asymmetrical. It comprises a corner tower with candle-snuffer roof, directly below this is a band of rough cast and three double hung-windows with multi-paned top sashes. There is a glazed-in porch to the ground floor of this section. A glazed-in balcony is located at the centre of the façade, and below this is the front entry. To the right of the balcony is a projecting gable with rough cast infill, below which is an oriel, and to the ground floor, a large round arched multi-paned casement window with leadlit highlights. The eastern elevation is equally detailed. There is an oriel positioned under a dramatic high-pitch gable, and two round arched windows to the ground floor. A single storey rendered masonry addition is located at the rear of the house. There is a random rubble boundary wall to the eastern boundary (it runs between 59 and 63 Sandy Bay Road), which is thought to pre-date the house.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*63 Sandy Bay Road is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of suburbanisation that occurred within the southern half of Battery Point in the later nineteenth century occurred due to a higher more general demand for housing within the city fringe area.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the*

*streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*63 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation Queen Anne residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**

**59 Sandy Bay Road Battery Point Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation/Trade and Exchange, Comm* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *A substantial addition was made to the front of the house in c1910.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the northern side of Sandy Bay Road, at the intersection with St George's Terrace. It is one of three large historic houses positioned around this busy intersection, and has landmark qualities due to its architectural detailing and positioning.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a large approximately 7 acre grant to Gamaliel Butler. By the 1840s, a stone boundary wall had been constructed along the southern boundary, and this survives today. A house was built on this allotment prior to 1910, but underwent substantially alterations and additions in c1910 when it was owned by AJ Miller whose business was APM & Son, a firm of chemists operating in Hobart with large and impressive premises on the corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets.*

Description: *It is a large two storey face brick Federation residence. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, two eye-lid dormers, and exposed roof timbers. The house is L-shaped in plan, and this arrangement is reflected in the façade. It comprises a projecting two storey gabled section. There are timber bargeboards to the gable, a bracketed timber rail, and polychrome brickwork as infill. Below the gable is a large bay window partially shaded by an awning supported on timber brackets. There is a wide band of roughcast (with ornamental plaster wreath) that defines the division between the ground and first floors. A large bay window is located directly under this roughcast band. The remaining portion of the façade comprises several double-hung single-paned sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills to the first floor. To the ground floor there is a verandah supported on turned timber posts decorated with timber brackets. There is a solid stone wall that runs along the southern boundary.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*59 Sandy Bay Road is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of suburbanisation that occurred within the southern half of Battery Point in the later nineteenth/early twentieth century, which resulted due to a higher more general demand for housing within the city fringe area.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*The solid stone boundary wall at 59 Sandy Bay Road is an early nineteenth century boundary wall, and may have the potential to yield historical information of an archaeological nature through examination of its historic fabric.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*59 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a large two storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Corner Shop and Conjoined Houses**  
**288-290 Murray Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation/Trade and Exchange, Comm* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation/Trade and Exchange, Comm* Archit. Style: *Federation Queen Anne*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This corner shop and three conjoined houses are located on the western side of Murray Street at the intersection with Warwick Street. They are positioned against the streetedge, and are conjoined to a historic corner shop. They are important historic elements within a streetscape that has been fragmented by the development of large late twentieth century commercial/industrial buildings.*

Historical Relationship: *This corner shop and conjoined houses are located on land that was originally granted to John Watchorn. This allotment was built upon by the 1840s. These early conjoined structures survived until c1912 when they were demolished. Mr Thomas Johnson owned the site up until 1912. It was then purchased by Mr Arthur Purdy who erected the buildings that survive today. The corner shop still carries Purdy's name on a sandstone tablet located within the splayed corner. Purdy began his working life on the west coast labouring in the mines, and then moved to Hobart and opened a butchers shop located at the corner of Warwick and Murray Streets. He later expanded his business enterprise to include second-hand furniture and goods. He operated this business between 1927 and 1955 from a two storey red brick building that was located on the northern side of Collins Street, just east of the Elizabeth Street Mall.*

Description: *Two storey face brick and rough cast Federation corner shop and three conjoined houses. The shop is located at the corner of Warwick and Murray Street, and has a splayed corner to accommodate this position. The roof is obscured from view by a parapet that is decorated with (much deteriorated) bands of roughcast and face brick string courses. The first floor section of the façade is face brick, and there are three round-arched windows with multi-paned top sashes and coloured glazing. There is also a large rectangular shaped casement window to the Warwick Street side of the façade. A sandstone plaque reading 'A. Purdy' is a feature of the splayed section of the façade. The ground floor is rendered and all windows and doors appear to be original. The conjoined houses have gable roofs clad with corrugated iron. They share two large face brick chimneys and there are four brick partition walls between the houses. The facades comprise a line of roughcast that falls just below the top window line. Windows on the first floor are double-hung single-paned sashes with sandstone sills and brick lintels. Windows to the ground floor are round-arch double-hung single-paned sashes. Each house has a porch (under the main roof) with round-arch entries. All front doors appear to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*288-290 Murray Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of commercial development within the city fringe area, which consisted of major arterial roads lined with commercial buildings as well as a network of small shops located within pockets of residential areas, and often built during periods of significant suburban expansion, such as the early twentieth century. The complex also reflects the process of urban renewal that took place within inner Hobart*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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during the early twentieth century.

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*These structure make a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore are important to the community's sense of place.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*288-290 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation period commercial/residential complex including a corner shop and conjoined houses.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Cottage**  
**102 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street. It is located below the road level, which is therefore indicative of the age of the structure. It is a very important early historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house occupies an allotment that was originally granted to John Edward Ibbotson on the 14 April 1819 according to an inscription on Sprint's 1840s survey. The allotment, which was approximately 14 perches in area, was built upon by the 1840s. The ownership of this property has been positively tracked back to the 1890s when J.E. Ibbotson was listed as the owner and occupier of the cottage. Ibbotson continued to own and occupy the property until 1922. The house was connected to the City's drainage system in 1910. Historic maps and the physical fabric and position of cottage indicate that it dates back to at least the 1840s.*

Description: *A single storey weatherboard Victorian Georgian cottage. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and there is a brick rendered chimney embedded in a brick wall located at the SE side of the property. The façade is symmetrical. There is a central front entry (with four-panelled door) flanked on either side by a double-hung single-paned sash window. There is also a flat-roofed verandah supported by simple timber posts, which is probably a later (but early) addition.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*102 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of early settlement within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

*102 Warwick Street is of heritage significance because it is a rare example of its type. There are very few early timber buildings surviving in Hobart.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*102 Warwick Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the nature of early settlement within the area. It may also lead to information on early timber construction techniques.*

(d)-Representative of:

*102 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



*single storey Victorian Georgian cottage.*

No Significance?:

Name: **The Narrative Centre**

**42 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Professional Room-Surgery etc*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: *1*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The original timber verandah floor has been replaced with one of concrete construction.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street on elevated ground just below Trinity Church. It is one of a pair of identically styled houses, however this house is the most intact of the pair. It makes an important contribution to this largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was originally part of a larger 2 rood and 6 perch grant to Thomas Priest, who was the owner of the Good Woman Inn that was built at the corner of Warwick and Argyle Streets in the 1830s. The house at 42 Warwick Street was one of two houses (including 44 Warwick Street) that was owned by Mr Charles Davis, who resided in Blendon House at 48 Warwick Street. This house one of 44 houses owned by Davis at the time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1907. The first residents were the Westbrook family, which included Mrs R Talbot Westbrook, Arthur P Westbrook, Charles V Westbrook and George C Westbrook.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and roof ridge ornaments and finials. There are three face brick chimneys with cylindrical pots. The façade is asymmetrical. There is a projecting gable with timber bargeboards to the gable ends and half-timbered infill. Below this is a pair of double-hung single-paned sash windows with sandstone sills that link with a longer strip of sandstone that runs the length of the gabled section. A verandah decorated with iron lace and supported by turned timber posts shelters the remaining section of the façade. There is a central door with top and sidelights, flanked on the right by a pair of double-hung sash windows. The house rests on a sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*42 Warwick Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart on a large scale during the early twentieth century. The property was part of Charles Davis' property portfolio which grew with the expansion of his business.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*42 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**4 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street, and is one of a group of similarly styled houses. It is an important element within a consistent historic streetscape.*

Historical Relationship *The house is located on land that was once part of a 4 acre allotment granted to John Bisdee. By the 1840s, this allotment was an open field scattered with trees that had two houses built on it. The land was not subdivided until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The house at 4 Warwick Street was constructed in c1906, and connected to the City sewerage system in 1909. Mr Charles Barren was the owner at this time. He resided at 'Shirrell Heath' which was located at 10 Warwick Street. Barren appears to have also owned 6-8 Warwick Street, two conjoined houses built at a similar time to the house at 4 Warwick Street.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a single face brick chimney, and a brick fire wall to the west elevation. The façade comprises a projecting two storey hipped roof section in which there are a pair of double-hung single-paned windows with sandstone lintels and sills to the ground and first floors. There is a delicately decorated timber balcony/porch to the remaining section of the façade. The porch shelters a front door with top and side lights, and the balcony is access by a door with toplight.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*4 Warwick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability (with that of its neighbours) to illustrate the process of urban infill and development that occurred within early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*4 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation house.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

**6 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *The conjoined house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street, and is one of a pair of conjoined houses. It is located within a larger group of similarly styled houses, and is an important element within a consistent historic streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on land that was once part of a 4 acre allotment granted to John Bisdee. By the 1840s, this allotment was an open field scattered with trees that had two houses built on it. The land was not substantially subdivided until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The conjoined house at 6 Warwick Street was built in 1906, however, it was not connected to the City's sewerage system until 1912. Mr Charles Barren was the owner at this time. He resided at 'Shirrell Heath' which was located at 10 Warwick Street. Barren appears to have also owned the houses at 4 and 8 Warwick Street during these years. The first resident of 6 Warwick Street was Mrs Esther Anderson.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation conjoined house. It shares a hipped roof with its neighbour that is clad with corrugated iron. There is one face brick chimney with metal flue, and a brick partition wall. A double-hung single-paned sash window is located to the first floor facade, and there is an elegant timber verandah to the ground floor. The verandah is finished with timber brackets and valance. The ground floor façade consists of a front entry (with original door and toplight) and, to the right of this, a double-hung single-paned sash window. The front fence and gate appear to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***6 Warwick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of subdivision and urban infill that was occurring within the early established areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***6 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

*storey face brick Federation conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

8 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart

Type: Habitation Feature Type:  
 Use: Habitation Archit. Style: Federation  
 Walls: Face Brick Roof: Corrugated Iron  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: Externally predominantly intact.  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The conjoined house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street, and is one of a pair of conjoined houses. It is located within a larger group of similarly styled houses, and is an important element within a consistent historic streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on land that was once part of a 4 acre allotment granted to John Bisdee. By the 1840s, this allotment was an open field scattered with trees that had two houses built on it. The land was not subdivided until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The conjoined house at 8 Warwick Street was built in 1906, however, was not connected to the City's sewerage system until 1912. Mr Charles Barren was the owner at this time. He resided at 'Shirrell Heath' which was located at 10 Warwick Street. Barren appears to have also owned the houses at 4 and 6 Warwick Street at that time.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation conjoined house. It shares a hipped roof with its neighbour, which is clad with corrugated iron. There is one face brick chimney with metal flue, and a brick partition wall. A double-hung single-paned sash window is located to the first floor facade, and there is an elegant timber verandah to the ground floor. The verandah is finished with timber brackets and valance. The ground floor façade consists of a front entry (with original door and toplight) and, to the left of this, a double-hung single-paned sash window.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*8 Warwick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of subdivision and urban infill that was occurring within early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*8 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation conjoined house.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



No Significance?:

Name: **Mossgiel**

**12 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian Italianate*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: *1*

Integrity: *The house itself is externally predominantly intact. Its curtilage, however, has been impinged upon. The garage that conjoins the house was built by the 1940s. The garage and workshop at the rear of the house was built by the 1960s.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: **HCC**

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street, and is one of numerous residences within this area dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It makes a valuable contribution to the urban streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a 4 acre allotment granted to John Bisdee. By the 1840s, this allotment was an open field scattered with trees that had two houses built on it. The land was not subdivided until the late nineteenth. 'Mossgiel' as the house was named, was built in c1894, and not connected to the City's sewerage system until 1907, when it was owned by Mr Robert Robb. Robb owned the property from the mid-1890s at least until 1910.*

Description: *A single storey masonry/stucco Victorian Italianate residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and three rendered chimneys. The house is L-shaped in plan. The façade consists of a projecting hipped roof bay, and below this is a Venetian style window with a cornice supported by plaster brackets with flower motifs. There is a return verandah to the remaining portion of the façade that is decorated with iron lace brackets and panels, and is partially built-in along the eastern elevation. There is a front entry and double-hung sash window to the section of façade protected by the verandah. The house rests on a sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***12 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate a later pattern of land settlement that occurred during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century within earlier settled areas of inner Hobart.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*12 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey masonry and stucco Victorian Italianate residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**179 Campbell Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Part of the front yard has been given over to parking, and there is a carport.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the eastern side of Campbell Street, and is one of a pair of similarly styled houses. It is an important historic element within the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a large 4 acre allotment granted to John Bisdee. This 4 acres was not substantially subdivided until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The house was built c1915, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by April 1915. It was owned and occupied by Mr Benjamin Gooding who owned several houses within the area at that time, including the house next door at 177 Campbell Street.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and three face brick chimneys with metal flues. The façade is asymmetrical, and is dominated by a large projecting gable. There are timber bargeboards to the gable ends and half-timbered infill (including pressed metal panels). Below the gable is a bay window composed of four casements with leadlit highlights. There is an elegantly decorated timber porch over the front entry, which has an original door, top and side lights.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*179 Campbell Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban infill and development that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*179 Campbell Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**177 Campbell Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This house is located on the eastern side of Campbell Street, and is one of a pair of similarly styled houses. It is an important historic element within the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a large 4 acre parcel granted to John Bisdee. Bisdee's land was not substantially subdivided until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The house was constructed in c1913, and connected to the City's sewerage system in that same year. It was occupied by Percival Darvell in 1914, owned by Mr Benjamin Gooding. Gooding owned several houses within the area at the time, including the house next door at 179 Campbell Street.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and three face brick chimneys with metal flues. The façade is asymmetrical, and is dominated by a large projecting gable. There are timber bargeboards to the gable ends and half-timbered and roughcast infill. Below the gable is a bay window composed of four casements with leadlit highlights. There is an elegantly decorated timber porch over the front entry, which has an original door, top and side lights.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*177 Campbell Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the process of urban infill that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*177 Campbell Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**167 Campbell Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Campbell Street at the intersection with Patrick Street. It is located against the street edge. The house frames the busy intersection, and is part of a group of historic houses ranging in date from the early nineteenth to early twentieth century. It is, therefore, an important historic element in the urban streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a large 4 acre parcel granted to John Bisdee. Bisdee's land was not substantially subdivided until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The house was built c1913 and connected to the City's sewerage system in the same year. The property was initially owned by Mr Benjamin Gooding, who owned several new houses (including 177 and 179 Campbell Street) within the area at the time.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and three face brick chimneys. The façade comprises two projecting gables positioned either side of a front entry. There are timber bargeboards to these gables, roughcast infill and accented air vents. Below both gables are faceted bay windows with sandstone lintels and sills. The front entry has an original door with toplight both of which have leadlights. The house rests on a sandstone block base. The interior of the residence is also substantially intact according to several site visits carried out approximately 5 years ago.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*167 Campbell Street is of heritage significance because it is indicative of the urban infill and development that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*167 Campbell Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence. The interior of this residence is also substantially intact, which contributes to the property's heritage significance.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**35 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the northern side of Patrick Street. It is situated on elevated land, and is well above the level of Patrick Street. It is also one of a few highly visible historic houses within this section of the street.*

Historical Relationship *The house is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 1 rood and 29 perches granted to WJ Overall. The house was built c1908 and was first occupied by Joseph Bullock. It was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1908, and was owned by Mr J Brown at that time.*

Description: *It is a single storey face brick Federation residence. It has a hipped roof of corrugated iron and two face brick chimneys. The façade comprises a projecting gable with timber bargeboards and half-timbered infill. Below this is a bay window comprised of double hung sash windows with multi-paned top sashes. To the right of this gabled section is a front entry and a Venetian window. There is a return verandah to the façade that is decorated with an unusually styled timber valance and balustrade. The eastern elevation is also prominent. It also comprises a projecting gable and a section of the verandah. The house rests on sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*35 Patrick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred on a large scale within early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*35 Patrick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



Name: **House**  
**37 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the northern side of Patrick Street. It is situated on elevated land, and is well above the level of Patrick Street. It is also one of a few highly visible historic houses within this section of the street.*

Historical Relationship *The house is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 1 rood and 29 perches granted to WJ Overall. The residence was built and connected to the City's sewerage system in c1912. Alfred Howard was the first resident. The property was owned by Mr Benjamin Gooding who owned several houses within the area at the time.*

Description: *A single storey face brick and roughcast Federation residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron. It has at least three face brick chimneys, and a small dormer window to the front elevation. The façade is face brick and comprises a central doorway flanked on either side by a pair of double-hung single-paned sash windows. There is a highly detailed verandah (with central gabled section) to the façade that is supported on grouped timber posts set into brick pylons with sandstone slab capping. These face brick pylons contrast against a roughcast surface applied to the wall below the verandah.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*37 Patrick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred on a large scale in early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*37 Patrick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick and roughcast Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**1 Paternoster Row Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Late Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *There is a concrete ramp to the front entry, a new front door, and the verandah to the southern elevation has been glazed-in. The historic curtilage has been encroached upon by a large workshop/garage.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the eastern side of Paternoster Row at the intersection with Patrick Street. It occupies a key corner site, and is vital in establishing the visual character of the whole street. It is a valuable element within the substantially intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape of Paternoster Row.*

Historical Relationship: *The house stands on land that was originally granted to W.J. Overall. The first record of this house is in the 1890s Postal Directories, which indicate that the house was owned by a Mrs McMillan. In 1961 a shop and warehouse were constructed at the northern side of the house.*

Description: *A single storey weatherboard late Victorian Georgian house. It has a high-pitched and wide spanning hipped roof clad with sheets of corrugated iron. The façade is symmetrical, and comprises a central door sheltered by a simple porch with an upswept roof. There is a single double-hung single-paned window (with mouldings) located either side of the central doorway. A glazed-in verandah that still retains its iron lace trim runs the length of the southern elevation which is highly visible from Patrick Street.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*The house is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the nineteenth century residential settlement pattern of the area.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*1 Paternoster Row is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard late Victorian Georgian house.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**

**55 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. LIST indicates that the house has been converted into two flats.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on elevated land on the northern side of Patrick Street, and is a valuable element within a mostly intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of approximately 1 rood and 5 perches granted to Henry Hopkins. The house was constructed c1905 and was connected to the City's sewerage system in the same year. The owner of the property at the time was Mr W Smith.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and one face brick and roughcast chimney with terra cotta pots. The façade is dominated by a two storey projecting gable. The gable end is decorated with timber bargeboards and half-timbered infill. Below this is an oriel, and, on the ground floor, there is a round-arched double-hung window with multi-paned top sashes. Horizontal lines of cream bricks run the length of the façade and frame the windows. The remaining section of the façade is recessed from the gabled section. There is a small round arched window to the first floor and below, on the ground floor, is a large front entry with double timber doors with toplight. There is finely detailed gable roofed porch supported on turned timber posts. Stair of sandstone construction lead up to the front entry, and the house rests upon a prominent sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*55 Patrick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban infill and development that occurred within the early settled residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*55 Patrick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**47 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Concrete steps leading to the front door appear to have replaced the original sandstone stairs.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on elevated land on the northern side of Patrick Street, and is a valuable element within a mostly intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 1 rood and 27 perched granted to Charles McArthur. The house was constructed c1915, and was owned by Mr George Smith. It was connected to the City's sewerage system in October 1915.*

Description: *It is a single storey face brick Federation period house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least one face brick chimney with cylindrical pots. The façade is asymmetrical. There is a projecting gable with half-timbered infill and bracketed eaves. Below this is gable is a large window composed of four casement windows with leadlit highlights. There is a return verandah to the remaining section of the façade that is partially glazed-in and is decorated with a timber valance and balustrade. The houses rests on a prominent sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*47 Patrick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred in within early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*47 Patrick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**40 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Patrick Street, and is positioned against the street edge, wedged between an industrial building and a modern office block. Due to the topography of the street and the design of the building it towers above the street. It is a distinctive and intact historical element within a streetscape that is dominated by late nineteenth/early twentieth century residences.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of approximately 1 acre that was granted to John Dunn. The house was built in 1913, and was connected to the City sewerage system in January 1914. The owner of the house at that time was Mrs H Hooper, however it was occupied by Charles Hooper.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a centrally placed, highly prominent face brick chimney with simple cylindrical pots. The façade is comprised of a projecting hipped roof section. There are two oriels to the first floor with gabled roofs and timber bargeboards to the gable ends. An elegant timber verandah shelters the ground floor. It has a timber valance, brackets and balustrade. There are two French doors to the ground floor that are directly below the first floor oriels. The front door is located at the far left-hand side of the façade, and is set within a hipped roof section behind the projecting section that comprises most of the façade. The house rests upon a sandstone block base.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*40 Patrick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of subdivision and suburban infill that occurred within early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*40 Patrick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:



Name: **Old Bell Chambers**

**146A-150 Elizabeth Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Face Brick/Stucco*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfronts are not original, windows and doors are of modern design.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This commercial building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, near the intersection with Brisbane Street. It is a prominent and intact historic element set within a consistent streetscape of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings.*

Historical Relationship: *The building stands on land that was granted to Joseph Bowden. The land was built upon by the 1840s, and the Old Bell Inn is known to have occupied the site by the 1850s. Mary Anne Smith was the licensee at this time. In the 1860s the property was owned by Henry Bowden and Smith continued as the licensee. The old hotel was demolished in c1921 to make way for the construction of a new row of shops that still occupy the site and are known as 'Old Bell Chambers'. When the old hotel was being pulled down exquisite murals were discovered under layers of wallpaper. They were attributed to Thomas Wainwright, who was convicted of forgery and poisoning and sent to Tasmania. He was, by past accounts, a man of letters who had exhibited at the Royal Academy. He was also associated with Marcus Clarke who apparently employed him to gather information about Port Arthur for his book 'For The Term of His Natural Life'. It has been suggested that Clarke began writing his book at the Old Bell Inn.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and stucco Inter-War commercial building. It has a finely detailed façade that is divided into three main bays. The central bay comprises a stepped parapet that is stuccoed, and, at the centre of this, a small alcove within which hangs a bell. Below this section is a plaster cornice and a pair of double hung windows with six-paned top sashes. There is a band of stucco below these windows with plaster lettering reading 'Old Bell Chambers'. Either side of this centre section are two recessed bays, each with a double hung window with six-paned top sash. Beyond these, on either side, are two projecting bays with oriels. A stepped boxed-awning shelters the ground floor that comprises modern shopfronts.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*146A-150 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that took place within inner Hobart in the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*146A-150 Elizabeth Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (primarily through subsurface deposits or structures), which may contribute to a greater understanding of the early settlement of inner Hobart, specifically the operations surrounding early public houses.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*146A-150 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey face brick and stucco Inter-War commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Bridges Brothers**  
**142-146 Elizabeth Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Post War Period*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The original building has been partially demolished. The remaining section has been extensively modified.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is positioned between early to late nineteenth century commercial buildings.*

Historical Relationship: *The Bridges Brothers shop originally consisted of two 1840s buildings. In 1865, Samuel Bridges (who had established a business in 1857 at another site in Elizabeth Street) began negotiations to buy one of the buildings from which the business still operates. Samuel Bridges & Sons was listed as occupying the site in 1872. Purchase of the property was completed a year later. It is thought that the business expanded into the neighbouring building when it was financially re-constructed in the 1900s. In 1957, the front of the buildings were demolished and a solid brick façade was constructed, as well as shopfront windows. Major interior modifications were also made during this time. A single storey shop area was added to the rear of the original buildings, outbuildings were demolished to allow for this new section. Bridges Brothers has continually occupied these premises for 130 years, and claims to be Australia's Oldest Sporting Goods Store.*

Description: *A two storey brick Victorian Georgian commercial building with Post War period additions and alterations. It has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron and a single brick chimney to the western roof plane. An original brick exterior wall is a feature of the southern elevation. The brick façade dates from the Post War Period and is divided into four bays. There are four pairs of metal-framed windows evenly placed across the façade, and a stepped boxed-awning that visually separates the two floors. The ground floor consists of large shop windows that are constructed of angled glass and steel frames. There is also a large entry with a pair of glazed doors.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***142-146 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the growth and development of commercial enterprise within Hobart through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, specifically that of Bridges Brothers Pty Ltd.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

***142-146 Elizabeth Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***142-146 Elizabeth Street has been a constant (and evolving) component of the streetscape of the area for the last 130 years. It therefore contributes to the community's sense of place.***

(g)-Association:

***142-146 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because of its long association with the Bridges family and Bridges***

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the early operations of commercial enterprises, such as Bridges Brothers within inner Hobart. Brothers Pty Ltd, which has operated from this site for 130 years.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Shop & Flats**

**130 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2 Integrity: *Substantial additions and alterations were made to this shop in 1920. These include: addition of a first floor, additions to the rear ground floor and re-modelling of the ground floor façade. The current ground floor shopfront is of modern construction.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This commercial building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings. This structure makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area both individually and as part of an intact group.*

Historical Relationship: *This building is located on land that was originally part of a 7 perch grant to Michael Fitzgerald. The land was built upon by the 1840s. The single storey shop, which probably dated from the 1840s, was connected to the City's sewerage system by 1906, and at this time was owned by Mr George Hiddlestone and Isaac Johnson. In August 1919 plans for additions and alterations to the shop, which by that time was owned by DH Harvey, were submitted to the HCC. The builder for this project was RH Stabb. It was during that time the façade was remodelled to what it is today and other substantial works were undertaken and completed.*

Description: *A two storey masonry and stucco Victorian Georgian shop with Inter-War additions. The first floor is stuccoed. There is an irregular shaped parapet, at the centre of which is a raised moulding within which a date: 1920 is written in plaster lettering. Below this is a large window comprised of four casements with highlights. Either side of the window are two pilasters. There is a boxed-awning that delineates the divide between ground floor and the first floor, and a modern shopfront to the ground floor, with large windows and glazed front door.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*130 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal (specifically of commercial/residential buildings) that occurred within the early settled residential/commercial areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*130 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and possible subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the nature of early settlement within inner Hobart, and more specifically early commercial operations.*

*because it has the potential to yield information about the function of nineteenth and early twentieth century shops.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Shop & Flat**

**128 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Masonry/Stucco*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a modern shopfront to the ground floor.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This commercial building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of Federation/Inter-War commercial buildings. This building makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area both individually and as part of an intact group.*

Historical Relationship: *This shop is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 27 perches that was granted to Elizabeth Field under the Real Properties Act 1862. The land, however, appears to have been partially built upon by the 1840s. The shop currently occupying the site was built by TP Batt in c1913, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by September 1913. By 1915, the shop was occupied by Robert Roberts who operated a 'phone' depot from the premises.*

Description: *It is a two storey masonry and stucco Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet, which has a classically styled balustrade that supports a coping. At the centre edge of the parapet is a triangular pediment within which is a cartouche with plaster lettering that reads: T & P Batt. Below this is a series of four evenly spaced pilasters between which are two balconies and a central casement window. There is a cantilevered boxed awning that shelters the ground floor, and an almost entirely glazed shopfront.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*128 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early settled residential/commercial areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*128 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey masonry/stucco Federation commercial building.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:



Name: **Shop & Flat**

**126 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Masonry/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *This commercial building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of Federation/Inter-War commercial buildings. This building makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area both individually and as part of an intact group.*

Historical Relationship: *This shop is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 27 perches that was granted to Elizabeth Field under the Real Properties Act 1862. The land, however, appears to have been partially built upon by the 1840s. The land is currently occupied by a structure that was built in c1914, and was connected to the City's sewerage system in September of that year. Mrs E.M. Abbott owned the property in 1914. By 1915, Mrs G Pearsall, who was a fruiterer, occupied the premises.*

Description: *It is a two storey masonry and stucco Federation commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet, which has a classically styled balustrade that supports a coping. At the centre edge of the parapet is a triangular pediment within which is a cartouche with plaster lettering. Below this are two evenly spaced pilasters and a central casement window. There is a cantilevered boxed awning which shelters the ground floor. This awning has a pressed metal ceiling, and the shopfront appears to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*126 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within early settled residential/commercial areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:  
*126 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry and stucco Federation commercial building.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:  
*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **Shop**  
**124 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Masonry/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This commercial building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, and is one of a group of early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area both individually and as part of an intact group.*

Historical Relationship: *This shop is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 27 perches that was granted to Elizabeth Field under the Real Properties Act 1862. The land, however, appears to have been partially built upon by the 1840s. The building that currently occupies the site was built in c1914 and connected to the City's sewerage system in October of that year. It was owned by Mr Salter at that time. By 1915, Thomas Craig, confectioner and fruiterer, occupied the premises.*

Description: *It is a two storey masonry/stucco Federation shop. The roof is concealed by a parapeted gable, at the centre of which is an oval moulding with the date: 1914. Below this is a simple plaster cornice, several plaster string courses, and a oriel comprised of three casements with multi-paned highlights. There is a cantilevered boxed awning with pressed metal ceiling that shelters the ground floor façade. The ground floor shopfront appears to be original. There is a central door and two angular plate glass windows either side.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*124 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within early settled residential/commercial areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*124 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry/stucco Federation commercial building.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **Shop**  
**122A Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The shop is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street at the corner with Melville Street. It is one of a group of early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area both individually and as part of an intact group.*

Historical Relationship: *This shop is located on land that was part of a larger parcel of 27 perches that was granted to Elizabeth Field under the Real Properties Act 1862. The land, however, appears to have been partially built upon by the 1840s. The building that currently occupies the site was built in c1914 and connected to the City's sewerage system in November of that year. It was owned by Mr RF Pocock at that time. By 1915, the Misses Cockburn, umbrella makers and drapers, were running their business from the premises.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick and roughcast Federation shop. The roof is concealed by a parapet to the Elizabeth and Melville Streets frontages. The Elizabeth Street façade (the main frontage) consists of a triangular pediment with date:1914 written in plaster, two pilasters that run down either side of the façade, several string courses that separate sections of roughcast and painted brick. There is a round arch window near the centre of the façade, and tension wires secured to the first floor façade that support an original boxed awning with pressed metal ceiling. The ground floor shopfront is intact. There is an original front door and angular plate glass windows.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*122A Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*122A Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick/roughcast Federation shop.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Shop (formerly Temperance Hall/Avalon Theatre)**

**52 Melville Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Recreation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally and internally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *It is located on the southern side of Melville Street, and is located between a small Inter-War shop and a Victorian Georgian Wesleyan Church. The structure is positioned against the street edge, and is a landmark element within the street.*

Historical Relationship: *Temperance Hall was constructed for the Tasmanian Temperance Alliance in 1890. The architect was Mr R. Flack Ricards, and the builder was a Mr Dunn. The foreman of works for the project was Mr R. Shields. In the early years it was a venue for lantern shows and live acts. In the years before World War I troop shows were a regular event. It later became known as the Bijou Theatre, and for a brief period in the mid 1920s the theatre was used as a furniture store. In 1932, following a disagreement between theatre companies in Hobart, a group of prominent business people formed a company to operate the theatre. On 11 March 1932 the re-named Avalon Theatre had its official opening, which was attended by Lieutenant Governor Sir Herbert Nicholls. In 1934 the theatre was renovated to include the latest in ‘talking theatre’ technology. It was the first theatre to have Western Electric Mirrorphonic sound; and in 1965 it was the only theatre in Tasmania to be equipped with Phillips 70mm projection. During the early years of operation three shows a day were screened at the Avalon, and live acts in between movie features were common. There were also movie balls sponsored by the cinema. The theatre was an integral part of the entertainment industry in Hobart for 86 years before its closure in 1976. It was estimated that there were nearly 10 million admissions during the period it operated as a cinema. The Avalon was sold in 1977 to Danny Burke Electricals, which still operates from the building.*

Description: *A two storey brick/stucco hall built in the Federation period. The roof is concealed by a parapet around which runs a bracketed cornice, and there is a triangular pediment. Four pilasters divide the façade into three distinct bays. There is a round-arch window to the central bay, either side of which are two round arch windows. There are elaborate plaster mouldings outlining and running between the first floor windows. Tension wires, which are anchored in the first floor façade, support an original boxed awning with pressed metal ceiling. The ground floor façade is mostly intact. There are two window sized alcoves (probably originally used for posters etc) and a large entrance now with automatic glazed doors. The interior of the building is also mostly intact.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*52 Melville Street is of cultural heritage significance because it demonstrates the growth of recreation/entertainment industry within Hobart, reflecting the increased standard of living experienced in the later nineteenth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction*

*with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*52 Melville Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and possible subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early entertainment industry, more specifically the development of theatres/cinemas.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*52 Melville Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick and stucco Federation period hall/theatre.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Christian Science Church**

**69 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Place of worship* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Place of worship* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Free Classical*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The church is located on the northern side of Brisbane Street. It is one of a group of intact ecclesiastical buildings. It is an important individual element within this historic streetscape.*

Historical Relationship *The church is located on land that was once part of a 2 rood and 18 perch parcel that was originally granted to George Hunt. Building plans for the church were submitted to the HCC on the 10 October, 1928. The foundation stone for the building was laid on 12 December, 1929. Bernard Walker of the architectural and engineering firm Hutchison and Walker designed the church. By April 1929, it was connected to the City's sewerage system. In 1933, Walker was again approached by the Church Building Committee to submit plans for the extension of the church to provide for a Sunday School.*

Description: *A brick Inter-War Free Classical church. Polychrome brickwork is an important feature of this building. It is rectangular in plan. It has a low pitched roof that is concealed by a brick parapet. The façade is symmetrical. It is divided into three bays that are defined by raised brickwork and a porch. The recessed porch is in the centre, and is supported by four concrete classical columns. The entablature has the words: First Church Christ Scientist, etched across it. There is a large glazed front entry flanked by two small multi-paned windows sheltered by the porch. Either side of the colonnaded porch, set within a bay, is a large multi-paned window.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*69 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to contribute to our knowledge of the growth and evolution of the Christian Science Church both in Hobart and in Tasmania.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*69 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to a greater understanding of religious activities in Hobart and Tasmania, specifically those of the Church of Christ*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape that is predominantly ecclesiastical in character.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

*Scientist.*

(d)-Representative of:

*69 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Inter-War Free Classical church.*

No Significance?:



Name: **House (former Caretaker's Residence Congregational Church)**  
**71A Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This house is located on the northern side of Brisbane Street. It is one of a group of intact ecclesiastical buildings, and is an important individual historic element within the streetscape.*

Historical Relationship *The house stands on an allotment that was originally granted to Henry Bilton. In 1832 the Congregational Independent Chapel was constructed on this site. The chapel was officially opened on 20th April of that year. It was the first of the formally constituted Congregational churches in Tasmania. This former caretaker's residence was built on the site of the Independent Chapel in 1911. It was constructed at the same time as the Congregational Memorial Hall. Both structures were connected to the City's sewerage system in early 1912.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation residence. The roof is concealed behind a parapeted gable, and there is one face brick chimney with terra cotta cylindrical pots. The façade is comprised of two large bay windows to the ground and first floor level. These are composed of casements with multi-paned highlights. The windows are separated by a wide band of roughcast. There is a late Victorian iron palisade fence along the front boundary.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*71A Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to contribute to our knowledge of the growth and evolution of the Congregational Church both in Hobart and Tasmania.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*The house at 71A Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to a greater understanding of religious activities in Tasmania, specifically those of the Congregational Church.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape that is ecclesiastical in character.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*71A Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Congregational Memorial Hall**  
**71 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Place of worship/Recreation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Place of worship/Recreation* Archit. Style: *Federation Gothic*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This hall is located on the northern side of Brisbane Street. It is one of a group of intact ecclesiastical buildings, and is an important individual historic element within the streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The hall stands on an allotment that was originally granted to Henry Bilton. In 1832 the Congregational Independent Chapel was constructed on this site. The chapel was officially opened on 20th April of that year. It was the first of the formally constituted Congregational churches in Tasmania. The Memorial Hall was built on the site of the Independent Chapel in 1911. A service was held for the laying of the hall's foundation stone on the 2nd September 1911. A Caretaker's residence, located on the eastern side of the Hall, was built at the same time. The hall had many functions, one of which was as a Sunday School.*

Description: *A large face brick Federation Gothic hall. It has a steeply pitched gable roof clad with corrugated iron, and prominent roof vents. The façade comprises a parapeted gable with concrete coping, a large round-arch leadlit window divided by brick pilasters that run the length of the façade. Below this window are three pointed-arch doors divided by brick pilasters and topped with high-pitched gable forms of brick and concrete construction. There is a set of concrete stair leading to the front doors, and concrete gate posts (without gates).*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Congregational Memorial Hall at 71 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to contribute to our knowledge of the growth and evolution of the Congregational Church in Tasmania.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*Congregational Memorial Hall at 71 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), about religious activities in Hobart and Tasmania, specifically those of the Congregational Church.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape that is predominantly ecclesiastical in character.*

(g)-Association:

*The house at 71A Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to a greater understanding of religious activities in Tasmania, specifically those of the Congregational Church.*

(d)-Representative of:

*71 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a face brick Federation Gothic hall.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Corner Shop**  
**167A Harrington Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *It is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street at the intersection with Brisbane Street. It is a prominent element within a historic streetscape that is interrupted with later twentieth century developments. This shop is also one of very few corner shops to have survived within this area.*

Historical Relationship: *The shop is located on land that was originally granted to William Montgomerie who was the founder of Kemp and Denning Pty Ltd. It was constructed around 1860. At this time it was owned by William Wilson who operated a candle factory located next door. The shop remained the property of the Wilson family until the 1880s. Miss Boyleson was the owner in the 1890s, and by 1901 G.S Seabrook was the owner. It later became the property of William Seabrook, and remained part of Seabrook's estate at least up until the 1940s. It is one of three buildings that remain standing on a city block that has undergone considerable development. Kemp and Denning Pty Ltd, which has been operating from this block since the mid-nineteenth century, has progressively purchased (and demolished) all other original historic structures on this block, eight of which were buildings dating from the 1840s.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian corner shop. The shop is L-shaped in form as it curves around Harrington and Brisbane Streets, and has a splayed corner located at the intersection of these two streets. It has a low-pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two painted brick chimneys located at either end of the building. All windows are double-hung single-paned sashes, with the exception of two large shop windows that flank the splayed entrance.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*167A Harrington Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart, specifically the network of shops that were established during the early settlement of the inner Hobart area.*

(b)-Rarity:  
 (c)-Research Potential:  
*167A Harrington Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), about the early settlement of Hobart, specifically commercial operations.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*167A Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian corner shop.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**120 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The building has been converted into two flats. In 1992, it underwent a change of use to a shop. The large multi-paned window to the ground floor façade reflects this change of use.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Brisbane Street, and is conjoined with the corner shop at 167A Harrington Street. The building is positioned against the street edge, and is a prominent historic element within the streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is thought to be shown on a 1866 Chart of Hobart, however this map is at a very small scale. It was first listed on Valuation Rolls in the 1880s when it was owned by J.C. Norcote. In the 1890s it was owned by G.S Seabrook, who was a builder. By 1901, it was one of a cluster of four buildings (including 167A Harrington Street located next door) owned by Seabrook. The property was later owned by William Seabrook, and remained part of his estate at least up until the 1940s. It is one of three buildings that remain standing on a city block that has undergone considerable development. Kemp and Denning Pty Ltd, which has been operating from this block since the mid-nineteenth century, has progressively purchased (and demolished) all other original historic structures on this block, eight of which were buildings dating from the 1840s.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a painted brick chimney at the rear. The façade reflects the changes of use that this building has undergone. There are two double-hung single-paned windows with sandstone lintels and sills to the first floor, and a large multi-paned shop window, and two doors to the ground floor.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***120 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***120 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian house.***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.***

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:



Name: **Conjoined House**  
**103 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *This conjoined house is located on the northern side of Brisbane Street near the intersection with Harrington Street. It has a small set back from the street edge, and makes a valuable contribution to a streetscape, the composition of which has been substantially altered by late twentieth century developments.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 32 perches originally granted to Henry Pierce. The house was constructed in c1910, and connected to the City's sewerage system in 1910. At the time the property was owned by Mr D Saunders, who resided in Murray Street. The first resident of this house was Richard Johnson, who was listed as occupying the house in 1911.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation conjoined house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, two tall face brick chimneys with cylindrical pots, an elegant gable roofed dormer with small square windows to the east and west elevation, and a masonry fire/partition wall. The façade is single fronted. There is a pair of double-hung single-paned sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills. The sandstone lintel has a carved pattern above both window heads. There is a front entry (with original front door) to the left of the windows, which is accessed through a round-arch recessed porch. There is a low picket fence along the front boundary.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*103 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of suburbanisation, which was intensified within the old established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*103 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **Conjoined House**  
**105 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the northern side of Brisbane Street near the intersection with Harrington Street. It has a small set back from the street edge, and makes a valuable contribution to a streetscape, the composition of which has been substantially altered by late twentieth century developments.*

