

D1 Local Historic Heritage Places Datasheets

Table 1: New heritage places under the Hobart LPS

Street name	Street number	Suburb	Datasheet link
Mercer Street	12	New Town	Datasheet: 12 Mercer Street, New Town, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2354
New Town Road	232	New Town	Datasheet: 232 New Town Road, New Town, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2596
Tower Road	8	New Town	Datasheet: 8 Tower Road, New Town, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3504
Argyle Street	393	North Hobart	Datasheet: Grand Stand, Argyle Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3085
Brooker Avenue	256	North Hobart	Datasheet: 256 Brooker Avenue, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.469
Carr Street	21	North Hobart	Datasheet: 'Wyvenhoe' 21 Carr Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.613
Federal Street	40-46	North Hobart	Datasheet: 40-46 Federal Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1214
Federal Street	48	North Hobart	Datasheet: 48 Federal Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1217
Feltham Street	51	North Hobart	Datasheet: 51 Feltham Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1225
Feltham Street	1-15	North Hobart	Datasheet: 1-15 Feltham Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1223 Datasheet: 32 Pitt Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2871
Pitt Street	32	North Hobart	Datasheet: 32 Pitt Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2871
Ryde Street	1-5	North Hobart	Datasheet: Grand Stand, 1-5 Ryde Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3084
Tasma Street	57	North Hobart	Datasheet: 57 Tasma Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3479
Tasma Street	79	North Hobart	Datasheet: 79 Tasma Street, North Hobart Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3485
Frederick Street	6	West Hobart	Datasheet: 6 Frederick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1315

Street name	Street number	Suburb	Datasheet link
Frederick Street	12	West Hobart	Datasheet: 12 Frederick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1316
Frederick Street	13	West Hobart	Datasheet: 13 Frederick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1317
Liverpool Street	395	West Hobart	Datasheet: 395 Liverpool St, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2029
Warwick Street	111	West Hobart	Datasheet: 2/111 Warwick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3575
Warwick Street	127	West Hobart	Datasheet: 127 Warwick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3583
Warwick Street	156	West Hobart	Datasheet: 156 Warwick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3586
Warwick Street	166	West Hobart	Datasheet: 166 Warwick Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3587
Watkins Street	11	West Hobart	Datasheet: 11 Watkins Avenue, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3623
William Street	13	West Hobart	Datasheet: 13 William Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3675
Cascade Road	52	South Hobart	Datasheet: 52 Cascade Road, South Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.632
Huon Road	677	Fern Tree	Datasheet: 677 Huon Road, Fern Tree, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1716
Campbell Street	31	Hobart	Datasheet: 31-35 Campbell Street, Theatre Royal Hotel, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.539
Collins Street	158	Hobart	Datasheet: 158 Collins Street, Hobart., Reference Number HOB-C6.1.740
Elizabeth Street	205	Hobart	Datasheet: 205 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1124
Melville Street	1-5	Hobart	Datasheet: 98A Campbell Street, 2 Melville Street, 1-5 Melville Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.544
CBD	Hobart Rivulet	Hobart	Datasheet: Hobart Rivulet, CBD (Molle Street – River Derwent), Reference Number HOB-C6.1.10

Street name	Street number	Suburb	Datasheet link
Morrison Street	19	Hobart (Waterfront)	Datasheet: The Telegraph Hotel, 19 Morrison Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2420
Morrison Street	21	Hobart (Waterfront)	Datasheet: Peter Johnstone Marine, 21-25 Morrison Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2421
Hunter Street	Sesquicentenary Memorial	Hobart (Waterfront)	Datasheet: Sesquicentenary Memorial, Hunter Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1705
Victoria Dock	Crane	Hobart (Waterfront)	Datasheet: Victoria Dock, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3524
Gladstone Street	2-4	Battery Point	Datasheet: 2-4 Gladstone Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1386
Montpelier Retreat	37	Battery Point	Datasheet: 37 Montpelier Retreat, Battery Point, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2415
Sandy Bay Road	46-48	Battery Point	Datasheet: 46-48 Sandy Bay Road, Battery Point, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3127
Sandy Bay Road	50-62	Battery Point	Datasheet: 50-62 Sandy Bay Road, Battery Point, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3128
Lambert Avenue	2A	Sandy Bay	Datasheet: 2A Lambert Avenue, Sandy Bay, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1821
Lambert Avenue	4	Sandy Bay	Datasheet: Lambert Avenue, Sandy Bay, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1822
Regent Street	48	Sandy Bay	Datasheet: 48 Regent Street, Sandy Bay, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3018
Pillinger Drive/Pinnacle Road	Road	Wellington Park	Datasheet: Pillinger Drive – Pinnacle Road – Mountain Summit, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2840

Datasheet: 12 Mercer Street, New Town, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2354

Description

Built in 1924 number 12 Mercer Street was built on land that originally formed part of 33 acres and 3 roods granted to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, the land was granted under the Glebe Lands Act 1865, the act granted land situated in New Town which includes the location of Mercer Street today. 12 Mercer Street is a single storey brick Federation Arts and Crafts residence. Constructed on a sandstone base the asymmetrical residence features a gabled roof form with Marseilles pattern terracotta roof tiles, and exposed brackets under the eaves. Gable infill consists of timber shingles, and gable ends feature curved apex ornaments (see images) positioned either side of a central wide and tall battered brick chimney (see images). The front entrance to the house is via an arched porch with brick columns and sandstone capping on the southern side of the residence (see images). Stone lintels are positioned above lead light casement windows that also feature lead light top lighting, and brick sills are positioned below the windows. A low-level clinker brick fence frames the front garden complete with a curvilinear Art Nouveau styled front gate.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

12 Mercer Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century suburbanisation of New Town. Built in 1924 the building represents the pattern of residential development that occurred within Mercer Street during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principle characteristics of a single storey Federation Arts and Crafts residence which contributes to the historical streetscape. 12 Mercer Street is one of a very small number of residences in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the Federation period of development in this area of New Town.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Slightly set back from the street in a front garden framed by a low-level brick fence the residence is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 12 Mercer Street is a representative example of a Federation Arts and Crafts brick residence, distinguished by its asymmetrical form, gabled terracotta tile roof, prominent battered brick chimney, shingle gable infill, led light casement windows, arched entrance porch, and sandstone base.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 232 New Town Road, New Town, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2596

Description

Number 232 New Town Road is the former New Town police station, built in 1928 on land that originally formed part of land occupied by the Government Farm. Situated slightly off the road behind an early brick wall, the building is situated between the entrance to Ogilvie High School and St Johns Avenue. Number 232 New Town Road is an early Inter-War institutional style building. The two storey brick building features a pitched corrugated iron roof with parapeted gables. The building features finely painted stone mouldings along the accents of gables, and a motif in the central gable dates the building c.1928. The near symmetrical building features a central projecting gabled bay, with three grouped sash windows positioned along both the top and ground level. Windows feature stone quoining and pointed arch mouldings. Positioned either side of the central projecting bay are identical entrance porches, positioned above the sloping roofs of these porches on the top floor are small diamond windows set in square frames. The building features two original brick chimneys with stucco mouldings.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

232 New Town Road is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of early 20th century development along New Town Road. Built in 1928 the building demonstrates an early Inter-War institutional building, and the historical trend of establishing small police stations to service Hobart's residential areas.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

232 New Town Road is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Inter-War institutional building. The building contributes to the historical streetscape of New Town Road and is significant in conjunction with neighbouring buildings, in demonstrating a relatively intact nineteenth/early twentieth century mixed commercial, institutional, and residential streetscape.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the road and bordered by low level brick walling the former New Town Police Station is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The building is a representative example of a two storey brick early Inter-War complex. Distinguished by its gabled parapet roof, painted stone mouldings, sash windows with stone sills and decorative quoining, two prominent brick chimneys, and a symmetrical façade configuration.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 8 Tower Road, New Town, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3504

Description

Built in 1914 the Federation weatherboard residence was built on land that originally formed part of 33 acres and 3 roods granted to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, the land was granted under the Glebe Lands Act 1865, the act granted land situated in New Town which includes the location of Tower Road today. The residence is situated on a corner lot positioned between Tower Road and Mercer Street and features a large open front garden with original woven wire fence and gates (see images). The weatherboard residence sits on a sandstone base and features a hipped and gabled roof, with one gable addressing Tower Road and the other slightly smaller gable facing Mercer Street. A bullnose verandah with slender timber posts and an arched timber frieze wraps around the residence between the two gables, with a small section of early infilled verandah facing Mercer Street. Two tall, corbelled brick chimneys are positioned on either side of the residence. The gable infill features patterned pressed tin, and simply detailed timber bargeboards. Below the gables are square bay windows, with separate faceted corrugated iron roofs, and timber framed sash windows (see images). Below the window sills are framed pressed tin panels positioned to the front and both sides of the bay. The front door of the residence is located on the Tower Road frontage of the building, the four panelled timber door features green side and top frosted glazing.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 8 Tower Road is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century suburbanisation of New Town. Built in 1914 the building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Tower Road and the tendency to locate residences close to main roads such as New Town Road prior to automobile use.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 8 Tower Road is representative of the principle characteristics of Federation weatherboard residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and

forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the early 20th century period of development in the Tower Road area.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on a corner lot in an open front garden with original fence the residence forms prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 8 Tower Road is a representative example of single storey weatherboard Federation residence, distinguished by its hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof, tall corbeled brick chimneys, and square bay windows, bullnose verandah supported by slender timber posts, decorative pressed tin panels, and sash windows.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: Grand Stand, Argyle Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3085

Description

The North Hobart Oval Argyle Street grandstand known as the Horrie Gorringe Stand began construction in 1923 it seated 840 people and was opened in 1924 for the Australian National Football Carnival. The grandstands name sake Horrace (Horrie) Gorringe was a celebrated Tasmanian footballer who represented the state numerous times between 1915 and 1930. In 1991 club rooms were constructed beneath the grandstand.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

The Horrie Gorringe Grandstand positioned along Argyle Street is of local historic significance as a representation of the early 20th century cultural and recreational facilities of Hobart. The ground has been the venue of many famous sporting and cultural events and is closely associated with local sporting identities.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Significance as a fine example of an early 20th century timber and brickwork grandstand at a major sports venue. The grandstand acts as a landmark within the area creates a significant aesthetic focal point along this section of Argyle street. The structure demonstrates the major characteristics of sporting grandstands of this period.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Datasheet: 256 Brooker Avenue, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.469