Historical Relationship *This conjoined house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 32 perches originally granted to Henry Pierce. The house was built in c1910, and connected to the City's sewerage system in 1910. At the time the property was owned by Mr D Saunders, who resided in Murray Street. The first resident was Henry Burhoy, who was listed as occupying the property by 1911.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation conjoined house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, two tall face brick chimneys with cylindrical pots, an elegant gable roofed dormer with small square windows to the east and west elevation, and a masonry fire/partition wall. The façade is single fronted. There is a pair of double-hung single-paned sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills. The sandstone lintel has a carved pattern above both window heads. There is a front entry (with original front door) to the right of the windows, which is accessed through a round-arched recessed porch. There is a low picket front fence.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*105 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of suburbanisation, which was intensified within the old established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*105 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation conjoined house.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**183 Harrington Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The building is externally predominantly intact. It now functions as two flats. The front boundary wall is of recent construction.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, and is flanked on either side by later twentieth century single storey developments. A combination of its position and form make it a prominent historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment of 15 perches that was originally granted to William Webb. This allotment was formed by the 1840s. The house was constructed c1910, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by 1913. At this time the property was owned by Mr James Bromwich.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Federation house. It has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron, a single face brick and roughcast chimney with terra cotta pots, and a brick fire wall that runs the length of the south elevation. The façade comprises a gable with timber bargeboards, finial and half-timbered infill. There is roughcast to the first floor that contrasts with brick quoins, and a pair of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. The ground floor is face brick, there is a round-arch window with multi-paned top sash and a front entry to the right of this. The ground floor façade is partially obscured from view by a high brick boundary wall.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*183 Harrington Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that was occurring within the built-up residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*183 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation house.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Name: **House**  
**171-175 Harrington Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The house is externally predominantly intact, and is in fair condition. There are several missing and/or broken casements to the first floor.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Harrington Street, and is flanked on either side by single storey developments. A combination of its position and form make it a prominent historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was originally granted to Samuel Crisp Senior. This allotment of 28 perches was formed and partially built upon by the 1840s. The house was constructed c1918, and replaced earlier structures that appear to have functioned as outbuildings to the house at 173 Harrington Street. The property was owned by Mrs Annie Giles in the early 1900s.*

Description: *A two storey face brick and roughcast Inter-War house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a large face brick corbelled chimney, and a brick fire/partition wall to the south elevation. The façade comprises a projecting gable decorated with timber bargeboards and roughcast infill. There is a large bay window to both floors. These two windows are comprised of casements with frosted highlights, and are separated by a wide band of roughcast. The remaining section of the façade comprises a glazed-in balcony to the first floor, and a front entry to the ground floor. Both these features are under the main roof, and therefore are set back from the projecting street-front gable.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*173-175 Harrington Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal and infill that was occurring within the built-up residential areas of inner Hobart in the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*173-175 Harrington Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey face brick Inter-War residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined Shops**  
**177-179 Elizabeth Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Italianate*  
 Walls: *Masonry/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *These conjoined shops are located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street, at the intersection with Brisbane Street. They frame an important intersection, and are a highly prominent historic element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined shops stand on land that originally granted to John Hiddlestone. Several small timber shops were built on this site by the 1840s. In the 1860s, Oldham's Corner Store was operating at this location. William Burton established his business at the site in 1895. The shops that survive today are thought to have been constructed by Burton in the same year. Burton was a Wholesale and Retail Family Grocer who was commissioned by a tea company located in southern India to open a business and act as an agent for the tea plantation.*

Description: *Two storey masonry and stucco Victorian Italianate conjoined shops. The structure is L-shaped in form, has frontages on Elizabeth and Brisbane Streets, and a splayed corner at the intersection of these streets. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is decorated with ball-motif finials and a triangular pediment at the splayed section. Below the parapet is a bracketed cornice that runs the length of the first floor façade. The first floor façade, which is stuccoed, is divided into bays by a series of five pilasters. Double-hung single-paned windows are a feature of these bays. They are decorated with elaborate mouldings. Tension wires are embedded into the first floor façade and support a boxed awning. The ground floor shopfronts are original, and feature large angular timber framed windows, and glazed entry doors (that are not original).*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*177-179 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal (specifically of commercial buildings) that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth century as the island's economy prospered.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*177-179 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey masonry/stucco Victorian Italianate conjoined shops.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined Shops**  
**173 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *These shops are located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street. They are part of a group of intact historic commercial buildings, and are therefore important elements within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined shops are located on land that was originally part of a 34 perch grant to John Hiddlestone and Robert Pitcairn. The portion of the allotment now occupied by these conjoined shop was built upon by the 1840s. By the 1850s, according to historical accounts, the site was occupied by a house with shop and warehouse occupied by John Barrett. These properties were owned by Henry Hopkins who resided in 'Westella' at 181 Elizabeth Street. These conjoined shops were built in c1899, and were connected to the City's sewerage system in c1906. They were owned by Mr TA Reynolds at this time. Over the years various businesses have occupied both shops. Gas fitters, fancy good dealers, fritterers and furniture manufacturers have operated from the shops at varying times from the early 1900s to the 1940s.*

Description: *Two storey brick and stucco Federation conjoined shops. Both shops are identical in detail and form. Each façade consists of a parapet with centrally placed triangular pediment. Below this is a pair of double-hung single-paned windows that are crowned with segmental pediments. These windows are framed by decorated pilasters that are at either end of the façade. The ground floor is sheltered by a cantilevered boxed awning. The shorefronts are original and comprise plate glass windows and original front doors.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*173 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal (specifically that of commercial buildings), which occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*173 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



*storey brick and stucco Federation conjoined shops.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Elizabeth House**

**118-120A Elizabeth Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Brick/Stucco*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

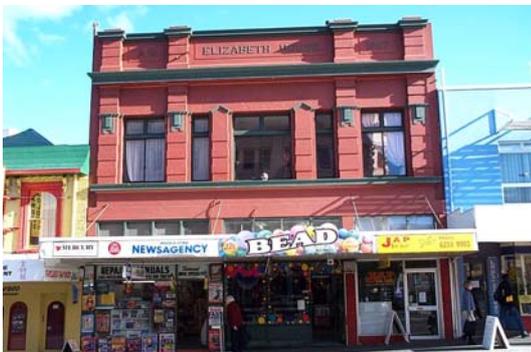
Integrity: *The building is externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront dates from the late twentieth century.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the western side of Elizabeth Street, near the intersection with Melville Street. It makes an important contribution to the streetscape of the area, which consists of nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial buildings (most of which are already listed).*

Historical Relationship: *This commercial premises is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of approximately 32 perches granted to William Murray. This 32 perch allotment was formed and partially built upon by the 1840s. In the 1860s, there were several properties located on the site now occupied by Elizabeth House. One was the Bull and Mouth Inn, which was first licensed in the 1850s. By the early 1900s, there were two conjoined structures at this location owned by the Estate of George Adams with DH Harvey as the trustee. It appears that these structures were replaced in 1927 by Elizabeth House. This commercial building was connected to the City's sewerage system c1927, and was owned by Mr TC Button at that time.*

Description: *A two storey brick and stucco Inter-War commercial/residential building. The first floor façade is stuccoed. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is divided into several bays by pilasters. There are words printed on raised moldings in each bay. The lettering reads: AD, Elizabeth House, 1927. There are a series of pilasters and cornices that divided the first floor façade. Windows are a combination of single and double casements with highlights. There is a line of small windows just above the line of the awning. The boxed awning is supported by tension wires embedded into the first floor façade. The shorefronts to the ground floor are almost entirely glazed (including doors).*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*118-120A Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal (specifically that of commercial buildings) that took place within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*118-120A Elizabeth Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature (specifically subsurface deposits), which may contribute to a greater understanding of early public houses in Hobart and their operation, since the existing building occupies a site formerly occupied by the Bull and Mouth Inn.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*118-120A Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick and stucco Inter-War commercial/residential building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**133 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront dates from the late twentieth century.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the eastern side of Elizabeth Street and positioned between a mid-nineteenth century commercial building and later twentieth century structure. It is an important element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The shop is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 25 perches granted to William Lindsay and John Robertson. This larger allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The shop that now occupies the site was constructed c1925. The property was owned by AE Brown, and the building was to function as a butcher's shop. A salt house was built at the rear of the premises, and an existing outbuilding located at the far eastern end of the block behind the shop and salt house was to function as a factory. This factory building underwent considerable re-modelling. The design for the shop, salt house and re-modelling of the factory was devised by Salier, Glaskin and Ricards Architects who were based at 26 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. The premises appears to have been connected to the City's sewerage system by July 1925.*

Description: *A two storey brick and stucco Inter-War commercial building. The first floor façade is stuccoed. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is divided into bays by pilasters that run the length of the façade. Below the parapet, at the centre is a triangular pediment within which is decorative plaster design. Directly under the pediment is an oriel window, either side of this are two narrow double-hung windows with four-paned top sashes. There is a boxed-awning supported by tension wire attached to the first floor façade. The ground floor shopfront is completely glazed.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*133 Elizabeth Street is of cultural heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal specifically of commercial premises, that occurred within the early settled areas of Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*133 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick and stucco Inter-War commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Shop**  
**107 Murray Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick/Stucco* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The shopfront appears to date from the late twentieth century and is a sympathetic design.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the eastern side of Murray Street. It is one of a group of Inter-War buildings, and is an important intact historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This commercial premises is located on land that was part of an 18 perch grant to PS Edgar. The 18 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. In the 1850s and 1860s, properties along this section of Murray Street between Bathurst and Melville Streets were described as 'small holdings'. The building that currently occupies the site was constructed c1921, and was connected to the City's sewerage system in November 1921. It was owned by Mr Withington at the time. The premises became the Headquarters for the Boy Scout Association in c1945. The Scout Association continued to occupy the site at least until the mid 1980s.*

Description: *A two storey brick and stucco Inter-War commercial building. The first floor of the façade is stuccoed. The roof is concealed by a parapet in the centre of which is a simple shouldered pediment. There are several raised mouldings to the façade that frame four evenly spaced double-hung marginally glazed windows. The ground floor shopfront is almost entirely glazed. There are angular shop windows as well as a central glazed door.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*107 Murray Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that occurred on a large scale within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*107 Murray Street is of heritage significance because of its long association with the Boy Scout Association, specifically because it functioned as the headquarters for the organisation for at least 35 years.*

(d)-Representative of:

*107 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick and stucco Inter-War commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined Shop (with flat)**

**61 Melville Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation Arts and Crafts*

Walls: *Brick/Roughcast*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 3

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The shopfront dates from the late twentieth century.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This building is located on the northern side of Melville Street. It is part of a conjoined group of shops of identical style and form. This building is an impressive historical element, both individually and as part of a group, within a nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape that is largely intact.*

Historical Relationship: *This block of shops and flats are located on land that was originally granted to William Salter. Salter's 1 rood grant was built upon by the 1840s. The buildings that currently occupy this allotment were built c1906. They were part of George Adams' Estate, the trustees of which were DH Harvey, William A Finlay, William Joseph Adams and Gerald Joseph Barry. The first occupants of this group of conjoined buildings were: Agnes Forsyth, Mary Francis Quong, and Shakespere L Duus who occupied one of the conjoined houses and a shop.*

Description: *A three storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts shop (with flat). The roof is concealed by a parapet that has a simple shouldered pediment. There are decorative brick pilasters either side of this pediment, and roughcast infill with feature bricks that form geometric patterns. A brick cornice runs the length of the façade, and below this feature is a strip of roughcast and a pair of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. There is another pair of similarly styled windows to the first floor, however they are round-arches. The shopfront to the ground floor is almost entirely glazed and is a later twentieth century addition.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***61 Melville Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that occurred on a large scale within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

***61 Melville Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts conjoined***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*shop (with flat).*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined Shop**

**63 Melville Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation Arts and Crafts*

Walls: *Brick/Roughcast*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 3

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The shopfront dates from the late twentieth century.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This building is located on the northern side of Melville Street. It is part of a conjoined group of shops of identical style and form. This building is an impressive historical element, both individually and as part of a group, within a nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape that is largely intact.*

Historical Relationship: *This block of shops and flats are located on land that was originally granted to William Salter. Salter's 1 rood grant was built upon by the 1840s. The buildings that currently occupy this allotment were built c1906. They were part of George Adams' Estate, the trustees of which were DH Harvey, William A Finlay, William Joseph Adams and Gerald Joseph Barry. The first occupants of this group of conjoined buildings were: Agnes Forsyth, Mary Francis Quong, and Shakespere L Duus who occupied one of the conjoined houses and a shop.*

Description: *A three storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts shop. The roof is concealed by a parapet. There are decorative brick pilasters at the edge of the facade, and a band of cream roughcast with feature bricks. A brick cornice runs the length of the façade, and below this feature is a strip of cream roughcast and two pairs of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. There are another two pairs of identically styled windows to the first floor,. The shopfront to the ground floor is almost entirely glazed.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*63 Melville Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that occurred on a large scale within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*63 Melville Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a three storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts conjoined shop.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Offices (within Conjoined Commercial Building)**

**Suite 1/63 Melville Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Federation Arts and Crafts*

Walls: *Brick/Roughcast*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: *2/3*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This building is located on the northern side of Melville Street. It is part of a conjoined group of commercial buildings of identical style and form. This building is an impressive historical element, both individually and as part of a group, within a nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape that is largely intact.*

Historical Relationship: *This block of shops and flats are located on land that was originally granted to William Salter. Salter's 1 rood grant was built upon by the 1840s. The buildings that currently occupy this allotment were built c1906. They were part of George Adams' Estate, the trustees of which were DH Harvey, William A Finlay, William Joseph Adams and Gerald Joseph Barry. The first occupants of this group of conjoined buildings were: Agnes Forsyth, Mary Francis Quong, and Shakespere L Duus who occupied one of the conjoined houses and a shop.*

Description: *A two storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts office that is part of a three storey commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet that has a simple shouldered pediment at one end. There are decorative brick pilasters either side of this pediment, and roughcast infill with feature bricks that form geometric patterns. A brick cornice runs the length of the façade, and below this feature is a strip of roughcast and a pair of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. There is another pair of similarly styled windows to the first floor, however they are round-arches.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Suite 1/63 Melville Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that occurred on a large scale within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Suite 1/63 Melville Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of three storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

*conjoined commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Flat (within Conjoined Commercial Building)**  
**Unit 2,/63 Melville Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation Arts and Crafts*

Walls: *Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: *2/3* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *This building is located on the northern side of Melville Street. It is part of a conjoined group of commercial buildings of identical style and form. This building is an impressive historical element, both individually and as part of a group, within a nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape that is largely intact.*

Historical Relationship: *This block of shops and flats are located on land that was originally granted to William Salter. Salter's 1 rood grant was built upon by the 1840s. The buildings that currently occupy this allotment were built c1906. They were part of George Adams' Estate, the trustees of which were DH Harvey, William A Finlay, William Joseph Adams and Gerald Joseph Barry. The first occupants of this group of conjoined buildings were: Agnes Forsyth, Mary Francis Quong, and Shakespere L Duus who occupied one of the conjoined houses and a shop.*

Description: *A two storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts flat that is part of a three storey building. The roof is concealed by a parapet. There are decorative brick pilasters at the edge of the facade, and a band of cream roughcast with feature bricks. A brick cornice runs the length of the facade, and below this feature is a strip of cream roughcast and two pairs of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. There are another two pairs of identically styled windows to the first floor.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Suite 2/63 Melville Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that occurred on a large scale within inner Hobart during the early years of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Unit 2,/63 Melville Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of three storey brick and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts conjoined commercial building.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**  
**45-71 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Art Deco*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the northern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of an intact group of Inter-War commercial buildings with impressive facades. The building makes a valuable contribution to a mostly commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land that was once part of two original grants. One parcel of 2 roods and 3 perches was granted to Rowland Walpole Loane, and the other of 38 perches was granted to Thomas Hollich. There was a large structure on Hollich's land by the 1840s that was subsequently demolished. In 1923 the site was purchased by H.C Heathorn and Company Ltd, a motorcar business. The company built the large show room/garage the same year. Their new premises was purported to be the largest of its kind in the State at the time.*

Description: *A two storey rendered masonry Inter-War Art Deco commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is decorated with raised mouldings with geometric patterns. There are three evenly spaced pediments of two different shapes. The central pediment is a triangular shape, and is flanked on both sides by pediments of rectangular form. There are pilasters at either side of each pediment that are decorated with geometric shapes applied in plaster. Below the pediments is a wide cornice. There is a line of windows evenly spaced across the façade. These are mostly pairs of casements with multi-paned highlights. There are a variety of openings to the ground floor, all of which appear to be original.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*45-71 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the process of urban renewal and subdivision that occurred within early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*45-71 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to yield important information, of an archaeological nature primarily through its built fabric, about aspects of the early motorcar industry in Hobart and Tasmania.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*45-71 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry rendered Inter-War Art Deco commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**Suite 1/73 Bathurst Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War Art Deco*

Walls: *Brick (painted/rendered)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shop front appears to have been modified. There are modern shop windows and front entries.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *It is located on the northern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of an impressive group of intact early twentieth century commercial buildings. It is a valuable historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This premises occupies land that was granted to Eleanor Speake on 29 November 1833. By 1840, the allotment was partially built upon. The commercial building that currently occupies the site was constructed c1923 for Messrs Rupert Johnston Pty Ltd. The building was designed by G. Stanley Crisp, a prominent local architect whose office was at 137 Macquarie Street. The new building was to function as an auction mart. In 1925, plans were submitted to the HCC for minor alterations to the interior of the premises. These alterations were also designed by G. Stanley Crisp.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick and rendered Inter-War Art Deco commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is gabled at each end of the structure. These gabled sections are decorated with raised mouldings of geometric shapes, and there is a cornice beneath the centre parapet. A line of windows are evenly spaced across the first floor, these are casements with multi-paned highlights. A wide modern sign, which stretches the length of the façade, is located just below window level. The ground floor is collection of shop window, door and roller door openings.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Suite 1/73 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal, specifically of commercial premises, within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Suite 1/73 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*of a two storey painted and rendered brick Inter-War Art Deco commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**  
**Suite 2/73 Bathurst Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Art Deco*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted/rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The ground floor shopfront appears to have been modified. There are modern shop windows and front entrances.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *It is located on the northern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of an impressive group of intact early twentieth century commercial buildings. It is a valuable historic element within the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This building occupies land that was granted to Eleanor Speake on the 29 November 1833. By 1840, the allotment was partially built upon. The commercial building that currently occupies the site was constructed c1923 for Messrs Rupert Johnston Pty Ltd. The building was designed by G. Stanley Crisp, a prominent local architect whose office was at 137 Macquarie Street. The new building was to function as an auction mart. In 1925, plans were submitted to the HCC for minor alterations to the interior of the premises. These alterations were also designed by G. Stanley Crisp.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick and rendered Inter-War Art Deco commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet that is gabled at each end of the structure. These gabled sections are decorated with raised mouldings of geometric shapes, and there is a cornice beneath the centre parapet. A line of windows are evenly spaced across the first floor, these are casements with multi-paned highlights. A wide modern sign, which stretches the length of the façade, is located just below window level. The ground floor is collection of shop window, door and roller door openings.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Suite 2/73 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal, specifically of commercial premises, within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*Suite 2/73 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted and rendered brick Inter-War Art Deco commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**119 Elizabeth Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian/Inter-War*

Walls: *Brick (painted/rendered)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The first floor façade is externally predominantly intact, however the original face brickwork has been painted. The ground floor shop front is not original.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This commercial building has frontages on Elizabeth and Bathurst Street, however, it is the Bathurst Street frontage that is considered to be of primary heritage importance. The structure is one of a group of intact early twentieth century commercial buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to the urban streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This commercial building occupies land that was originally part of two land grants. The section of the building on the Elizabeth Street frontage occupies land that was originally granted to John Dunn. The section of the building on the Bathurst Street frontage occupies land that was part of a 35 perch grant to William Cotton. By the 1840s both these grants were partially built upon. The L-shaped building that currently occupies the site is believed to have been built in the 1880s by George and Ernest Williams who were furniture manufacturers. The building functioned as a 'grand furnishing arcade' which had a showroom in the Elizabeth Street section and a manufacturing department in the Bathurst Street section. The rear of the Bathurst Street section of the complex burnt down in 1908, but was re-built by Williams Brothers. The company continued to operate from the premises until the mid to late 1920s. In 1930, the building on the Bathurst Street frontage was occupied by Maples Furniture Warehouse. Maples operated from the entire building (including 119 Elizabeth Street and 75-77 Bathurst Street), and had various other stores throughout Tasmania by the late 1940s. It is thought that the Bathurst Street façade was extended c1930, as the numbering changed from 77 to 75-77, which is thought to reflect the fact that the new façade replaced 75 Bathurst Street a small house-like structure.*

Description: *The Bathurst Street section is a two storey brick (painted and rendered) Victorian/Inter-War commercial building. The roof is concealed by a parapet, and there are three evenly spaced simple shouldered pediments. Below the pediments and parapet is a cornice that runs the length of the façade. There is a line of windows that are round-arch casements with multi-paned highlights. The façade is also divided into a number of bays by a series of pilasters. There is an original boxed-awning that is supported by tension wires fixed to the first floor façade. The ground floor shop front appears to retain an original configuration but the type of windows and doors present are recent additions. Original interior elements survive such as a timber staircase with turned newel post, timber floors, pressed metal ceilings and cast iron columns. The original Elizabeth Street facade may be intact, but is currently obscured from view by a large metal screen. Original interior elements in the Elizabeth Street section include cast iron columns and a timber staircase with elaborately carved newel post.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*119 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it is one of a small number of furniture factories and workshops built prior to 1915 that survive within Hobart today.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*119 Elizabeth Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature primarily through its built fabric, which may contribute to a greater understanding of aspects of the furniture industry within Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*119 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Victorian and Inter-War building, which is reflective of an Inter-War response to an earlier Victorian design that emulated and respected the original design.*

No Significance?:

.....

Name: **Shop**  
**79 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Late Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The original windows to the first floor façade have been replaced with larger windows. The shopfront has a traditional configuration but is of modern construction.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The shop is located on the northern side of Bathurst Street. It is part of streetscape made up of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings.*

Historical Relationship: *The land upon which this building stands was originally granted to AJ Drysdale. The allotment was formed by the 1840s. The former house was constructed in c1890. It was owned by George Knowles and occupied by John Murray-Williams for much of the 1890s. Knowles also owned the George and Dragon Hotel at this time, which was (and still is) located at the corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth Streets, and was later occupied by Campbell and Minchin, leather merchants. By 1899, George Knowles still owned the house at what is now 79 Bathurst Street, however it was occupied by Violet Murray-Williams from this time at least until the 1910s. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1906. Subsequent owners of the property were the Benevolent Society in the early 1920s, The Blind Institute from the late 1920s to the 1930s, and the Tasmanian Government from the late 1940s, when it was occupied by the Lands and Survey Department Photographic Laboratory.*

Description: *A two storey rendered masonry late Victorian Georgian commercial building. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a brick fire/partition wall to the east elevation. The first floor façade has been rendered and then scored to imitate the neat courses and joints of ashlar stonework. There is a row of three windows to the first floor that are surrounded by a wide moulding. A cantilevered boxed awning shelters the ground floor façade. The shop front to the ground floor is composed of large shop windows and a central glazed entrance.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*79 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature primarily through its built fabric, which may yield important information about its various past uses.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*79 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics despite the alterations to the façade, of a late Victorian Georgian residential building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Office Building**  
**21 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This building is located on the northern side of the Bathurst Street, at the intersection with Campbell Street. It is positioned on elevated land, and is a highly prominent element within the historic streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This building is located on a site that was once part of the Old Hobart Gaol. The Gaol, which operated from 1821-1963, was a large complex bounded by Campbell, Brisbane, and Bathurst Streets, encompassing Melville Street. The office building at 21 Bathurst Street was designed and built by the Public Works Department c1914, and was connected to the City's sewerage system in June of that year. The building appears to have been used by different sections of the police force from the time it was constructed until the late 1980s when it was sold. The retaining wall that is located along the Campbell and Bathurst Streets frontages of this property is believed to be part of the old gaol walls. The mural that is painted on the retaining wall was painted in c1992.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation office building. It has a hipped main roof clad with corrugated iron, and three face brick chimneys with terra cotta pots. The façade is asymmetrical. There is a projecting hipped roof section that includes double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes, sandstone lintels and sills. The remaining section of the façade consists of a row of evenly spaced windows to the ground and first floors the same style as described above. The ground floor line of windows is interrupted by a central front entrance that is enhanced by a sandstone ashlar architrave. At the rear of the building is a two storey gabled roof section with identical detailing. There is a stone retaining wall to the Bathurst and Campbell Street frontages. This is rendered to imitate ashlar stonework, however, in some sections (near the corners) there is finely pointed ashlar stonework that is painted.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*21 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the evolution of the punishment system in Tasmania, more specifically the twentieth century renewal of certain parts of the Campbell Street Gaol Complex.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*21 Bathurst Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its physical fabric and potential subsurface deposits, on aspects of Hobart's history, specifically relating to the Campbell Street Gaol and its operation, and more generally*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

*about the early Penal System of Tasmania.*

(d)-Representative of:

*21 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation office building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Ocean Child Hotel**

**86 Argyle Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Functionalist*  
 Walls: *Brick (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the western side of Argyle Street, at the intersection with Melville Street. It is a prominent historic element within the streetscape due to its positioning and architectural style.*

Historical Relationship: *There has been a pub on the corner of Argyle and Melville Streets since the 1840s. The Ocean Child was first licensed in 1844. It was owned by William Champion at that time. In 1883, the hotel was acquired by the Cascade Brewery Company Ltd, and it remained in the company's possession until 1988 when it was sold. In 1939, the old pub was mostly demolished, and re-built in a Functionalist or 'Oceanliner' style. The architects for the project were Colin E. Philp and D. Hartley Wilson. According to the building specifications, the contractor was to "...demolish all foundations, walls and generally any part of the [existing] structure as required..." Materials from the old building that could not be used in the re-construction were to become the property of the contractor. Even the cellar of the old pub was to be filled and asphalted. The licensee of the time of the re-building was a Mrs Dalco. The work was directed to proceed in a manner that would limit the inconvenience to the Licensee. A temporary bar was even to be provided on the premises during the work. The hotel is currently known as the Ocean Child Inn.*

Description: *A two storey brick rendered Inter-War Functionalist hotel. The building is streamlined and there are vertical and horizontal motifs employed within the façade. The roof is concealed by a parapet, and there is an extensive use of metal-framed windows. The words: Ocean Child Hotel are written on the parapet in stylised lettering. There is an original front entry within the rounded corner section at the intersection of Argyle and Melville Streets. These double doors are fitted with port holes.*



**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*86 Argyle Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the evolutionary pattern and development of public houses within inner Hobart. This ability stems from the fact that there has been a public house located on this site since 1844.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*86 Argyle Street has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to our understanding of early*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

*public houses: their operation and patronage. The historical significance and research potential of this site is strengthened by the fact that there have been public houses on this site for over 140 years.*

(d)-Representative of:

*86 Argyle Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered brick Inter-War Functionalist hotel.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Good Woman Inn**

182-186 Argyle Street

Hobart

Hobart

Type: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Feature Type:

Use: Trade and Exchange, Commercial

Archit. Style: Colonial Georgian/Inter-War Functionalist

Walls: Brick (rendered)

Roof: Corrugated Iron

Floors: 2

Integrity: An Inter-War Functionalist façade was built (early 1940s) over the Colonial Georgian façade. The early modern façade has had a few minor alterations. There is a single storey addition to the south elevation. This addition is used as a bottle shop.

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: The hotel is located on the western side of Argyle Street, at the intersection with Warwick Street. The building is positioned hard against the street-edge, and is partially surrounded by a large carpark. It is a highly prominent historic element within the streetscape of the area which is largely now composed of later twentieth century industrial developments.

Historical Relationship: The hotel is located on land that was originally part of a 2 rood 6 perch grant to Thomas Priest. The hotel was first licensed to Thomas Priest in 1839. Priest continued as the licensee until 1856 when William Guest took over. The hotel was acquired by the Cascade Brewery Co Ltd in 1883 and sold by the company in 1978. The Hotel was originally signed the Good Woman Inn, the emblem of which was a large sign-board depicting a woman carrying her severed head beneath her arm. The name of the hotel was changed to the 'Argyle Hotel' in the 1890s, but reverted to the 'Good Woman Inn' around 1972.

Description: A two storey brick rendered Colonial Georgian hotel with Inter-War Functionalist façade. There is a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron which is part of the original structure. The façade is brick rendered, there is parapet that partially obscures the old roofline. Horizontal and vertical motifs are employed throughout the façade, and glass bricks are also a feature. There are timber framed double-hung single-paned windows to the first floor, which were part of the building prior to the construction of the early modern façade. The windows and doors to the ground floor probably date from the 1940s reconstruction.



STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

*The Good Woman Inn at 182-186 Argyle Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to illustrate the evolutionary pattern and development of public houses within inner Hobart. This ability stems from the fact that there has been a public house located on this site for over 170 years.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*The Good Woman Inn at 182-186 Argyle Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield historical information (perhaps through its historic fabric) about the early public houses of Hobart and Hobart's early society.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**44 Warwick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)/Sandstone* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front verandah has been built/glazed in, and there is a new front door. The original face brickwork has been painted.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Warwick Street on elevated ground just below Trinity Church. It is one of a pair of identically styled houses, however this house is the most intact of the pair. It makes an important contribution to this largely intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was originally part of a larger 2 rood and 6 perch grant to Thomas Priest, the owner of the Good Woman Inn that was built at the corner of Warwick and Argyle Streets in the 1830s. The house at 44 Warwick Street was one of two houses (including 42 Warwick Street) that was owned by Mr Charles Davis, who resided in Blendon House at 48 Warwick Street. This house one of 44 houses owned by Davis at the time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1907. The first residents were the Westbrook family, which included Mrs R Talbot Westbrook, Arthur P Westbrook, Charles V Westbrook and George C Westbrook.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with short sheets of corrugated iron, and three painted brick chimneys. The facade is asymmetrical, and consists of a projecting gable decorated with bargeboards and half-timbering infill. Below the gable is a pair of double-hung single-paned windows. A built-in and glazed-in porch covers the remaining half of the facade. There is a central doorway with toplight, and, to the left of this, large multi-paned windows, and weatherboarding to the awning roofed porch. The house rests on a sandstone base. The front fence, which runs along the northern and western property boundaries is constructed of narrow timber pickets, and may be original to the house.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*44 Warwick Street is of heritage significance because it has the potential to illustrate the pattern of urban infill that occurred within inner Hobart on a large scale during the early twentieth century. The property was part of Charles Davis' property portfolio which grew with the expansion of his business.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
  
 (f)-Community:  
*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*44 Warwick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey brick Federation house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**4 Church Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The front balcony or 'sleep-out' has been glazed-in. The original exterior paint scheme has been changed, and the front sandstone boundary wall has been rendered.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the western side of Church Street, and is adjacent to St Andrews Park. It is an important historic element located within a predominantly intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger 1 rood and 27 perch grant to Charles McArthur. The allotment, which was formed by the 1840s, was adjacent to the walled Presbyterian Burial Ground established in 1828. McArthur's original allotment was not substantially subdivided and built upon until the early twentieth century. The house at 4 Church Street was designed by Bernard Walker, who was a prominent local architect. It was constructed in c1916 for Mr JI Low, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by January 1917. Alterations were later made to the house by Bernard Walker in c1940. Mr J Low was still the owner at that time.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Inter-War house. It has a hipped roof (with prominent gables to the side elevations) that is clad with corrugated iron, and there is a single rendered chimney. The facade is comprised of an elegant arrangement of a projecting hipped roofed sections, wide overhanging eaves, pairs of double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters, a single bay casement with margin glazing to the ground floor, and other windows of irregular shape to the ground and first floors. The front boundary wall is original.*

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

***4 Church Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the process of subdivision and urban infill that occurred in the early twentieth century within the early settled residential areas of inner Hobart.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

***4 Church Street is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart architect Bernard Walker (b.1884-d.1957). Walker designed many impressive***

*buildings in Hobart (e.g.: Cenotaph, Christian Science Church) and numerous residences.*

(d)-Representative of:

*4 Church Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Inter-War house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Buildings**

**2-4 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The bay windows on the ground floor have been replaced with glazed double doors at 2 Patrick Street, and a large shop window at 4 Patrick Street. A set of concrete stairs have been constructed along the length of the facade.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The conjoined structures are located on the southern side of Patrick Street, near the intersection with Campbell Street. They are highly prominent historic buildings located within a section of streetscape that is now dominated by warehousing.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined structures are located on land that was originally part of an allotment of 1 rood 4 perches granted to George Propsting. The allotment appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The conjoined structures were constructed on this site in c1903, and were connected to the City's sewerage system by May 1907. Mr Frederick Stops was the property owner at the time, and resided next door at 6 Patrick Street. Stops owned 2,4,6 and 8 Patrick Street, and had all these properties connected to the City's sewerage system at the same time.*

Description: *Two conjoined face brick Federation houses that now function as offices/warehouses. There is a high-pitched hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, three slender face brick chimneys, and a masonry partition/fire wall that divides the two structures. The facades of these buildings are identical. There is a hipped roof bay with a pair of double-hung sash windows to the first floor, a balcony decorated with round-arched moulded opening and a Grecian-styled balustrade that shelters a French door. Directly below this balcony on the ground floor, is the front door with round-arched porch and original front door. There is a large glazed opening adjacent to the ground floor porch which has probably replaced a faceted bay window.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***2-4 Patrick Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the process of urban renewal that occurred in the early twentieth century within the early settled residential areas of inner Hobart.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

***2-4 Patrick Street are of historic heritage significance because of***

*their ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey face brick Federation conjoined houses.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**152 -156 Elizabeth Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation Free Style*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The building is externally predominantly intact. Modern glazed shopfronts have replaced the originals on at least two of the shops. The boxed awning has been clad with timber panelling.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This commercial building is located on the corner of Elizabeth and Brisbane Streets. It is a highly prominent element within a largely intact historic commercial streetscape, and it makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area particularly because of its corner position at a major intersection.*

Historical Relationship: *These three conjoined shops occupy an allotment that was originally granted to James Peck. This 19 perch grant appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The Crown and Kettle Inn occupied the corner site within this allotment at least from the 1840s, and there was a house and shop next to the inn also owned by James Peck. Peck remained the owner of these premises at least until the 1860s. The three conjoined shops that now occupy the site were built c1914, and were connected to the City's sewerage system by January 1914. They were owned by Mrs Catherine Peck at the time, who resided at 4 Brown Street.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Federation Free Style commercial building. The roof is hidden by a elegantly detailed brick parapet that runs along two frontages, and which is punctuated with brick finials. A triangular shaped pediment is located on the Elizabeth Street facade (main facade) and is highlighted by tall brick finials positioned at either end. There are a series of round-arched windows to the first floor facade that are highlighted with decorative mouldings. A casement window with highlights is located below the pediment at the centre of the Elizabeth Street first floor facade. Tension wires secured to the first floor façade support an original boxed awning, beneath this are a series of three glazed shopfronts.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*152 -156 Elizabeth Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the commercial areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*152-156 Elizabeth Street as the potential to yield important*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*information, of an archaeological nature, which may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's history due to the fact that the site was once occupied by a public house built in the 1840s, and which may have had a cellar that was not destroyed when the new building was constructed.*

(d)-Representative of:

*152 -156 Elizabeth Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation Free Style commercial building*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**72 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Walls: *Sandstone Rubble*

Roof: *n/a*

Floors: *n/a*

Integrity: *This structure has been partially rendered in places, and original openings have been bricked-in.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The structure is located on the southern side of Brisbane Street, and is hidden by view from the street by the Post-War facade of the building that has been constructed on top of it. It is nevertheless an important early historic element within the streetscape of the area, and contributes to the historic fabric of the streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This structure is located on land that was originally part of a larger grant to James Peck. The original grant was of 19 perches, and had frontages on both Elizabeth and Brisbane Streets. This allotment was partially built upon (along the Elizabeth Street frontage) by the 1840s, and appears to have been subdivided during the early 1900s. The 1940s building that now occupies the site is built upon an earlier building constructed of coursed rubble. The sandstone rubble structure, which now forms the basement/foundations of the modern building, is believed to date from the 1850s, and may have functioned as an outbuilding of the Crown and Kettle Inn, which operated at the corner of Elizabeth and Brisbane Streets from the 1840s at least until the 1860s. The structure built directly over the old rubble remains was built in c1946, and functioned as a concrete factory operated by Messrs Brown and Sons. In 1949, additions were proposed to this factory building, and plans were drafted by A Lauriston Crisp, a prominent local architect, and submitted to the HCC.*

Description: *This structure is constructed from roughly pecked coursed sandstone rubble. Sections of this structure have been rendered. The walls rise to ground floor level. A Post War industrial building has been built on top of the early sandstone structure. It includes a two storey facade and a first floor addition.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*The sandstone structure at 72 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of Hobart.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

(c)-Research Potential:

*The sandstone structure at 72 Brisbane Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, which may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's history and early stone building techniques.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:



Name: **Ingoda**  
**99 Brisbane Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *The original windows to the facade have been replaced with metal framed windows that have been fitted within the original window spaces.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the northern side of Brisbane Street, and is positioned close to the street edge. It is one of a group of three Federation period houses located within this section of Brisbane Street that are largely intact.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment that was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The 16 perch allotment was originally granted to Thomas Yardley Lowe. By 1909, the house that currently occupies the site was built, however, there was also a house at the rear of the allotment, which has subsequently been removed. The house at 99 Brisbane Street was constructed in c1905, and connected to the City's sewerage system by December 1909. It was owned at the time by Mr J Bromwich, who resided in Harrington Street.*

Description: *A single storey face brick and roughcast Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a brick fire/partition wall that runs along the eastern elevation. The facade is asymmetrical, and features a projecting hipped roof section surmounted by a gable-shaped pediment between two piers. These elements are decorated with roughcast walling. Below the pediment is a bay window that is sheltered by an awning made up of corrugated iron sheeting and timber brackets. There is a deep porch located under the main roof that shelters the remaining portion of the facade, which comprises a central doorway and enlarged metal framed window. Tuck pointing is a feature of the facade, as well as rough cast walling, which has been applied in bands.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
***99 Brisbane Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate a pattern of urban renewal that occurred within early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:  
***This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:  
***99 Brisbane Street is of heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single***

*storey face brick and roughcast Federation house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Stone Wall**  
 35 Melville Street Hobart Hobart  
 Type: Other Feature Type:  
 Use: Other Archit. Style: Victorian Georgian  
 Walls: Sandstone Roof: n/a  
 Floors: n/a Integrity: Externally predominantly intact. Small sections of the wall have been rendered.  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This property is located on the northern side of Melville Street. The wall is located along the front (southern) boundary of 35 Melville Street. It contributes to the streetscape of the area, which is dominated by early and late nineteenth century buildings.*  
 Historical Relationship: *The stone wall located along the Melville Street frontage of this allotment appears to date from the 1840s. The allotment, which the wall partially delineates, was formed and built upon by the 1840s. This 32 perch parcel of land was originally granted to William Benchcroft. Sprent's plan shows thick boundary walls running the length of the southern and eastern boundaries.*  
 Description: *This high boundary wall is constructed of coursed random rubble that has been roughly pecked. There is a front entrance at the centre of this section of walling which is defined by two high stone pillars constructed of light and dark coloured sandstone blocks.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- (a)-Historical: *The wall at 35 Melville Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to contribute to our understanding of the early settlement pattern of inner Hobart.*
- (b)-Rarity:
- (c)-Research Potential: *The wall at 35 Melville Street has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature that may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's history, as it is seemingly all that remains of an earlier structure built on the site by the 1840s.*
- (d)-Representative of:
- (e)-Creative / Technical:
- (f)-Community: *This wall makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth century commercial streetscape.*
- (g)-Association:
- No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Buildings**

**121-123 Bathurst Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Late Victorian*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the northern side of Bathurst Street, and is part of a group of historic structures located in this section of Bathurst Street. It is an important element within the historic streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined commercial buildings are located on an allotment that was formed by the 1840s. The structures are believed to have been built by the 1890s, and were connected to the City's sewerage system by 1906. At this time, the properties were owned by the Trustees of the Estate of James Laurie Reid. The Hobart Missionary Depot was established in 1907 at 121 Bathurst Street, and according to the Cyclopedia of Tasmania, "...was the first Missionary centre of its kind to be opened in Hobart." The depot was initiated by the Young Women's Christian Association with the main objective to increase interest in Foreign Missions. It became a permanent centre for missionary activity, with a governing board composed of fifteen Missionary societies. In the early 1900s the depot was the centre in Southern Tasmania for the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Scripture Union, the Children's Special Services Mission and various other related societies. It also developed a library containing the latest in missionary and religious publications, and sold fine articles of lace and needlework produced from missionary industries. The two storey Victorian commercial buildings at 121-123 Bathurst Street are still occupied by religious and foreign mission organisations, the Scripture Union of Tasmania appear to be the main occupant, however the Christian Book Store occupies one building, and World Vision occupied part of 123 Bathurst Street.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick late Victorian commercial building. The roof is hidden from view by a simply detailed streetfront parapet wall. There are two evenly spaced double-hung single-paned windows to the first floor facade, and a centrally placed window of the same style to the ground floor facade that is flanked on both sides by two front entrances. A masonry string course runs along the length of the facade between the ground and first floor levels. The structure has similar design details to that of 121 Bathurst Street to which it is conjoined.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth century streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*121-123 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its long association with the Scripture Union of Tasmania, and various other religious/missionary organisations. It has been a centre for missionary and*