Description

Number 256 Brooker Avenue is positioned on 35 perches originally granted to John Foster a prominent magistrate, merchant, and shipowner. Brooker Avenue was formerly known as Park Street before the creation of the Brooker Highway in 1954. Built in 1910 number 256 Brooker Avenue is a substantial Federation Queen Anne brick residence positioned on the corner of Newport Street and Brooker Avenue. The residence is constructed on a sandstone base and features a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof with exposed rafters, and original stuccoed brick chimneys (see images). The property has an entrance porch facing onto Newport Street, a set of sandstone steps leads to a timber and lead light door with both top and side lighting panels (see images). Beneath gables are grouped windows with multi-pane top lighting and stone sills, and a faceted bay window is positioned on the south west elevation of the building. The upper sections of the building feature roughcast render over the brickwork, and gable infill features timber shingle panelling and decorative brackets beneath. Number 256 Brooker Avenue is positioned within a large garden.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 256 Brooker Avenue is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century suburbanisation of North Hobart. Built in 1910 the building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Park and Letitia Street and the tendency to locate residences close to main roads prior to automobile use.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 256 Brooker Ave is representative of the principal characteristics of Federation Queen Anne brick residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the early 20th century period of development in this area of North Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics

Positioned on a large block the substantial residence forms prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 256 Brooker Avenue is a representative example of a single storey brick Federation Queen Anne residence, distinguished by its sandstone base, hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof, tall stuccoed brick chimneys, exposed rafters, grouped windows with multi-pane top lights, faceted bay window, gable infill shingle detailing and decorative brackets, and front entrance door featuring side and top lighting panels

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 'Wyvenhoe' 21 Carr Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.613

Description

Number 21 Carr Street was built on land that originally formed part of 11 Acres Gtd. to James Milne Wilson a politician, and successful brewer. In the 1830s Wilson built Hobartville Estate on the granted land, the estate was later taken over by James Lord and after his death the land surrounding Hobartville was subdivided into 54 residential lots in 1885. Wyvenhoe was constructed in 1898 and occupied three of the fifty-four subdivided blocks. Wyvenhoe is a large single storey Victorian Italianate brick residence constructed on a sandstone base. The residence features a corrugated iron roof with decorative bracketed eaves, and several prominent corbeled brick chimneys (see images). Rounded arched windows with stone sills are visible throughout the residence, and two projecting bays with faceted roofs are positioned on the eastern and southern elevations. The residence maintains a large curtilage with established garden and plantings. The building has been extended and altered over time, however the original features and form of the overall building is still clearly apparent.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

21 Carr Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of North Hobart. Built in 1898 the building represents the subdivision of Hobartville Estate, and the pattern of residential development that occurred within Carr Street during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principal characteristics of a large single storey brick Victorian Italianate residence which contributes to the historical streetscape. 21 Carr Street is one of a very small number of residences in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a

collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late 19th and early 20th century period of development in this area of North Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Slightly set back from the street in a front garden the large residence is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 21 Carr Street is a representative example of a Victorian Italianate brick residence, distinguished by its asymmetrical form, prominent corbelled brick chimneys, bracketed eaves, and faceted bays.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 40-46 Federal Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1214

Description

The land on which numbers 40-46 Federal Street were constructed on was originally part of 5 acres 3 roods and 34 perches granted to Elizabeth Lowes. The 2-bedroom workers cottages were built in the late 1890s and most likely housed workers from the nearby Government Quarry on the Domain. The four identical weatherboard cottages feature hipped corrugated iron roofs, with small bullnose verandah roofs supported by slender timber posts (see images). The facade of each residence features a single sash window, and four panel timber door with a small top light. The modest cottages feature prominent corbeled brick chimneys, and open verandahs feature decorative timber friezes, or iron lace. The cottages are positioned close to the street and feature small and narrow front gardens some with low level fencing (see images) The rear yards of buildings extend to the adjacent Feltham Street. At least two of the cottages have had rear extensions however the original form of all buildings is still clearly apparent.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

40-46 Federal Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of North Hobart. Built in the late 1890s the building represents the pattern of residential development that occurred within Feltham Street, and represent the modest speculative built housing of this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

The residences are representative of the principle characteristics of late Victorian workers cottages and the row of four largely unaltered cottages contributes to the historical streetscape. Numbers 40-46 Federal Street are part of a small number of residences in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of North Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

The row of cottages are positioned close to the street with small and narrow front gardens framed by a low level picket fences. The residences form a prominent visual element and make a significant contribution to the streetscape. Numbers 40-46 Federal Street are representative examples of Late Victorian weatherboard workers cottages, distinguished by hipped corrugated iron roofs, prominent corbelled brick chimneys, bullnose verandahs with slender timber posts, and sash windows. 40-46 Federal Street forms part of a surviving row of four near-identical workers cottages located in the centre of Federal Street, this intact setting reinforces the collective value of the individual buildings.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 48 Federal Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1217

Description

The land on which St Margaret's Church stands originally formed part of 5 acres, 3 roods, and 34 perches granted to Elizabeth Lowes. In 1886 St Margaret's Anglican Church Parish of The Holy Trinity was built and consecrated. The building was designed by prominent Tasmanian architect George Fagg, the church underwent extensive remodelling in 1928. The church was owned by The Trustees of The Diocese of Tasmania until 2007 when the property was purchased and converted into a residence.

The building is constructed of brick and positioned on a sandstone base. The church is positioned with a minimal set back from the street, and positioned to the eastern side the narthex features a small arched entrance with a gabled brick parapet. The symmetrical façade of the church features two slender arched windows with deep recessed sandstone sills, and detailed sandstone and brick arched lintels are positioned above (see images). In the centre of the two windows is a finely detailed pointed brick arch with decorative hood moulding and inset is a wide three panelled arched window (see images). This archway which extends down to the sandstone base was the original entrance to the church and was converted to a central window in the 1928 remodelling. The gable features a simply detailed timber bargeboard, with a half timber and roughcast stucco infill, with an ironwork crucifix positioned on the apex of the gable.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

48 Federal Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of North Hobart. Built in the 1886 (remodelled in 1928) the building represents the pattern of development that occurred within Federal and Feltham Street, and signifies the population growth of North Hobart and the subsequent establishment of religious facilities in the local area.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

The property is representative of a class of place that demonstrates a late Victorian church building that represent the parish providing for religious and community needs, the property also exemplifies religious and community ways of life in the late 19th and 20th century.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Located in central Federal Street and positioned with a minimal setback from the street, the site's position amongst modest single storey cottages gives the Church a distinct prominence in the urban fabric of Federal Street. Distinguished by sandstone bases, brick construction, gabled roofs, sandstone sills and lintels, decorative hood mouldings, and crucifixes positioned on gable apexes. The property forms a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

The church has social significance for its place in the spiritual lives of the people of North Hobart from 1886 until its closure in 2007. The property was also a place for community and social gatherings since 1886 and has social importance within its community.

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

As a representative example of the work of the noted architect George Fagg who practiced in Tasmania from 1885 until his death in 1897.

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 51 Feltham Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1225

Description

In 1886 St Margaret's Anglican Church Parish of The Holy Trinity was built and consecrated, with the Mission Hall constructed shortly after at 51 Feltham Street, Feltham Street was originally named Ware Street until 1939. The buildings were designed by prominent Tasmanian architect George Fagg, both the church and hall underwent extensive remodelling in 1928.

The hall building is constructed of brick and positioned on sandstone base. The hall features a gabled roof form, and the façade of the building is positioned internally to address the church rather than Feltham Street. While the rear of the building backs onto Feltham Street where a prominent corbelled brick chimney is positioned. The symmetrical façade of the hall features four expressed brick pilasters with two positioned on the edges of the frontage, and two flanking the central three windows. Two smaller windows are positioned either side of the central arrangement, all windows feature timber frames, and thick sandstone lintels. The front and side gables all feature half-timber and roughcast infill, with side gables featuring small arched roof vents. Ironwork crucifixes are fixed to all three gables of the hall.

The hall served many purposes in the late 19th and early 20th century with uses including a Sunday school, soup kitchen, free kindergarten, and hosted fundraising events, concerts, and community meetings. The church and hall were owned by The Trustees of The Diocese of Tasmania until 2007 when the property was purchased and converted into a residence.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

48 Federal Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of North Hobart. Built in the 1886 (remodelled in 1928) the building represents the pattern of development that occurred within Federal and Feltham Street, and signifies the population growth of North Hobart and the subsequent establishment of religious facilities in the local area.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

The property is representative of a class of place that demonstrates a late Victorian church hall building that represent the parish providing for religious and community needs, the property also exemplifies religious and community ways of life in the late 19th and 20th century.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

The position of the hall amongst modest single storey cottages gives the hall a distinct prominence in the urban fabric of Feltham Street. Distinguished by a sandstone bases, brick construction, gabled roofs, sandstone sills and lintels, decorative hood mouldings, and crucifixes positioned on gable apexes. Although the hall addresses the church rather than the street the property forms a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

The church complex has social significance for its place in the spiritual lives of the people of North Hobart from 1886 until its closure in 2007. The property was also a place for community and social gatherings since 1886 and has social importance within its community.

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

As a representative example of the work of the noted architect George Fagg who practiced in Tasmania from 1885 until his death in 1897.

Datasheet: 1-15 Feltham Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1223

Description

The land on which numbers 1-15 Feltham Street were constructed on was originally granted to George Taylor. Originally named Ware Street, the small streets name was changed to Feltham Street in 1939. The 2-bedroom workers cottages were built in 1900 and most likely housed workers from the nearby Government Quarry on the Domain. The eight identical weatherboard cottages feature pyramid hipped corrugated iron roofs, with separate verandah roof supported by slender timber posts (see images). The frontage of each residence originally featured a single sash window, and four panel timber door with a small top light, however numbers 11, 7, 5, and 1 Feltham Street now have enclosed or glazed verandahs. The modest cottages feature corbeled brick chimneys, and those with open verandahs feature decorative timber friezes. The cottages are positioned close to the street and feature small and narrow front gardens some with low level picket fencing. The rears of a number of cottages have been extended however the original form of all the buildings is still clearly apparent.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

1-15 Feltham Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of North Hobart. Built in 1900 the buildings represents the pattern of residential development that occurred within Feltham Street, and represent the modest speculative built housing of this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

The residences are representative of the principle characteristics of late Victorian workers cottages and the row of eight largely unaltered cottages contributes to the historical streetscape. Numbers 1-15 Feltham Street are part of a small number of residences in the area that represents this

architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of North Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

The row of cottages are positioned close to the street with small and narrow front gardens some framed by a low level picket fences. The residences form a prominent visual element and make a significant contribution to the streetscape. Numbers 1-15 Feltham Street are representative examples of Late Victorian weatherboard workers cottages, distinguished by hipped corrugated iron roofs, corbelled brick chimneys, verandahs with slender timber posts, and sash windows. 1-15 Feltham Street forms part of a surviving row of eight near-identical workers cottages located at the eastern end of Feltham Street, this intact setting reinforces the collective value of the individual buildings.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