*religious activities for over ninety years.*

(d)-Representative of:

*121-123 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick late Victorian commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building (former King's Hall/Theatre)**  
**133 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Recreation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1-2* Integrity: *The structure is externally predominantly intact. The original front door has been replaced with glazed double doors, and the original windows have also been replaced with large single-paned shop-style windows.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the northern side of Bathurst Street, and is one of a group of three intact historic structures that contribute greatly to the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure is located on land that was once part of a larger land parcel of 1 rood and 30 perches granted to Gamaliel Butler. An iron works, known as the Tasmanian Iron Works, was constructed at the site in the 1870s. During the 1880s and 1890s the Co-operative Engineering Company operated from the site. By 1900 these premises were demolished and replaced with the King's Hall (later King's Theatre) in 1909. The premises appears to have been connected to the City sewerage system by 1912, and was owned by Mr M Lucas, who resided next door at 131 Bathurst Street. By 1950, the buildings at the site were being used for industrial purposes, as they were occupied by Nestle Food Specialties.*

Description: *A one and two storey brick Federation building. The front single storey section of the structure is finely detailed. There is a masonry rendered parapet to the facade with a curved and stepped pediment. Below this are two cornices that run the length of the facade. The facade is divided by four pilasters into three distinctive bays within which are three original shallow arched openings that consist of a centrally placed front entrance flanked by two larger windows. Attached to the rear of this building is a large two storey face brick building.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*133 Bathurst Street is of cultural heritage significance because it demonstrates the growth of the recreation/entertainment industry within Hobart, reflecting the increased standard of living experienced in the later nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:  
*This structure makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:  
*133 Bathurst Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric*

(g)-Association:

*and possible subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of Hobart's early entertainment industry, more specifically the development of halls and theatres as places of entertainment.*

(d)-Representative of:

*133 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a one/two storey brick Federation place recreation/entertainment.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Houses**  
**81 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1-2* Integrity: *Both buildings are externally predominantly intact. Modern brick piers support the front verandah of the two storey house, and there is a glazed-in front verandah to the single storey dwelling.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The two houses are located on the northern side of Patrick Street, and are adjacent to each another. They are part of a group of four historic houses, and make a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *These two houses occupy an allotment that was originally granted to Samuel Harrison. The 16 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The single storey cottage that survives today appears to date from the 1840s, and the two storey house was constructed c1910. Both houses were connected to the City's sewerage system by 1911. These properties, as well as the conjoined houses at 77-79 Patrick Street, were owned by Mr EA Eddington at the time.*

Description: *There is a single storey Victorian Georgian rendered masonry house with hipped roof, three tall face brick chimneys and close eaves. The symmetrical Georgian facade is intact, however is hidden behind a front porch with a brick base. There is a brick skillion addition at the rear of this structure. The second building on this property is a two storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a single face brick chimney with four chimney pots. Oxide has been applied to the bricks of the facade, and polychrome brickwork is also a feature. Other features of the facade include two evenly spaced double-hung sash windows on the first floor, and a string course. There is a front porch supported on brick columns to the ground floor facade, and a double-hung single-paned window and front entrance with top and side lights.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*The two houses at 81 Patrick Street are of historic heritage significance because they have the ability to illustrate two distinctive patterns of development within inner Hobart. The Victorian Georgian cottage reflects the early settlement pattern of the area, and the Federation period house is indicative of the pattern of infill development that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*These two houses make a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore are important to the community's sense of place. They contribute, in conjunction with their neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial*



*streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*These two houses at 81 Patrick Street are of historic heritage significance because they demonstrate the principal characteristics of their respective architectural styles.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined Houses**

**77-79 Patrick Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *These conjoined buildings have been divided into flats. To facilitate this conversion various structures (such as fire escapes) have been erected across the facade. Verandahs have been removed (at some stage) from the front of both buildings.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *These conjoined houses are located on the northern side of Patrick Street, and are part of a group of historic structures that make a valuable contribution to the much depleted streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined structures are located on land that was originally granted to Rosina Walton. The 15 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The conjoined houses that currently occupy the site were constructed in c1910, and connected to the City's sewerage system by 1911. They were owned by Mr EA Eddington at the time, who also owned 81-83 Patrick Street.*

Description: *Conjoined Federation houses that are two storeys high and are of face brick construction. They share a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, there is a fire/partition wall and two face brick chimneys with pots. The original features of the facades are identical. These include: double-hung single-paned windows to the first floor flanked on one side by a French door. These doors are now serviced by a metal fire escape and balcony respectively. A similar arrangement is repeated on the ground floor, where there is a double-hung sash window positioned next to a front entrance with original door, top and side lights. A masonry string course runs the length of the facade between the ground and first floors.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***77-79 Patrick Street are of heritage significance because they illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***These two houses make a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore are important to the community's sense of place. They contribute, in conjunction with their neighbours, to a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*77-79 Patrick Street are of historic heritage significance because of their ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey face brick Federation conjoined houses.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Office (Former Residence)**

**75 Patrick Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: *2*

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a recently constructed bull-nosed verandah with iron lace and a painted brick addition at the rear. The front yard has been concreted and is used for parking.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *These conjoined houses are located on the northern side of Patrick Street, and are part of a group of historic structures that make a valuable contribution to the much depleted streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This building occupies an allotment that was originally granted to John Grieg. This 11 perch land parcel was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The house that now occupies the site was constructed in c1910, and connected to the City sewerage system by June 1910. The property was owned by Mr Thomas Austin at this time.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and a single brick chimney. The facade consists of two evenly spaced double-hung and single-paned windows to the first floor, and a double-hung window and front entrance with original door top and side lights to the ground floor. A bullnosed verandah supported by timber posts decorated with iron lace is located to the ground floor facade.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*75 Patrick Street are of heritage significance because they illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

*75 Patrick Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*75 Patrick Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation house.*

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

(g)-Association:

Name: **Garage**  
**105 Murray Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Industry, Motor* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Industry, Motor* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The motor garage is located on the eastern side of Murray Street. It is one of a group of commercial/industrial buildings of similar age and styling, which make a valuable contribution to the streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The garage is located on a parcel of land that was originally a number of separate land grants. The largest was granted to Henry Davidson and covered an area of 21 perches. The second grant was to Catherine Jackson and covered an area of 5 perches. Both allotments appear to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The garage that now occupies the site was constructed c1921, and was connected to the City's sewerage system in September of that year. At this time it was owned by Messrs Howard and Rogers.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick Inter-War motor garage. The roof is hidden from view by a stepped parapet which has a triangular shaped pediment over the main front entrance. Either side of this entrance are two large windows with multi-paned highlights. There are two doorways next to the windows that are not believed to be original.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*105 Murray Street is of heritage significance because it is one of only a few intact early motor garages located within inner Hobart. It has the ability to add to our knowledge of Hobart's early motor industry.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:  
*105 Murray Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:  
*105 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey painted brick Inter-War motor garage.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Office (Former Residence)**

**224-228 Murray Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Federation*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. A window is thought to have been removed on the first floor (above the front door), there is a concrete ramp to the front door, the front yard has been concreted and is used for parking.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the southern side of Patrick Street, and is one of a small group of historic structures located in this section of Patrick Street. It makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, which has been impacted upon by expansive industries and commercial activities.*

Historical Relationship: *This building is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 1 rood originally granted to Elizabeth Dugdern. The allotment appears to have been formed by the 1840s. The house that currently occupies this site was constructed c1912, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by July 1915. Mr John Cowles, who resided in Bathurst Street, was the owner of the property at the time.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Federation house (now used as an office). It is asymmetrical in plan. The facade consists of a projecting gable roofed section with half-timbered infill to the gable section, three casement windows with multi-paned highlights to the first floor, and a faceted bay window to the ground floor. There is an entrance in the recessed section of the facade that has an original door, top and side lights, and a round accent window nearby.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*224-228 Murray Street are of heritage significance because they illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*224-228 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation domestic building.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This house makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and therefore is important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Zannee**

**1 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Masonry (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *The verandah has been enclosed, and a brick Inter-War addition made to the northern elevation. A modern masonry retaining wall runs along Fitzroy Place and Molle Street.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is situated on elevated ground on the northern side of Fitzroy Place at the intersection with Molle Street. A high squared random rubble retaining wall and vegetation shields the property from view at street level, however, the house is highly visible from across the street. The landmark qualities of this house make it a valuable historic element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on an allotment that appears to have been formed by the 1840s. This 1 rood and 32 perch allotment was originally granted to William Nicholls Junior. The house was constructed in c1900. It was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1909, and at the time was owned by Miss Elizabeth Tocher. In 1924, plans were submitted for brick alterations (both internal and external). The house was owned by Mr T Simpson at this time, who submitted plans again in 1947 for enclosing a verandah located at the rear of the house.*

Description: *A single storey brick/masonry Federation residence. It has a wide expansive hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two face brick chimneys. There is an enclosed verandah that runs along the eastern and western elevations. An open verandah decorated with iron lace is a feature of the facade, and there is also a centrally placed gable roofed porch projecting from the verandah and leading to the front entrance. A single storey brick addition (thought to date from the Inter-War period) has been built across the northern elevation, the facade of which faces east. A sandstone squared random rubble retaining wall which is located along the Molle Street frontage is original.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*1 Fitzroy Place are of heritage significance because they illustrate the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within the early settled areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*1 Fitzroy Place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*1 Fitzroy Place is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey brick/masonry Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**3 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *The roof is clad with modern tiles, and a garage has been built within the basement area at the front of the house.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, and is elevated above the street level. It is also positioned close to the street edge, and therefore is a highly visible historic element. It contributes to a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 1 rood and 10 perches granted to Elizabeth Annie Farr. This allotment appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The house that currently occupies the site was constructed in c1907. It was later connected to the City's sewerage system by August 1910. At this time it was owned and occupied by Mr Jonathan C Grahame. Grahame occupied the premises at least until the 1930s.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation house with basement. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof clad with modern ceramic tiles, and one large face brick chimney with pots. The facade is asymmetrical, and consists of a projecting gable with decorative timber bargeboards and half-timbered infill. Below this gable is polychrome brickwork motifs and a large round-arched window. The remaining half of the facade consists of a central entrance with original door and toplight flanked by a pair of double-hung single-paned windows. These elements are sheltered by a verandah supported on elegant timber posts and decorated with a timber valance. The house rests on a prominent sandstone base, and there are a flight of steps leading up to the front entrance.*

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- (a)-Historical: **3 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.**
- (b)-Rarity: **3 Fitzroy Place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.**
- (c)-Research Potential:
- (d)-Representative of: **3 Fitzroy Place is of historic heritage significance because of its**
- (e)-Creative / Technical:
- (f)-Community:
- (g)-Association:

*ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation residence (with basement).*

No Significance?:

Name: **Flats**

**21 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War Bungalow with Spanish Mission Features*

Walls: *Masonry (rendered)*

Roof: *Tiles*

Floors: **2**

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: **HCC**

Visual Relationships: *These flats are located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place and are set amongst an established garden. They make an impressive contribution to the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape, and are one of two Bernard Walker designed buildings located on the northern side of the street.*

Historical Relationship: *These flats stand on land that was once part of a 3 acre parcel originally granted to George Thomas William Blamey Boyes. They were designed by prominent Hobart architect Bernard Walker for Mrs H Garrett. The flats were constructed in 1933, and connected to the City's sewerage system in December of the same year. Walker also designed a residence for Mrs Garrett that is located next door at 19 Fitzroy Place. This was constructed in c1936.*

Description: *A two storey Inter-War Bungalow with Spanish Mission features. It has a visually prominent low-pitch gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, and a single masonry rendered chimney. The facade consists of a two storey gable section with Spanish Mission style decorative brickwork as gable infill. Below this are two pairs of double-hung sash windows with multi-paned toplights. A string course delineates the division between the ground and first floors. Below the string course to the ground floor is a front porch (positioned under the main roof) decorated with a round-arch Spanish Mission style motif above porch entry. To the left of the porch is a tiny narrow multi-paned window, and to the right of the porch is a set of three double-hung sash windows with multi-paned top sashes. The facade also comprises a single storey section with a pair of identical windows as previously described.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***21 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within the old established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***21 Fitzroy Place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

***21 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart architect Bernard Walker (b.1884-d.1957). Walker designed both public and private buildings, and was particularly prolific in designing***

*residences throughout Hobart.*

(d)-Representative of:

*21 Fitzroy Place is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered masonry Inter-War Bungalow with Spanish Mission features.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House - St Ann's Rest Home**  
**142 -146 Davey Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Health Services, Other* Archit. Style: *Federation Arts and Crafts*  
 Walls: *Masonry/Roughcast* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Internal alterations have been undertaken in the past to divide the building into flats.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, and is now part of the St Anne's Rest Home complex. It has a front garden and there are various mature trees growing around the building. It is a wonderful historic element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of approximately 3 acres, which was originally granted to George Thomas William Blamey Boyes. This large land parcel had frontages on Davey Street and Fitzroy Place, and was not subdivided along the Fitzroy Place frontage until the early 1900s. The house, which is now part of St Anne's Rest Home, but was once defined as 25 Fitzroy Place and known as 'Nyowee' (a Maori word meaning sunshine), was constructed in c1911. It was connected to the City's sewerage system by October 1911, and was owned at the time by Mr Horace Walch who resided in Molle Street. Walch was a partner in the legal firm Simmons, Wolfhagen, Simmons and Walch, which operated from premises at 86 Collins Street. In 1930, plans were submitted for the alteration of the residence into two flats. These plans were drawn by R Flack Ricards Architects. The owner of the property at the time was Mrs Horace Walch. After 1930, several occupants are listed under '25 Fitzroy Place' in the Post Office Directories, indicating that the residence had indeed been divided into flats.*

Description: *A two storey masonry and roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts former residence. It has a conspicuous high-pitch gabled roof clad with ceramic tiles. There are prominent eaves with exposed rafters, and a selection of half-timbering and shingles as upper gable infill. Various styles of windows (including: oriels, faceted bays and casement windows) are arranged in an informal manner and contribute to an elegant facade.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*142 -146 Davey Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban infill that occurred within the old established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*142 -146 Davey Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*142 -146 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry/roughcast Federation Arts and Crafts residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**

**33 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Bungalow*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, and is set amongst a lush garden. It is one of a group of intact early twentieth century residences located along this side of Fitzroy Place, and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a one acre land grant to Martha Sarah Butler. This land parcel became Bellevue Estate established in c1824. The estate was not substantially subdivided until the 1940s. The residence at 33 Fitzroy Place was one of a pair of houses built by Thomas Edge. Both residences (33 and 35 Fitzroy Place) were built in 1930. Building plans for 33 Fitzroy Place were submitted to the HCC in March 1930. The house was later connected to the City's sewerage system by August 1930, and at the time was owned by Mr WE Fuller who ran Fuller's Bookshop in Hobart. Fuller continued to occupy the residence at least up until the late 1940s.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Inter-War Bungalow with attic. It has a visually prominent low-pitch roof, wide eaves overhang, and at least one painted brick chimney. The facade is dominated by an arrangement of two gables decorated with timber bargeboards. There are a pair of attic windows to the larger gable, and the smaller gable delineates a porch and front entrance. There are also a pair of casement windows to the right of the porch.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
***33 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century, specifically involving old estates such as Bellevue.***

(b)-Rarity:  
***33 Fitzroy Place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:  
***33 Fitzroy Place has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was once part of Bellevue Estate, which was established in c1824 and not fully subdivided until the 1940s.***

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
 (g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*33 Fitzroy Place is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey (with attic) face brick Inter-War Bungalow residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**35 Fitzroy Place Sandy Bay Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Bungalow*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Faux slate tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the northern side of Fitzroy Place, at the corner with Antill Street, and is set amongst an established garden. It is one of a group of intact early twentieth century residences located along this side of Fitzroy Place, and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a one acre land grant to Martha Sarah Butler. This land parcel became Bellevue Estate established in the c1824. Bellevue Estate was not substantially subdivided until the 1940s. The residence at 35 Fitzroy Place was one of a pair of houses built by Thomas Edge. Both residences (33 and 35 Fitzroy Place) were built in 1930. Building plans for 35 Fitzroy Place were submitted to the HCC in April 1930. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system by September 1930, and at the time was owned by Thomas Edge. Edge, was a prolific property developer who is believed to have built over 300 houses within the greater Hobart area. It is thought, however, that Edge built this house for his family, as it has a personalised quality his other houses lack.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick Inter-War Bungalow with attic rooms. It has a visually prominent low-pitch hipped gable roof clad with faux slate tiles. There is a wide eaves overhang, and at least one face brick chimney. The facade is dominated by a projecting hipped-gable which has roughcast as upper infill and a set of casement attic windows. There is a faceted casement bay window to the ground floor facade and a large porch area (positioned under the main roof) to the left of the bay window.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- (a)-Historical: ***35 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the pattern of urban infill and subdivision that occurred within inner Hobart from the early to mid twentieth century, specifically involving old estates such as Bellevue.***
- (b)-Rarity:
- (c)-Research Potential: ***35 Fitzroy Place has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was once part of Bellevue Estate, which was established in c1824 and***
- (e)-Creative / Technical:
- (f)-Community: ***35 Fitzroy Place makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.***
- (g)-Association: ***35 Fitzroy Place is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart builder/developer Thomas Edge. Edge was a prolific property developer who***

*not fully subdivided until the 1940s.*

*was responsible for the development of whole subdivisions in New Town, Lenah Valley and Sandy Bay.*

(d)-Representative of:

*35 Fitzroy Place is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey painted brick Inter-War Bungalow residence (with attic).*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**217A-221 Macquarie Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Walls: *Masonry (rendered)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Window openings on the first floor appear to be original, however the windows have been replaced with a modern variety that are in a traditional style. The ground floor windows are modern installments. All chimneys have been removed.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the northern side of Macquarie Street. It is positioned hard against the street edge, and is a key element within the major intersection of Molle and Macquarie Streets. It is a highly visible historic element within a largely intact early to late nineteenth century streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on an allotment that was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The three conjoined buildings that currently occupy the site are thought to have been built by the 1850s. These conjoined shops/residences were connected to the City's sewerage system by November 1908. At this time they were part of Sir L Dobson's Estate. In addition to the three conjoined structures fronting onto Macquarie Street, there were several large and conjoined outbuildings, which may have been stables. Mr RL Griffith, who was a baker, owned the property by the 1920s, and continued to do so until the 1950s. In 1938, plans were submitted to the HCC for proposed alterations to the shopfronts of the buildings. A year later, plans were again submitted for alterations and additions to 217 Macquarie Street, which was operating as a bakery at the time. In 1949, further alterations and additions (in the form of toilets and a change room) were proposed for 217 on basement, ground and first floor levels.*

Description: *A two storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and close eaves. The facade consists of a row of evenly spaced multi-paned windows to the first floor and a string course that runs the length of the facade below the bottom edge of the first floor windows. Tension wires to the first floor support a boxed awning that is clad with metal sheets. The ground floor facade consists of three large multi-paned windows and two entrances positioned at either end of the building. There are single storey additions at the rear of the building that appear to be date from a similar period as that of the main building.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*217A-221 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to reflect the early settlement pattern within inner Hobart.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*217A-221 Macquarie Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction*

*with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early nineteenth century commercial/residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*217A-221 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate (despite the alterations) the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian commercial building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House and Shop**  
**38 Barrack Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation/Manufacturing and Processi* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the western side of Barrack Street and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is an important historic element within a streetscape that has been degraded by the expansion of industry.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure is located on land that appears to have been originally granted to Charles Brown. The existing building appears to have been constructed c1900. The property was owned by Brown from an early time, however was rented by Henry Foster from c1900. Foster purchased the property from Brown by December 1907, and had his private residence on the opposite side of Barrack Street (no. 29). He continued his blacksmith's shop until the late 1930s, after which the business was continued by WH Foster (possibly a son) at least until the late 1940s.*

Description: *It is a two storey brick building of Federation styling. It has a hipped roof vertically proportioned double hung timber windows, and a paneled front door with classical mouldings. It has faced brickwork in stretcher bond set upon a sandstone based course.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*This structure demonstrates an aspect of the development of late nineteenth/early twentieth century blacksmithing patterns within inner Hobart, particularly the relationship between on-site accommodation and the carrying out of smithing.*

(b)-Rarity:

*This place is of historic cultural heritage significance as a rare surviving example of on site accommodation built in conjunction with the blacksmithing industry.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*This building is of significance because it has the potential to yield historical information about early the twentieth century blacksmithing industry within central Hobart. The use of this property as a blacksmith's shop and house over a long period, mostly in the ownership of one family, reinforces its historical significance.*

(d)-Representative of:

*This shop is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*This place has strong meaning for the community because it demonstrates aspects of Federation society and makes an important contribution to the streetscape by demonstrating the traditional local urban patterns of setback and orientation to the street.*

(g)-Association:

*Federation residence constructed on the same site as an industrial activity.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Shamrock Hotel****195**      **Liverpool Street**      **Hobart**      **Hobart**Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Archit. Style: *Inter-War Functionalist*Walls: *Masonry (rendered)*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*Attic:       Basement:       Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships

*The hotel is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street at the corner with Harrington Street. It is a key building within that intersection, and makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape of the area, which is composed of a high number of commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

Historical Relationship:

*The hotel occupied land that was originally granted to Stephen Coombs. This 18 perch allotment appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. Historical sources suggest that a hotel known as the Britannia was operating from the site by the 1820s. The Vine Tavern or Inn was later licensed at this site in 1841. The hotel became known as the 'Shamrock Hotel' in the 1880s, and was acquired by the Cascade Brewery Co. Ltd in 1883, which owned the building until 1988. It is not known whether the earlier hotel buildings were replaced in the later nineteenth century with the 'Shamrock Hotel'. The hotel was connected to the City sewerage system by July 1909. In October 1919, plans were submitted for alterations and additions to the hotel. The proposed alterations appear to have been mainly internal (including alteration to the Temperance Bar!), however some exterior elements were added, such as several chimneys, and several exterior walls at the rear of the property. The architects for this project were Grainger, Little, Barlow and White, a company of architects and civil engineers that operated from 29 Murray Street, Hobart. In June 1939, plans for the reconstruction of the hotel were submitted to the HCC. The architects for the project were the firm of Colin E Philp and D Hartley Wilson, Associated Architects of 148 Collins Street, Hobart. These plans were implemented, and resulted in the transformation of the Shamrock into a Inter-War Functionalist hotel that is streamlined in form.*

Description:

*A two storey masonry rendered Inter-War Functionalist hotel. It has ribbon windows with metal frames, continuous horizontal window awnings and spandrels. The roof is concealed by a parapet, and the building has a rounded corner as it wraps around the corner of Liverpool Street into Harrington Street. There is a vertical massing with stepped pediment positioned off-centre, near the main front entrance.*

## STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

***195 Liverpool Street is heritage significance because it is indicative of the pattern of building renewal that took place in the early to mid twentieth century, when numerous Victorian Georgian public houses were reconstructed/re-modelled.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***195 Liverpool Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a predominantly late nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape, and is a key structure located on a major intersection.***

Supported: Not Supported: Refer: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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(c)-Research Potential:

*195 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to our understanding of early public houses: their operation and patronage. The historical significance and research potential of this site is strengthened by the fact that there has been a public house on this site for over 140 years.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*195 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey masonry rendered Inter-War Functionalist hotel.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**  
**14 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front yard has been concreted and is now used for parking.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street. It is a prominent historical element within a streetscape that is largely comprised of single storey houses. The building (with that of its identical neighbour) makes a valuable contribution to the largely intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 2 roods and 8 perches granted to RJ Murray. This allotment was formed and partially built upon by the 1840s, and had frontages on Goulburn and Liverpool Streets. The conjoined house was constructed in c1909, and was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1909. At this time, the houses at 14,16 and 18 Goulburn Street were owned by Mr John Chapman.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Federation conjoined house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a single face brick chimney with two ceramic pots. The building is asymmetrical in plan, and this is reflected in the arrangement of the facade, which consists of faceted bay windows to both floors, a porch and balcony decorated with iron lace brackets and panels, and a front entrance with top and side lights to the right of the bay. All windows are double-hung single-paned sashes with painted sandstone lintels and sills.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*14 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*14 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation conjoined residence.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*14 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**  
**16 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front yard has been concreted and is now used for parking.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street. It is a prominent historical element within a streetscape that is largely comprised of single storey houses. The building (with that of its identical neighbour) makes a valuable contribution to the largely intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on land that was once part of a larger allotment of 2 roods and 8 perches granted to RJ Murray. This allotment was formed and partially built upon by the 1840s, and had frontages on Goulburn and Liverpool Streets. The house was constructed in c1909, and connected to the City's sewerage system in 1909. At this time, the houses at 14,16 and 18 Goulburn Street were owned by Mr John Chapman.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Federation conjoined house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a single face brick chimney with two ceramic pots. The building is asymmetrical in plan, and this is reflected in the arrangement of the facade, which consists of faceted bay windows to both floors, a porch and balcony decorated with iron lace brackets and panels, and a front entrance with top and side lights to the left of the bay. All windows are double-hung single-paned sashes with painted sandstone lintels and sills.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*16 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*16 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*16 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted brick Federation conjoined residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**28 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The house has Federation additions, in fact the facade is thought to have been rebuilt during that time. There is a modern face brick addition at the rear of the house.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street. It is a prominent historical element within a streetscape that is largely comprised of single storey buildings. The building makes a valuable contribution to the largely intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This house is located on an allotment that appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The house that currently occupies the site is thought to date from that time. By February 1909, the residence was connected to the City's sewerage system. At the time it was owned and occupied by Mr Alfred Abbott. Plans were submitted for alterations and extensions to the property in June 2001.*

Description: *A two storey brick Victorian Georgian single fronted house with later Federation additions and alterations. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a single face brick chimney with two metal pots. The facade is dominated by an elegantly decorated timber balcony and porch. There is timber fretwork and coloured glazed panelling to the balcony, and finely worked timber brackets to the porch. A window and door are located on the first floor, and there is a front entrance and window to the ground floor. All windows are double-hung and single-paned sashes.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*28 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth century. The house is also indicative of the early settlement pattern of inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*28 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early to late nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*28 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of*

*its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey Victorian Georgian cottage with later Federation additions.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

**39 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian/Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)/ Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the northern side of Goulburn Street, and greatly contributes to a largely intact streetscape of nineteenth /early twentieth century residences, most of which have a similar setback and positioning.*

Historical Relationship: *This conjoined house is located on an allotment that appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The rear timber section of this building may in fact date from that time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system November 1908, and at the time was owned by Mr Michael Cahill, who resided next door at 27 Goulburn Street. It is thought that the brick building at the front of the property was built in the early 1920s.*

Description: *This building has two distinct parts. The oldest part is at the rear of the house, and is a high-pitch gable roof structure of timber construction. It is clad with weatherboards that are of irregular width, indicating that they were cut with an early nineteenth century sawing method. There is a chimney with buttressed base that stands against an exterior wall on the east elevation. This chimney is constructed of hand-made bricks, many of which have deteriorated. There is a small attic window to this section and a ground floor doorway to the eastern elevation. The second section of this property is a single storey painted brick Inter-War building that is conjoined to a similar structure at 41 Goulburn Street, and is also attached to the early timber structure previously described. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a brick fire/partition wall, and a single face brick chimney with metal flue. The facade consists of two pairs of double-hung windows with multi-coloured six-paned top sashes. The front entrance is positioned to the far left of these windows, and is sheltered by a round-arch porch located under the main roof. There is an original front door with leadlighting.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*39 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

*The rear timber section of 39 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because it is a rare example of a simple timber structure able to demonstrate a building type that was once widespread and numerous.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*39 Goulburn Street has the potential to yield important information through examination of the archaeology of the timber structure at the rear. This building, therefore, may*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*39 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010



*contribute to a greater understanding of early timber building techniques.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Conjoined House**

**41 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian/Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick/Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *This conjoined house is located on the northern side of Goulburn Street, and greatly contributes to a largely intact streetscape of nineteenth/early twentieth century residences, most of which have a similar setback and positioning.*

Historical Relationship *This conjoined house is located on an allotment that appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The rear timber section of this building may in fact date from that time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in November 1908, and at the time was owned by Mr Michael Cahill, who resided next door at 27 Goulburn Street. The brick addition to the front of the structure appears to have taken place in the late twentieth century.*

Description: *This building has two distinct parts. The oldest part is at the rear of the house, and is a high-pitch gable roof structure of timber construction. It is clad with weatherboards that are of irregular width, indicating that they were cut with an early nineteenth century sawing method. There is a chimney that stands against an exterior wall on the west elevation. This chimney is constructed of hand-made bricks. The second part of this property is a single storey painted brick Inter-War building that is conjoined to a similar structure at Goulburn Street, and is also attached to the early timber structure previously described. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a brick fire/partition wall, and a single face brick chimney. The facade consists of a pair of double-hung windows with multi-coloured six-paned top sashes. The front entrance is positioned to the right of these windows, and is sheltered by a round-arch porch located under the main roof. There is an original front door with leadlighting.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*41 Goulburn Street is of heritage significance because it illustrates the distinctive pattern of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

*The rear timber section of 41 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because it is a rare example of a simple timber structure able to demonstrate a building type that was once widespread and numerous.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*41 Goulburn Street has the potential to yield important information through examination of the archaeology of the timber structure at the rear. This building, therefore, may contribute to a greater understanding of early timber building*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*41 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*techniques.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Currievale House****63 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*Archit. Style: *Victorian Italianate*Walls: *Stucco*Roof: *Marseilles Tiles*Floors: *1 1/2*Integrity: *This historic building appears to be mostly externally intact, with the exception of a block of 6 flats that were constructed and conjoined to the front of the house in c1961.*Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This property is located on the northern side of Goulburn Street and is surrounded by a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape. The house is the largest historic element within the street and has a wider setback than the other properties. It possesses landmark qualities due to a combination of its setback, size and architectural styling.*

Historical Relationship: *The residence is located on an allotment that appears to have been formed by the 1840s. The 1 rood 23 perch parcel was granted to and/or claimed by a number of people over time. The house was constructed in c1885. In the 1890s it was owned and occupied by Edward Currie. By the early 1900s, Edward A Stacey was the owner/occupier. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system by October 1908 during which time Stacey owned the property. The house appears to have been originally named 'Currievale House', but this name changed to 'Brit Afric' when Stacey owned it. Mrs E L Asquith owned the property in the late 1920s and the 1930s, at which time the residence was renamed 'Mayfair'. The two storey block of units that conjoin the residence was built in c1961. The property functioned as the Ena Waite College in the 1970s, and was owned by the Catholic Church. In the early 1970s, plans were submitted to the HCC for minor additions. Internal alterations to the residence and units were carried out during the early 1980s.*

Description: *A one and a half storey stucco Victorian Italianate residence. It has a steep-pitch gable roof clad with Marseilles Tiles, terra cotta ridge ornaments and finials. There are two large face brick chimneys that have been partially rendered. The residence is L-shaped in plan, and this is reflected in the configuration of the facade which is asymmetrical. The facade consists of a projecting gable decorated with timber bargeboards and timber gable screen with circle motif. Below the gable infill are a pair of round arch attic windows with moulded outlines. There is a faceted bay window with ornately designed parapet below the attic windows on the ground floor. The remaining portion of the facade consists of two evenly spaced round arch attic windows, and a central front entrance to the ground floor that is positioned to the right of the projecting gable. A section of the lower part of the facade is now obscured from view by the large block of face brick flats that are conjoined to the building. While these are conjoined with the house, they occupy most of the original front yard.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

***63 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth. The property is unusual in this process, as it is one of very few large houses with grounds to be found in an area settled in the early***

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*nineteenth century and composed mostly of workers' housing.*

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*63 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*63 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a one and a half storey stucco Victorian Italianate residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**65 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front verandah has been slightly altered.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on elevated land high above street level on the northern side of Goulburn Street. It is one of a group of three houses of similar styling. They represent an important group within the streetscape of the area, and possess landmark qualities due to a combination of their architectural styling and location.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of two large allotments; one of 29 perches, and the other of 20 perches. Both allotments were originally granted to Henry Stevenson Hurst, and were built upon by the 1840s. By the early 1900s, both allotments had been merged together, and three new houses (65, 67 and 69 Goulburn Street) were built on the site in c1912. The property was owned by Mr JH Read at this time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1912, and later, in the 1920s, further drainage works were completed, at which time Mr Cox was the owner.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two face brick chimneys (decorated with bands of roughcast) with terra cotta chimney pots. The facade is asymmetrical, and comprises a projecting gable with half-timbered infill, timber bargeboards and bracketed eaves. Below this is a bay window comprised of casements with coloured highlights. The key elements within the remaining portion of the facade include: a central front entrance with top and side lights and original door with leadlighting; circular accent window; and a double-hung single-paned window. A timber verandah with glazed-in panels and some original balustrading shelters this portion of the facade. The house sits on a prominent rock-faced sandstone ashlar base. The high stone boundary wall that runs along the front property boundary is an early historic feature that is thought to pre-date the construction of the house.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*65 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. This process of development is further highlighted by the fact that this house is one of a group of three speculative residences.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*65 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*65 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation house.*

No Significance?:

Supported:

Not Supported:

Refer:

Signed:

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03/09/2010

Name: **House**  
**69 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *The front porch has been glazed-in and built-in, and there is a new front door.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on elevated land high above street level on the northern side of Goulburn Street. It is one of a group of three houses of similar styling. They represent an important group within the streetscape of the area, and possess landmark qualities due to a combination of their architectural styling and location.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of two large allotments; one of 29 perches, and the other of 20 perches. Both allotments were originally granted to Henry Stevenson Hurst, and were built upon by the 1840s. By the early 1900s, both allotments had been merged together, and three new houses (65, 67 and 69 Goulburn Street) were built on the site in c1912. The property was owned by Mr JH Read at this time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in 1912, and later, in the 1940s, further sewerage works were undertaken, at which time Mr George Allen was the owner.*

Description: *A single storey brick rendered Federation house. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least two face brick chimneys (decorated with bands of roughcast) with terra cotta chimney pots. The facade is asymmetrical, and comprises a projecting gable with half-timbered infill, timber bargeboards and bracketed eaves. Below this is a bay window comprised of casements with coloured highlights. The key elements within the remaining portion of the facade include: a central front entrance and a glazed-in verandah. The house sits on a prominent rock-faced sandstone ashlar base. The high stone boundary wall that runs along the front property boundary is an early historic feature that is thought to pre-date the construction of the house.*

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

***69 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. This process of development is further highlighted by the fact that this house is one of a group of three speculative residences.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***69 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:



(d)-Representative of:

*69 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey brick Federation house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**90 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *The front of the building was slightly extended in the 1920s with the addition of a new facade. Despite this addition the rest of the house appears to be externally predominantly intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This residence is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street, and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is a valuable historic element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 39 perches granted to Joseph Allport and George Grant. This allotment appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The house that currently occupies the site was constructed in the later nineteenth century. It was connected to the City's sewerage system in April 1909. At the time it was owned by Mrs Olive M Walshe. The appearance of this simple Victorian Georgian symmetrical cottage was transformed in the mid 1920s by two additions to the facade. In June 1924, plans were drawn by architect G Stanley Crisp for the addition of a new bay window and gable, new front door, new verandah floor and a new front fence and gate. There were also internal alterations in connection with the new bay window and in the bathroom. A year later, another addition (in the form of a window and increased floor area) was made, this time to the eastern portion of the facade. G Stanley Crisp was again the architect for the project. Mrs Ohlsen owned the house at the time that both additions were undertaken.*

Description: *A single storey brick Victorian Georgian cottage with an Inter-War facade. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, two symmetrically placed brick chimneys, and a brick fire/partition wall to the western elevation. The facade comprises a projecting gable with timber bargeboards to the gable ends and roughcast infill. Below this is a faceted bay window composed of double-hung windows with leadlighting to the top sashes. There is a central porch with round arch entrance and stepped and accented parapet. To the left of this is a Venetian style window with leadlighting that is topped by a wide painted frieze decorated with three feature tiles.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***90 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the process of urban renewal that occurred within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

***90 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*90 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey brick Victorian Georgian house with Inter-War additions.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**92 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Weatherboard* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a skillion addition at the rear.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This residence is located on the southern side of Goulburn Street, and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is a valuable historic element within a largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 39 perches, originally granted to Bernard Hill. The house was constructed c1908, and was connected to City's sewerage system by January 1909. Miss Mary McPartlan who resided at 85 Argyle Street was the owner at the time.*

Description: *A single storey weatherboard Federation house with basement. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a narrow metal flue protruding from the back of the roof. The facade is symmetrical. There is a central doorway flanked on either side by a double-hung single-paned window. All these openings are surrounded by timber mouldings. There is a verandah across the front of the facade that has a roof of corrugated iron and is supported on four turned timber posts decorated with iron lace brackets and fringe.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

***92 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth residential century streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

***92 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey weatherboard Federation house with basement.***

No Significance?:

Name: **Laundromat**

**87 Goulburn Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation/Trade and Exchange, Comm* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation/Trade and Exchange, Comm* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *The ground floor shopfront has been modified.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the northern side of Goulburn Street at the corner with Molle Street. It is a key building at this busy intersection, and is a highly prominent feature within the predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land that was once part of a large corner allotment with frontages on Goulburn and Molle Streets. The allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The building that currently occupies the site was constructed in c1914, and replaced an earlier dwelling on the site. This structure was connected to the City's sewerage system by November 1914, and was owned by Mr JR Hall, who resided at 118 Goulburn Street. Hall operated a butchers shop from the premises from 1915 to at least the late 1940s. Plans for minor alterations to the building were submitted to the HCC in 1980. The building now functions as a laundromat, and has done so for many years.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation commercial building. The roof is hidden by a battlement. The facade consists of two double-hung single-paned sash windows with painted masonry lintels and sills to the first floor. There are large shop windows to the ground floor and two glazed entrance doors at the centre. These ground floor openings are surrounded by Art Deco style ornamentation and signage.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*87 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the development pattern and type of commercial development within the predominantly residential neighbourhoods of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century, when the process of suburbanisation intensified.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(d)-Representative of:

*87 Goulburn Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation commercial building.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*87 Goulburn Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Flats (Former Shop and Flat)**

**222 Bathurst Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial, Habi* Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2 Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The shop section of the building on the ground floor has been converted into a flat. The original shop window has been replaced with a large timber framed multi-paned window.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the southern side of Bathurst Street, and is positioned, like its neighbours, close to the street edge. It makes a valuable contribution to the largely intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on a narrow allotment that appears to have been formed and built upon by the 1840s. The building that now occupies the site was purpose built as a shop and flat for Mr B Phillips Esquire. Detailed plans for this building were submitted to the HCC in October 1925. The structure was connected to the City's sewerage system by December of the same year. In 1927, Ben Phillips was listed as the occupant of the flat, while Mrs E Phillips appears to have operated the store.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Inter-War building. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, at least two face brick corbelled chimneys, and a brick firewall that runs along the east elevation. The facade is asymmetrical, and is indicative of its past use as a shop and residence. There is a projecting gable decorated with timber bargeboards and weatherboard infill to half of the facade. Below this, to the first floor, is a bay window comprised of a pair of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. To the left of this bay is a single window of identical styling. The ground floor facade consists of a front entrance with original door positioned to the left of a double-hung single-paned window. A large multi-paned window encompasses the remaining portion of the facade, this is a more recent addition, and is thought to have replaced an earlier shop window of traditional design.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*222 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of early commercial development within inner Hobart. This shop is also indicative of the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within the city fringe area, as shops such as this were often constructed during periods of urban development fuelled by the introduction of improved modes of transport.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*222 Bathurst Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth*

*century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*222 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War commercial/residential building.*

No Significance?:



Name: **Cottage**  
**3/180-184 Bathurst Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *There appear to be modern windows to the northern elevation, and a built in verandah to the eastern elevation. The basic form of the building, however, is intact.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The cottage is located on sloping ground behind two conjoined houses at 180-182 Bathurst Street. It is only partially visible from Bathurst Street, but is still part of the historic fabric of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *This house is located on land that was originally granted to George Flexmore. This allotment of 26 perches was built upon by the 1840s. It is thought that the dwelling that currently occupies the site was built c1908 and subsequently added to. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system by November 1908, at the same time as the conjoined houses that also occupy the block. The owner of the property at this time was Mrs AT McEwan, who resided at 99 Brisbane Street.*

Description: *It is a single storey painted brick Federation cottage. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and a single chimney. There is a built-in verandah/porch to the eastern elevation which has several windows, and a single storey addition to the rear (south elevation) of the building. There may be built fabric or surface remains that date from the early nineteenth century, as the cottage occupies a site that was built upon by the 1840s.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*3/180-184 Bathurst Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the distinctive process of urban renewal that took place within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*3/180-184 Bathurst Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, which may contribute to our knowledge of inner Hobart and its early settled residential areas.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

(g)-Association:

Name: **Industrial Buildings**  
**227-229 Liverpool Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Manufacturing and Processing Plant, Tr* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Manufacturing and Processing Plant, Tr* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian/Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1&2* Integrity: *The complex of building has evolved through many years of use, as a result there are modern additions, such as several roller doors.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *These industrial buildings are located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and are positioned hard against the street edge. The two storey section of the complex is particularly imposing. This complex makes an important contribution to the historic industrial/commercial streetscape of the area.*