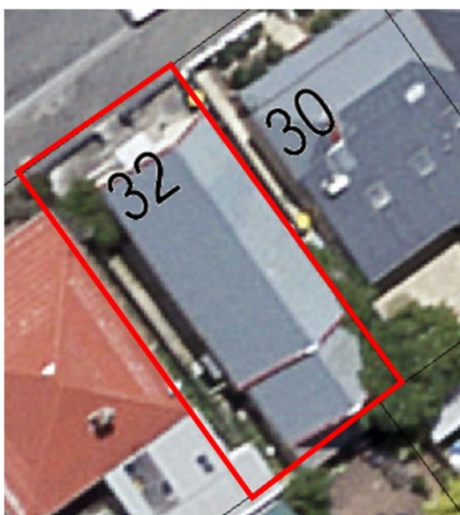
Datasheet: 32 Pitt Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2871

Description

Number 32 Pitt Street is positioned on part of 11 acres and 1 rood granted to John Dunn. Built for Rev Isaac Hardcastle Palfreyman, a Reverend of the Free Methodist Church. In 1883 Rev Palfreyman built and opened his own independent Church and private school at 32 Pitt Street (then known as King Street). The Obituary of Rev Palfreyman that appeared in the Mercury on 4th of June 1921 describes the church as “a wooden building seating about 200 people, and at the place the reverend carried on a private school”. 1934 newspaper report on the Jubilee of the Pitt Street Sunday school confirms the building was still in use. And in 1950 Mr M Murdoch the hall was still operating for religious purposes including bible study and gospel services. 1965 16th Hobart Llanherne Air Scouts From at least 1965 until 1994 the building was owned by The Boy Scouts Association. After this date the building was sold for private use and has remained as a residence since.

Number 32 Pitt Street is an example of a Victorian Carpenter Gothic building. The building features a steeply pitched corrugated iron gabled roof, the street facing gable has ornate timber bargeboards, and pointed timber finial with pendant, this finial has replaced the original crucifix that was positioned here (see images). In the upper gable is a small six pane rectangular window, although early photos of the building show a small arched gable vent was originally located here. The building entrance features double timber doors, which originally sat within a pointed arch frame but now has a small awning roof above (see images). Each side elevation features two-pointed arch windows with six glazed panes inset into a timber frame. The building features a porch at the rear with a separate smaller gable. The eastern elevation shows a very small fibreboard lean too addition with a single timber door. The street frontage has low level timber picket fence partially running along the front boundary.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

32 Pitt Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th century history of the North Hobart area. Built in 1883 the building contributes to the understanding of the history of religious worship and recreation in North Hobart. Number 32 Pitt Street represents

the population growth in North Hobart during this period and the consequential establishment of social and religious services to cater for the needs of increasing population.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

32 Pitt Street is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Victorian Carpenter Gothic hall/church. The building is positioned close to the street and has important townscape significance as a dominant landmark within Pitt Street. The weatherboard building is distinguished by its steeply pitched corrugated iron gabled roof, featuring a bargeboard with scalloped detailing. Each side elevation features two pointed arch windows with six glazed panes inset into a timber frame. The building features a porch at the rear with a separate smaller gable.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Number 32 Pitt Street is of cultural heritage significance because it has special meaning for the community from its history as a church hall. Important to the North Hobart (and wider Hobart) community as a meeting and recreational space since 1883.

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

The church is of cultural heritage significance for its association with Rev Isaac Hardcastle Palfreyman and family from construction in 1883 until at least 1934.

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: Grand Stand, 1-5 Ryde Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3084

Description

The grandstand of at North Hobart oval located along 1-5 Ryde Street was constructed in late 1921 and was named the George Miller Stand after long time North Hobart Football Club member. It was the first stand built at the oval that was opened in 1922, and remains the oldest in use. In 2012 a blaze tore through the George Miller stand which sustained substantial fire damage, resulting in the timber component of the building needed to be replaced. Reconstruction work on the grandstand was completed in 2014.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

The George Miller Grandstand at 1-5 Ryde Street is of local historic significance as a representation of the early 20th century cultural and recreational facilities of Hobart. The ground has been the venue of many famous sporting and cultural events and is closely associated with local sporting identities.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Significance as a fine example of an early 20th century timber and brickwork grandstand at a major sports venue. The grandstand acts as a landmark within the area creates a significant aesthetic focal point along Ryde street. The structure demonstrates the major characteristics of grandstands of this period.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Datasheet: 57 Tasma Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3479

Description

This section of Tasma Street was formerly known as High Street, the street was constructed by the late 1830s, and the land on either side was subdivided into parcels which were granted to numerous settlers. Built in 1910 Number 57 Tasma Street was constructed on three roods and 27 perches originally granted to John Morgan. The two storey brick Federation Italianate residence with a corrugated hip roof and two tall brick chimneys. Constructed on a sandstone base the residence features a two storey three faceted bay to the street with arched windows and a moulded string course between the storeys (see images). There is a verandah on both levels with the upper level featuring a bullnose roof, and is partially enclosed by glazing on the eastern side. The verandah is supported with timber posts, and cast iron railings, brackets and frieze (see images **Error! Reference source not found.**). There are paired eave brackets and a four panelled timber front door with frosted glass in the top and side lights. The property has a number of outbuildings located in the rear yard, and an unsympathetic external stair case has been added to the front of the residence (see images). The open front yard allows the residence to have a significant street presence.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

57 Tasma Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century suburbanisation of this area of North Hobart. The building is a representation of the early Federation period of residential development that occurred within Tasma Street.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

57 Tasma Street is a predominately intact example of a substantial Federation Italianate residence. The building is one of a small number of residences in the area that represents this architectural

style, and forms part of a small collection of significant Federation residences that are evidence of the early Federation period of development in Tasma Street.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the street with an open front yard the Federation Italianate residence is a prominent visual feature and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The residence is a representative example of a modest Victorian Georgian brick cottage. Distinguished by its hipped corrugated iron roof, sash windows, and brick chimney. The cottage forms part of a surviving group of several modest Victorian Georgian buildings located at the western end of Tasma Street, this intact setting reinforces the collective value of the individual buildings.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 79 Tasma Street, North Hobart Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3485

Description

This section of Tasma Street was formerly known as High Street, the street was constructed by the late 1830s, and the land on either side was subdivided into parcels which were granted to numerous settlers. Number 79 Tasma Street was built in 1840 on land that was originally part of 13 perches granted to John Smith. The residence is one of the earliest in the street and appears in its original form on James Sprent's comprehensive early 1840s survey of Hobart. The modest early Victorian Georgian cottage has an unusual façade with an asymmetrical fenestration arrangement that has resulted from additions to the building over its history (see images). The residence is set slightly off the street with a small cottage garden bordered by a low level masonry fence. The cottage features a hipped corrugated iron roof, with a front verandah supported by slender timber posts, and timber diagonal cross balustrading (see images). A single modestly detailed brick chimney remains to the front of the building. Two sash windows are positioned on the façade and a central four panel timber door is placed between the two windows.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

79 Tasma Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 19th century suburbanisation of this area of North Hobart. The building is a representation of the Victorian period of residential development that occurred within Tasma Street.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

79 Tasma Street is a substantially intact example of a modest early Victorian Georgian cottage. The building is one of a number of residences in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a small collection of significant Victorian Georgian residences that are evidence of the early Victorian period of development in Tasma Street.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the road at the western end of Tasma Street the Victorian Georgian workers cottage is a prominent visual feature and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The residence is a representative example of a modest Victorian Georgian brick cottage. Distinguished by its hipped corrugated iron roof, sash windows, and brick chimney. The cottage forms part of a surviving group of several modest Victorian Georgian buildings located at the western end of Tasma Street, this intact setting reinforces the collective value of the individual buildings.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 6 Frederick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1315

Description

Frederick Street appears in James Sprent's 1843 map of Hobart, and the location on which number 6 Frederick Street was built formed part of land originally granted to Ann Williams. Built in the late 1890s the Victorian cottage has undergone some aesthetic changes however the original form of the overall building and its architectural style is still clearly apparent. The weatherboard cottage features a symmetrical façade, a hipped roof that has had its original cladding replaced with ceramic tiles, a barrel roofed dormer with two small sash windows, and a single tall painted brick chimney (see images). The cottage is positioned on a stone base with a set of central steps leading up to a verandah and front door. The verandah is supported by slender timber posts and is enclosed on both sides with glazed panels (see images). Sash windows are positioned either side of the central front door featuring a top light. The cottage is positioned close to the street and a low level masonry fence borders a small front garden.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 6 Frederick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late nineteenth and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in the late 1890s the building represents residential development within Frederick Street during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principle characteristics of a single storey late Victorian cottage that contributes to the historical streetscape. Number 6 Fredrick Street is one of a number of cottages in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant housing stock that is evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of West Hobart

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the street the cottage is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 6 Fredrick Street is a representative example of a late Victorian weatherboard cottage, distinguished by its symmetrical form, hipped roof, barrel roof dormer, sash windows, front verandah, and tall chimney.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 12 Frederick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1316

Description

Frederick Street appears in James Sprent's 1843 map of Hobart, the land on which number 12 Frederick Street was built formed part of 39 perches originally claimed by Martin John Flanagan. Built in the late 1890s the Victorian cottage has undergone some aesthetic changes however the original form of the overall building and its architectural style is still clearly apparent. The weatherboard cottage features a symmetrical façade, hipped roof that has had its original cladding replaced with ceramic tiles, and tall cement rendered brick chimneys. The cottage is positioned on a sandstone base and a set of stairs with timber balustrading lead up to a small covered porch and front door. Double hung sash windows are positioned either side of the central front door featuring a top light (see images). The cottage is positioned close to the street and a low-level timber picket fence borders the small front garden.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 12 Frederick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late nineteenth and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in the late 1890s the building represents residential development within Frederick Street during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principal characteristics of a single storey late Victorian cottage that contributes to the historical streetscape. 12 Fredrick Street is one of a number of cottages in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant housing stock that is evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of West Hobart

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the street the cottage is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 12 Fredrick Street cottage is a representative example of a late Victorian cottage, distinguished by its symmetrical form, hipped roof, sandstone base, sash windows, and tall chimneys.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 13 Frederick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1317

Description

Frederick Street appears in James Sprent's 1843 map of Hobart, and the location on which number 13 Frederick Street was built formed part of 1A-2R-11Ps granted to M J McLaughlin. Built in 1915 the Federation Arts and Crafts residence has undergone some extensions to the rear however the original form of the overall building and its architectural style is still clearly apparent. The two-storey asymmetrical brick residence has a medium setback from the street with a front garden path leading up to a set of steps into an enclosed porch. The roof takes a varied gable form, with prominent eaves with exposed rafters, prominent gable verge, and brackets under gables (see images). The large street facing gable features timber shingle infill in the upper gable and roughcast rendered walling beneath. A projecting bay window made up of four panels with frosted top lights is positioned beneath the gable and is supported by timber brackets beneath. Positioned directly below the projecting bay window, on the ground floor are two casement windows with a detailed brick lintel and thick stone sill (see images). Two tall and prominent roughcast rendered chimneys with exposed brick detailing are positioned on the northern and southern sides of the residence. The northern side of the residence features an arched window with lead light detailing, and the north facing gable features shingle infill, with a double casement window beneath, and a projecting bay window directly below on the ground floor level. A low-level painted masonry fence with pedestrian gate borders the front of the property. The rear of the residence has been extended however the original form of the overall building is still clearly apparent.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

13 Frederick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in 1915 the building represents the pattern of residential development that occurred within Frederick Street during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principal characteristics of a double storey Federation Arts and Crafts residence which contributes to the historical streetscape. 13 Frederick Street is one of a small number of residences in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the Federation period of development in this area of West Hobart

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned with a medium set back from the street in a front garden framed by a low level painted masonry fence, the residence is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 13 Frederick Street is a representative example of a Federation Arts and Crafts brick residence, distinguished by its asymmetrical form, gabled roof, roughcast rendered brick chimneys, projecting bay windows, exposed rafters under eaves, shingle gable infill, led light casement windows, roughcast rendered walling, and detailed brick lintels.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 395 Liverpool St, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2029

Description

Number 395 sits on 2 roods and 16 perches originally granted to George Wilson. In 1900 Mr William Mathers built *Mirimar*, the double storey 'Decorated' Federation timber weatherboard residence is positioned high above the road with a large open front garden. The residence features a hipped corrugated iron roof with timber brackets under the eaves, and four tall, corbelled brick chimneys. A 1973 extension with external stairs was constructed on the eastern elevation of the residence which has slightly altered the original symmetrical façade of the residence. The front of the building features a double storey verandah with slender timber posts, decorative iron lace frieze and balustrading (see images). The upper floor features large timber framed sash windows positioned either side of a central door, the four panelled timber door featuring side and top lighting opens onto the verandah, and two decorative lamps are fixed to the wall on either side of the door. The lower storey follows the same fenestration layout as the storey above however the sash windows are a slightly smaller scale, and the central front door features a top light but no side lighting (see images). Although the building has been extended the original form of the overall building is still clearly apparent.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values.

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 395 Liverpool Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in 1900 the building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along upper Liverpool Street and the tendency to locate residences close to main roads prior to automobile use. 395 Liverpool Street is significant as an estate of the Mathers family that was subsequently subdivided with the neighbouring residences numbers 397, and 393 built by the extended family, demonstrating this common practice at the time.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 395 Liverpool Street is representative of the principal characteristics of Federation 'Decorated' weatherboard residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the early 20th century period of development in the upper Liverpool Street area.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Set back from the street and positioned on the high side of Liverpool Street the residence forms prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 395 Liverpool Street is a representative example of a two storey weatherboard Federation 'Decorated' residence, distinguished by its hipped corrugated iron roof, tall corbeled brick chimneys, double storey verandah supported by slender timber posts, with decorative iron lacework friezes and balustrading, and sash windows.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 2/111 Warwick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3575

Description

111 Warwick Street is a Victorian Georgian building positioned off Warwick Street with part of the building appearing in Sprent's 1840s survey of Hobart. The building is located within an internal lot and cannot be viewed from Warwick Street. The residence takes a varied form with a two storey brick Victorian Georgian building orientated towards the east, the residence features a hipped corrugated iron roof, and a ground storey verandah with pairs of slender timber posts and balustrading. The symmetrical façade features three twelve pane sash windows with stone lintels and sills on the upper storey. Whilst the ground floor consists of two twelve pane sash windows with stone lintels and sills, and timber shutters, a central front door features multi-pane top lighting. Two tall corbeled painted brick chimneys are positioned to the rear of the building. An early timber weatherboard extension is situated on the western side of the property. The extension features a twin gabled roof form with a central front door, informally placed multi-pane windows, and a single simply detailed brick chimney.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 111 Warwick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the mid to late 19th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. The building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Warwick Street and the tendency to locate residences close to main roads such as Elizabeth Street.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 111 Warwick Street is representative of the principle characteristics of a Victorian Georgian residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the mid to late 19th century period of development in this area of West Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Set back from the street in a large internal block 111 Warwick Street is a representative example of a painted brick Victorian Georgian residence with an early twin gabled weatherboard extension. The residence is distinguished by its symmetrical form, hipped corrugated iron roof, tall corbeled brick chimneys, a concave verandah supported by slender paired timber posts and balustrading, and multi-pane sash windows.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Datasheet: 127 Warwick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3583

Description

Built in 1900 Number 127 Warwick Street was built on land that was originally part of 2 acres, and 2 perches granted to brothers Charles & Edward Elliott. Located on an internal block the building can only be partially viewed from Warwick Street. Built in 1900 the Victorian cottage has undergone some additions and aesthetic changes, however the original form of the overall building and its architectural style is still clearly apparent. The cottage has an unusual façade with an asymmetrical fenestration arrangement. Two eight pane sash windows are positioned to the south western side of the façade, whilst a single sash window is positioned towards the north western edge of the façade. Situated between the windows is a timber front door with a large glazed panel inset in the top half of the door (see images). Single gabled dormer window is positioned to the north western side of the building and features multi-pane glazing. The roof of the residence takes a mansard form, whilst the veranda is positioned under a broken back roof (see images). The original roof cladding has been replaced with synthetic tiles. The cottage features two rendered brick chimneys, and the property retains a large rear yard with established garden.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 127 Warwick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. The building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Warwick Street and the tendency to locate residences close to main roads such as Elizabeth Street before the rise in automobile use.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 127 Warwick Street is representative of the principle characteristics of a late Victorian cottage. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late 19th to early 20th century period of development in this area of West Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Set back from the street in a large internal block 127 Warwick Street is a representative example of a late Victorian cottage. The residence is distinguished by its mansard roof, tall brick chimneys, a broken back verandah supported by slender paired timber posts, and multi-pane sash windows.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 156 Warwick Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3586

Description

The segments of land formed by Lansdowne Crescent, Warwick and Hill Streets, were known as Crescent Fields, and were subdivided in the late 1850s. Residential development was slow until the 1880s and 1890s, and the introduction of a tram service to the area in 1914, greatly influenced residential development. Number 156 Warwick Street was built on land that formed part of two roods and 16 perches that were granted to Basset Dickson Jnr. Drainage plans date the building to the early 1900s and the large residence is an example of Federation Queen Anne architecture. The building is now used as a medical centre and is setback off the street with a large open front garden with terraced stone walling. Positioned on a sandstone base the painted brick residence features a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof with three tall painted corbeled brick chimneys. A bullnose verandah supported by slender timber posts featuring a decorative timber frieze, and balustrading. The street facing gable features roughcast stucco infill with a half-timber effect, a modestly detailed timber bargeboard, and two timber brackets supporting the projecting gable. Positioned beneath the gable is a four panelled bay window featuring multi-pane amber top lights and sash windows beneath. A set of stone steps lead from the garden up to the front verandah where the centrally positioned front door with side and top lighting is situated, adjacent to the front door is a single sash window (see images). The eastern elevation features a section of verandah that has been enclosed. The residence has retained a large block however a large asphalt carpark at the rear has slightly diminished the heritage curtilage of the property.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 156 Warwick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in the early 1900s the building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Warwick Street that coincided with the introduction of tram services to the area.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 156 Warwick Street is representative of the principal characteristics of Federation Queen Anne residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late 19th and early 20th century period of development in this area of West Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Set back from the street in a large and open front garden the residence forms a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 156 Warwick Street is a representative example of a stuccoed Federation Queen Anne residence, distinguished by its asymmetrical form, hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof, tall, corbeled brick chimneys, bullnose verandah supported by slender timber posts, decorative timber frieze and balustrading, bay window with multi-pane and coloured top lighting, and sash windows.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 166 Warwick Street, North Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3587

Description

The segments of land formed by Lansdowne Crescent, Warwick and Hill Streets, were known as Crescent Fields, and were subdivided in the late 1850s. Residential development was slow until the 1880s and 1890s, and the introduction of a tram service to the area in 1914, greatly influenced residential development. The building was constructed in 1900 and is an example of a Federation Italianate residence. The large single storey brick residence is set far off the street but remains highly visible within the street scape. The residence features a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof, featuring three painted brick chimneys. The building is positioned on a high base and a set of steps lead to a front verandah with central front door (see images). The asymmetrical façade of the residence features a faceted bay window with a separate roof, featuring three curved arch windows, featuring stucco mouldings articulating lintels. The front verandah is supported by slender posts with decorative brackets, and iron lace frieze, a small section of verandah is enclosed with glazing on the eastern side. The central front door features arched lead light glazing, and top and side lighting also with lead lighting. Adjacent to the front door beneath the verandah is a three panel window, featuring timber frames, and two sash windows are positioned either side of a larger fixed window(see images). The building now serves as a religious centre and the residence has retained a large block, however the building has undergone extensions to the rear, and a large gravel carpark at the front of the property has slightly diminished the heritage curtilage of the property.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values.

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 166 Warwick Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in the 1900 the building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Warwick Street that coincided with the introduction of tram services to the area.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 166 Warwick Street is representative of the principal characteristics of Federation Italianate residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late 19th and early 20th century period of development in this area of West Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Set back from the street the residence still holds prominence visually and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 166 Warwick Street is a representative example of a stuccoed Federation Queen Anne residence, distinguished by its asymmetrical form, hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof, brick chimneys, verandah supported by slender posts with decorative brackets and iron lace frieze, a faceted bay window with separate roof, and central front door featuring lead lighting, top, and side lights.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 11 Watkins Avenue, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3623

Description

Number 11 Watkins Avenue is positioned on land originally owned by George Watkins, a former convict who acquired 1 acres, 3 roods, and 9 perches on the southern side of Warwick Street after he was pardoned 1844. A gardener and labourer Watkins cultivated the land which remained in the family until Watkins Avenue was created to connect Warwick Street and Patrick Street in the mid-1920s. Sir Robert Cosgrove former Premier of Tasmania, purchased land from the Watkins family in 1924 and subdivided it into allotments with access onto the western side of Watkins Avenue. Sir Robert built number 11 Watkins Avenue for himself and family in 1929 and lived there until at least the late 1950s with his wife Dame Gertrude Cosgrove. He became Premier in 1939 and served in that position until 1958 making him the longest serving Premier in Tasmania's history.

Number 11 Watkins Avenue is a substantial two storey Inter-War brick residence, positioned on a large block with a generous rear yard. Features of the residence include a low hipped corrugated iron roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters. Two tall brick chimneys are positioned on either side of the residence, and a recessed upper storey balcony that faces onto the street (see images). Windows feature stone sills and lintels, and a bay window on the front elevation features a separate faceted roof. The entrance door is positioned centrally in beneath a small inset porch, the timber front door features a lead lighting with floral motifs, and side and top lighting panels. The residence features a low brick fence with two cast iron pedestrian gates and a central path, the entrance is approached via a set of concrete steps with iron hand rails. Number 11 Watkins Avenue is set back from the street and features an established front yard, the scale and geometric form of the building make it a prominent element within the streetscape.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 11 Watkins Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Sir Robert Cosgrove former Premier of Tasmania, purchased land from the Watkins family in 1924 and subdivided it into allotments with access onto the western side of Watkins Avenue. Sir Robert built number 11 Watkins Avenue for himself and family in 1929.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 11 Watkins Avenue is an example of a substantial Inter-War brick residence. The house is one of a small number residences in the area that represents a substantial two storey Inter-War brick residential building, 11 Watkins Street forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the Inter-War period of development in this area of West Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on a large block, the scale and geometric form of 11 Watkins Street makes it a prominent element within the streetscape. The substantial two storey Inter-War brick residence features a low hipped corrugated iron roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters, two tall brick chimneys are positioned to either side of the building. A key feature of the facade is the recessed upper storey balcony that looks onto the street. Windows feature stone sills and lintels, and a bay window on the front elevation features a separate faceted roof. The entrance door is positioned centrally beneath a small inset porch, the timber front door features lead lighting with floral motifs, and side and top light panels. A low brick front fence with two cast iron pedestrian gates is positioned along the frontage of the residence, and a central path lead to a set of concrete steps with iron hand rails positioned up to the front door. Number 11 Watkins Avenue is set back from the street and features an established front yard, and large rear yard with mature trees.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Number 11 Watkins Avenue was built as the primary residence for Sir Robert Cosgrove and wife Dame Gertrude Cosgrove in 1929, they lived at the residence for over two decades. Sir Robert became Premier in 1939 and served in that position until 1958 making him the longest serving Premier in Tasmania's history.

Images for statements of local historic significance and heritage value.



Datasheet: 13 William Street, West Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3675

Description

William Street appears in James Sprent's 1843 map of Hobart, and the land on which number 13 William Street was built originally formed part of 39 perches claimed by Martin John Flanagan. Built in the late 1890s the Victorian Georgian residence. The symmetrical façade features a hipped corrugated iron roof, the cottage is positioned on a stone base, and a front verandah is supported by slender timber posts with multi pane glazing enclosing one side (see images). Timber framed sash windows are positioned either side of the central front door featuring a top light. The cottage is positioned close to the street and a timber picket fence borders a small front garden (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 13 William Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late nineteenth and early 20th century suburbanisation of West Hobart. Built in the late 1890s the building represents residential development within William Street during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principle characteristics of a single storey late Victorian cottage that contributes to the historical streetscape. 13 William Street is one of a number of cottages in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant housing stock that is evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of West Hobart

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the street the cottage is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 13 William Street cottage is a representative example of a late Victorian cottage, distinguished by its symmetrical form, hipped roof, and sandstone base, front verandah with slender timber posts, sash windows, and central front door.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic significance and heritage value.



Datasheet: 52 Cascade Road, South Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.632

Description

Built in 1880 on part of 229 acres originally granted to Robert Lapthrop Murray, number 52 Cascade Road is a late Victorian 'Decorated' cottage. Positioned on the corner of Congress Street and Cascade Road the residence sits on the high side of Cascade Road and is positioned on a sandstone base. The single storey weatherboard residence features a hipped corrugated iron roof, and three tall, corbeled brick chimneys. A corrugated iron bullnose verandah is located on the front and eastern elevations, supported by slender timber posts with decorative iron lace, and timber balustrading. The residence features symmetrical fenestration on the façade with sash windows positioned either side of the central four panel timber door, with side and top lighting (see images). The eastern elevation features a sash window beneath the verandah, and a small projecting wing also features a sash window (see images). The residence has a small cottage garden fronting Cascade Road that is enclosed by a masonry retaining wall with a timber picket fence. The rear of the building has been extended however the original form of the overall building is still clearly apparent.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 52 Cascade Road is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th century suburbanisation of South Hobart. Built in 1880 the building demonstrates the pattern of development that occurred along Cascade Road and the tendency to locate residences close to main roads prior to automobile use.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Number 52 Cascade Road is representative of the principle characteristics of Victorian 'Decorated' weatherboard residence. The residence is one of a number in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of South Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on a corner lot on the high side of Cascade Road the residence forms prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 52 Cascade Road is a representative example of a weatherboard Victorian 'Decorated' cottage, distinguished by its hipped corrugated iron roof, tall corbeled brick chimneys, bullnose verandah supported by slender timber posts, decorative iron lacework, sandstone base, and sash windows.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 677 Huon Road, Fern Tree, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1716

Description

Number 677 Huon Road was built in the aftermath of the 1967 bushfires, the residence was one of many constructed in the late 1960s in Fern Tree in a post fire building boom. The Canning family lost their house at 677 Huon Road during the 1967 fires and employed Melbourne architect David McGlashan to design a new family home on the site. Positioned at the end of a long driveway, the residence is hidden from the road and positioned in a large garden setting. Constructed in 1969 the residence comprises of three modest platforms that step down the slope of the site allowing the residence to sit within the landscape. The building is constructed of concrete bricks, timber panelling, and large expanses of fixed glazing. Three skillion roofs are all pitched at the same angle with corrugated iron cladding and box gutters. A central wide concrete brick chimney also forms a prominent element of the residence. The reflection pools, Japanese influenced courtyard, and terraced gardens were designed by Torquil Canning who grew up in the residence and went on to become a horticulturist. The garden was part of the former Open Garden Scheme and remains a significant element of the property.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 677 Huon Road is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of late 20th century Modernist design approach, and landscaping design in Tasmania. The building represents the post 1967 bushfires residential construction within Fern Tree.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

The residence demonstrates significant heritage value in establishing a high degree of creative achievement through the sensitive articulation of the building in response to the steep site and the relationship to its Tasmanian bush setting. The property is also of creative significance for its landscaping techniques with Japanese influenced courtyard and reflection pools.

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

The residence is distinguished by its three platforms each stepping down the steep site. The corrugated iron skillion roof features box gutters, and a wide concrete block chimney. The single storey building is constructed of concrete bricks, timber panelling, and large expanses of fixed glazing with clerestory windows. The extensive landscaped gardens feature reflection pools, stone walling, and established trees and shrubs.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

As a representative example of the work of architect David McGlashan, landscape designer Torquil Canning.

Datasheet: 31-35 Campbell Street, Theatre Royal Hotel, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.539

Description

The Theatre Royal Hotel was built in 1904 on the site of the original 1830s hotel of the same name. George Adams of Tattersalls gambling syndicate fame purchased and demolished the original hotel and, in its place, constructed the current building in 1904. George Adams remained the licensee until 1915 when Mr Patrick Gleeson took over the ownership for three years, this was followed by Mr Richard Jackman who was the proprietor of the hotel for twenty six years from 1919 until his death in 1945. Positioned on the corner of Campbell and Sackville Street the Theatre Royal Hotel is a Federation Free Classical style building. The two storey brick hotel has a single storey wing that has been altered significantly however the remainder of the building is predominately intact. The hotel features tiling halfway up the external walls of the ground storey, detailed stucco mouldings, a parapet roof form with central pediment containing Art Nouveau lettering, detailed cornicing, and stringcourse banding. The top storey features a roughcast treatment along the upper section above windows, upper storey sash windows have coloured multi-pane top lights and curved arched lintels with stucco detailing (see images). The ground floor features sash windows with curved brick lintels, and decorative brick motifs. Three original entrances are positioned along the building with one onto facing onto Campbell Street, another positioned on the corner of the two streets, and a third more discrete entrance is located along Sackville Street. Each doorway is highly decorative and features a pointed pediment detail with an arched brick lintel below, and corbelled brick motif detailing positioned below the arches (see images). The hotel along with the neighbouring c.1836 Theatre Royal remains one of the last surviving buildings of Hobart's Wapping district.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

31 Campbell Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of early 20th century commercial development in the Wapping district of Hobart. Built in 1904 the building demonstrates a Federation Free Classical hotel, and is one of the very few buildings dating from the 19th and early 20th century that remains in the area.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

31 Campbell Street is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principle characteristics of a relatively intact two storey brick Federation Free Classical commercial building. The building is one of a small number in the inner Hobart area that represents this architectural style. The building also plays an important role as one of very few nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings remaining in the Wapping district that can contribute to the understanding of the districts history.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on the street and wrapping around the corner of Campbell and Sackville Street the building is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The Theatre Royal Hotel demonstrates the principal characteristics of a Federation Free Classical building. Distinguished by its parapet roof form, parapeted pediment with Art Nouveau lettering, stucco mouldings, tiled exterior walls, string course banding, finely detailed arched entrances, and roughcast treatment to the upper storey.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 158 Collins Street, Hobart., Reference Number HOB-C6.1.740

Description

158 Collins Street was originally known as Signet House with construction dating to the late 19th century. The building has had a number of commercial uses and is currently utilized by healthcare providers. Positioned close to the street the three storey stuccoed brick building features refined detailing and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The building features a parapet roof with a modestly projecting cornice, and moulded stringcourses define each level of the building. The top floor features four rectangular windows with stucco moulding and stone stills, whilst the middle floor follows the same fenestration pattern, the four windows on this level are in the form of curved arches (see images). The ground floor features an arched entrance way to the eastern side of the façade, fitted with a large timber panelled door and glazed top light. The centre of the ground floor façade features a large arched shopfront styled window with intricate lead light detailing. One of the most significant features of the building is the arched carriage way on the western side of the façade (see images). The arched carriage way allows access to the internal block and exposes the early brickwork behind the stuccoed façade.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

158 Collins Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of late 19th century commercial development along Collins Street.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

158 Collins Street is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principle characteristics of a relatively intact three storey stuccoed brick late Victorian commercial building. The building forms part of a group of buildings within the area that represents this architectural period, and

contributes to the mixed streetscape of nineteenth and early-mid twentieth century commercial buildings within the area.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the street 158 Collins Street is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Distinguished by its parapet roof, string course mouldings, rectangular windows on the upper level, curved arch windows on the middle level, and the arched carriage way on the ground floor.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 205 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1124

Description

Positioned on 1 acre 1 rood and 5 perches originally granted to John Dunn number 205 Elizabeth Street is a tall and narrow building dating from the late Federation / early Inter-War period. The three-storey brick building features a largely altered shop front on the ground floor however the upper two storeys remain intact. The symmetrical building features a parapet roof form, with sandstone capping, and a decorative sandstone cornice with dentils and detailed moulding is positioned above the top floor windows (see images). The two top storey timber framed sash windows feature multi-pane top lights and decorative brick lintels, below the windows are glazed tiles. The 2nd storey features two timber framed sash windows, with glazed tiles beneath (see images). The façade has a strong vertical emphasis with vertical bays divided by exposed brickwork, and expressed brick columns.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

205 Elizabeth Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the early 20th century mixed commercial and residential develop of the mid-town area of Elizabeth Street.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned between two larger buildings, number 205 Elizabeth Street is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The building is distinguished by its symmetrical form, parapet roof, sandstone cornice with detailed moulding and dentils, sash windows, glazed tile walling, detailed brick lintels, and the strong vertical emphasis of the building with vertical bays divided by exposed brickwork, and expressed brick columns.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

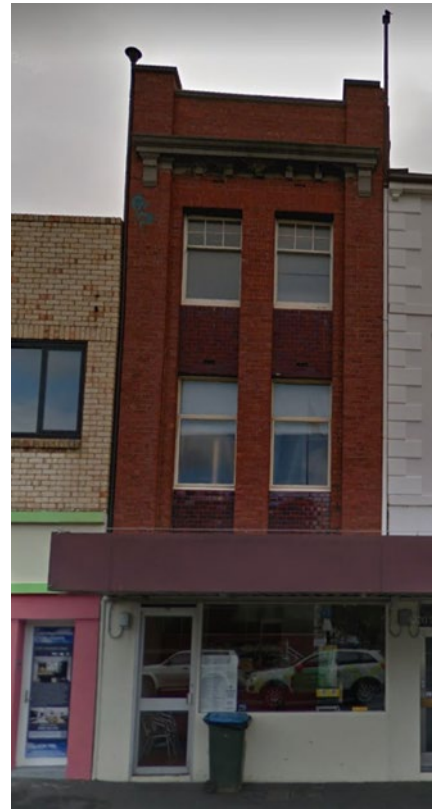
(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 98A Campbell Street, 2 Melville Street, 1-5 Melville Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.544

Description

Constructed as part of the Hobart Convict Penitentiary later known as the Hobart Gaol and Criminal Courts, the site has a lengthy association with correction, law enforcement and religious activity. The section of nineteenth century sandstone walling is located on the boundary between 1 and 5 Melville Street, and 98A Campbell Street. The development of a prison on the site began in 1821, and the wall is constructed using squared sandstone blocks, with the length spanning nearly two street blocks (see images). A large section of the site was demolished in 1963, and the high sandstone walling that surrounded the gaol was dismantled to retain only the low-level walling that remains today (see images). The walling demonstrates the original boundary of the large complex that occupied the site from 1821 until 1985 as a continuous place of correction, law enforcement, and religious activity in Hobart.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

For demonstrating the principal characteristics of colonial sandstone walling associated with the Hobart Convict Penitentiary later known as the Hobart Gaol and Criminal Courts. The wall is of cultural heritage significance as a representation of an early stone wall in central Hobart that relates to the first stages of settlement in the area.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principle characteristics of a colonial sandstone wall that contributes to the historical streetscape. The wall provides a significant connection to the establishment of the Hobart Convict Penitentiary later known as the Hobart Gaol and Criminal Courts.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

The sandstone walling creates a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The sandstone wall is significant as an integral element of the Hobart Convict Penitentiary heritage site later known as the Hobart Gaol and Criminal Courts

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: Hobart Rivulet, CBD (Molle Street – River Derwent), Reference Number HOB-C6.1.10

Component Streets:

- Argyle Street
- Barrack Street
- Collins Street
- Elizabeth Street
- Harrington Street
- Murray Street
- Liverpool Street
- Victoria Street

Description

The Hobart Rivulet was once the life blood of the early settlement of Hobart with the history of the rivulet reflecting the development of the city. The rivulet was not only a primary source of drinking water for Hobart's population but was also a significant source of energy for early industries. Early industries around Molle Street and upper Collins Street included Walkers Brewery and Flour Mill, Johnstone Brothers Woollen Factory, and a number of other small factories, distilleries, and government flour and timber mills were established along this section of the rivulet. The first bridges over the rivulet were of basic timber construction, Wellington Bridge in Elizabeth Street is thought to have been the first substantial structure to negotiate the rivulet built in 1816. Construction began on brick and stone bridges in the 1820s across Argyle Street, Campbell Street, and Murray Street.

The working-class area of Wapping which was centred around lower Collins, Campbell, and Hunter Streets developed around the rivulet with a number of industries such as the gas works, abattoirs, fish markets, and a soap factory were located in the area. The industrial activity and population growth prompted the rivulet become rapidly polluted, and typhoid epidemics during the 1880s and 1890s prompted local government to improve the quality of the Rivulet by attempting to restrict industrial contamination, and enclosing the waterway beneath the city. Floods are frequent on the rivulet and some major floods, such as those in 1854, 1872, and 1960, severely damaged parts of the city.

The rivulet maintains a subtle presence as it winds its way beneath the city, however there are small sections of the rivulet that remain open and can be viewed from street level, including the bridge on Molle Street next to the Johnstone Brothers Woollen Factory, the opening on Collins Street backing onto the former Tepid Baths, and former Walkers Brewery and Flour Mill, the Barrack Street Bridge that sees the rivulet flow between Collins and Liverpool Streets, Harrington Street features a small bridge in front of a public toilet complex, Elizabeth Street Mall features an opening the Wellington Bridge, with the final opening within the CBD visible on the corner of Collins and Campbell Street outside the Royal Hobart Hospital in the Wapping district. The rivulet runs a curving course flowing easterly from Molle Street downwards through the CBD eventually terminating into the River Derwent flowing under the Cenotaph on the Domain. A number of buildings back onto the rivulet but frontages of buildings remain addressing the street rather than the rivulet. Some buildings are constructed over the top of the rivulet, an example being the Murray Street entrance Cat and Fiddle Arcade. Refer images below.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

The numerous remaining buildings, complexes, intact infrastructure, and archaeological features which demonstrate the importance and contribute to the understanding of the Rivulet in the development of early Hobart industrial activity and settlement.

For the representation of diverse historical themes, and a wide variety of significant elements and physical features including bridges, walling, and tunnels.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

The significant former industrial complexes The Johnstone Brothers Woollen Factory, and Walkers Brewery and Flour Mill demonstrate the development of early Hobart industrial activity.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

The contribution of the Rivulet to the aesthetic and visual qualities through its urban setting and the historic structures along its length.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

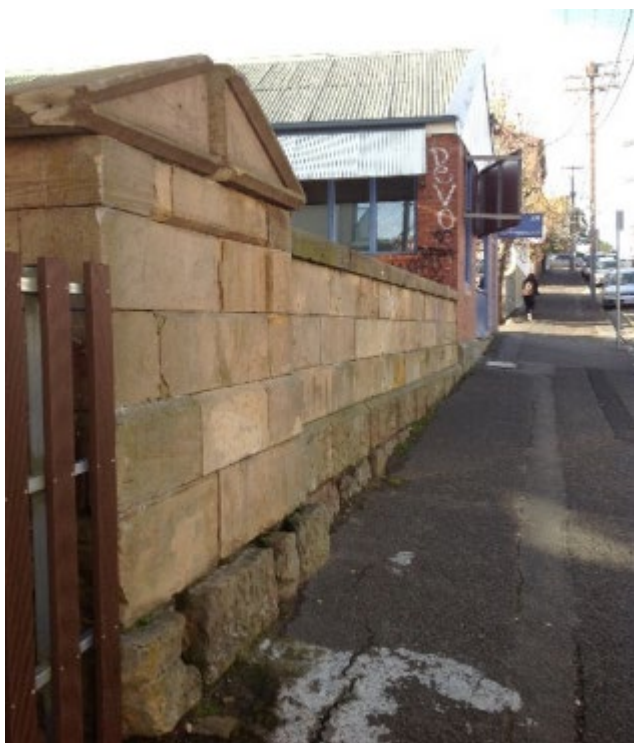
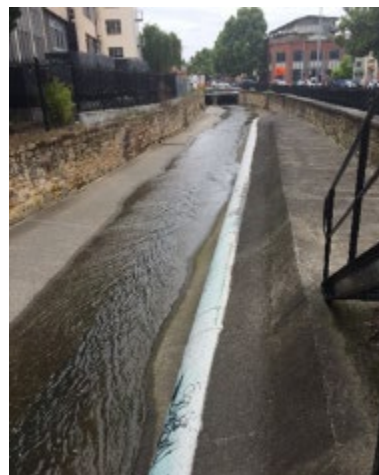
(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: The Telegraph Hotel, 19 Morrison Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2420

Description

Number 19 Morrison Street was built in 1941 on the site of a much earlier (1858) building that was also known as The Telegraph Hotel. Positioned on the corner of Brooke and Morrison Street the hotel is an example of the Inter-War Streamline Moderne style. The two storey hotel brick with a parapet roof features tiling from the floor to roof of the ground level, and a suspended awning roof curving around the street corner with letter signage reading 'Telegraph Hotel' (see images). Fenestration along the ground level remains largely intact, including decorative glass bricks on the Brooke Street facade, however windows under the awning section have replaced with modern glazing (see images). The semicircular wing of the building is positioned to wrap around the intersection of Morrison and Brooke Street, with the upper storey featuring the original steel frame curved windows. The remainder of the upper storey windows are also steel framed and remain highly intact (see images). Painted and projecting string courses emphasizes the strong horizontal appearance of the building. A single projecting bay with a stepped parapet is visible on the Brooke Street façade, whilst another stepped parapet is visible on the Brook Street façade, whilst another stepped parapet with a recessed window bay and balconette is located on the Morrison Street façade.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

19 Morrison Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of mid-20th century commercial development along the Hobart waterfront area. Built in 1941 the building demonstrates an Inter-War Streamline Moderne commercial building.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

19 Morrison Street is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principle characteristics of a relatively intact two storey brick Inter-War Streamline Modern commercial building. The building is one of a small number in the area that represents this architectural style, and contributes to the

mixed streetscape of nineteenth and early-mid twentieth century commercial buildings within the area.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on the street and wrapping around the corner of Morrison and Brooke Street the building is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The Telegraph Hotel demonstrates the principal characteristics of an Inter-War Streamline Moderne commercial building. Distinguished by its parapet roof form, steel window framing, tiled exterior walls, horizontal emphasis through string course banding, curved central bay, and suspended awning roof.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: Peter Johnstone Marine, 21-25 Morrison Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2421

Description

Number 21-25 Morrison Street is positioned on land originally granted to Richard Lewis auctioneer and merchant in Van Diemen's land in the early to mid 19th century. Number 21-25 Morrison Street was built in 1915 by Mr J.G Turner a Fruit Merchant and Manufacturer who had long been associated with maritime and wharfing activities within Hobart. The building is positioned on the corner of Brooke and Morrison Street and is an example of Federation Warehouse style. The two-storey brick building was originally created with four separate shop fronts facing onto Morrison Street whilst it appears the remainder of the building was utilized for warehousing (see images). The building features a parapet roof with a decorative central parapeted gable, and a projecting cornice wraps around the building, and emphasized piers divide the façade into five bays. Shopfront windows are positioned along the ground floor of the façade, whilst the upper floor features five grouped windows with stone sills (images). The building has operated as Peter Johnstone Ship chandlers since 1964, and is a significant landmark within the Hobart waterfront.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

21 Morrison Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of early 20th century commercial / industrial development along the Hobart waterfront area. Built in 1915 the building demonstrates the Federation Warehouse style.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

21 Morrison Street is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a relatively intact two storey brick Federation Warehouse building. The building is one of a small

number in the area that represents this architectural style and contributes to the mixed streetscape of nineteenth and early-mid twentieth century commercial buildings within the area.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on the street and wrapping around the corner of Morrison and Brooke Street the building is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 21-25 Morrison Street demonstrates the principal characteristics of a Federation Warehouse building. Distinguished by its parapet roof form with central parapeted gable, emphasised piers, shopfront windows, projecting cornice, stringcourse banding, and symmetrical fenestration along the façade.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: Sesquicentenary Memorial, Hunter Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1705

Description

Located over the Franklin Wharf bridge, positioned on the waterside edge of Hunter Street sits the Sesquicentenary Memorial of Hobart. The monument celebrates the 1804 landing of Lieutenant Colonel David Collins at Sullivan's Cove to establish the first permanent settlement in Van Diemen's Land. The 1954 celebrations of 150 years of colonial settlement in Hobart was marked by another historical event, with the royal visit of Queen Elizabeth the Second to Tasmania. On the 20th of February the memorial unveiling ceremony took place in Hunter Street with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip Duke of Edinburgh in attendance, officially opened by the Queen the unveiled monument was constructed of Tasmanian Red Granite, and features sandstone carvings of the HMS Lady Nelson and the HMS Ocean (see images). Some years after the unveiling the monument was moved from its central position in Hunter Street, to the more practical position on the water side edge of the street where it remains today in a largely unaltered state.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

The Sesquicentenary Memorial of Hobart was unveiled by Queen Elizabeth the Second on 20th February 1954, marking 150 years to the day that Lieutenant Colonel David Collins landed at Sullivan's Cove to establish the first permanent colonial settlement in Van Diemen's Land. The memorial is of local historic heritage significant for its representation of two significant events in Hobart's history, the 1804 settlement of Hobart, and the 1954 Royal Visit to Tasmania.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Not applicable

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: Victoria Dock, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3524

Description

The 19th century crane is located between Victoria Dock and the Mures building, the crane was in use prior to 1885. It originally operated on the edge of Franklin Wharf, in Morrison Street, and was moved to Victoria Dock in the 1890s. The crane still remains in working order and is currently used by small boats and craft within Victoria Dock for marine repairs and maintenance (see images).

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

The crane located at Victoria Dock is an example of a 19th century crane that has been associated with shipping, and maritime activities in Hobart for the past 133 years.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Not applicable

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 2-4 Gladstone Street, Hobart, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1386

Description

Number 2-4 Gladstone Street is a two-storey conjoined Victorian Georgian warehouse building, dating from the mid-late 1800s. James Sprent's 1840s map of Hobart shows the plot of land that the buildings were later constructed on lists successful Jewish merchant and ex-convict Judah Solomon as the landholder during this period. Although altered the Georgian form of the warehouses are still evident. The buildings are of sandstone construction but have been heavily rendered and painted. The buildings feature symmetrical facades and hipped corrugated iron roofs (see images). Number two Gladstone Street features a central gantry bay on the upper floor with large stone lintel above, that has been infilled with glazing (see images). Sash windows appear to have been replaced with three panelled steel frame windows.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

2-4 Gladstone Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of a mid-late 19th century warehouse in Sullivan's Cove. The building demonstrates a two-storey conjoined warehouse, and is one of the very few buildings dating from the 19th century that remains in Gladstone Street.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

2-4 Gladstone Street is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principle characteristics of a two storey conjoined Victorian Georgian warehouse building. The building plays an important role as one of the few nineteenth century buildings remaining in Gladstone Street that can contribute to the understanding of the areas 19th century history.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on the street the two conjoined Victorian Georgian warehouse buildings make a significant contribution to the streetscape. The buildings are distinguished by hipped corrugated iron roofs, symmetrical facades, and the visible gantry bay on the top floor of Number Two Gladstone Street.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values



Datasheet: 37 Montpelier Retreat, Battery Point, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2415

Description

Number 37 Montpelier Retreat formed part of 6 acres and 39 perches originally granted in 1836 to William Thomas Parramore, who served as secretary to Lieutenant-Governor George Arthur. Number 37 consists of two conjoined buildings of varying styles, the earlier building on the eastern end of the lot was constructed around 1890, and the slightly later building on the western side was constructed in the first decades of the 1900s. The 1890s structures appear to have been built as a late Victorian decorated brick cottage constructed on a sandstone base. The cottage is positioned off the street within a small cottage garden that is confined by a low sandstone wall. The cottage features a symmetrical façade with a central timber door with top light, and sash windows with stone sills and lintels are positioned either side. A set of steps leading through the garden access the elevated veranda which is supported by two slender Tuscan style columns, and decorative ironwork panels of balustrading frame the veranda. The cottage features a hipped corrugated iron roof with a large Italianate dormer centrally positioned to face the street.

The adjoining building which dates to the Federation period features a gabled parapet roof with brick capping, the façade features a central pair of sash windows with the upper sash consisting of multi-panes. A narrow ventilator is positioned above the window in the centre of the gable. The building is accessed via the veranda of the adjoining cottage through a single four panelled timber door. Number 37 Montpelier has had a number of uses over the years including a residence, public house, antique shop, and now operates as a restaurant. Refer to images.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

37 Montpelier Retreat is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of late 19th and early 20th century development with Battery Point. The property demonstrates the evolution of a brick Victorian decorated cottage with the early 20th century addition of a brick Federation style building.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

37 Montpelier Retreat is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Victorian decorated cottage with a later Federation addition. The building contributes to the historical streetscape of Montpelier Retreat and is one of a small number of buildings remaining in Montpelier Retreat that represents the late 19th and early 20th century development of the area.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Setback off the street in a small cottage garden framed by low level sandstone walling number 37 Montpelier Retreat is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The buildings are representative examples of a late Victorian decorated brick cottage, and an adjoin brick Federation building. The cottage is distinguished by its symmetrical form, corrugated iron hipped roof, large Italianate dormer window, prominent brick chimneys, and sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The Federation addition is distinguished by its gabled parapet roof, central sash windows, and original brick chimneys.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 46-48 Sandy Bay Road, Battery Point, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3127

Description

Number 46-48 Sandy Bay Road formed part of 6 acres and 39 perches originally granted in 1836 to William Thomas Parramore, who served as secretary to Lieutenant-Governor George Arthur. City of Hobart drainage plans date the construction of the residence to 1936. 42-46 Sandy Bay Road is a two storey Inter-War Art Deco apartment block. Constructed of brick the building features a parapet roof with two projecting double storey bays flanking the central balcony on the top storey, and central entrance porch on the ground floor (see images). The apartment features three entrances, one via the central ground floor entrance porch, the second via a set of concrete steps on the northern face of the building that access to the top floor, and a third entrance is located to the southern side on the ground floor the building (see images). A prominent Art Deco styled flat and wide brick chimney is located on the southern side of the building. String course banding runs above the lower and upper-level sash windows, and a patterned motif moulding runs along the parapet of the building (see images). The central top floor balcony features brick balustrading with parallel line detailing. The residence has a modest set back and a stylized brick and ironwork fence borders the building from the road (see images).

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

46-48 Sandy Bay Road is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the mid-20th century infill development along Sandy Bay Road. Built in 1936 the building demonstrates the evolution of small-scale apartment buildings during this period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

46-48 Sandy Bay Road is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two-storey face brick Inter-War apartment block. The building contributes to the historical

streetscape of Sandy Bay Road and is one of a small number of apartment blocks in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant residences that are evidence of the Inter-War of development and infill in inner city Hobart.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the road and framed by a low-level stylised brick and ironwork fence the building is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 46-48 Sandy Bay Road is a representative example of an Inter-War Art Deco brick apartment block, distinguished by its two double storey bays, central balcony with entrance porch below, parapet roof form, a single prominent flat and wide brick chimney, moulded motifs, and string course banding across the lower and upper levels.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

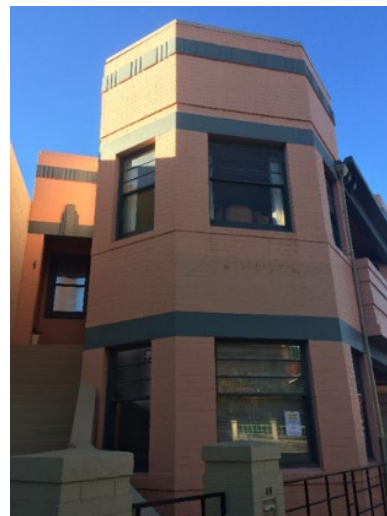
(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 50-62 Sandy Bay Road, Battery Point, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3128

Description

50-62 Sandy Bay Road formed part of 6 acres and 39 perches originally granted in 1836 to William Thomas Parramore, who served as secretary to Lieutenant-Governor George Arthur. Number 50-62 Sandy Bay Road was built by a Mr A.H Aspinall in 1905. The double storey Federation brick building consists of shopfronts on the ground level, flats on the upper level, and has an extra basement level at the rear. The building is positioned directly onto the street frontage and wraps around the corner of Sandy Bay Road and Montpelier Retreat (see images). Constructed on a sandstone base the brick building features a parapet roof with sandstone cornicing, and a sandstone stringcourse defines the upper and lower levels of the building. The ground level features shop front windows, and a single decorative porthole window is positioned on the northern end of the façade (see images). A sandstone pediment is positioned on the corner of the building drawing attention to its corner position on the street. Two prominent chimneys are located along the Montpelier Retreat side of the building, with another chimney positioned to the rear. Upper storey windows are sash with timber frame, and feature stone lintels. Ground floor shop front windows and doorways also feature stone lintels. Metal holsters are fixed along the top storey of the residence that indicate an awning roof was at some stage a feature of the building (see images). The rear of the building features significant early weatherboard additions with bay windows, casement windows, and lead lighting (see images). The rear of the building steps down the sloping road of Montpelier Retreat to provide an additional basement level to the building.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

50-62 Sandy Bay Road is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of early 20th century development along Sandy Bay Road. Built in 1905 the building demonstrates a Federation commercial/residential building, located in one of the early established commercial areas of inner Hobart.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

50-62 Sandy Bay Road is significant for its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a two storey brick Federation style commercial/residential complex. The building contributes to the historical streetscape of Sandy Bay Road and is significant in conjunction with its neighbours, in demonstrating a relatively intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century mixed commercial and residential streetscape.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned on the street and wrapping around the corner of Sandy Bay Road and Montpelier Retreat the building is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 50-62 Sandy Bay Road is a representative example of a two storey Federation brick commercial / residential complex. Distinguished by its parapet roof, sandstone corncicing, sash windows with stone lintels, sandstone string course, prominent brick chimneys, and shop front configuration on the ground floor.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage values





Datasheet: 2A Lambert Avenue, Sandy Bay, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1821

Description

Number 2A Lambert Avenue forms part of 38 acres and 3 roods that were originally granted to Lambert Dobson. Lambert Avenue was created and subdivided for housing in 1910, number 2A is an example of infill development that occurred in the street during the 1940s-1950s. Number 2A was built for Mr Frederick J Baily in 1950, who also owned the adjoining property at 399 Sandy Bay Road. The residence is set back from the street behind a sandstone and timber fence, and features the original garage with timber bi-fold doors along the western end of the street elevation. The residence is a two storey brick Functionalist building with Streamline Moderne design elements. The building features a prominent double storey parapeted curved bay with a large panels of windows along both storeys (see images) The roof of the residence is clad in tiles and a prominent wide and tall brick chimney is positioned towards the street, and a stringcourse of stone runs above the lower and top floor windows (see images). The building is orientated to address the garden rather than the street and features a garden patio, landscaped hedges, and established trees.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

2A Lambert Avenue is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the development of Lambert Avenue, and the infill development that occurred in the street during the mid-20th century.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned slightly off the street in a large established garden number 2A is a prominent visual element within Lambert Avenue and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. The

Functionalist building with Streamline Modern design elements is distinguished by its curved double storey parapeted bay, string course moulding, corner windows, original garage with bi-fold doors, and prominent wide and tall brick chimney.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: Lambert Avenue, Sandy Bay, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.1822

Description

Number 4 Lambert Avenue is positioned on 38 acres and 3 roods originally Granted to Sir. W.L. Dobson. The Victorian Italianate residence named *Birralee* was built in 1890 and served as the long-term residence of the Whiteside family. Built in the late nineteenth century, *Birralee* reflected the growing popularity of Sandy Bay as a residential suburb for successful Hobart businessmen, and the growth in residential development that corresponded with the introduction of a tram service to the area in 1893. The substantial two storey painted brick residence features a hipped corrugated iron roof and demonstrates the principal characteristics of a substantial Victorian Italianate residence in a large garden setting. The asymmetrical residence features a double storey bay window with a separate faceted roof projecting towards the street (see images). Windows on the ground level feature curvilinear mouldings above lintels, stringcourse moulding running beneath window sills on the upper floor, and ornamental dentils beneath the eaves (see images). The eastern elevation features a double storey verandah, enclosed on the bottom storey and partially enclosed on the upper storey with glazing. Three tall painted corbeled brick chimneys are visible on the roof. A tall fence with hedging borders the residence from the street. *Birralee* retains a large and established rear garden and a small front yard.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 4 Lambert Avenue is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th century suburbanisation of Sandy Bay. Built in 1890 *Birralee* reflects the growing popularity of Sandy Bay as a residential suburb for successful Hobart businessmen, particularly after the introduction of a tram service to the area in 1893.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

4 Lambert Avenue is an intact example of a substantial Victorian Italianate residence. The building is one of a number of residences in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant Victorian Italianate residences that are evidence of the late Victorian period of development in Sandy Bay.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to street the substantial Victorian Italianate residence is a prominent visual feature and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. Number 4 Lambert Avenue demonstrates the principal characteristics of a Victorian Italianate residence. Distinguished by its hipped corrugated iron roof, painted brickwork, faceted bay windows, double storey verandah, decorative mouldings and dentils, tall corbeled brick chimneys, and large intact garden setting.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: 48 Regent Street, Sandy Bay, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.3018

Description

Number 48 Regent Street was constructed for Mr George Wright and Mrs Rosina Wright in 1888. The house remained in the Wright family for the next 50 years and was sold in 1938 after the death of their daughter Maud who inherited and lived in the house. The residence is an example of a late Victorian weatherboard cottage. The property features a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron, featuring two tall painted brick chimneys, and two gabled dormer windows facing onto the street (see images). The façade has an infilled verandah fronting the street, the glazed infill features green and purple frosted top lights, and weatherboard skirting. A central front door and flanking sash windows are visible beneath the verandah (see images). The residence has a modest setback from the street with a small front garden framed with a low timber picket fence.

Specific Extent



Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Number 48 Regent Street is of local historic significance for contributing to the understanding of the late 19th century suburbanisation of Sandy Bay. Built in the 1880s the house demonstrates the residential development that occurred along Regent Street during the late Victorian period.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Not applicable

(iii) a class of building or place;

Is representative of the principle characteristics of a single storey late Victorian cottage that contributes to the historical streetscape. 48 Regent Street is one of a number of cottages in the area that represents this architectural style, and forms part of a collection of significant housing stock that is evidence of the late Victorian period of development in this area of Sandy Bay.

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Positioned close to the street the cottage is a prominent visual element and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape. 48 Regent Street is a representative example of a late Victorian cottage, distinguished by its symmetrical form, steep hipped roof, tall brick chimneys, sash windows, and central front door.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Not applicable

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region;

Not applicable

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Datasheet: Pillinger Drive – Pinnacle Road – Mountain Summit, Reference Number HOB-C6.1.2840

Description

The construction of the first section of road from Huon Road to the Springs commenced in 1885, using short term prison labour and completed by free labour. The bottom section of the new road formed Pillinger Drive, named after the Government Minister of Public Works, Alfred Thomas Pillinger who oversaw the project. The section of road was officially opened for traffic to The Springs in February 1899 and measured a distance of two miles and fifty-two chains.

From c.1890s to the 1920s there was a large increase in the recreational use of kunanyi/Mount Wellington, this was largely due to places now being accessible along the newly built road by both horse & cart and motorcar from Huon Road to The Springs.

Given the success of the new road the State Government struck a deal with the Hobart City Council to continue the road to The Pinnacle. The section of roadway from The Springs to The Pinnacle was built as part of a government program during the Great Depression work for the dole scheme. Many local residents were employed to work on the road with construction commencing with 40 workers in August 1934 and growing to a workforce of up to 90 men as the construction progressed. The manual labour was hard with much of the work done by hand, with the aid of wheelbarrows, and horses dragging scoops and carts. There was a danger element to the work with frequent gelignite blasts used to break up large sections of rock in order for the road to progress.

The Springs was used as a base for workers, with basic huts housing the unmarried men and used as sleeping quarters. As the road progressed further up the mountain another base camp was constructed just below Big Bend, where archaeological evidence of the workers camps is thought to exist.

The extension from The Springs to the Pinnacle was controversial given the level of clearing and excavation of the mountain landscape was visible from the city, with the new road extension termed by critics 'Ogilvie's Scar' after A.G. Ogilvie who was Premier during this period. As the road neared completion, a new summit lookout, ice-skating rink, and car parking for several hundred cars were constructed near The Pinnacle. Chains of wire cabling had been salvaged from old Melbourne cable trams, and Mt Lyell copper mine were re-used for the erection of guard barriers along the road. After two and a half years of gruelling construction the road was officially opened on 23rd January 1937 by Governor Sir Ernest Clark and Premier A.G Ogilvie.

The road construction provided long-term employment for Hobart citizens that struggled during the Great Depression. For generations Pinnacle Road has enabled Hobart locals and tourists from across the world to enjoy the kunanyi / Mount Wellington summit and the views it offers of Hobart city and the River Derwent. The road today is operational and has been subject to ongoing maintenance and is considered to be in good condition, with a high degree of integrity.

Specific Extent.

TO BE PROVIDED

Statement of local historic heritage significance and historic heritage values.

(a) Significance of the local heritage place and its historic heritage values because of its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;

Pinnacle Road is of historical significance as a tangible reminder of the work undertaken from 1895-1899 and 1935-1937 by both prison labourers and local residents many of whom were employed during the Great Depression work for the dole scheme. The road is also associated with the settlement and population growth of early Hobart and the demand for recreational use of the mountain.

(ii) creative or technical achievements;

Pinnacle Road was regarded as a great engineering achievement in early road building and surveying in Tasmania. The work was undertaken in harsh climatic conditions carried out with 19th and early 20th century equipment such as hand tools, explosives, wheelbarrows and horses dragging scoops. The reusing of materials such as the tram cables for the vehicle barriers are testament to the economic hardship experienced in Tasmania at the time.

(iii) a class of building or place;

Not applicable

(iv) aesthetic characteristics;

Pinnacle Road is of historical significance as a highly visited and valued area of public open space, in a natural setting. Pinnacle Road is of aesthetic significance as a road winding through the dramatic topography and landscape of the mountain.

(b) Significance of the local heritage place and its values because of its association with:

(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons;

Pinnacle Road is socially significant for its provision of access to popular places for recreation and leisure within the Wellington Park area. The local community continues to demonstrate its attachment to Pinnacle Road by using it to access these places.

(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region.

Is significant in relation to its association with Premier A.G Ogilvie.

Images for statements of local historic heritage significance and heritage value



Building Pinnacle Road, Mt. Wellington, with Premier A. G. Ogilvie and Mayor J. J. Wignall (AOT NS4023/1/51)



View of and from Pinnacle Road (AOT PH30/1/1780)