Historical Relationship: *These buildings are located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of 2 roods and 8 perches originally granted to John Jackson. This larger allotment appears to have been formed and partially built upon by the 1840s. The buildings that currently occupy the site appear to date from the mid-nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Harold Charles Millington established his furniture (later coffin-making) workshop here in c1917. HC Millington Pty Ltd continue to use these buildings to manufacture their entire range of coffins and caskets. The rear section of the funeral home workshop was burnt down in 1997.*

Description: *The single storey brick buildings within this complex appear to be Victorian Georgian, whereas the two storey section dates from the Inter-War period. The two storey section appears to have once functioned as a shop. The facade comprises a parapet with 'lattice brickwork' under which is a bracketed cornice. There is an oriel; to the first floor composed of casements, which is framed by a wide stucco moulding. A row of highlights are positioned above the original angular shopfront window and recessed entrance. The remaining facade of the complex comprises a single storey building with brick parapet, and rectangular highlights above two metal roller doors. A third roller door connects the single and two storey sections.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*The buildings at 227-229 Liverpool Street are of heritage significance because they have the ability to illustrate the development of the funeral industry within inner Hobart from the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

*This building is of significance because it has the potential to yield historical information about early twentieth century funeral*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*227-229 Liverpool Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century industrial/commercial streetscape.*

(g)-Association:

*227-229 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because of its long association with HC Millington Pty Ltd, funeral*

*practices within inner Hobart. The use of this property as a funeral parlour and workshop over a long period, in the ownership of one company, reinforces its historical significance.*

*directors, a prominent Hobart firm that went on to expand throughout Tasmania. The firm has operated and conducted various aspects of their business from the premises for over 85 years.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**289-293 Liverpool Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Walls: *Brick (painted/unpainted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The building is externally predominantly intact. A new awning has been installed across the facade.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street, and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is an early historic element within a predominantly nineteenth century residential/commercial streetscape, the intactness of which has been impacted upon by the development of various space extensive industries.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure is located on land that was originally granted to William Harris. This allotment of 24 perches was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The building that currently occupies the site is thought to date from that time. It was originally built as a house, however, in the 1880s it was converted to a house and shop under the ownership of William Mathers of Harrington Street. William Mathers operated a furniture business from the premises in the 1890s, and in c1900 the property was occupied by Andrew Mather, who was a carrier. The building was connected to the City's sewerage system by December 1908, at the time it was owned by Mrs A Mather, who resided at 271 Liverpool Street. Andrew Mather continued to occupy the property until the late 1940s, and Mrs CR Mather also resided there from the 1930s, at least until the late 1940s.*

Description: *A two storey Victorian Georgian house/shop of brick construction. The structure appears to have been constructed in two distinct phases. The first phase was as a single storey Victorian Georgian house, and the second phase was the addition of a second storey which converted the building into a house/shop. The structure has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, at least two face brick chimneys, and painted brick partition/fire walls to the east and west elevations. There are two French doors to the first floor that are sheltered by a balcony supported by timber posts and decorated with iron lace brackets and panels. A boxed awning, supported by tension wires embedded in the timber posts of the first floor balcony, stretches across the facade at upper ground floor level. The shopfront to the ground floor is a traditional arrangement of large multi-paned shop windows that are positioned either side of a central doorway with toplight.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***289-293 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern/distribution of early land settlement within inner Hobart, and the development of commercial networks.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***289-293 Liverpool Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a nineteenth century industrial/commercial streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

*289-293 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric, which may contribute to a greater understanding of later nineteenth century commercial/business practices. The historical significance of the site is strengthened by the fact that the property was owned by one family for at least 60 years during which time it was converted into a shop/residence.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **The Pickled Frog (Formerly Bavarian Tavern)****281****Liverpool Street****Hobart****Hobart**Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*Walls: *Masonry (rendered)*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The building has undergone several alterations and additions, however the overall form of the building has not been greatly impacted upon.*Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The hotel is located on northern side of Liverpool Street near to the intersection with Barrack Street. It is positioned against the street edge and is bounded on the Liverpool Street frontage by low density development (i.e.: a carpark and caryard). The building is a prominent feature within the streetscape of the area due to a combination of its architectural styling, position and location within the street.*

Historical Relationship: *The hotel is located on land that was originally granted to William Campbell. This 18 perch grant was formed and built upon by the 1840s. A hotel was first built on this site in c1835, and was signed the 'Rob Roy Hotel'. This building appears to have survived, but has undergone a series of alterations and additions. The hotel was connected to the City's sewerage system by November 1910. At this time it was known as the 'Rob Roy Hotel', and was part of Mr Martin Boland's Estate. Further drainage works were undertaken in 1921 when Cascade Brewey Pty Ltd owned the hotel. In the 1930s and 1940s further drainage works were completed in conjunction with major alterations and additions. Mr G Patmore was the owner in 1938 when the hotel was re-signed 'Coronation Hotel'. Plans were submitted to the HCC in 1937 for proposed alterations and renovations to the hotel. The architect for the project was Harry Hope, who was a local architect. Major alterations were proposed for the seemingly intact Victorian Georgian facade, which was to be given an Art Deco look. Internal alterations were also planned especially to the ground floor bar area. In 1943, plans were again submitted for a substantial addition to the rear of the premises. These plans were also drafted by Harry Hope. In 1946, plans for brick additions to the rear of the building were submitted that provided two new rooms. These were also designed by Hope.*

Description: *It is a two storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian hotel with Inter-War additions and alterations. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least four large masonry rendered chimneys. The facade consists of a shallow gable with timber bargeboards that is centred. Below this is projecting gable roofed timber balcony flanked on either side by a row of double-hung single-paned windows. There is a string course that runs below the balcony, and several entrances and windows of different shapes and sizes are on the ground floor, they are all Inter-War (or later) in style. There is a large outbuilding at the rear of the property constructed from corrugated iron and sandstone blocks, this would have originally functioned as stables, and may date from the 1830s.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

***281 Liverpool Street is of heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the network of public houses operating within inner Hobart in the early nineteenth century. It is also indicative of the pattern of building renewal that took place in the early to mid twentieth century, when numerous Victorian Georgian public houses were re-modelled.***

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*281 Liverpool Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a nineteenth century industrial/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

*281 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to our understanding of early public houses: their operation and patronage. The historical significance and research potential of this site is strengthened by the fact that there has been a public house on this site for over 160 years.*

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Wild West Saloon (Formerly Errol Flynn Tavern)**  
**251 Liverpool Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The building under went major alterations and additions during the Inter-War period, and more recently during the 1990s.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The hotel is located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and is positioned hard against the street edge. It is an important historical element within a mainly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial/industrial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The hotel is located on land that was originally granted to Charles McCarthy. This 23 perch allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. A hotel was built on this site in c1838; it was signed the 'Man of Ross Inn'. The pub was re-signed the 'Man at the Wheel' in the 1880s, which may have coincided with the purchase of the property by the Cascade Brewery Co. Ltd in 1887. By September 1909 the buildings on this property, which included the pub and three conjoined structures (probably houses), were connected to the City's sewerage system. Three large stables were located at the rear of the hotel according to the early drainage plans. In May 1925, plans were submitted to the HCC for proposed alterations and additions to the hotel. The architects for the project were the firm of Messrs Walker and Johnston. The original section of the hotel facing Liverpool Street was added to and altered at the rear. The original facade was also altered at ground and first floor levels. The rear addition included approximately six bedrooms to the first floor, and a large dining room, sitting room etc. to the ground floor. The Cascade Brewery Co. Ltd sold the hotel in 1980. In the early 1990s, it underwent further alteration (both internal and external).*

Description: *A two storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian hotel with Inter-War and Late Twentieth Century additions and alterations. It has a half hipped half gabled roof with at least two masonry rendered chimneys and a single metal flue through the front portion of the roof. The facade consists of two double-hung single-paned sash windows either side of a Inter-War style balcony. All these elements have been painted (including the window panes). There is a bracketed cornice running along the facade at upper ground floor level. Below this feature is an assembly of two large round arch metal framed windows and two entrances. A single storey section runs along the eastern elevation. The front of this section consists of a large glazed entry framed by a Post Modern style porch. It is likely that the original stables still exist.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*251 Liverpool Street is heritage significance because it has the ability to demonstrate the network of public houses operating within inner Hobart in the early nineteenth century. It is also indicative of the pattern of building renewal that took place in the early to mid twentieth century, when numerous Victorian Georgian public houses were re-modelled.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*251 Liverpool Street makes a significant contribution to the*



*streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a nineteenth century industrial/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*251 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature (through built fabric and subsurface deposits), which may contribute to our understanding of early public houses: their operation and patronage. The historical significance and research potential of this site is strengthened by the fact that there has been a public house on this site for over 160 years.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Roseville**  
**147 Davey Street** **Hobart** **Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Late Victorian*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. The front yard has been concreted over and is now used for car parking.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the northern side of Davey Street, and is part of a largely intact early to mid nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building stands on land that was once part of a 1 rood 14 perch grant to Charles Henry Elliston and Cuzon Allport. This land appears to have been built upon by the 1840s. The house that currently occupies the site was constructed in c1885, and connected to the City's sewerage system by August 1908. Mr Frederick Layman Hill Harrison was the owner at the time. By the 1920s, Mrs R Chapman owned the property.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick late Victorian house with attic. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least one brick chimney positioned towards the rear of the house. The facade is asymmetrical. There is a projecting gable decorated with bargeboards and timber screen, below which is a faceted bay comprised of three round arch windows with moulded brick lintels. There is a central entrance with original door, top and sidelights. A Venetian style window is located to the right of the front entrance, and both the window and entrance are shaded by a verandah supported on timber posts and decorated with timber brackets.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*147 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the pattern of urban renewal that took place within the early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
*147 Davey Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(b)-Rarity:  
 (c)-Research Potential:  
 (d)-Representative of:  
*147 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey (with attic) painted brick late Victorian residence.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Nilgiri**  
**148 Davey Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Federation*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: 2 Integrity: *The house is externally predominantly intact. There is a first floor balcony that appears to be a later twentieth century addition. The front yard has been concreted, and is used for car parking.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Davey Street, and is positioned close to the street edge. The absence of vegetation directly in front of the building heightens its visibility and prominence within the mostly intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a large parcel of approximately three acres granted to George Thomas William Blamey Boyes, which had frontages on Fitzroy Place and Davey Street. Most of the three acres was subdivided in the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. The house at 148 Davey Street was constructed in c1914, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by August 1911. At this time, the property was owned by Mrs Jane Walch, who owned and occupied the property at least until the 1920s.*

Description: *A two storey face brick Federation house. It has a high-pitch gable roof clad with corrugated iron and two face brick chimneys with four terra cotta pots. The facade is asymmetrical. There is a projecting gable with bracketed bargeboards, below this to the ground and first floors are two identical faceted bay windows comprised of three double-hung single-paned sash windows. The remaining portion of the facade consists of a timber glazed-in balcony to the first floor, and a porch directly below the balcony. The porch is decorated with a valance of timber fretwork.*

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical: *148 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within inner Hobart, which often resulted in the subdivision and development of old established properties.*

(b)-Rarity: (f)-Community: *148 Davey Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential: (g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of: *148 Davey Street is of historic heritage significance because of*

*its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Federation residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Geranium Cottage**

**25 Antill Street South Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Antill Street. It is setback from the street and set amongst an established cottage garden. It is a elegant early twentieth century element within a predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship *The house is situated on land that was once part of a larger parcel of approximately 1 acre originally granted to William Sorell. The residence was designed by Mr Bernard Walker, of the architectural and engineering firm Hutchison and Walker. It was constructed in c1934, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by May of that same year. The owner at the time was Miss M McAllister.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick Inter-War house. It has a low-pitch gable roof clad with corrugated iron and two painted brick chimneys with arched brick cowls. The street-front facade is dominated by gables. There is the low-pitch gable of the main roof followed by that of a smaller and lower gabled section through which a chimney with stepped base protrudes. There is roughcast infill to the larger gable and a decorative rectangular air vent with lattice design. The front entrance is located on the northern elevation, and is marked by a decorative brick porch and bay window consisting of three casements with leadlighting.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical: ***25 Antill Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early established residential areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(c)-Research Potential:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community: ***25 Antill Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(g)-Association: ***25 Antill Street is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart architect Bernard Walker (b.1884-d.1957). Walker designed many impressive buildings in Hobart (e.g.: Cenotaph, Christian Science Church) and numerous residences of high quality design.***

(d)-Representative of:

*25 Antill Street house is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey painted brick Inter-War house.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**232 Macquarie Street Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial, Habi* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Masonry/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *A gabled section was added to the front of the facade in the early twentieth century. Additions and alterations were subsequently made during the 1940s to allow for the conversion of the house into three flats..*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The house is located on the southern side of Macquarie Street near the intersection with Molle Street. It is a valuable early historic building that contributes to the integrity of the mostly intact nineteenth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This building is located on land that was originally granted to Charles McCarthy. The 1 rood allotment was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The structure that currently occupies the site dates from that time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system by September 1908; at this time it was part of Mr WT Strutt's Estate, who had resided in 'Alstonia' at 299 Macquarie Street, and who was the Government Printer in the 1880s and 1890s. Additions were made to the facade (in the form of a projecting gable with bay window) during the early years of the twentieth century. Mr W Connor was the owner of the property from the 1920s. By the 1940s, Mrs AL Connor was the owner, and it was during this time that plans were submitted for the conversion of the house into three flats. The plans were designed by Harry Hope, who was a local architect. The house was under threat of demolition, however has since been restored and currently functions as an office.*

Description: *A single storey masonry and roughcast Victorian Georgian house with later Federation additions to the facade. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and two painted brick chimneys constructed of early hand-made bricks. The facade is asymmetrical and consists of a projecting gable decorated with bargeboards and imitation half-timbering. Below the gable is a set of three casement windows with highlights. There is a central front entrance and a double-hung single-paned window. These two elements are shaded by a verandah supported by timber posts and decorated with a timber frieze of geometrical patterning and simple timber balustrading. There are lattice screens to the foundation space under the verandah and to a flat roofed built-in section at the far end of the verandah.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*232 Macquarie Street is of heritage significance because of its ability to illustrate the distribution and pattern of early land settlement within inner Hobart.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:  
*232 Macquarie Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth century*



*residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*232 Macquarie Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature primarily through its built fabric, which may contribute to a greater understanding of early building techniques and, more generally, aspects of the early settlement of inner Hobart.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **City Mission Hall**

**46 Barrack Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Place of worship*

Feature Type:

Use: *Place of worship*

Archit. Style: *Federation Romanesque*

Walls: *Face Brick*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: *1*

Integrity: *The original front entry is now occupied by metal framed glazed doors. A later twentieth century development has intruded onto the roof line of the hall and is conjoined with the structure.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The hall is located on steeply sloping land on the western side of Barrack Street. It is part of a complex of historic buildings that have been owned and occupied by City Mission for many years. It is a delightful early twentieth century element within a predominantly nineteenth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure is located on a small and narrow allotment that was formed and built upon by the 1840s. The foundation stone for the City Mission Hall was laid by Sir Harry Barron, Governor of Tasmania on 25th October 1910. The building was connected to the City's sewerage system by July 1911. Additions were made to the hall in 1927. A second foundation stone was laid by Sir James O'Grady Governor of Tasmania on 4th June 1927 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the mission and the work completed on the hall. Further drainage works were also completed in 1927.*

Description: *A single storey face brick Federation Romanesque hall. It has a steeply-pitched gable roof with prominent metal air vents along the roof ridge. The facade consists of a parapeted gable, a round arch air vent positioned directly under the apex of the gable, and a large round arch bay within which is positioned double glazed doors. Either side of the bay are narrow rectangular windows. Under each of the two windows is a recessed sandstone foundation stone.*

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

***46 Barrack Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the development of City Mission and its operations and activities within Hobart. The building is also indicative of the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within inner Hobart, as social services became increasingly in demand in this area with the rise in urban development and population.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***46 Barrack Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

*46 Barrack Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the City Mission's role in Hobart and Tasmania's history.*

(g)-Association:

*46 Barrack Street is of heritage significance because of its long association with the City Mission, which has been operating in Hobart for 150 years.*

(d)-Representative of:

*46 Barrack Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey face brick Federation Romanesque hall.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**115 Hampden Road Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Bungalow*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)/Roughcast* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. Face brickwork to the exterior has been painted. The front yard has been concreted over and is now used for parking.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Hampden Road, and is one of a group of Inter-War period buildings, most of which face onto Sandy Bay Road. The house is an important historic element within a largely intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The structure occupies land that was once part of a 30 acre grant to Robert Knopwood, first colonial chaplain. On 28th October 1836, approximately 6 acres of Knopwood's original grant was given to William Thomas Parramore. In 1847 Edwin Tooth constructed a brewery on a portion of the 6 acres, this large allotment encompassed the land now occupied by the house. The brewery was taken over by Walker & Son in the 1850s, and operated it until the 1870s. The brewery site was transformed into a hat factory in the 1870s. This was operated by J.Z. Bidencope until the late nineteenth century. The Harrington Street Deviation was implemented by the early 1900s, and the land bordering the deviation was subsequently subdivided and built upon. Building plans were submitted to the HCC for the construction of a 'brick villa' at 115 Hampden Road on 24 January 1922. The house was to be built for Messrs LG Cleary and ML Hurburgh, and was later connected to the City's sewerage system by June of the same year.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick and roughcast Inter-War Bungalow. It has a low-pitch gable roof clad with corrugated iron, at least two stepped rough cast chimneys and a brick firewall to the southern elevation. The facade is composed of two prominent gables that are decorated with bargeboards and are infilled with a mixture of roughcast walling, wall-hung shingles and half-timbering. Under the main gable, the facade consists of a central door (with leadlighting) that is flanked by casement windows that are also leadlit. There is a gable roof porch that shelters half the facade. This is supported by tapered roughcast pylons that are embedded into brick pillars.*

## STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

*115 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the distinctive pattern of subdivision and urban infill that occurred within early established residential areas of Inner Hobart during the early twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*115 Hampden Road makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential streetscape.*

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

03/09/2010

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*115 Hampden Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey brick and roughcast Inter-War Bungalow.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Trees - Repatriation Centre Grounds**

**'Repatriation Centre' Davey Street Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Recreation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Public Health Services, Other* Archit. Style: *n/a*  
 Walls: *n/a* Roof: *n/a*  
 Floors: *n/a* Integrity: *The park is now occupied by the Repatriation Centre, however there are many mature trees that survive within the grounds.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The trees are located within the grounds of the Repatriation Centre, and contribute greatly to the setting of the Repatriation Complex, as well as to the general streetscape of the area. Particular note must be given to some of the spectacular mature trees located along the Davey Street frontage.*

Historical Relationship: *The trees located in the grounds of the Repatriation Hospital are located on land that was originally selected by Governor Macquarie in 1811 for the site of a military barracks. The military barracks were later constructed on the 21 acre land parcel between 1814 and 1818. By the 1840s, the site now occupied by the Repatriation Hospital did not appear to have any specific uses. According to an 1844 plan of the military barracks, this segment of land was separated from the Parade Ground (or Barrack Square) by a roadway (now Linden Avenue), and had a flag staff positioned at the south-western end. Gardens were established on this site from the 1870s. Trees appear to have been planted around the periphery of the site, while the interior was probably grassed. By the early 1900s, a network of paths criss-crossed the site, and a band rotunda had been constructed near a wide path at the southern end of the ground. This garden/park survived until 1918, when a base hospital was built in the northern (Davey Street) end of the site. The Repatriation Hospital was built on the site in the early 1940s.*

Description: *There are numerous trees that are located in the grounds of the Repatriation Hospital that survive from the use of the land as a garden/park. Most of the surviving trees are between 80-100 years old. There are a few trees, however, dating from the mid-twentieth century (Please refer to HCC tree survey and aerial survey).*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*The mature trees located within the grounds of the Repatriation Centre are of heritage significance because they have the ability to illustrate an earlier form of land use of the site, and also indicate the intensification of the process of development (particularly government services) within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:  
 (c)-Research Potential:  
 (d)-Representative of:

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
*The mature trees located within the grounds of the Repatriation Centre make a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and are important to the community's sense of place.*

(g)-Association:

No Significance?:

Name: **Brancepeth**

**268 Macquarie Street Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial/Habi* Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*  
 Walls: *Masonry (rendered)* Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *The general form of the structure is intact, however windows and doors to at least the facade have been altered. A rear addition was built in the 1940s.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the southern side of Macquarie Street at the intersection with Antill Street. It is a prominent historic building within a largely intact nineteenth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The building is located on land that was once part of an approximately one acre parcel originally granted to William Sorell. This allotment was built upon by the 1840s, and the structure that currently occupies the site is believed to date from that time. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system in June 1908, at the time it was owned by Miss AM Dodds of New Town. In the 1940s, an addition to the first floor was made to the rear of the building. This addition was a self contained flat. It incorporated a bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom and balcony, and alterations were made to the pre-existing ground floor space that contained a laundry. The architect for the project was Eric H Round, and the owner of the property at the time was Mrs EH Reid.*

Description: *A two storey masonry rendered Victorian Georgian building. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron and two large rendered masonry chimneys topped with terra cotta pots. The building forms a U-shape, as there are two wings at the rear that are two storeys in height. One of these wings dates from the early nineteenth century, while the other was constructed in the mid twentieth century. The facade consists of a central entrance, with a porch under the main roof followed by a front door with fanlight. The entrance is flanked on either side by two Venetian-style windows. A series of three large windows composed of three and five casements occupy the first floor. The front fence that is embedded in a rubble retaining wall appears to be quite old.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
*268 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of early residential settlement within inner Hobart.*

(b)-Rarity:  
 (c)-Research Potential:  
*268 Macquarie Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric*

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
*268 Macquarie Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth century residential streetscape.*

(g)-Association:



*and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of early settlement within inner Hobart.*

(d)-Representative of:

*268 Macquarie Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey rendered masonry Victorian Georgian domestic building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Royal Hobart Bowls Club**

**1                      Ellerslie Road    Battery Point    Hobart**

Type: *Recreation*    Feature Type:  
 Use: *Recreation*    Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Verticalboard*    Roof: *Corrugated Iron*  
 Floors: *1*    Integrity: *The site is externally predominantly intact. The original club house has been replaced with a Inter-War period building, a carpark has replaced the rifle range.*

Attic:                       Basement:                       Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *The Royal Hobart Bowls Club is located on elevated land at the northern end of Ellerslie Road. The club is an integral part of the area, and is part of a government service/recreation precinct that encompasses what is known as Barracks Hill.*

Historical Relationship: *The Royal Hobart Bowls Club is the oldest bowls club in southern Tasmania, having been established in 1891. The club, which has male-only membership, is situated on land that was originally part of Anglesea Barracks. By the 1840s, the site was occupied by gardens adjacent to the Barracks kitchen. The acquisition of the land for the club was assisted by Mr HR Nicholls, who was the editor of the Mercury during the 1890s. The original architect for the club and designer of the bowling green was James Gregory, who was faced with a significant challenge as the area now occupied by the bowling green was, at one stage, a large quarry. A clubhouse was also constructed at this time. It was the size of a large garden shed, had an open verandah at one side, and seating for around twenty people. The total cost for constructing the green and club house was 430 pounds. During WWI, a bowler's rifle club was formed, and a range was created on what is now the club carpark. By the 1920s, however, the miniature rifle range was replaced with a carpark. This was due to the change of Ellerslie Road from a private to a public roadway which gave closer access to the club, and the increasing number of members that drove motor cars. In 1932, the club was granted use of the 'Royal' prefix, and to date is the only club in the world to be given the honour.*

Description: *The Royal Hobart Bowls Club extends over a considerable area. There is a single storey club house that appears to date from the Inter-War period, and bowling greens. The greens have been re-surfaced since their construction in the 1890s, however their configuration is thought to be original.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*Royal Hobart Bowls Club at 1 Ellerslie Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate a later pattern of land use; specifically the establishment of recreation facilities in an area that was originally used for military purposes. The development of the club in the late nineteenth century also signifies the intensification of the process of suburbanisation, as recreational facilities were often developed after the establishment of distinctive residential/suburban areas.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*Royal Hobart Bowls Club at 1 Ellerslie Road makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is*

*important to the community's sense of place. It is part of a more general precinct comprised of government services and recreation facilities.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*Royal Hobart Bowls Club at 1 Ellerslie Road has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and subsurface deposits, due to the long occupation of the site by the military, and later, the club. This site may contribute more generally to a greater understanding of Hobart's history.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?:

Name: **Flats (former 2A Heathfield Avenue)**

5-7

**Sandy Bay Road****Hobart****Hobart**Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*Archit. Style: *Inter-War Spanish Mission*Walls: *Brick (painted)*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The building is externally predominantly intact, however the front yard has been concreted.*Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The flats are located on the eastern side of Heathfield Avenue, and are now part of the University of Tasmania complex. They have a similar setback to that of neighbouring buildings. The structure makes a valuable contribution to an Inter-War residential streetscape that is impressively intact.*

Historical Relationship: *These flats are located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1926 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Co. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in c1926, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. The flats were built for Mr AJ Renny, and are thought to have been designed by Eric H. Round, a prominent Hobart architect who designed many residences both in Heathfield Avenue and the surrounding area. Round designed the block of flats next door at 6 Heathfield Avenue. The building was connected to the City sewerage system by January 1935.*

Description: *Two storey painted brick Inter-War Spanish Mission residential flats. There is a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and at least three stepped chimneys with feature bricks. The facade consists of a projecting hipped roof bay with a set of three double-hung windows to both levels, a centrally located porch, and a balcony that is accessed by a wide and angular staircase. The remaining portion of the facade is recessed behind the balcony. There is brickwork trim around openings, and other architectural details that contrasts with the painted white exterior. Picked out bricks give the building an old world look.*

## STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

***5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early established settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield Estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***5-7 Sandy Bay Road makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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(c)-Research Potential:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was once part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey painted brick Inter-War Spanish Mission domestic building.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**3 Heathfield Avenue Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *The building is located on the western side of Heathfield Avenue and has a similar setback to that of neighbouring buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to an Inter-War residential streetscape that is impressively intact.*

Historical Relationship *This building is located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1926 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in c1926, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. This residence was built for Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. It was connected to the City's sewerage system by January 1935.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick Inter-War house with attic. It has a steep-pitch gabled roof that is clad with tiles, and one chimney to the northern roof plane. The facade consists of a large attic window to the upper gable, below which, on the ground floor, is a set of three large windows with multi-paned top sashes and louvered shutters. There is a recessed round-arch front brick porch that is highlighted with clinker bricks, and is accessed by a staircase of brick construction. The house has a prominent base constructed of clinker bricks.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:  
***3 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:  
***3 Heathfield Avenue may have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925..***

(e)-Creative / Technical:  
 (f)-Community:  
***3 Heathfield Avenue makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*3 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of single storey painted brick Inter-War residence (with attic).*

No Significance?:

Name: **Flats (formerly 4 Heathfield Avenue)**

5-7

**Sandy Bay Road****Hobart****Hobart**Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Habitation*Archit. Style: *Inter-War Spanish Mission*Walls: *Brick (painted)*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. A window at first floor level (above the front door) has been blocked in. The porch/entrance area to the southern elevation has been glazed-in.*Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships *This block of residential flats is located on the eastern side of Heathfield Avenue and are part of the University of Tasmania complex. The building is one of three structures of similar style. It makes a valuable contribution to the largely intact and consistent early twentieth century residential streetscape of Heathfield Avenue.*

Historical Relationship: *These flats are located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1926 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in c1926, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. These residential flats were designed by prominent Hobart architect Eric Round, who designed several houses in this street and within the surrounding area. The flats were built for AJ Renny Esquire, and were connected to the City's sewerage system by January 1935.*

Description: *Two storey painted brick residential flats designed in a restrained Inter-War Spanish Mission style. The building has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and there is at least one stepped chimney. There is brickwork trim around openings, and other architectural details that contrasts with the painted white exterior. The facade consists of a pediment frontage, arched front entrance porch, and Italianate window with a balconette to the first floor, and large multi-paned windows to the ground and first floors. The two flats share a porch but have separate front and back doors.*

## STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield Estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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(c)-Research Potential:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road may have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925.*

(d)-Representative of:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of two storey painted brick Inter-War Spanish Mission domestic building.*

No Significance?:

(g)-Association:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart architect Eric H Round who designed many impressive buildings within Hobart around the mid twentieth century.*

.....

Name: **House**  
**5 Heathfield Avenue Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial* Archit. Style: *Inter-War Spanish Mission*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *A window has been inserted to the upper part of the main gable, and two timber framed windows to the facade and northern elevation have been replaced with metal framed windows that occupy the same openings.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the western side of Heathfield Avenue and has a similar setback to that of neighbouring buildings. It makes a valuable contribution to an Inter-War residential streetscape that is impressively intact.*

Historical Relationship: *This house is located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1926 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in c1926, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. The house was built for Heathfield Court Pty Ltd, and was connected to the City's sewerage system by July 1934.*

Description: *A single storey (with attic) painted brick Inter-War Spanish Mission residence. It has a steep pitch gable roof clad with tiles, and there are at least two brick chimneys that are painted white with bands of feature bricks near and at the rim of the chimney. The facade is asymmetrical and consists of a prominent gable with half timbered infill and window to the upper part. To the ground floor is a bay with stepped parapet outlined with clinker bricks, below this is a set of three windows the middle one of which is the larger and round-arched. These windows are also highlighted with clinker bricks, and there is a balconette with decorative iron balustrade. There is a large window to the right of the bay window that is emphasised by a lintel comprised of clinker bricks. To the northern elevation is a gable roofed round arch porch that is painted white and highlighted with feature bricks. The houses rests on a base of blue/red clinker bricks.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*5 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield Estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.*

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

*5 Heathfield Avenue makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century*

*residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*5 Heathfield Avenue may have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*5 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey painted brick Inter-War Spanish Mission residence (with attic).*

No Significance?:

Name: **House (formerly 6 Heathfield Avenue)****5-7 Sandy Bay Road****Hobart****Hobart**Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Education*Archit. Style: *Inter-War*Walls: *Brick (painted)*Roof: *Corrugated Iron*Floors: *1*Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact. There is a large modern window to the southern facade, a weatherboard skillion addition at the rear, and the front yard has been concreted and is now used for parking.*Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCCVisual Relationships *The house is located on the eastern side of Heathfield Avenue and is now part of the University of Tasmania complex. Its setback is consistent with neighbouring buildings, and it makes a valuable contribution to an Inter-War residential streetscape that is impressively intact.*Historical Relationship: *This house is located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1925 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in 1934, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. This residence was built in c1929 for Mr Fred W Lord, and the builders for the project were Coleman Brothers, who operated from 101 Princes Street, Sandy Bay. The house was connected to the City's sewerage system by February 1930.*Description: *A single storey painted white Inter-War brick residence with some Spanish Mission styling. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, and three painted brick chimneys. The eaves are wide, and exposed roof timbers are a feature. The facade consists of a gable roof section that is infilled with weatherboards. Below this is a window composed of a set of three casements with leadlit highlights. The window is highlighted by a lintel and sill constructed of clinker bricks. There is a central front entry sheltered by a projecting gable roof porch supported on grouped timber posts. There is a window to the remaining section of the facade of identical styling to that which was previously described. Windows to the north and south elevations are mainly double-hung and single-paned, however there is a round accent window to the north elevation encircled with clinker bricks. The houses rests on a sandstone base.***STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield Estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***5-7 Sandy Bay Road makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's***Supported:  Not Supported:  Refer: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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*sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road may have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*5-7 Sandy Bay Road is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey painted brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **House**  
**7 Heathfield Avenue Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Brick (painted)* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: *1* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *This residence is located on the western side of Heathfield Avenue, and its setback is consistent with neighbouring buildings. The building makes a valuable contribution to an Inter-War residential streetscape that is impressively intact.*

Historical Relationship: *This residence is located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1926 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in c1926, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. Building plans for the proposed construction of the residence for Mr RE Gellibrand were approved by the HCC in January 1927. The architects for the project were prominent Hobart firm Hutchison and Walker; Bernard Walker is likely to have been the architect for the project. The house was to be built by the firm of Denholm and Bignell, and was later connected to the City's sewerage system by May 1927.*

Description: *A single storey painted brick Inter-War house with basement. It has a hipped roof covered with tiles, and at least one brick chimney with terra cotta pots. The residence is L-shaped in plan, and this is reflected in the facade, which consists of a projecting hipped roof section with leadlit casement windows, and a recessed hipped section set with leadlit casements. The main entrance is at the side of house (at the apex of the L shape) and is sheltered by a brick porch that is under the main roof. Other features of this house include raised brickwork patterning to entrances and a string course that runs along the middle of all exterior walls. The high front boundary wall appears to be original.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

*7 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield Estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*7 Heathfield Avenue makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*7 Heathfield Avenue may have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925.*

(g)-Association:

*7 Heathfield Avenue is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart architect Bernard Walker (b.1884-d.1957). Walker designed many impressive buildings in Hobart (e.g.: Cenotaph, Christian Science Church) and numerous finely designed residences.*

(d)-Representative of:

*7 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a single storey painted brick Inter-War residence.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Flats**  
**9 Heathfield Avenue Hobart Hobart**  
 Type: *Habitation* Feature Type:  
 Use: *Habitation* Archit. Style: *Inter-War*  
 Walls: *Face Brick* Roof: *Tiles*  
 Floors: *2* Integrity: *Externally predominantly intact.*  
 Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: *HCC*

Visual Relationships: *These flats are located on the western side of Heathfield Avenue, and their setback is consistent with neighbouring buildings. The building makes a valuable contribution to an Inter-War residential streetscape that is impressively intact.*

Historical Relationship: *These residential flats are located on land that was originally part of a large parcel of approximately 3 acres granted to Affleck Moodie, Assistant Commissary General, who established Heathfield Estate on this grant in the 1820s. Heathfield's grounds remained intact up until c1926 when the original land title was subdivided under the ownership of Mr Charles Atkin who formed the Heathfield Court Pty Ltd. Heathfield Avenue was pushed through in c1926, and numerous building allotments were created up until the 1940s. These flats were built for Miss HH Maning, who resided in the house adjacent to the property at 145 Hampden Road. The building was designed by Eric H Round, whose practice was at 57 Collins Street, Hobart. Round designed many of the houses located in Heathfield Avenue and within the surrounding area. The builder for the project was Coleman Brothers, who were based at 23 Parliament Street, Sandy Bay. The flats were connected to the City's sewerage system by March 1938.*

Description: *Two storey face brick Inter-War residential flats. The building has a hipped roof covered with tiles, and at least one face brick chimney. Fine detailing throughout the exterior of this building is achieved by the liberal use of clinker bricks. Building edges, windows, doors and other features are highlighted with intricate arrangements of clinker bricks. The building is L-shaped in plan, and this is reflected in the facade that consists of a projecting hipped roof section with sets of three double-hung single-paned windows to both floors, a front entrance with brick porch, and large casement windows to both floors. The front boundary wall of the property is original, as are the two motor garages located at each end of the Heathfield Avenue frontage.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***9 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the intensification of the process of suburbanisation within early settled areas of inner Hobart. This process often resulted in the subdivision of very old estates, such as Heathfield Estate, during the first half of the twentieth century.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***9 Heathfield Avenue makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.***



(c)-Research Potential:

*9 Heathfield Avenue may have the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, given that it stands on land that was part of Heathfield Estate, which was established in c1828 and not subdivided until c1925.*

(d)-Representative of:

*9 Heathfield Avenue is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey face brick Inter-War domestic building.*

No Significance?:

(g)-Association:

*9 Heathfield Avenue is of heritage significance because of its association with the prominent Hobart architect Eric H Round who designed many impressive buildings within Hobart around the mid twentieth century.*

Name: **Commercial Building (Former Conjoined Houses)**

**289-293 Liverpool Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The basic form of the building is intact. There are late nineteenth/twentieth century windows and doors to the facade.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *These conjoined structures are located on the northern side of Liverpool Street and have a narrow setback from the street. They are early historic elements within a predominantly nineteenth century residential/commercial streetscape, the intactness of which has been impacted upon by the development of various space extensive industries.*

Historical Relationship: *These conjoined houses are located on land that was once part of larger parcel of land originally granted to William Harris. This land was built upon by the 1840s, and the houses that currently occupy the site are believed to date from that time. In October 1909, the buildings were connected to the City's sewerage system. Mr John Crow was the property owner at that time. Alterations were made to the building in the early twentieth century, and at some stage (probably in the late nineteenth century) wings were added to the rear of each building.*

Description: *Two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian conjoined buildings. They share a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron, a large and centrally positioned painted brick chimney, and have close eaves. The facade consists of two evenly spaced pairs of double-hung single-paned windows with sandstone lintels to the first floor, and a bay window with casements, two large glazed doors, and two original front entries to the ground floor facade. At the rear of each building there is a two storey wing of brick construction.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***289-293 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of inner Hobart.***

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

***289-293 Liverpool Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a nineteenth century commercial/industrial streetscape.***

(c)-Research Potential:

***289-293 Liverpool Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through built fabric and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of the pattern and nature of early settlement within inner Hobart.***

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*289-293 Liverpool Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate (despite alterations) the principal characteristics of two storey Victorian Georgian conjoined houses.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building**

**97 to 101 Murray Street**

**Hobart**

**Hobart**

Type: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Inter-War*

Walls: *Brick (painted/rendered)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The ground floor shopfront has been altered. A large multi-paned window and glazed door have been installed.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The shop is located on the eastern side of Murray Street, and is positioned against the street edge. It is one of a group of Inter-War structures of similar detailing, and is a valuable historic element within a predominantly nineteenth/early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *This building is located on land that was once defined as a nine perch parcel originally granted to Robert Kerr. By the 1840s, the land appears to have been partially built upon. In October 1924, building plans were submitted for the proposed construction of brick shops that were to conjoin the Highfield Motor Garage (now 105 Murray Street). The architect for the project was Giles G Goscombe of Hobart. The shops were to be constructed for Messrs Hartam and Miller, and were to be built by Cooper & Sons of Molle Street. These new shops were to replace existing buildings described as a 'shop etc' that possibly dated from the early nineteenth century. In February 1925 the building was connected to the City's sewerage system.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Inter-War shop. The roof is obscured from view by a parapet with simple shouldered pediment, within which is a raised moulding with the year:1925 inscribed. A cornice runs the length of the facade beneath the parapet wall. Below the cornice is a line of double-hung windows with multi-paned top sashes. There is a window of the same type to the ground floor, as well as a large multi-paned window and two front entrances. The ground floor section of the facade has been rendered.*

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical:

*97 to 101 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the pattern of urban renewal within commercial areas of inner Hobart during the early twentieth century. It is also indicative of the expansion of the motor industry and its associated infrastructure, as this building was effectively an extension to the adjacent motor garage which had been built some four years previously.*

(b)-Rarity:

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(f)-Community:

*97 to 101 Murray Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its neighbours, to a relatively intact early twentieth century commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

*97 to 101 Murray Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey painted/rendered brick Inter-War shop.*

No Significance?:

Name: **Commercial Building (Former Residence)**

**23 Antill Street South Hobart Hobart**

Type: *Habitation*

Feature Type:

Use: *Trade and Exchange, Commercial*

Archit. Style: *Victorian Georgian*

Walls: *Brick (painted)*

Roof: *Corrugated Iron*

Floors: 2

Integrity: *The original form of this structure is discernable, however there is a two storey addition to the front, a two storey brick addition to the rear, many original windows have been replaced with large metal framed windows, and the chimneys have been removed.*

Attic:  Basement:  Nominated By: HCC

Visual Relationships: *The building is located on the eastern side of Antill Street, and is positioned against the street edge. It is a large structure that is bordered by a single storey house on the northern side and a large carparking area on the southern side. It is, therefore, a visually prominent element within a predominantly residential/commercial streetscape.*

Historical Relationship: *The house is located on land that was once part of a larger parcel of approximately one acre granted to William Sorell. The building that currently occupies this site was built by the 1840s. By April 1908 the house was connected to the City's sewerage system. Miss Charlotte Cartwright was the owner at this time. By the 1920s, Mr Vivian Butler owned the property. In 1945, plans for alteration to the residence, which was then owned by Mr WL Clennett Snr, were submitted to the HCC. These plans were later executed, and resulted in the construction of a two storey addition to the facade that allowed access to the first floor to which a front entrance was installed. There was also a brick addition to the first floor at the rear of the structure that incorporated a bathroom and kitchen. The builder for this project was JH Hurburgh based at 140 Collins Street. A new outbuilding (a woodshed) was constructed at the rear of the property in 1946.*

Description: *A two storey painted brick Victorian Georgian former residence. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated iron. The facade consists of many original features. There are original double-hung windows with sandstone lintels and sills on the ground and first floors to one half the facade, and a large front entrance (to the ground floor) that has an original six-panelled door with intact semi-circular fanlight and sidelights. A projecting gabled section at the centre of the facade gives access to the first floor via a brick and concrete staircase. The final portion of the facade is dominated by modern metal framed windows. There are also an assortment of metal framed windows to the southern elevation.*

**STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(a)-Historical:

***23 Antill Street is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the early settlement pattern of inner Hobart.***

(e)-Creative / Technical:

(b)-Rarity:

(f)-Community:

***23 Antill Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape of the area, and is important to the community's sense of place. It contributes, in conjunction with its***

*neighbours, to a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century residential/commercial streetscape.*

(c)-Research Potential:

*23 Antill Street has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature through its built fabric and subsurface deposits, which may contribute to a greater understanding of early settlement within inner Hobart.*

(g)-Association:

(d)-Representative of:

No Significance?: