



Assessment of Heritage Significance: 46 Vaocluse Road, Vaocluse

31 January 2020

(updated 28 April 2020)

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Part 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Heritage Significance Assessment (HSA) has been prepared to provide the basis for a Council decision on the heritage significance and potential heritage listing of the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house located at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse as a local heritage item in Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (Woollahra LEP 2014) and/or as an item of State significance in the State Heritage Register (SHR) under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

On 26 August 2019 at the Woollahra Environmental Planning Committee, Council resolved in confidential session in part:

THAT Council:

- A. *THAT Council write to the Minister, the Hon. (Don) Donald Harwin, MLC, Special Minister for Public Services and Employee Relation, Aboriginal Affairs and Arts to ask him to make an Interim Heritage Order (IHO) under section 24(1) of the Heritage Act 1977 in respect of the properties at 30 Wyuna Road Point Piper and 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse.*
- B. *Requests staff to undertake an assessment of heritage significance for the properties at 30 Wyuna Road Point Piper and 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse and report to the Environmental Planning Committee on whether these items have sufficient heritage significance to be listed as a local heritage item in the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (WLEP).*

In response to the notice of motion, this heritage assessment is prepared for the property at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse. The property at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is not currently included in the SHR nor in the WLEP 2014. The property is located in the vicinity of several listed heritage items, being the dwelling houses to the south of the subject site at 40 and 42 Vaucluse Road (Items 405 and 406), the Vaucluse street name inlays (Item 677), and Strickland House which is listed on the State Heritage Register [SHR 00722], and is listed in Schedule 5 of the Woollahra LEP as both an item of environmental heritage under Schedule 5 Part 1 (Item 407) and as an archaeological item (Item A5) under Schedule 5 Part 3. The subject site is not listed by the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

On 28 November 2019 an Interim Heritage Order (IHO) was made by the Minister administering the Heritage Act 1977 and this IHO was published in the Government Gazette of 6 December 2019. The IHO provides Council the opportunity to undertake this Heritage Significance Assessment which has been prepared in order to establish whether the site fulfils the criteria for listing as a heritage item of local or State significance.

1.2 Project methodology

This HSA has been prepared in accordance with *Heritage Significance Assessment Guidelines* published by the NSW Heritage Office in 2001.¹ It is also consistent with the relevant principles

¹ NSW Heritage Office, 2001. *Assessing Heritage Significance*.

and guidelines of the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the Burra Charter).²

The following steps were undertaken in the preparation of this report:

- A search of the following relevant State and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:
 - State Heritage Register
 - Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (WLEP 2014)
 - NSW State Heritage Inventory database
 - National Trust of Australia
 - Register of the National Estate
- Historical research
- Site inspection of the property and surrounding area
- Building fabric analysis
- Comparative analysis of dwelling houses and other buildings designed by F. Glynn Gilling in greater Sydney and the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA)
- Assessment of heritage significance
- Recommendations
- Completion of a Heritage Inventory sheet

1.3 Authors and acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Kristy Wellfare (Strategic Heritage Officer) of Woollahra Municipal Council. It was reviewed by Allan Coker (Director - Planning and Development).

The authors acknowledge the assistance of Barbara Swebeck and Jane Britten (Local History Librarians, Woollahra Council) in the preparation of this report.

1.4 Limitations

This report provides an assessment of non-Aboriginal (historical) built heritage only, and does not provide an archaeological or Aboriginal heritage assessment.

² Australia ICOMOS Inc, 2013. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*.

Part 2 Background

2.1 Site identification

The subject site is an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse (Figure 1). The site is located in the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA) and is legally identified as Lot A DP 367302 (Figure 2). The site is regular in shape, 1705.9m² in area, with a street frontage of 32.005m on the eastern boundary to Vaucluse Road, a rear western boundary of 31.960m, a northern boundary of 54.42m and southern boundary of 52.33m.

Existing development on the site comprises a two storey interwar Mediterranean style dwelling house whose main form derives from a 1928 scheme for the reconstruction of the dwelling house that was designed by F. Glynn Gilling. Development on adjoining sites includes a two storey dwelling house at 48 Vaucluse Road, the two storey dwelling house to the south of the site at 27 Carrara Road, and the dwelling house to the rear of the site at 29 Carrara Road.



Figure 1: 2018 aerial photograph of site (Source: Woollahra Council GIS Maps)



Figure 2: Cadastral map of site (Source: Woollahra Council GIS Maps)

2.2 Site use

The site contains a two storey residential dwelling house with garage. The site and the neighbouring sites are zoned R2 Low Density Residential in the Woollahra LEP 2014. The Objectives for the R2 zone are:

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a low density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To provide for development that is compatible with the character and amenity of the surrounding neighbourhood.
- To ensure that development is of a height and scale that achieves the desired future character of the neighbourhood.³

2.3 Heritage listings

2.3.1 Statutory

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is not identified as a heritage item on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). The site is not identified as a local heritage item, nor is it located in a Heritage Conservation Area, under Schedule 5 of the *Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014* (Woollahra LEP 2014).

³ Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014

On 28 November 2019, an Interim Heritage Order (IHO) was made pursuant to Section 24 of the *Heritage Act 1977* for the property known as 46 Vaocluse Road, Vaocluse and this IHO was published in the NSW Government Gazette of 6 December 2019.⁴

2.3.2 Non-statutory

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house is not listed on the NSW National Trust of Australia Register or on the Register of the National Estate.

2.4 Heritage in the vicinity

There are several listed heritage items in the vicinity of the site, including the State Heritage Register-listed Strickland House [SHR00722] located to the north of the site, separated from the site by 48 Vaocluse Road. The following locally significant and State significant Woollahra LEP 2014 heritage items are in the general locality (Figure 3):

- 'Swamp Mahogany' - 40 Vaocluse Road, Vaocluse - LEP Item No. I405
- 'Sydney Pink Gum' - 42 Vaocluse Road, Vaocluse - LEP Item No. I406
- 'Strickland House— building known as "Carrara" and interiors, the stables and interiors, sandstone wharf remains at Milk Beach, additional buildings and interiors, gardens and grounds, former quarry and former Porter's Lodge site' - 52 Vaocluse Road, Vaocluse - LEP Item No. I407.
- 'House and interiors' - 34 Wentworth Road, Vaocluse - LEP Item I414
- 'House and interiors' - 38 Wentworth Road, Vaocluse - LEP Item I415
- 'Street Name Inlays' LEP Item No. 677
- 'Strickland House— building known as Carrara and interiors, the stables and interiors, sandstone wharf remains at Milk Beach, additional buildings and interiors, gardens and grounds, former quarry and former Porter's Lodge site' - LEP Item No. A5



Figure 3: LEP Heritage items in the vicinity of the site (Source: Woollahra Council GIS Maps including extract from Woollahra LEP 2014 Heritage Map)

⁴ NSW Government Gazette No. 165 of 6 December 2019, p 5406

Part 3 Historical context

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a historical context of the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house located at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse. It provides an overview of the history of Vaucluse, and a history of the development of the site in its context.⁵

3.2 Vaucluse

Vaucluse is a suburb in eastern Sydney located between Rose Bay and Watsons Bay in the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA) and occupies most of the South Head peninsula. The name Vaucluse was adopted by Henry Browne Hayes from the medieval poet Petrarch's rural retreat *Fontaine-de-Vaucluse* in the south of France.⁶

The original inhabitants of much of the land of the Woollahra LGA were the Gadigal (Cadigal) clan. Cadi was on the south side of Port Jackson, extending from South Head to Long Cove (Darling Harbour) (see King in Hunter 1793). The harbour area around Watsons Bay and South Head was inhabited by the Birrabirragal clan. Both the Cadigal and Birrabirragal clans belonged to the coastal Darug language group. The name Birrabirragal was possibly associated with Birra Birra, a rocky reef in the lower harbour now known as Sow and Pigs.⁷

Following British settlement the earliest grant of land made in the area of Vaucluse was 80 acres to Thomas Laycock in 1793. By 1822 Captain John Piper had acquired 475 acres of land in Vaucluse. The land became known as the Vaucluse Estate and in June 1827 William Charles Wentworth purchased this estate from John Piper. Two years later Wentworth added to his holdings by purchasing 40 acres of adjacent land from Francis McGlynn and in 1838 Wentworth secured the consolidated title for 515 acres at Vaucluse.⁸

The Vaucluse estate remained in the Wentworth family until it was subdivided and offered for sale by the Trustees of Wentworth's Estate from 1902. Between 1902 and 1915 the Wentworth trustees offered hundreds of town allotments in fifteen separate releases from the



Figure 4: Parish map, 1900, showing the MacGlynn, Laycock and Wentworth grants at Vaucluse (circled). (Source: NSW Historic Land Registry Viewer <https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/>. Annotation: WMC Officer)

⁵ The information contained within this section is drawn from the Local History Enquiry for 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse (HPE 19/195073) compiled by the Woollahra Local History Library and from the 2006 publication by Rosemary Broomham *Vaucluse - Thematic History*, except where otherwise identified.

⁶ Broomham, R. 2006. *Vaucluse Thematic History* p.1

⁷ *Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney*, <http://australianmuseum.net.au/Clan-Names-Chart>. Updated 12/12/19

⁸ Broomham, Rosemary, *Thematic History of Vaucluse*, WMC 2006, pp.1-4

Vaucluse Estate, with these subdivisions resulting in most of the streets in present-day Vaucluse.

Woollahra and Vaucluse Municipalities

The Woollahra municipality, extending from Darling Point to Watsons Bay, was proclaimed in April 1860. Following a successful petition of residents of Vaucluse and Watsons Bay, the Borough of Vaucluse was proclaimed in April 1895. The new borough comprised 778 acres and extended northwards from a boundary with the Woollahra municipality formed by Bay View Hill and Towns Roads, through to South Head. The Municipality of Vaucluse was dissolved in 1948 and re-united with the Municipality of Woollahra on 1 January 1949.

Vaucluse Road

Following the completion of New South Head Road in about 1834, Vaucluse Road was used as a route into the Vaucluse Estate. It appears on the 1838 and 1840 plans of the sale of part of the Vaucluse Estate, identified as 'Vaucluse Lower Road'. Vaucluse Road was classified as a 'residential or light traffic road' in 1921 and realigned in 1923.

During the inter-war period many of the well-to-do residents of Vaucluse engaged architects to design their houses while Professor Leslie Wilkinson built his own home "Greenway" in Vaucluse in 1923 and F. Glynn Gilling followed with his own house, "Elstree" at 41 Wentworth Road, in 1925. Other architects whose designs were publicised in the 1930s magazines were John D. Moore who built a sandstone house in Gilliver Avenue for the Chief Justice of NSW Sir Frederick Jordan; Fowell, McConnall and Mansfield who built a house in Bay View Hill Road for Mr and Mrs George Walker; and Joseland and Gilling who built for M. Van den Driessche in Grayland Place (c. 1937). Wilkinson's last house was constructed in The Crescent, Vaucluse in 1969.⁹

3.2.1 Vaucluse Estate and *Carrara*

In 1844 William Charles and Sarah Wentworth gave as a wedding settlement land, about 12.78 acres, on which the house *Carrara* was later built, to their eldest daughter Thomasine and Thomas John Fisher. A few years earlier in 1838 Wentworth had subdivided part of the Vaucluse Estate offering 91 allotments for sale. Three of these allotments, 89, 90 and 91 (Figure 5) making up about 9 acres and adjacent to the south of the land given to Thomasine, were purchased by Charles Innes. Innes transferred his land to Charles Lowe in 1852.

In 1854 Lowe also acquired the land belonging to Thomasine. Lowe was declared insolvent and the property was acquired by John Hosking, the first Lord Mayor of Sydney. The house *Carrara*, later *Strickland House*, was designed by architect John Frederick Hilly and was built circa 1856-8. After a series of owners and occupants the house and estate was purchased by Arthur Wigram Allen in 1888.¹⁰ Allens ownership of *Carrara* was noted on Higginbotham and Robertson's 1889 map of the municipality (Figure 6).

The mansion *Carrara* became the state-run Carrara Convalescent Home for Women in the early part of the 20th Century, officially opened on 16 March 1915. Later, as *Strickland House*, it catered for men and women.

⁹ Adams, J.R.P., 1925. *Distinctive Australian homes* / compiled by J.R.P. Adams. 1925th ed., Sydney: Distinctive Australian Homes.

¹⁰ Dawson Brown, *Conservation plan for Strickland House Strickland House*, 1997, pp.7, 8 NSW Heritage Sites, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045502>

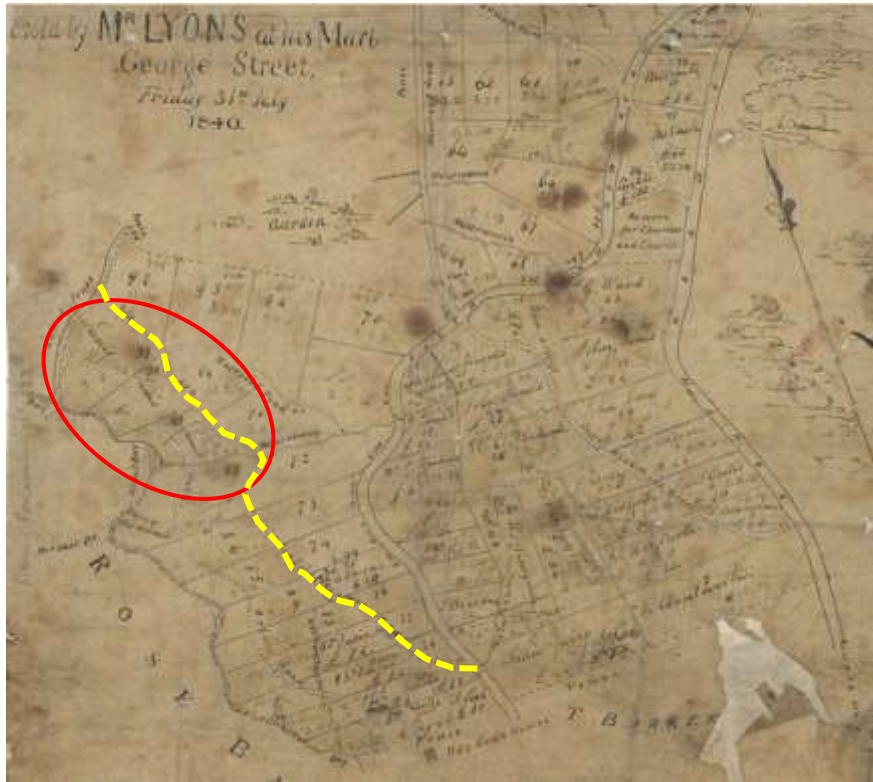


Figure 5: Extract from plan of "Part of the Estate of Vaucluse the property of W. C. Wentworth, Esq. sold by Mr. Lyons at his Mart George Street, Friday 31st July, 1840" Lyon, S. (1840). (Source: SLNSW Mitchel Map Collection M2 811.1813/1840/1), with location of Carrara shown circled and Vaucluse Road shown dashed. Annotation: WMC Officer.



Figure 6: Extract from Map of the Municipality of Woollahra (c.1889), Higinbotham and Robinson, showing numerous subdivisions on allotments purchased from Wentworth earlier that century, including Carrara and part of the Vaucluse Estate. The site of "Carrara" is identified by the red circle. Source: Woollahra Library Local History Enquiry, 46 Vaucluse Road. Annotation: WMC Officer.



Figure 7: "Carrara' Strickland Convalescent Home for Women, Vacluse", date unknown. (Source: NSW State Archives & Records Item No. NRS-4346-1-[9/5879B]-1-48)

3.2.2 Carrara Estate

Arthur Allen subdivided the section of the property originally comprising the allotments 89, 90 and 91 of Wentworth's 1838 subdivision in 1903. A number of allotments were offered for sale which was advertised as offering magnificent views with elevated sites and a wharf on the estate. Carrara and almost 5 hectares of surrounding land were later purchased by the NSW Government in 1914 and Carrara was renamed Strickland House.¹¹

The Vacluse Council valuation and rate books recorded that lots 1 and 2 of Allen's 1903 (Figure 8) subdivision of the Carrara estate were purchased by the architect John Spencer Stansfield during the triennial period 1914-1916.

The current allotment on which the subject dwelling house stands, Lot A in DP was registered in 1949 when the rear part of the site was subdivided to create the allotment known as 29 Carrara Road Vacluse (Lot B in DP). The dwelling house was approved under building application BA20/1950.

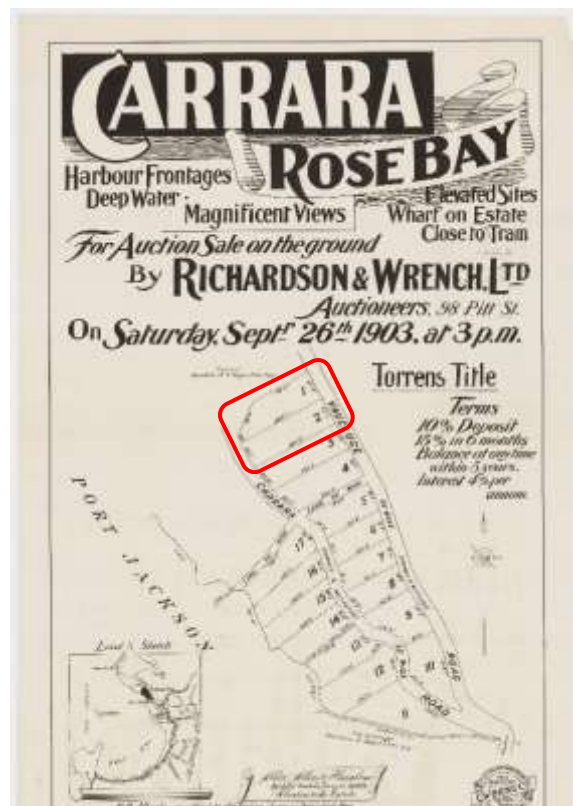


Figure 8: Carrara Estate Subdivision Advertisement, 1903. (Source: Woollahra Local History Library)

¹¹ Woollahra History and Heritage Society Briefs, No.79, Carrara

LOCATION 29 CARRARA ROAD, VAUCLUSE		
APPLICATION N°	OWNER	TYPE OF WORK
77-317a/76	C DON SERVICE & CO.	317a
20/50	Mrs C White	Dwelling

Figure 10: Building Index Card (green series) for 29 Carrara Road, Vacluse. (Source: WMC Local History Digital Archive)

3.3 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse

This section provides a history of the development of the site including the key phases of development to create the present allotment and establishment of the existing dwelling house on the site.

46 Vacluse Road has a long history of development with the property having been the subject of many building applications, with the site subject to not less than five (5) key schemes that proposed substantial alterations and additions to the building on the site since the erection of the original dwelling house on the site circa 1915. Table 1 provides a summary of the building and development applications for the site drawn from the information held in Council's files.

Table 1: Applications history for 46 Vacluse Road

Application/Year	Description	Cost of Works
BA170/1915	New dwelling house	£1,500
BA185/1928	Alterations and additions	£3800 pounds
BA 23/1936	New garage	£100 pounds
BA84/1937	Alterations and additions	£1500 pounds
BA817/1960	Alterations and additions	£11000 pounds
BA848/1961	Reinforced concrete swimming pool	£2200
BA850/1961	Excavation in preparation for a swimming pool	£200 pounds
BA8/1968	Pool heater	\$1200
BA620/1976	Alterations	\$20,000
DA2014/207	Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of new dwelling and landscaping works	\$3,229,553.00 (Withdrawn)
DA2015/229	Dwelling House: The demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a new dwelling with basement level car parking	\$3,229,553.00

An analysis of the works proposed in these applications has uncovered several key phases in the evolution of the site's development:

1. Stansfield Scheme: Original Dwelling house (1915)
2. Gilling Scheme: Major alterations and additions to the existing dwelling house (1928)
3. Dudley Ward Scheme: Alterations and additions (1937)
4. Roberts' scheme: Alterations and additions to the existing dwelling house (1960-61)
5. L.A. Kubany Scheme: Alterations (1976)

It is noted that a development consent for demolition of the existing dwelling house and construction of a new dwelling house is current for the site. For the purposes of this assessment, this is not included in the key phases identified above.

3.3.1 Stansfield Scheme (1915)

In 1915 Council approved the construction of a two-storey Arts & Crafts dwelling house designed by John Spencer Stansfield for himself (Figure 11) as part of BA170/15. Identified as being situated on Lots 1 and 2 of the Carrara Estate, the dwelling house is noted as having a front setback of 55' (16.764m) and is identified as addressing the Harbour, with the "back elevation" identified as being "to Vacluse Road". The subsequent BA lodged in 1928 provided existing plans indicating that this scheme was generally constructed as per the 1915 approval.



Figure 11: Building applications plans by John Spencer Stansfield approved under BA1915/170

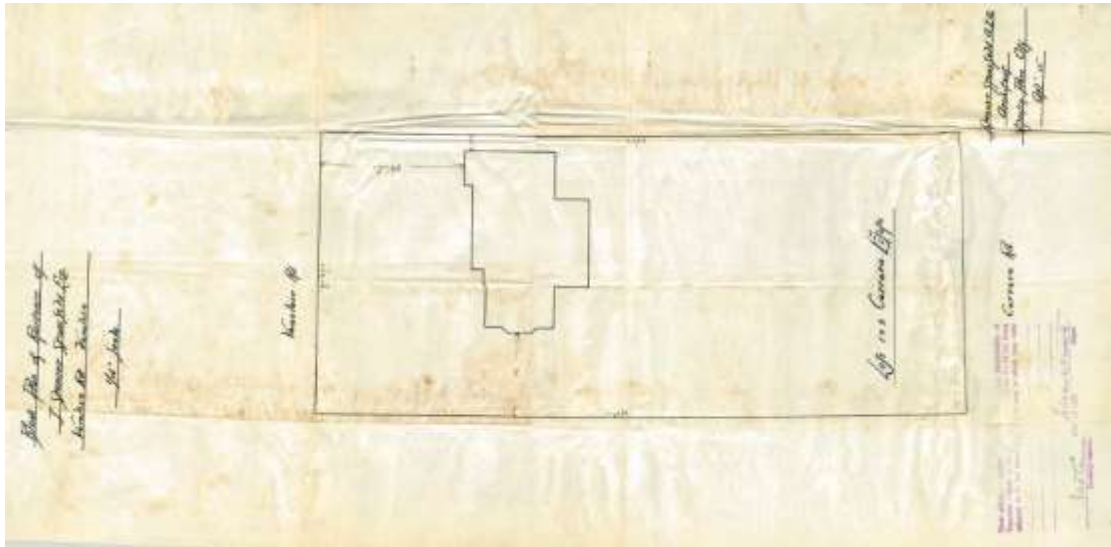


Figure 12: Block Plan from the 1915 Stansfield scheme

It is noted that the above 1915 site plan features a 105' frontage for the development site. Council's records indicate that the site was officially resubdivided into lots A and B at some point prior to 1927 when the plan of subdivision was registered. Lot B from the 1927 plan was then further subdivided into two lots in 1949, again lots A and B, to create the smaller shallow allotment at the rear of the subject site known as 29 Carrara Road.

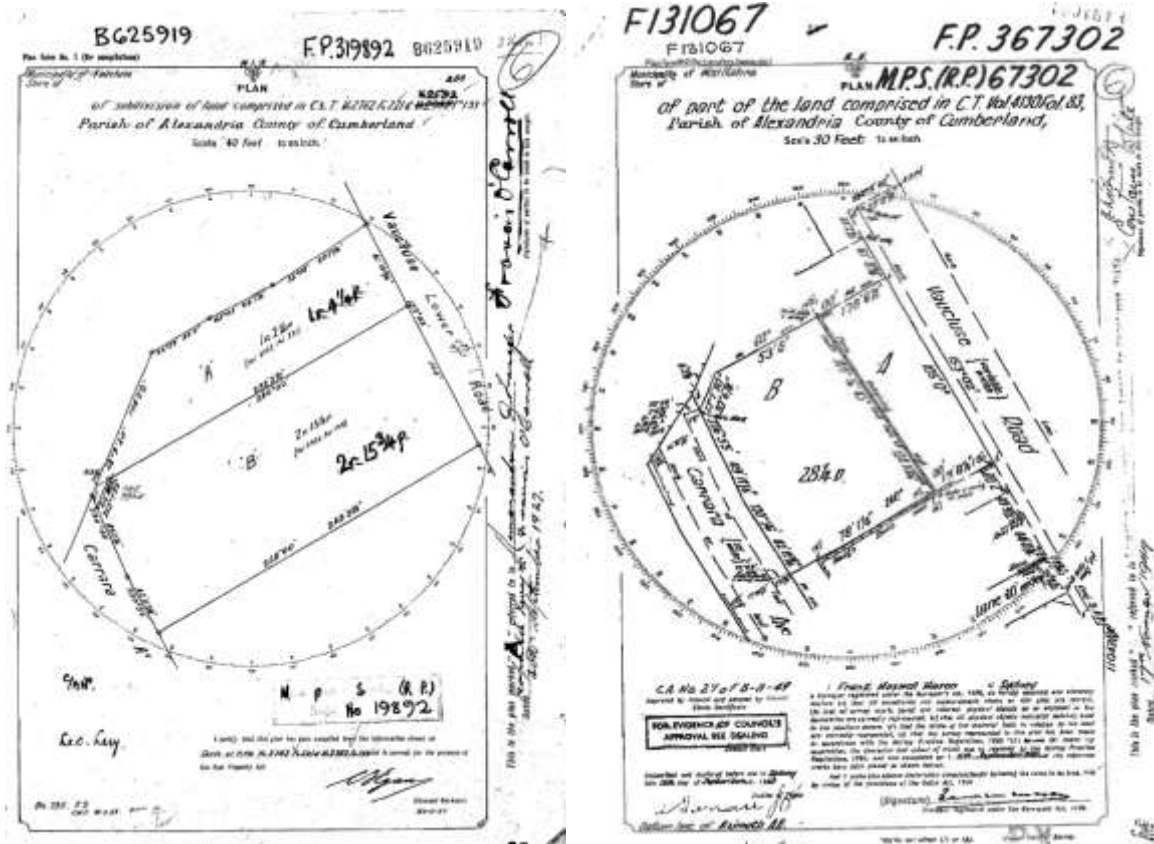


Figure 13: Subdivision plans from 1927 (L) and 1949 (R) [note: the 1949 plan is not drawn to scale for Lot A]

3.3.2 Gilling Scheme (1928)

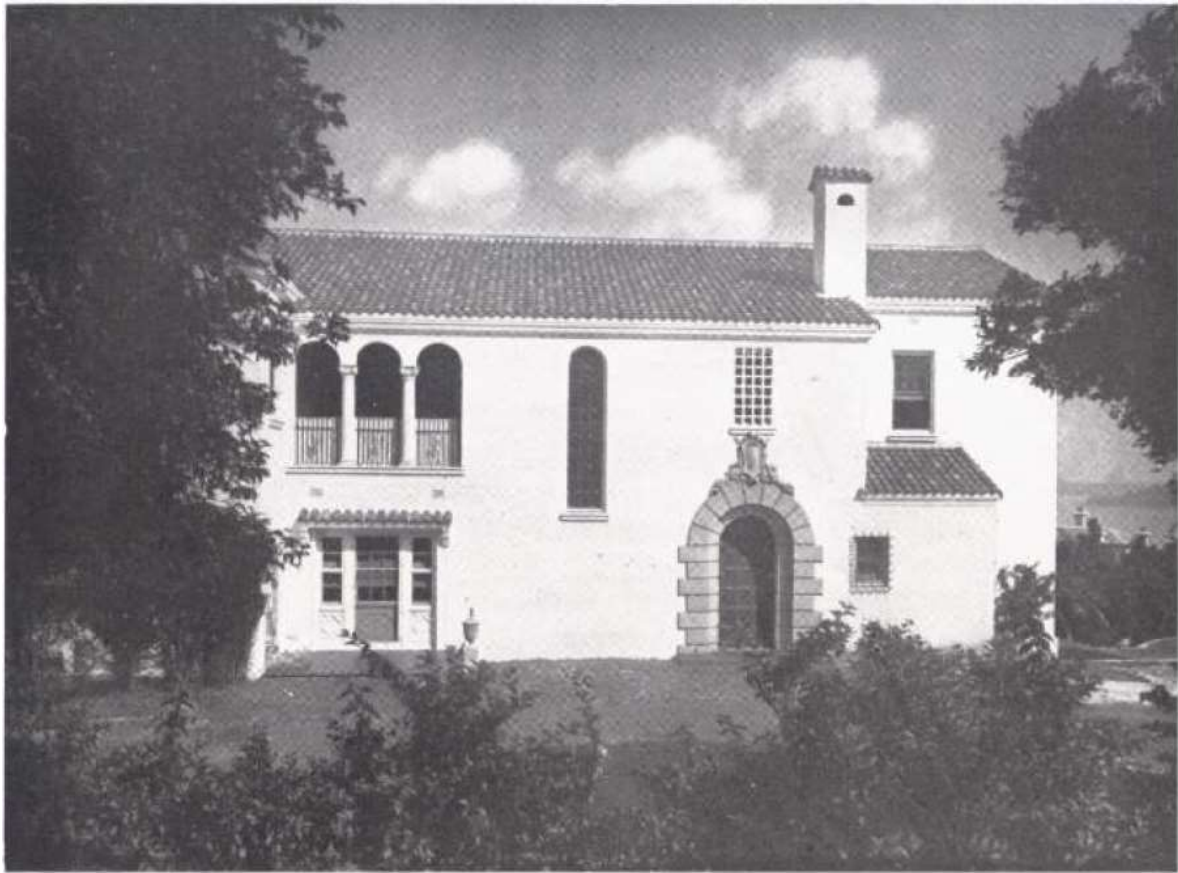


Figure 14: "Entrance front of a reconstructed home", 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse. (Source: *Domestic Architecture in Australia*, p.33)

In 1928 Council approved BA1928/185 for major alterations and additions to the existing residence on the site for H. D Arnott esq. This design is identified in *Domestic Architecture in Australia* as being the work F. Glynn Gilling of Joseland and Gilling (Figure 14).

The 1928 Gilling scheme involved major alterations and additions to all parts of the existing dwelling house, with the majority of the fabric from the 1915 scheme being demolished. There were only a few areas where internal and external walls remained and this fabric was generally hacked back and refinished with new render or plaster to tie in with the new scheme.

Flooring in this scheme was a combination of old flooring that was sufficiently undamaged after uplifting to be used for the Maid's wing, Children's room and for patching, Pacific oak secret-nailed flooring was specified for the dining room, living room, 1st floor hall, spare room and children's room, allowing for mitred border to living room, and circular cutting to dining room and staircases. Remain floors were to be Baltic pine.

The accompanying specifications indicated that as much as possible the reuse of "the old good and sound materials procured from the work" was desirable, however note that "as the building is completely redesigned on new lines, none of the old finishings, doors, windows etc. are to be reused unless particularly specified" and "The work in this contract entails considerable alterations and demolishing and although the plans and specification indicate old portions of the building being altered, etc., the Contractor should he think fit on the grounds of either economy or expediency, may allow for the pulling down and rebuilding or such work as he may consider necessary".

The 1928 Gilling scheme retained the following elements, albeit in modified form:

- Ground floor level Billiard room, converted to a living room with amendments to arrangements including the side elevation faceted bay seating replaced with three (3) arched opening windows and a balconette, and front and rear (east and west) elevations openings updated to remove the three-pane federation window units and replace with the 6-over-6 pane double hung window units typical of Gilling's designs.
- Ground floor level kitchen and laundry areas, altered to reverse their placement within the building and extended toward the street to replace the tradesman service areas.
- Ground floor level Den, converted to breakfast room with openings updated
- Ground floor level external walls to the former kitchen and dining room and a portion of the internal walls. The dining room was reconfigured to provide a curved internal wall common to Gilling's work.
- First floor level bedroom converted to nurses room and altered to accommodate an ensuite bathroom to the spare room and built-in cupboards
- Portion of the ground floor level and first floor level hallway walls in the southern portion of the house.
- One of the windows to the kitchen facing the yard remained from the original house and left intact.

The slate roof of the former building gave way to a Roman pantile roof, and the roughcast and brick external finishes were replaced by external walls that were finished in "one good coat of cement [...]; (with) troweling of finish to be approved surface". The new scheme included such design flourishes consistent with the inter-war Mediterranean style as synthetic stone detailing, decorative cement columns, niches and inset fountains, upper level sleep out, curved main stair, and bespoke grilles befitting such a major renovation of a house that was less than 20 year old at the time (Figure 15 to Figure 19).

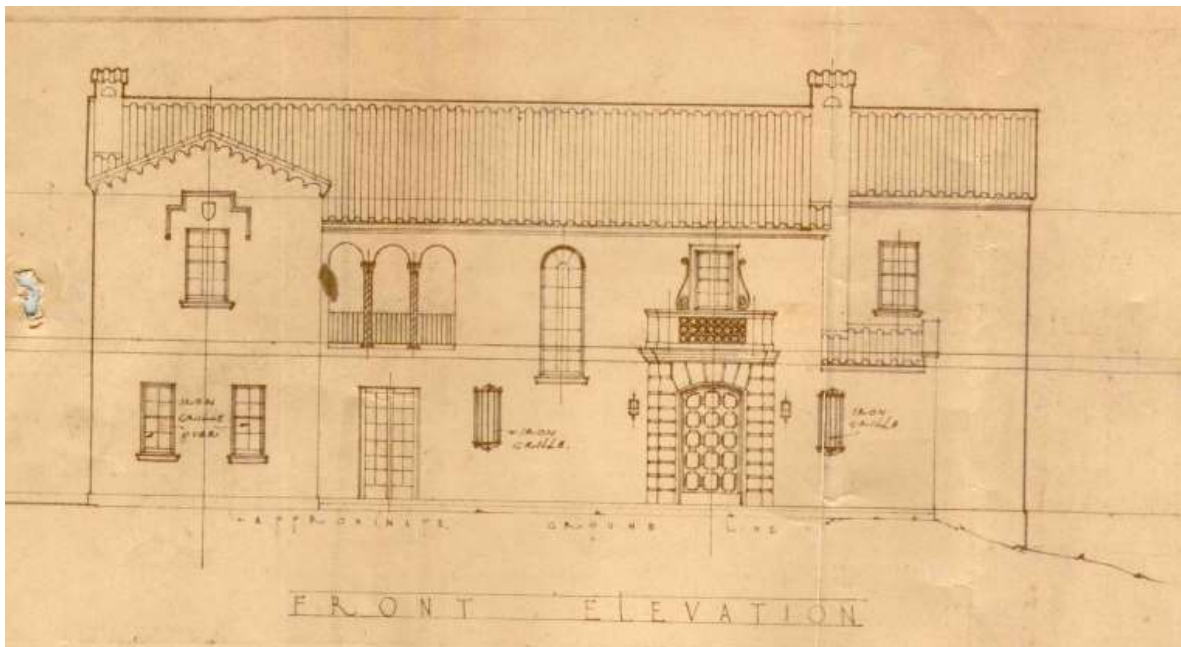


Figure 15: Front elevation of the 1928 Gilling scheme. Note the front elevation in this scheme refers to the Vaucluse Road frontage.

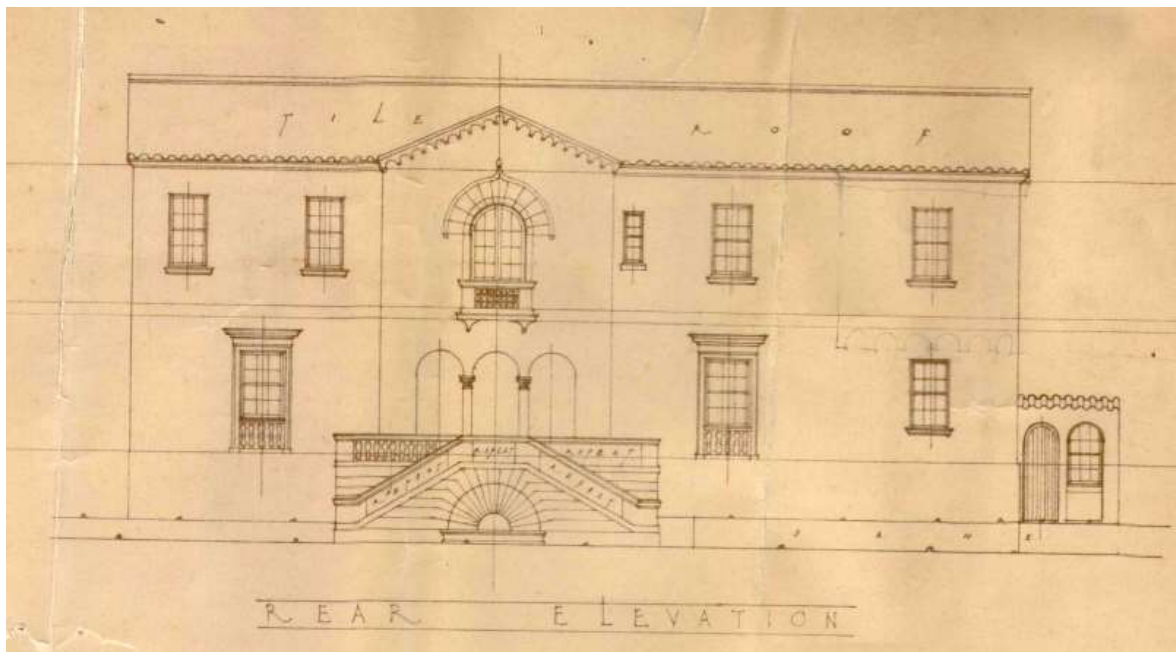


Figure 16: Rear (west) elevation of the 1928 Gilling Scheme.

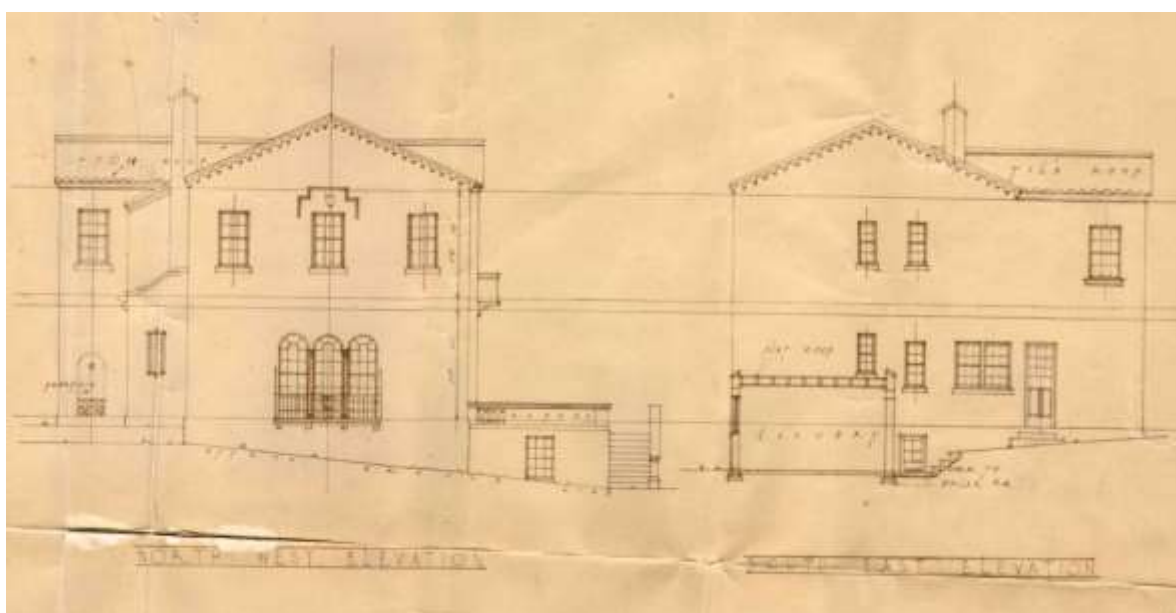


Figure 17: North and South elevations of the Gilling scheme, 1928.

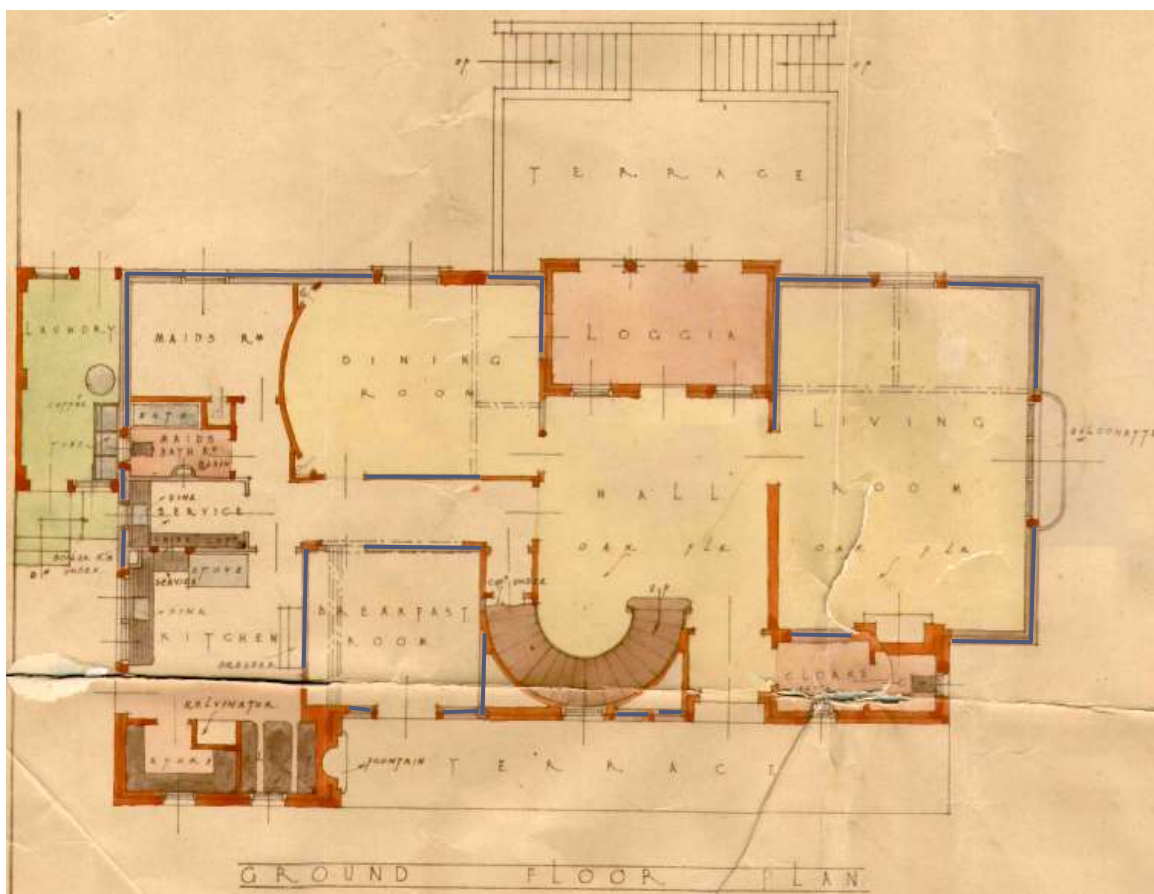


Figure 18: Ground floor plan of the Gilling Scheme, 1928. Note the grey walls indicating existing fabric retained from the Stanfield scheme.

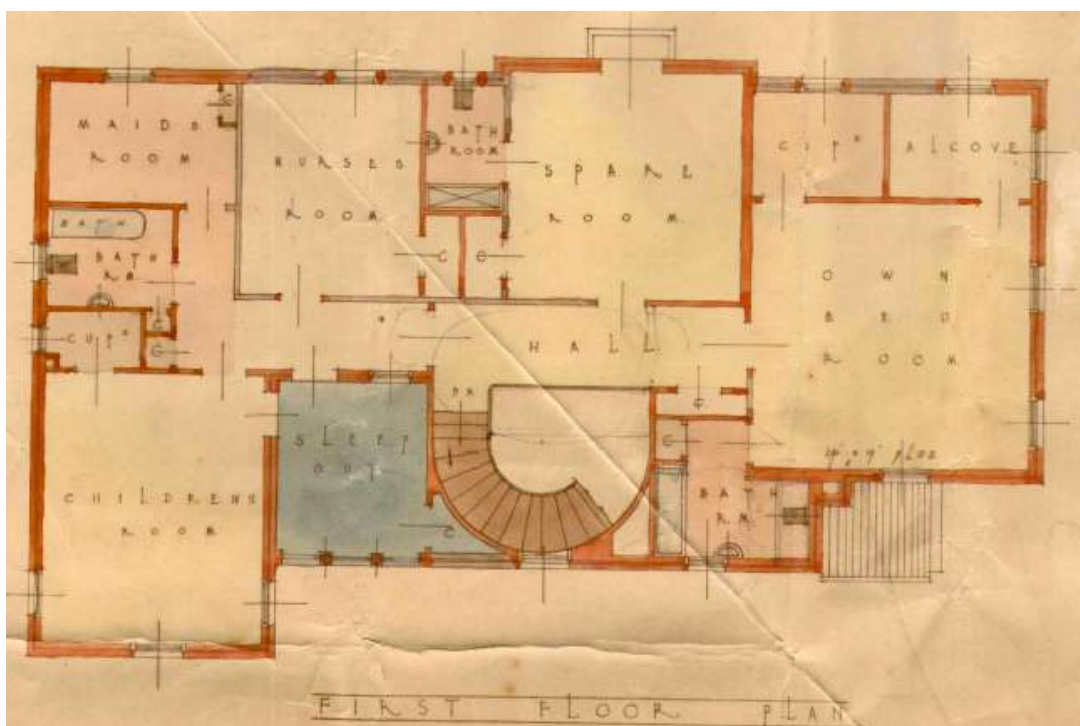


Figure 19: First floor plan of the Gilling scheme, 1928.

3.3.3 1937 Dudley Ward Scheme

A subsequent building application was lodged for the site for further alterations and additions in 1937. Considered by Council under BA1937/84, the Dudley Ward Scheme mainly involved the construction of an addition to what is noted as the “front elevation” but is identified in this report as being the eastern elevation.

At ground floor level, the extension accommodated a new ballroom with new Wunderlich brickette fireplace and two (2) new small bedrooms. At the first floor level, these additions included a terrace with squared flagstones, concrete cornice and Spanish tile coping, and an extension to bedroom 4 over the new bedrooms 1 and 2 below including a small western elevation balcony accessed from bedroom 4 and the larger terrace adjacent. A new basin and walk-in wardrobe was also proposed to bedroom 4. The former western elevation external wall to bedroom 4 and its window openings was entirely removed. The western elevation balcony to the spare room shown on the Gilling scheme was also removed to accommodate the terrace although the decorative surround to the French door opening was retained. Beneath the ballroom extension, a basement level was created (Figure 20).

The textured cement finish of the Gilling scheme and the pantile roofing was applied to the 1937 Dudley Ward scheme to match the existing building, with the specifications nominating external render to be applied “at least ½” thick with texture to match existing to all new external brickwork”. This scheme involved the removal of the ground floor level doors and windows to the living room, alterations to dining room and ground floor bedroom 3 (shown as the maid’s room in the Gilling scheme) as well as fabric at first floor level including the rear elevation external wall and balconette, and the addition of spiral stairs to the basement area below the ballroom (shown in Figure 20 in yellow). While the ground floor level ballroom and stair were completed, there is no evidence that the ground floor level and first floor level additions shown on the southern side of the building in the 1937 plans (shown in red, Figure 20, Figure 21 &) were completed in the approved form. It should be noted that no works are shown to the remainder of the house as part of the Dudley Ward Scheme.

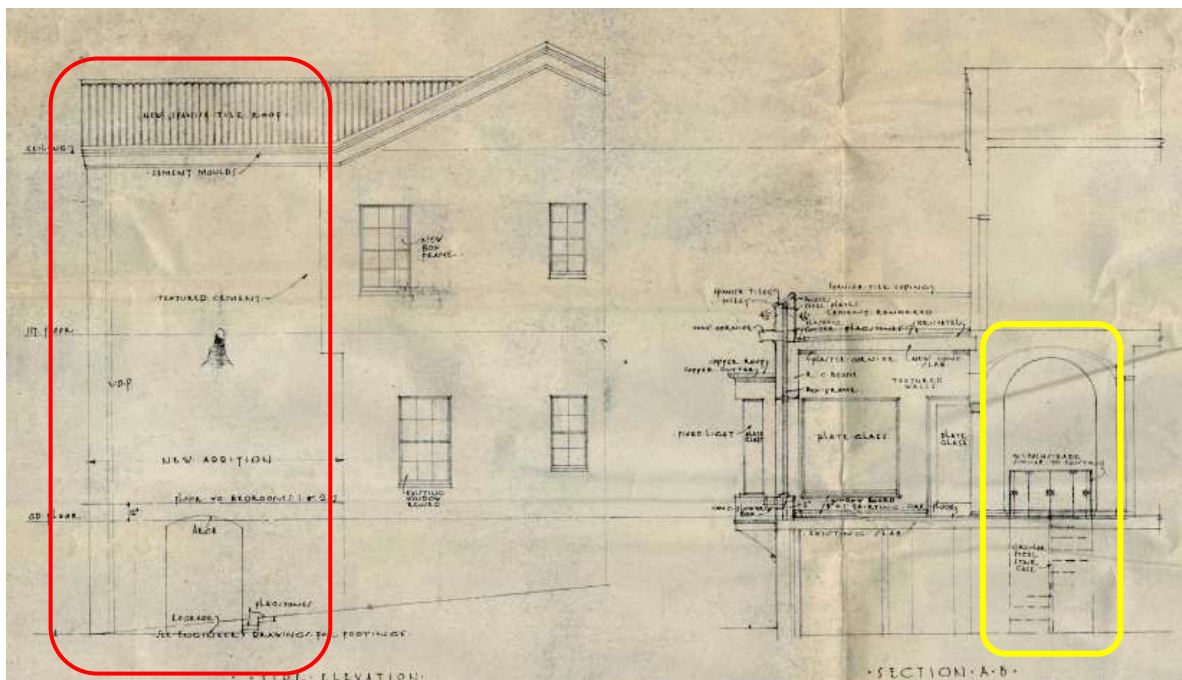


Figure 20: Elevation and section of the 1937 Dudley Ward scheme.

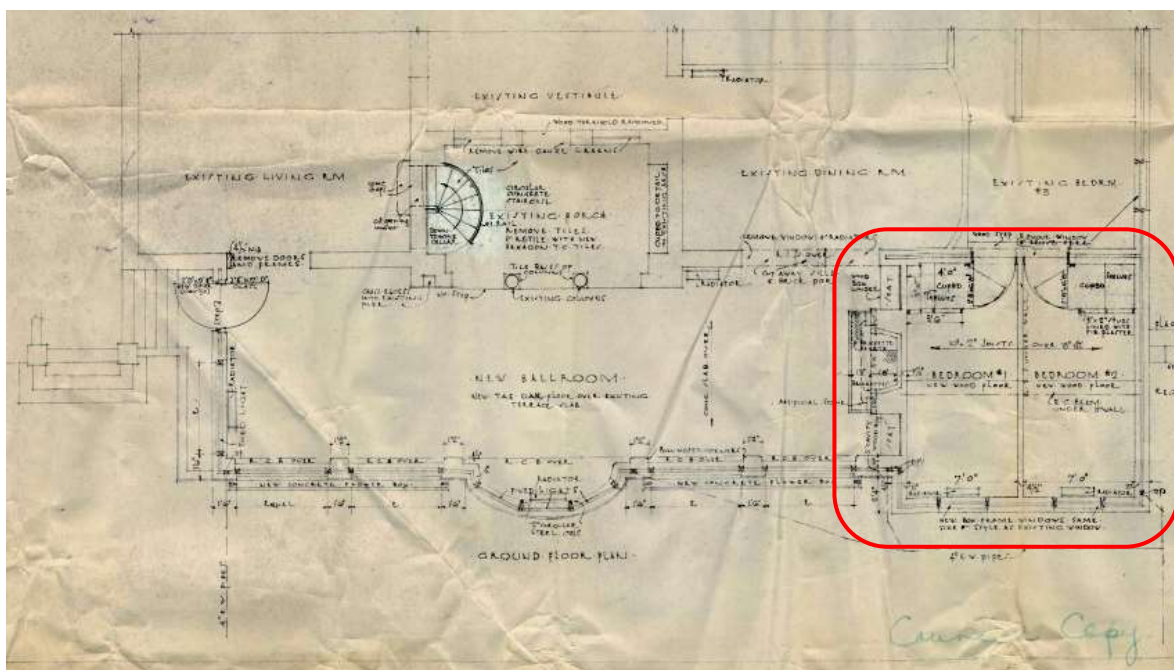


Figure 21: Ground floor plan, Dudley Ward scheme.

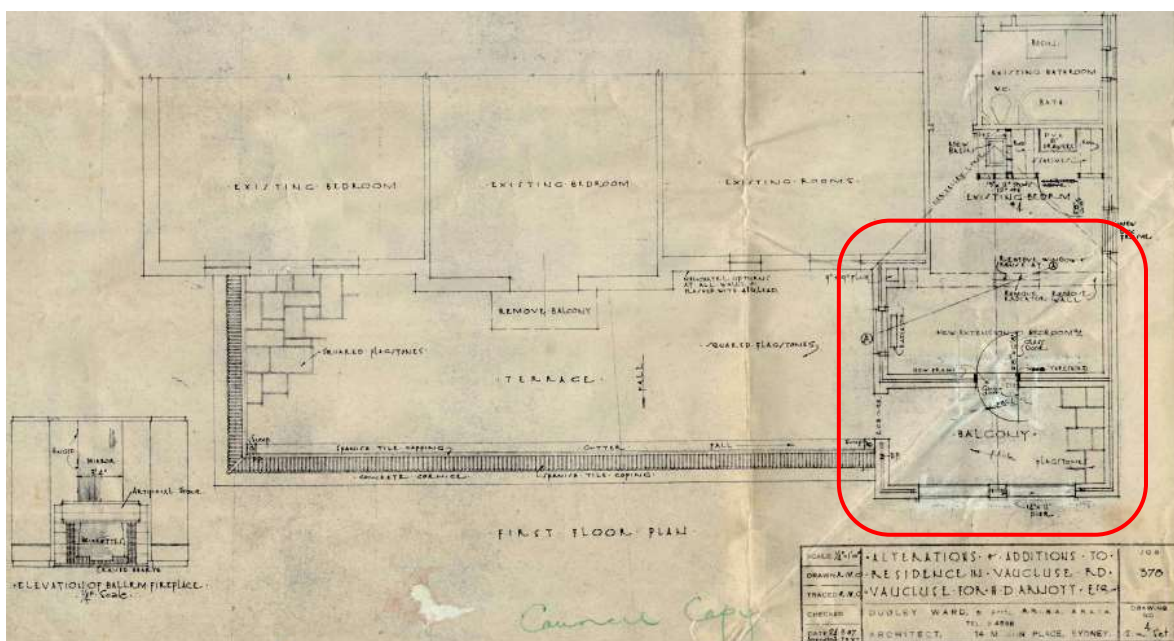


Figure 22: First floor plan showing extension to existing bedroom 4, including new balcony, and construction of a new first floor level terrace with Spanish tile capping

The aerial photograph of the site (Figure 23) demonstrates that the 1937 Dudley Ward Scheme had been partially constructed on the site to the rear (west) of the dwelling at this time.



Figure 23: Extract from Sydney 1943 aerial, with present-day site boundaries shown in red. (Source: SIX Maps <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>, annotations: WMC Officer)

3.3.4 J.W. Roberts Scheme - 1960's renovation

The scheme involving alterations and additions to the existing dwelling house designed by architect J. W. Roberts for owner H. Vogel was submitted to Council under building application BA 1960/817 (Figure 24).

Year	App.No	Owner	Builder	Type of Building	House No.	Lot	Sec
1959	477	BOYCE, V.J.	ROGERS, R.	Alterations	22		
"	484	OLOB P/L.	BOLOT, A.W.	New Dwelling	20		
"	508	STEEN, J.	--	New Dwelling	48	A	
60	112	GRUZMAN, Z	GRUZMAN, N.	Alterations	69A		
"	284	WESTON, G.	R.WALL & SONS	Additions	71		
"	415	MOODY S.	SADLER E.T.	Additions	67		
"	640	TROCADERO BUILDING	ROBERTSON & HINDMARSH	New Dwelling	4		
"	817	H. VOGEL	F.W. ROBERTS	Alterations	46		
61	53	W.J. OBRIEN	DAYMOND BROS.	Garport	20		
"	198	MCCATHIE MRS. J.	PEDDLE THORP & WALKER	Additions	22		
"	340	SACRED HEART CONV.	SHANAHAN WHITFORD	Garage			

Figure 24: Building Application Index Cards (yellow series) - Vaucluse Road, with 46 Vaucluse Road shown. (Source: WMC Local History Digital Archive. Annotations: WMC Officer)

The works approved as part of BA1960/817 included the complete overhaul of the flat roof section to the rear (west) of the dwelling and extension of the terrace to the rear, including new stairs to the rear yard.

- New tiling and hardware to first floor level bathroom
- Removal of original openings to the front elevation at first floor level.
- Removal of two original window openings to the rear elevation at first floor level and installation of new aluminium openings
- Removal of arched openings, replacement of ceiling, infill of spiral stair opening and construction of a bar to former living room
- Replacement of ceilings in several rooms, including kitchen and main bedroom.
- Construction of a new double garage on the northern side at lower ground level. Originally shown on the November 1960 plan as butting against the building and resulting in the loss of length to the Gilling arched windows to the northern elevation dining room,
- an amended plan was approved in 1961 which set the garage away from the building and in doing so maintained the arched openings (Figure 27).

The key ground floor level spaces - the entrance hall, main dining room and study - remained unaltered as part of these works, dating from the Gilling Scheme. Similarly, the majority of the first floor level arrangements remained unaltered

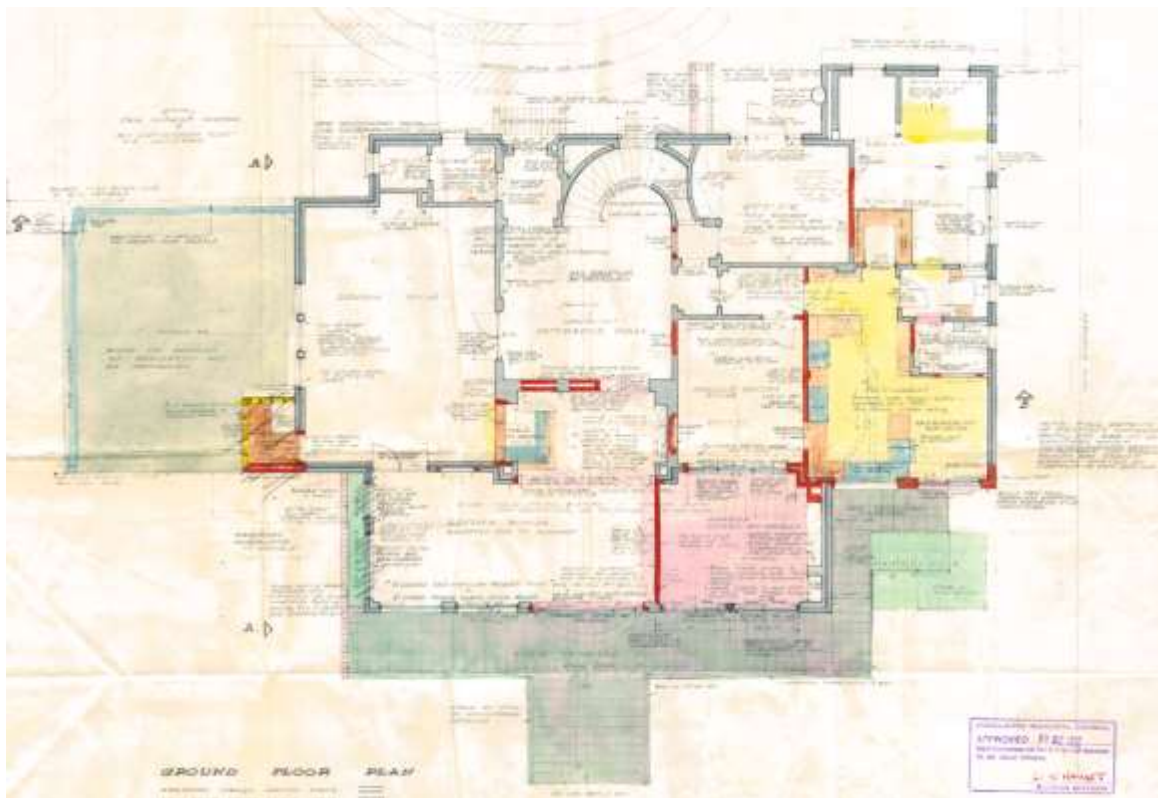


Figure 25: Ground Floor Plan, 1960

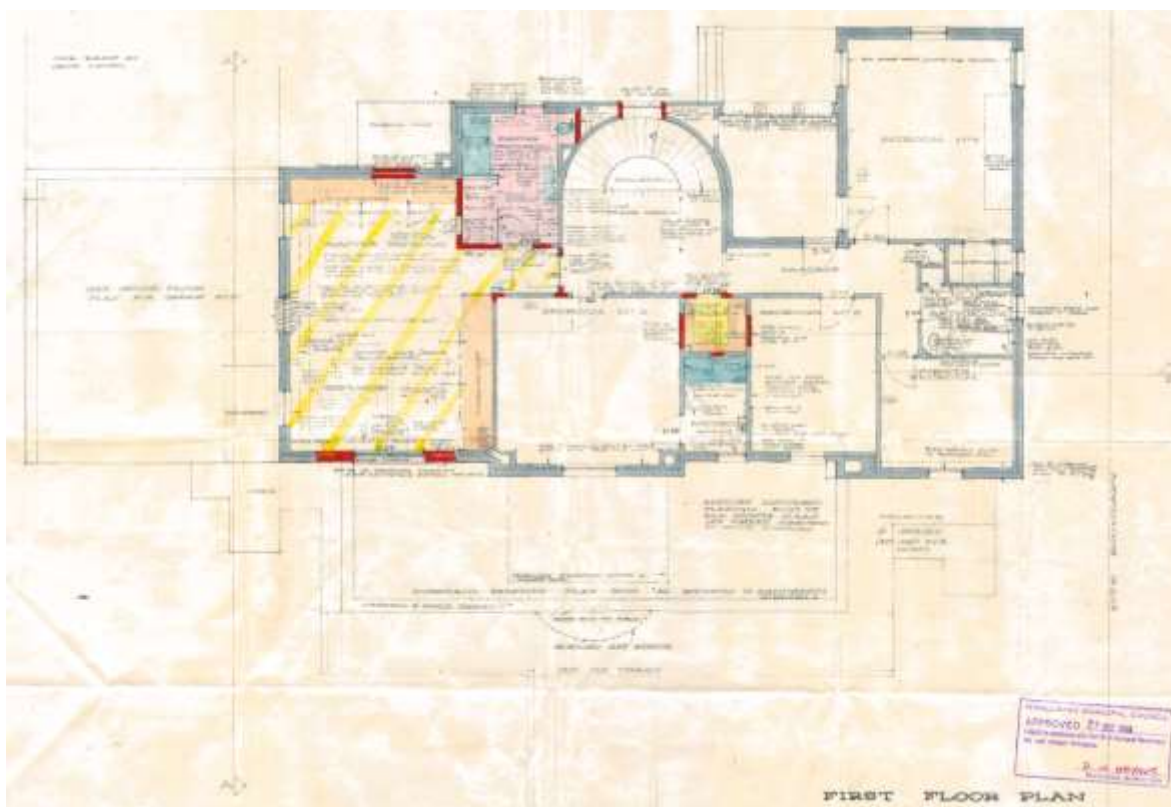


Figure 26: First floor plan

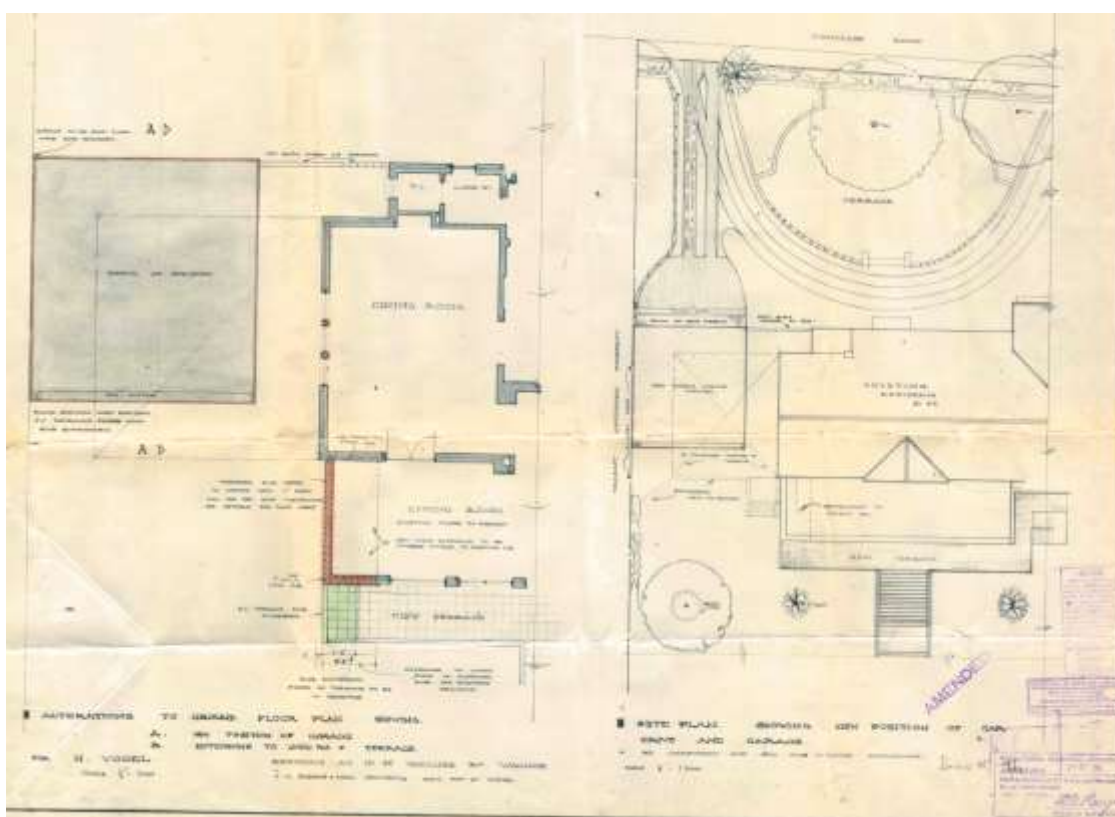


Figure 27: Amended plan showing the detached garage approved in October 1961

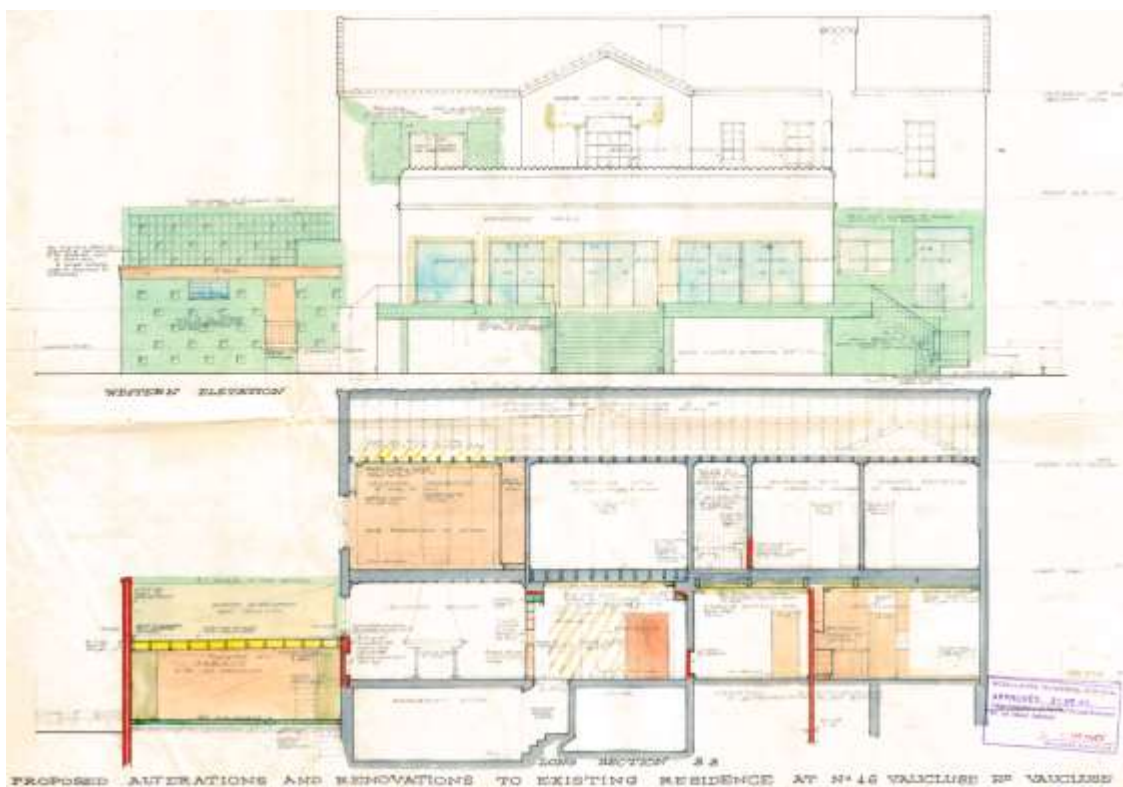


Figure 28: Rear elevation and section showing areas of change approved as part of the 1960/61 J. W. Roberts scheme.

3.3.5 Kubanyi Scheme (1976)

BA1976/620 was submitted by owner J Andrews for alterations and additions to the dwelling (Figure 29), designed by architect L. A. Kubany. While the cost of works of \$20,000 indicates a substantial scope of works, a review of the approved plans indicates that elements of the approved works including alterations to first floor level external openings, room reconfiguration on ground floor level, and the construction of a ground floor level bar were not carried out.

76	117	MR.D.STANLEY	ANCHOR POOLS	SW. POOL	44	
76	288	J.ANDREWS		PLAN PERUSAL	46	
76	473	MR.MCKECHNIE	OLON,SZYKOWNY & ASS.	SW. POOL	9	
76	474	" "	" "	ALTS & ADDS	9	
76	518	MR. K.B. HUTCHERSON	H.S. FREDMAN	SWIMM. POOL	7	
76	559	J.S.HARRISON	BRADING & SPRINTZ	MECH VENT	79	
76	620	J ANDREWS	L A KUBANY	ALTER	46	
VAUCLUSE ROAD, VAUCLUSE						

Figure 29: Woollahra building Index (Yellow Series) for Vauclose Road, with BA1976/620 shown. (Source: WMC Local History Digital Archive)

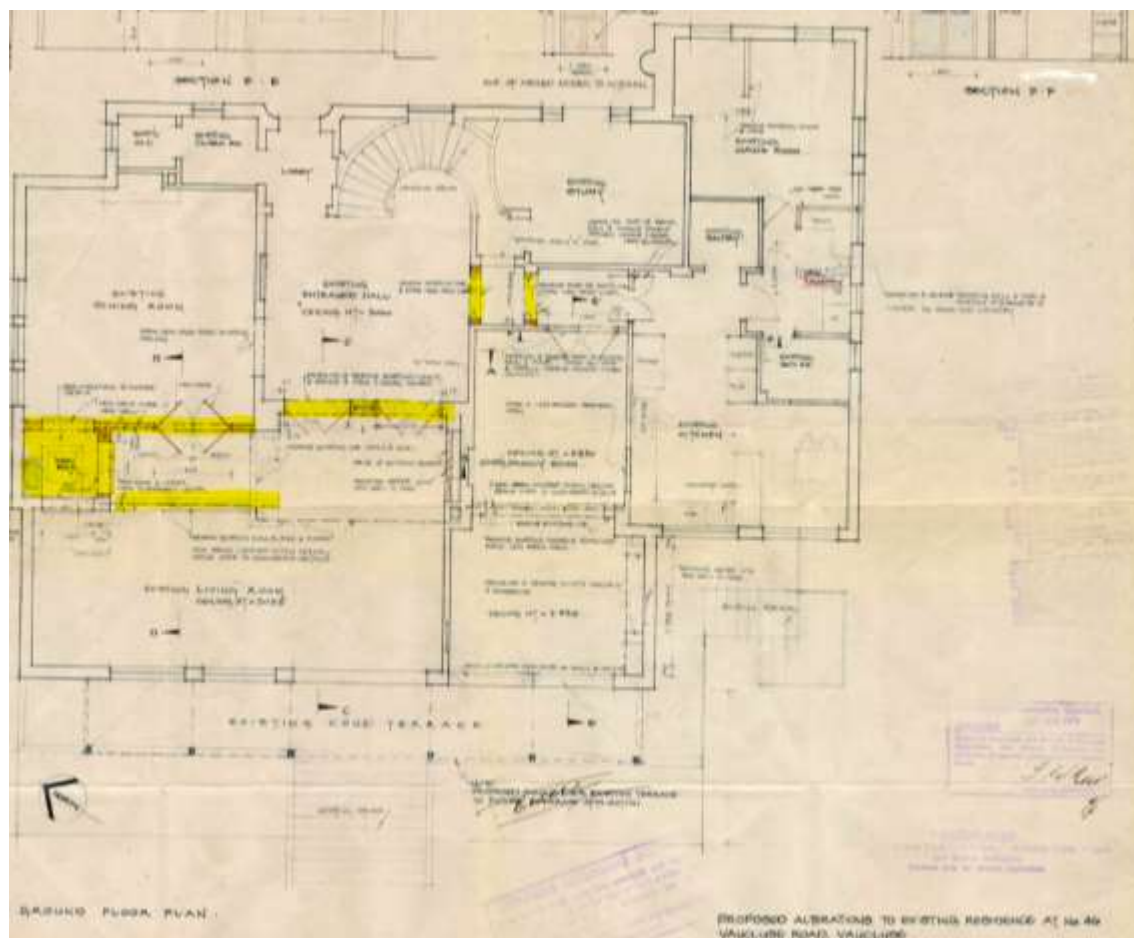


Figure 30: Kubany scheme ground floor plan, with works not carried out shown highlighted.

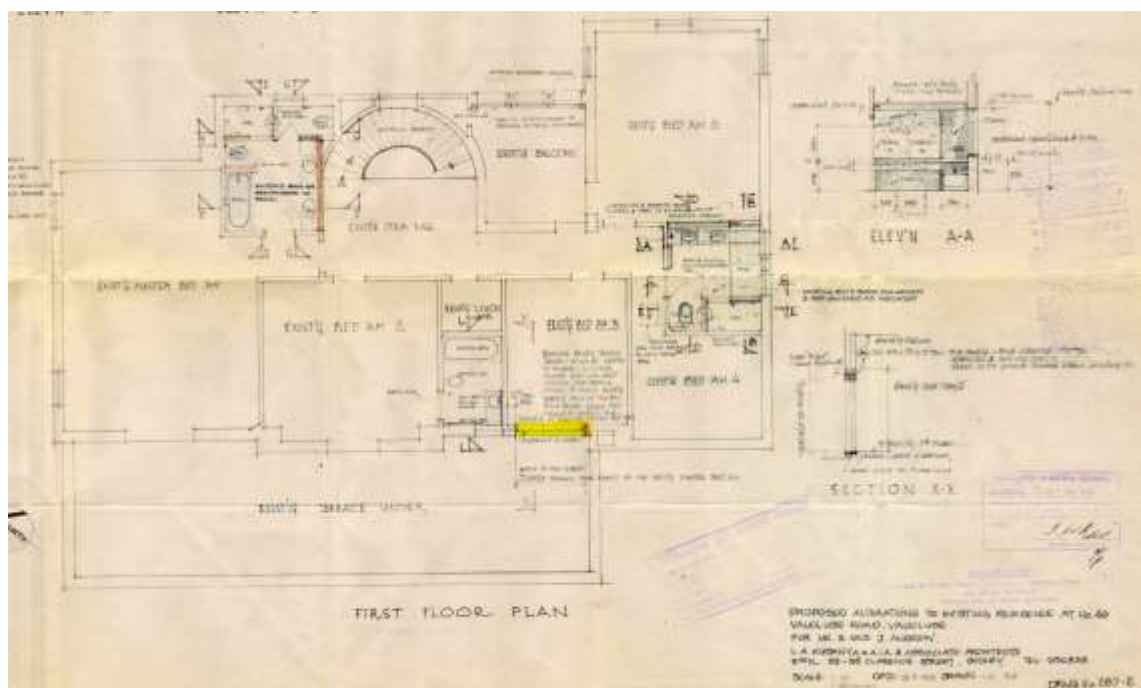


Figure 31: Kubany scheme first floor plan, with works not carried out shown highlighted.

3.3.6 Other Works

Between the major phases identified above minor works and site subdivisions were carried out that informed the current site arrangements and context.

- BA1936/23 (Figure 32) which approved the construction of a new garage to the north of the dwelling house, including new incinerator, with finishes to match the existing dwelling house on the site. This garage was located on what is now the neighbouring allotment (with the approximate line of subdivision shown dashed) and has since been demolished.
- Deposited Plan 319892 (Figure 33) confirmed the allotment of the subject site (including the allotment to the rear) in 1927 which was the redefinition of (Vol 2352 Folio 193) and was 2r. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (2422 m²).
- The subject site formerly included the site to the rear, known as 29 Carrara Road. The deposited plan for the further subdivision of the site was registered in 1979 establishing Lots A and B of DP367302 (Figure 34). A dwelling house was constructed on Lot B, known as 29 Carrara Road, under Building Application BA1950/20

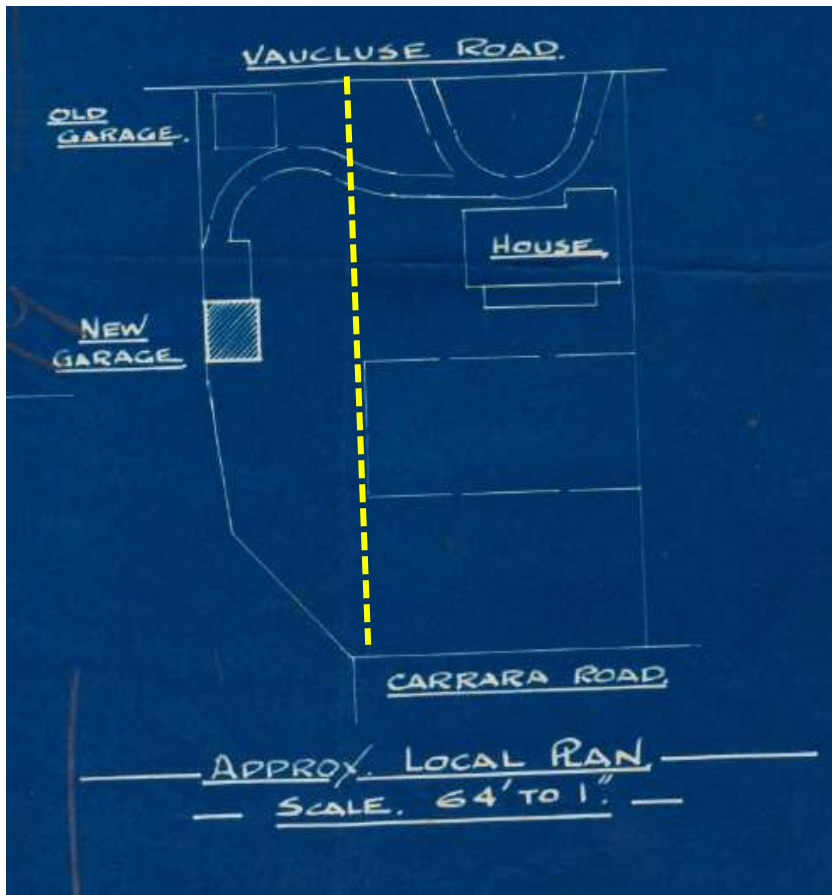


Figure 32: Extract from BA 1936/23 which approved a new garage on the northern side of the site, on the present-day allotment accommodating 48 Vaocluse Road, with approximate line of subdivision shown dashed. (Source: WMC archive, annotation WMC Officer.)

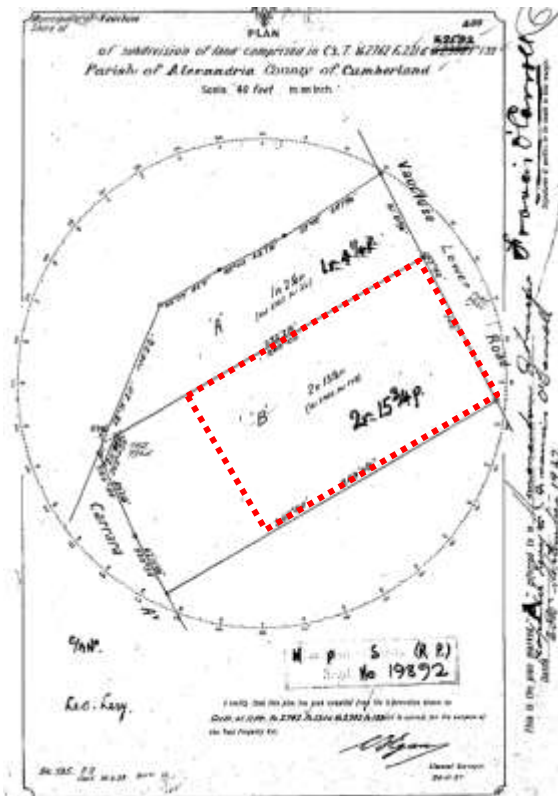


Figure 33: Extract from Deposited Plan 319892, 1927, with approximate current allotment boundary shown dashed. (Source: WMC Maps. Annotation: WMC Officer).

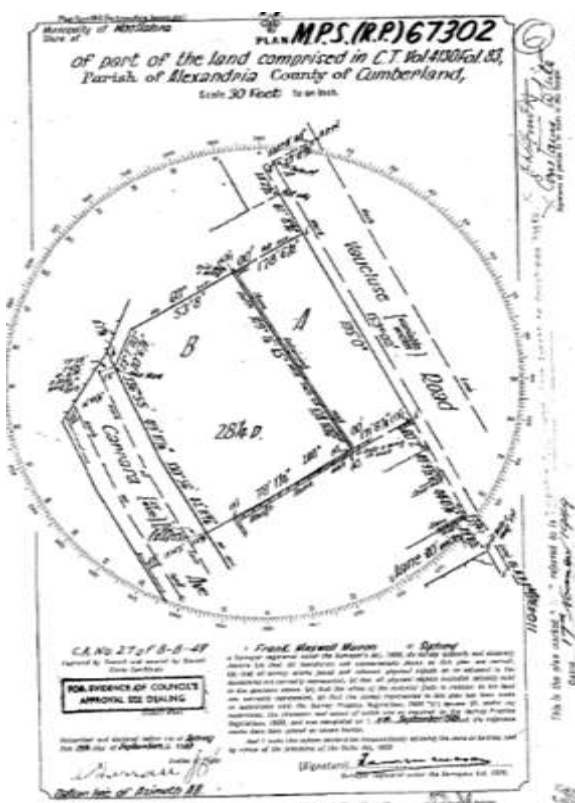


Figure 34: Extract from Deposited Plan 367302. Note: Lot A (the subject site) is not drawn to scale in this diagram. (Source: WMC Maps. Annotation: WMC Officer.)

- In August 1949 newspaper coverage told of a fire that damaged the villa during H. D. Arnott's ownership of the property in 1949. The fire was reported as being caused by a short circuit, with the top floor and roof being "gutted, and water seeped through to the rooms below from the firemen's hoses" (Figure 35).



Figure 35: Newspaper report of the 1949 fire on the site. Source: "Fire Damages Vaucluse Villa," 1949. The Sunday Herald, 21 August, 1949, p.5.



Figure 36: Comparison of the 1943s (L) and 1950s (R) aerial photos of the site, showing the roof. (Source: NSW Historical Imagery)

- Despite the reported extent of the damage, it is noted that Council's files do not indicate that the rectification works warranted a building approval from Council. Figure 36 provides a comparison between the aerial photographs taken in 1943 and in the 1950s, and demonstrates that the roof form remained consistent. It is also noted that the roof cladding shown in the 1960 J.W. Roberts scheme is consistent with the tiling specified in the Gilling scheme works, indicating a sympathetic repair following the fire.

3.4 Frederick Glynn Gilling (1877-1955)

This section provides an outline of the personal and professional history of the architect of 46 Vaucluse Road, Frederick Glynn Gilling, including an overview of his life, and his works in the Woollahra Municipality and greater Sydney.

3.4.1 Personal History

Frederick Glynn Gilling was born 10 July 1877 in the Parish of Ramsey on the Isle of Mann to James William Gilling and Dorothea Catherine Gilling (Nee Hewitt)¹², the second-youngest of five children. By 1881, Dorothea was a widow and head of the family, and had moved to Wavertree, Lancashire with her children, aged 9, 7, 5, 3 (Frederick) and 2.¹³ Frederick Glynn Gilling attended the Merchant Taylor's School in Crosby, Lancashire, where he showed an early propensity for the arts and an interest in cricket. Gilling played in the Neston and district cricket club First Eleven and was captain from 1911 to 1913. He was described as an excellent batsman, a good wicket keeper and an extraordinary bowler who was able to switch to his left hand.¹⁴ Gilling was also a talented golfer.¹⁵

In the 1901 England Census, Frederick Glynn Gilling is recorded as an "Architectural Draftsman", 23 years old, living with his mother and three of his siblings.¹⁶ He married Louisa Margaret Jennings in 1906 in Wirral.¹⁷ In the 1911 England Census, he is identified as being 33 years old with an occupation of Architect & Surveyor, living in Pipers Lane, Heswall, Cheshire with his [then-] wife Louisa (28 years), and children Malcom Glynn (10 months) and Elaine Margaret (3 years). The marriage dissolved sometime thereafter. The 1939 Census identifies that Malcom went on to become a chartered registered architect, and an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (A.R.I.B.A.).¹⁸

F. Glynn Gilling served with the Liverpool Regiment in France in World War I.¹⁹ Gilling was injured by a landmine during the campaign and sent to England to recuperate and eventually being invalided out of the army with shell-shock. It was during his recovery that he met and fell in love with a young Scottish Volunteer Aid Detachment Nurse name Violet McEwen, leaving his wife and two young children to marry Violet in Gretna Green, Scotland, in early 1917.²⁰ Ronald Andrew Gilling was born later that year.

Mrs Violet Gilling (nee McEwen) formerly of Gateshead-on-Tyne, travelled on the Mauretania to New York on 23 August 1918 with baby Ronald, 10 months.²¹ Taking a cross country train to Vancouver, they joined one of many ships bound for Auckland, New Zealand, where they waited

¹² Isle of Mann Family History Society Birth Registration Index - Surnames beginning with G
<http://www.iomfhs.im/resources/births/G.html>

¹³ *Census Returns of England and Wales, 1881*. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK (TNA): Public Record Office (PRO), 1881. Accessed 23 September 2019 via Ancestry.com

¹⁴ "Neston Cricket Club publication" written by James Hatfield Gilling, date unknown, in *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, unpublished Honours thesis by Carolyn Mitchell, 1991, p.9.

¹⁵ *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, unpublished Honours thesis by Carolyn Mitchell, 1991, p.10.

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. 1901 England Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

¹⁷ *England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1837-1915* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

¹⁸ Ancestry.com. 1939 England and Wales Register [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2018.

¹⁹ Ancestry.com. *British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914-1920* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008.

²⁰ *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.13-14

²¹ *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897*. Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls. NAI: 6256867. Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36. National Archives at Washington, D.C. accessed via ancestry.com 23 September 2019.

for Gilling to join them.²² Staying behind to sort out his personal, professional and military affairs, Gilling's first attempt in April 1918 to join Violet and Ronald was cut short when his ship was torpedoed. Upon returning to port he was able to join another ship and follow the route to New Zealand taken by Violet and Ronald, joining his family there in June 1918.²³ By late 1918 the Spanish Influenza reached New Zealand and, fearing for his family's health, Gilling moved his family to Sydney in early 1919. It was in Sydney that Douglas was born in 1921.²⁴

Ronald and Douglas Gilling both served in World War II and both went on to become prominent architects and join the architectural firm Joseland & Gilling with their father. Douglas designed the Qantas International Centre building in Sydney.²⁵ Ronald became the President of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) NSW Chapter then as National President. Ronald Gilling was heavily involved in the Sydney Opera House negotiations amid the controversy as the representative of the architectural profession, and he "earnestly sought to ensure the retention of Utzon, so that the integrity of the design be maintained and fair dealing be done".²⁶

F. Glynn Gilling was first registered in the NSW Government Gazette Register of Architects on 26 June 1923 as Registered Architect No. 146.²⁷ Gilling was involved in the architectural community, serving on the Council of the Australian Institute of Architects in the 1920s with contemporaries including Professor Leslie Wilkinson and B. J. Waterhouse, and playing in the annual Architects v. Builders cricket match in 1922 (Figure 37). He was also involved in the wider community, as evidenced when as Captain F. Glynn Gilling he was elected president of the newly formed British Ex-Service Legion of Australia in 1940, with the branch using the Joseland & Gilling premises at 17 O'Connell Street, Sydney until clubrooms could be acquired.²⁸

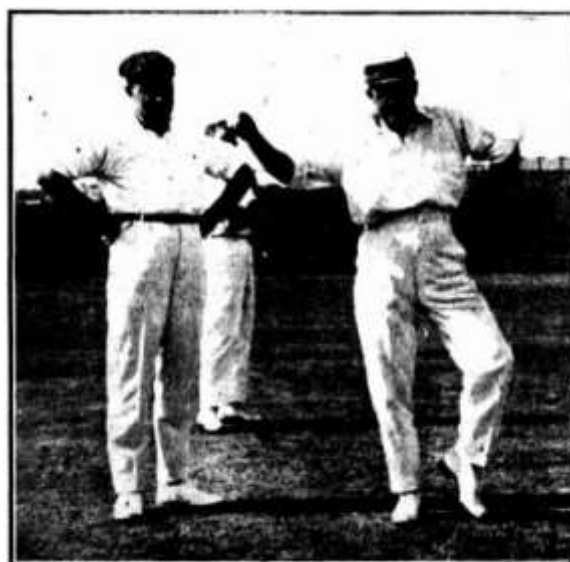


Figure 37: "We won" Snapped at the Architects-Builders' Cricket Match. Pictured with B.J. Waterhouse, Glynn Gilling (right) is "particularly happy" and contributed a score of 37. (Source: "THE ARCHITECTS" Construction and Local Government Journal (Sydney, NSW : 1913 - 1930) 15 March 1922: 5. Web. 20 Sep 2019. <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109641722>>.)

The censuses and electoral rolls tell the story of F. Glynn Gilling's movements around the greater Sydney area.

- 1930 - Holmwood. Jersey Avenue, Leura (with Violet Gilling)
- 1933 - 75 Braeside Street Wahroonga²⁹

²² *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.14

²³ *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.14-15

²⁴ *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.15-16

²⁵ Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, *Modern Movement in Central Sydney*, Issue C, January 2018.

<https://meetings.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/documents/s19647/Attachment%20B%20-%20Modern%20Movement%20Architecture%20in%20Central%20Sydney%20Heritage%20Study%20Review.pdf>

²⁶ Don Bailey, 2005, *Obituary: An Institution Vale Ronald Andrew Gilling, 1917-2005*

<https://architectureau.com/articles/obituary-19/>

²⁷ "ARCHITECTS ACT, No. 8, 1921.—ARCHITECTS ROLL, OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE YEAR 1927." *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 2001)* 28 January 1927: 518. Web. 13 Sep 2019 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article220228181>>.

²⁸ 1940 'BRITISH EX-SERVICE LEGION.', *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW : 1842 - 1954), 26 July, p. 3. , viewed 20 Sep 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17689017>

²⁹ Australia, *Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

- The 1936 Census has Frederick Glynn Gilling as living at 49 Fox Valley Road, Wahroonga, - (Item 1920 KLEP2015)
- 1943 - Lindon Lea, Karoon Avenue, St Ives (Ronald Andrew at 49 Fox Valley Road, student)
- 1949 - 49 Fox Valley Road, with Ronald Andrew, and Caroline Mary Henty. Vie (Violet) is registered at Blackheath at "Highlands", Canyon Road.
- 1954 - 49 Fox Valley Road, with Ronald Andrew, and Caroline Mary Henty

Frederick Glynn Gilling died on the 8th of September 1955, in Blackheath, Katoomba.³⁰ Violet continued to live in Blackheath until 1963 when she relocated to Church Point.

3.4.2 Professional History

Frederick Glynn Gilling became articled to the Liverpool office of architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, grandson of the Gothic revival architect Sir George Gilbert Scott. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott won the design competition for Liverpool Cathedral in 1903 and it is probable that Gilling worked on the Cathedral project during this time.³¹ Gilling was first listed as a professional Associate by the Liverpool Chapter of the Royal British Institute of Architects in October 1904, and by 1905 had established his own growing practice.³²

Upon moving to Sydney Gilling renewed his friendship with Neville Hampson, his former colleague in Liverpool and designer of "Boomerang" in Elizabeth Bay, and in 1919 Hampson and Gilling co-designed a classically-inspired headquarters for the YMCA in Newcastle.³³ That same year Joseland & Gilling was formed when Richard George Howard Joseland took Gilling into partnership in Sydney. This new partnership followed the 1914 dissolution of the Joseland & Vernon partnership with Hugh Venable Vernon (1877-1935, son of NSW Government Architect and former partner Walter Liberty Vernon) when Vernon enlisted in the military.³⁴ Gilling introduced wealthy, influential and socially prominent clientele to the business, many of whom he has met on the fairways of the Royal Sydney Golf Club.³⁵

In addition to the dwelling houses they designed at the time, Joseland & Gilling won the contract for the rebuilding of the National Building, Pitt Street, Sydney after it was destroyed by fire. At cost of £100,000 and a height of 13 storeys, this was reported on the Sydney Morning Herald as "A large city job".³⁶ This building is identified in the State Heritage Inventory as an Inter-War Commercial Palazzo style building and states "It is an important building in the professional work of the architectural firm of Joseland & Gilling. The building has a high aesthetic significance as a fine and largely intact example of the style and includes many of the identifying elements such as the arched windows, antique cornice and terrazzo plasterwork."³⁷

When Joseland retired in 1927, the business was dissolved as of 13 June, 1927, with *Dun's Gazette* reporting that "F. G. Gilling continues the business under the same name and assumes all

³⁰ Australian Institute of Architects NSW Architects Biographical Information - Frederic Glynn GILLING. Last updated 25 July 2011. (HPE18/150403)

³¹ *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.11.

³² *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.12.

³³ "Architecture", April 20 1921, p 121, in *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.20

³⁴ Goad, Phillip and Willis, Julie (eds), 2012. "Joseland, Howard" *The Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture* p.375

³⁵ *The Life and Work of Frederick Glynn Gilling*, p.24

³⁶ "A LARGE CITY JOB." *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW : 1842 - 1954) 31 January 1923: 11. Web. 20 Sep 2019 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28079775>>.

³⁷ *State Heritage Inventory* "'National Building' and Interiors"

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageltemDetails.aspx?ID=2424046>

liabilities".³⁸ Gilling's two sons later joined the firm as partners; Ronald Andrew in 1947, and Douglas in 1951.³⁹

F. Glynn Gilling designed a series of substantial villas on the upper North Shore and in the eastern suburbs of Sydney, with many of these being in the Woollahra LGA.⁴⁰ Many of these are identified in the book *Domestic Architecture in New South Wales, Australia: Illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling*.⁴¹ In the foreword, Emeritus Professor Leslie Wilkinson, the late Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sydney, said the following of the works of Gilling contained within:

"Wisely placed on the site and related to the garden, these houses show an appreciation of the importance of convenient planning, and consideration of aspect, prospect, and climate conditions. Although the work of one architect, the individuality of the client has not been submerged, which may or may not have been advantageous in the result. Here is good logical use of various materials, also clever handling of the varied and sometimes unusual problems presented by the owners who are the fortunate possessors of these livable and attractive living places."⁴²

F. Glynn Gilling is identified in Apperley et al *Identifying Australian Architecture* as a key practitioner of the Inter-war Mediterranean style along with Leslie Wilkinson, who authored the foreword of the publication *Domestic Architecture in New South Wales, Australia : Illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling*. Examples of Gilling's work are given in *Identifying Australian Architecture* to demonstrate the Inter-war Mediterranean style as well as the Inter-war Old English style, which highlights the influential role of his architectural practice.⁴³

As a firm, Joseland & Gilling designed residential, commercial and civic architecture both in NSW and further afield. The firm designed numerous ANZ bank branches throughout suburban Sydney and country districts in the modernist style.⁴⁴ The Pacific Private Hospital in Brighton-le-sands that is attributed to Joseland and Gilling (builder: H. E. Bulbrook & Sons) was featured in *Decoration and Glass* in 1938.⁴⁵ Joseland & Gilling & Associates are also identified as having won an NSW RIAA Merit Awards (Public/Commercial) for the South British Insurance Co Building, Hunter and O'Connell Streets, Sydney.⁴⁶

With Gordon King, Joseland & Gilling designed residential flat buildings, including those in Kirribilli and North Sydney in the 1940s.⁴⁷ They also entered design competitions such as the war memorial hall for the Melbourne Grammar School in 1921 where they were highly commended⁴⁸, and in 1954 when they were successful in the architectural design competition for the construction of the Scots College War Memorial Hall to commemorate the 105 old boys killed in

³⁸ *Dun's gazette for New South Wales* Sydney: Dun's Gazette, 5 March 1928, p172. Web. 13 September 2019

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-838832524>

³⁹ Gary O'Reilly, *F. Glynn Gilling Architect* Museum of Sydney 14 July 2007, provided by Michael Gunn, Heritage Officer, Australian Institute of Architects via email, 25/09/2019.

⁴⁰ Goad, Phillip and Willis, Julie (eds), 2012. *The Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture*.

⁴¹ Thompson, E. Lindsay c.1940s, *Domestic Architecture in New South Wales, Australia : Illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling*, Shakespeare Head Press, Sydney. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/6151944>

⁴² *Domestic architecture in New South Wales, Australia : illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling* p.5

⁴³ Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds, 1989. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*.

⁴⁴ HeriCon Consulting in association with Colleen Morris and Peter Spearritt, 2013. *The Modern Movement in New South Wales - A Thematic Study and Survey of Places*

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ModernHeritage5.pdf>

⁴⁵ "Modern Architecture and Modern Equipment in Seaside Hospital" In *Decoration and Glass*, September 1938, pp. 22-23

⁴⁶ Jackson, Davina (undated) *Timeline - Chronology of Sydney Architecture 1945-1975* <http://douglas-snellings.com/timeline/> accessed 20 September 2019

⁴⁷ Building North Sydney Collection, Building application numbers 48/78, 48/97, 48/184.

<http://www.photosau.com/StantonBuildingPlans/scripts/home.asp>

⁴⁸ 1921 'Architects and Builders', *Construction and Local Government Journal* (Sydney, NSW : 1913 - 1930), 30 November, p. 6. , viewed 20 Sep 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article108986433>

World War II.⁴⁹ Joseland & Gilling teamed up with the NSW Government Architects Office led by E.H (Ted) Farmer in 1964 to produce the design for the Wollongong Teacher's College, a building identified on the Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Buildings in NSW.⁵⁰



Figure 38: (L) Wollongong Teachers College (Source: Wille, P., New South Wales. Department of Works & Joseland & Gilling, 1950. *Wollongong Teacher's College at foot of Mt. Keira. Wollongong. N.S.W. - Joseland & Gilling and N.S.W. Govt. Architect. 1965-66. Public Works Dept. 1964. [picture]*. Accessed via <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/362293>) (R) War Memorial Chapel, The Scots College (Source: John Oultram Heritage & Design, Stevenson Library, The Scots College Heritage Impact Statement, May 2018)

3.5 John Spencer Stanfield

Who's who in Australia of 1929 noted that Spencer Stansfield was an architect who specialized in 'high class domestic architecture' and listed a number of residences 'to his credit' including houses at Edgecliff, Double Bay and Darling Point.⁵¹ He was the architect for the Haberfield Estate 1905-1914, and individually designed almost all of the houses within the estate, including the State Heritage Register-listed *The Bunyas*.⁵²

⁴⁹ "Scots College Memorial Chapel" *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW : 1842 - 1954) 19 October 1954: 12. Web. 20 Sep 2019 <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18447064>>.

⁵⁰ Australian Institute of Architects, *Australian Institute of Architects Register Of Significant Buildings in NSW* https://repository.architecture.com.au/download/notable_buildings/nsw/raia-nsw-chapter-register-of-significant-buildings-july-2018-lr.pdf

⁵¹ Local History Enquiry for 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse (HPE 19/195073) compiled by the Woollahra Local History Library

⁵² OEH, 2011. *The Bunyas*, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045040>



Figure 39: "The Bunyas" designed by John Spencer Stanfield. (Source: <https://www.federation-house.com>)

3.6 T. Harper, Builder

T. Harper was a builder operating throughout Sydney in the 1930s and 40s. Harper is identified as the builder of the "Cahors" apartment building in Potts Point (Figure 40), also designed by Joseland and Gilling and listed as a local heritage item in Schedule 5 of the Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Item I1145).⁵³

Joseland & Gilling engaged Harper to build several other residential projects that have been lauded in *Domestic Architecture* as being Gilling's finest work, including: the palatial Burnham Thorpe in Gordon (Figure 42) and Rothiemay in Wahroonga, the Villa d'Este on Victoria Road Bellevue Hill, 327c Edgecliff Road, Edgecliff, 14 Dumaresq Road, Rose Bay, "Coorei" in Dungog "Whit-Hame" in Warawee (Figure 41), 30 Billyard Avenue, Wahroonga, and Gilling's son Ronald's house "West Tarring" in Wahroonga.

⁵³ OEH, 2006. *Flat Building "Cahors" Including Interiors* updated 22 May 2006. <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2420947>



Figure 40: Cahors Apartment building, Potts Point
(Source: <https://www.carringtongroup.com/1P1752>)



Figure 41: Whit-Hame, Warawee. (Source: <https://radicalterrace.com/post/30457240085/whit-hame-a-glynn-gilling-designed-home-lists-in-warrawee>)



Figure 42: Anglicare Gowrie Village [formerly "Burnham Thorpe"] (Source: <https://www.anglicare.org.au>)

3.7 Henry Dixon Arnott (1892 – 1977)

Barrister and the son of R. William Arnott, a director of William Arnott Pty. Ltd., biscuit manufacturers. Henry Dixon Arnott was at the centre of the controversy over the estate of William Arnott following his death in 1947. He was also President of the Royal Aero Club of New

South Wales.⁵⁴ Henry Arnott died 26 December 1971 and his ashes are interred at Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Ryde.⁵⁵

3.8 Dudley Rowland Ward (1905-1998)

Noted Modernist architect, examples of his work include semi-detached residence for Messrs. Wells and George at 57 Drumalbyn Road, Bellevue Hill, 1939, *The Wroxtton*, Roslyn Gardens, 1936, and *Gowrie Gate*, Macleay Street, 1938, Kings Cross.⁵⁶

3.9 Lorant Anthony Kubany (1924-2017)

Lorant Anthony Kubany was born in Budapest in 1924 and had commenced studying architecture, however, his studies were disrupted by World War 2 and the later Soviet invasion of Hungary. He emigrated to Australia from Hungary in late 1950 as a post-war refugee with his wife Irene, arriving at the Bonegilla Migrant Camp in Victoria.

From Bonegilla he was sent to Newcastle. In accordance with government policy of the day requiring that immigrant refugees work for a time as directed in post-war industry, he was sent to work in the refractory furnace at BHP. His daughter Judith recalled his telling of how he went to work that first day in the blast furnace in a suit. He worked there only a few days until being "rescued" by Edwin Sara of Castledon and Sara Architects who employed him in his architectural practice at the request of Leo Butler, a senior Sydney Morning Herald journalist who gave assistance to newly arrived skilled migrants.

He relocated to Sydney where he worked for well-known large architectural firms, including Stephenson and Turner and Peddle, Thorpe and Walker, whilst continuing his architectural studies at the then Sydney Technical College. He described to his family that he was involved in some of the internal detailing of buildings such as the groundbreaking AMP Building at Circular Quay.

During the 1960s he started his own practice, Lorent Kubany & Associates, where his first job was in Vaucluse. He had a large Hungarian Jewish clientele, though not Jewish himself, and had many projects in the eastern suburbs. The 1960s through to the early 1980s were a particularly busy time for his practice, with many commissions from mainly post war refugee clients for blocks of flats, industrial buildings for the then-booming "rag trade" around Kippax Street, Sydney, and house alterations and additions - predominantly in the eastern suburbs as well as some new housing further afield. In c.1962 he designed alterations and additions to the Galleria Espresso in Rowe Street, Sydney and his work in Woollahra includes examples on Ocean Street and the Marathon Towers apartments at 8 Marathon Road, Darling Point.

He continued working into his late seventies, and passed away in 2017 at the age of 92. His two daughters, Judith and Catherine, themselves became architects and continue to practice in Sydney.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Woollahra Local History Library, *Local History Enquiry for 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse* (HPE 19/195073)

⁵⁵ *Henry Dixon Arnott* <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/191745879>

⁵⁶ Woollahra Local History Library, *Local History Enquiry for 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse* (HPE 19/195073)

⁵⁷ Oral history of Lorent Kubany as told to Kristy Wellfare by Judith Kubanyi, telephone conversation, 29 January 2020 and Email dated 30 January 2020.

Part 4 Physical analysis

4.1 Site inspection

A site inspection of the general setting of the site visible from the street was conducted by Kristy Wellfare (Strategic Heritage Officer) on 6 December 2019. An additional site inspection was carried out on 24 January 2020 where access was granted to the interior of the dwelling house and the site in general.

4.2 The building

The building is a two-storey Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house with basement level constructed of light coloured, lightly textured rendered brickwork (Figure 45). The site also features a detached double garage to the north of the dwelling house, breezeblock fencing and triangular shaped swimming pool, dating from the 1960s. Beneath part of the ground floor level at the rear of the floorplate is a partial basement level.

The ground floor consists of a formal entry hall with curved stairway, a formal dining room with decorative fireplace [recently altered], kitchen, bathroom, study, informal and formal living areas and former ballroom. On first floor level the dwelling house accommodates 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and an open balcony/sleepout to the front elevation. At the basement level is the laundry, a bathroom and w.c., wine cellar with and undercroft.

4.3 46 Vacluse Road – Exterior

The exterior of the dwelling features a formal entry to the eastern façade, defined by an arched opening with synthetic stone decorative surround. The walls are lightly textured render and finished in a light colour with white enameled windows. The render appears largely intact and this finish has been specified to be applied to subsequent approved development schemes to tie in with the Gilling scheme.

The building features a broad, pitched L-shaped roof with gablet to the rear western elevation (Figure 43) and a gable ends. Multicoloured pantiles consistent with the Gilling scheme period clad the roof, chimney crown and the ground floor level projection over the study window and door, with the same tile profile being used for the parapet/first floor level terrace addition to the 1937 Dudley Ward scheme.

Windows on the ground floor level are arranged informally on the main (eastern) façade, with 6+6 timber double hung sash windows used on the Vacluse Road frontage, use of a secondary entry door to the study, and the first floor level opening to the bathroom featuring a solid grille. Decorative arch-headed windows are grouped in three on the northern elevation at ground floor level servicing the formal dining room with 6+6 openings to the northern elevation at first floor level (Figure 45 to Figure 47). The southern elevation includes 6+6 openings and 4+4 openings to the service areas.

The Vacluse Road (eastern) elevation includes an open sleep-out with decorative columns that features heavily in Inter-war Mediterranean designs. The rear (western) elevation features

modern window and door openings, with a mixture of aluminium-framed and timber framed openings.



Figure 43: Aerial view of the site, c.2013. (Source: <https://www.domain.com.au/property-profile/46-vaocluse-road-vaocluse-nsw-2030>)



Figure 44: View of the site from Vaocluse Road, with breeze block fence and wrought iron gates with part of the roof and chimney of the dwelling house visible beyond, January 2020. (Source: WMC Officer)



Figure 45: Oblique view of the front (Vaucluse Road) elevation, showing the mostly intact Gilling scheme elements, 2015. Note the grille element typical of Gilling designs located above the entry, and the tiled chimney crown. (Source: WMC Officer, 2015)



Figure 46: Gable end element on the front (Vaucluse Road) elevation with original pantiles and 6+6 timber windows. The first floor level opening has moulded decoration above. The first floor level sleepout with decorative columns and the arched leadlight opening to the main stair are also visible. (Source: WMC Officer, 2015)



Figure 47: Front elevation viewed from the curved paved driveway, with low stone wall and fountain visible. (Source: WMC Officer, 2015)



Figure 48: Decorative columns to first floor sleep out



Figure 49: Decorative main entry on the front elevation with synthetic stone detailing, and window opening with grille above.



Figure 50: Fountain, openings and first floor level sleep-out with decorative columns, front elevation.



Figure 51: Fountain detail, with Bacchus-inspired spout.



Figure 52: Column capital detail to sleep out



Figure 53: Arched window with pointed glazing bars to main stairwell.



Figure 54: Decorative detail to arched entry, grille to bathroom window and tiled chimney crown visible above.



Figure 55: Rear elevation, as viewed from the yard.



Figure 56: Rear elevation, southern side, featuring ground floor level aluminium windows and door.



Figure 57: Ground floor rear terrace with aluminium openings and modern paving/balustrading.



Figure 58: First floor rear elevation opening with wooden sliding door. This element originally featured a balconette.



Figure 59: Multicoloured pantiles to balustrading, first floor level balcony.



Figure 60: Southern elevation



Figure 61: Southern elevation ground floor 4+4 window detail.



Figure 62: Carriage light, southern elevation at ground floor level.



Figure 63: Northern elevation ground floor level arched openings to formal dining room, balconette and wrought iron balustrade.



Figure 64: Northern elevation showing lightly textured rendering and first floor level 6 + 6 window opening with shutters.



Figure 65: Detail view of pilaster to arched window openings



Figure 66: 1960s garage to the northern side setback showing substantial cracking.



Figure 67: Balustrading to the northern setback

4.4 46 Vaucluse Road – Interior

The interior of the dwelling house was inspected on 24 January 2020 and this forms the basis of the description of the interiors within this section. Other information available to inform the assessment includes the 2014 Demolition Report by Ruth Daniell submitted to accompany DA2015/229, and the historic real estate information from the 2013 sale of the property. All photographs provided date from 24 January 2020 unless otherwise identified.

The interior of the dwelling house has been subject of several phases of development, with the majority of the changes being confined to the service areas on the southern side of the building and the 1937 addition. The site visit revealed that the curved wrought iron balustrading to the curved main staircase has been removed and the decorative fireplace surround has been partially removed. According to the owner's representative on site, these works occurred as recently as March 2019. These elements are key features of the interior and are design features that are characteristic of Gilling's work and there is sufficient documentary evidence of their detailing should they be reconstructed.

The key rooms and spaces feature decorative patterned plaster cornices and roses. There are timber doors, architraves and skirting throughout the first floor, although the ground floor has had much of this removed. The flooring is mixed throughout the building, with narrow timber floorboards at first floor level having been covered with carpet until recently removed, ground floor level flooring is a mixture of elaborate herringbone parquetry with contrasting timber border detailing, floorboards, marble flooring to the entrance hall and tiling to wet areas. The wall finishes in the upper level vary, with painted finishes, wallpaper and additional decorative timber detailing having been added. Built-in wardrobes feature in several bedrooms, including two in the master bedroom.

The bathrooms have had modifications over time, including new fixtures and fittings, but are generally original in their location and layout. The kitchen has been heavily modified and moved locations within the southern portion of the building over time.



Figure 68: Arched full-length windows to the formal dining room.



Figure 69: Dining room, with fireplace and "interwar detailing identifiable", including doors (right of picture). (Source: Demolition Report, 2014)



Figure 70: Fireplace as at 24 January 2020, with columns removed and minor damage to the hood.



Figure 71: Entry door, internal view.



Figure 72: Entry hall and main stair, with Gilling scheme timber door, arched openings and leadlight window visible (2013). (Source: <https://www.domain.com.au/property-profile/46-vaucluse-road-vaucluse-nsw-2030>)



Figure 73: Vaulted ceiling to entryway. Evidence of decoration to ribs of the vaulted ceiling having been removed.



Figure 74: Internal view of the entry hall and main stair (2014), including decorative arched openings, curved stair and balustrading, leadlight window and paneled timber entry door date from the Gilling scheme. Note the flooring has been modified to marble. (Source: Demolition Report, 2014)



Figure 75: Decorative cornice to main stair



Figure 76: Decorative skirting and architraves have been partially removed. Herringbone parquet flooring remains to the formal dining and former ballroom.



Figure 77: Ground floor level living area (Former ballroom) c.2013. (Source: <https://www.domain.com.au/property-profile/46-vaucluse-road-vaucluse-nsw-2030>)



Figure 78: View through informal living areas to the rear balcony.



Figure 79: Opening from former ballroom to the formal dining room with decoration intact.



Figure 80: Opening from the former ballroom to entry hall showing decorative elements removed.



Figure 81: Looking back through the decorative archway to the main stair, which has had its balustrade removed. Some skirting has also been removed in this space.



Figure 82: The kitchen has had its joinery removed.



Figure 83: Modern tiles to kitchen



Figure 84: Decorative panelling to the ground floor level study (former breakfast room)



Figure 85: Main curved stair, with wrought-iron balustrade removed. The stair treads and risers are clad in stoneware tiles.

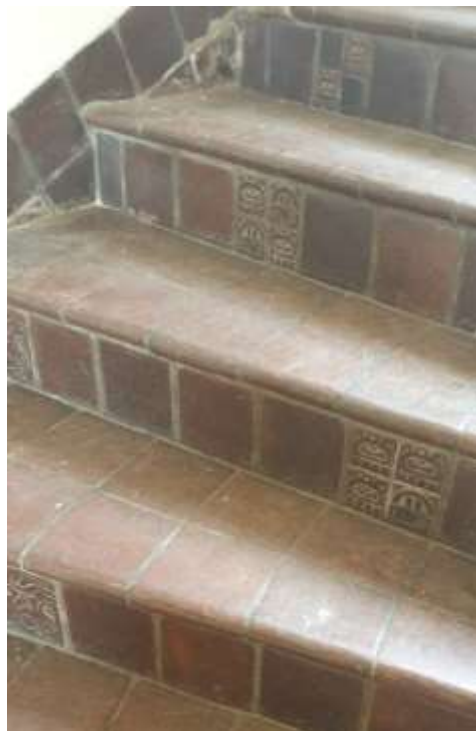


Figure 86: Detail of tiling to main stair.



Figure 87: Balustrade to the first floor level landing has been removed



Figure 88: Arched window to the main stairs, with pointed glazing bars.



Figure 89: First floor level looking north through the stair hall to the master bedroom beyond. Internal arched openings, and timber skirting and architraves visible



Figure 90: Detail view of timber door, skirting and architraves.



Figure 91: First floor bathroom with modern decorative tiling



Figure 92: First floor bathroom with bath alcove



Figure 93: First floor looking to Master bedroom



Figure 94: First floor level bathroom on the eastern (Vaucluse Road) side

4.5 Moveable heritage items

There is no indication that the site features any items of moveable heritage.

4.6 Setting

The dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road is located toward the front of the site, on the southern side of the site. The setting of the dwelling house includes a formal garden to the front setback with curved driveway and later garage, which is obscured from the street by a masonry breezeblock fence and substantial hedging. To the rear as the site slopes away, a wide stairway provides access to the rear yard which accommodates a 1960s swimming pool and formal plantings terminating the rear yard above the property to the immediate west at 29 Carrara Road, which once formed part of the overall site.

Significant views of the dwelling house are mainly available from Vaucluse Road looking through the two driveway openings when the gates are open, as the remainder of the visual access is blocked by the obscure high gates to the driveway, the front fencing and hedge planting.

Significant views of the site would also likely be available from the neighbouring dwelling houses to the north, west and south of the site.



Figure 95: Setting of the dwelling house within the formal front garden, circa January 2013. (Source: <https://www.domain.com.au/property-profile/46-vaucluse-road-vaucluse-nsw-2030>)



Figure 96: Setting of the dwelling house within the formal front garden, 2015. Note the conifers that were formerly topiared and have been allowed to grow relatively unchecked since the sale photo in 2013 (Figure 95)

4.7 Intactness

The dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road has undergone several waves of development over time, with areas being added, reconfigured, and altered as described above. The 1928 Gilling scheme involved the greatest degree of change where the original Arts and Crafts dwelling house designed by Stansfield was almost wholly reconstructed to produce an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house typical of the era and of the works of Gilling in the Woollahra Municipality. The degree of change discussed hereunder therefore relates to alterations following the 1928 Gilling scheme.

The phases of development have been plotted on the 1976 Kubany Plans (BA1976/620) as the most recent approval for the site for demolition of the dwelling house was not accompanied by existing floor plans or elevations. These plans did not include full elevations and as such the intactness has been ascertained using site photos. Based on the information available and a site inspection on 24 January 2020, the significant spaces and elements of the existing dwelling house on the site are described hereunder:

Internal arrangements

Ground floor

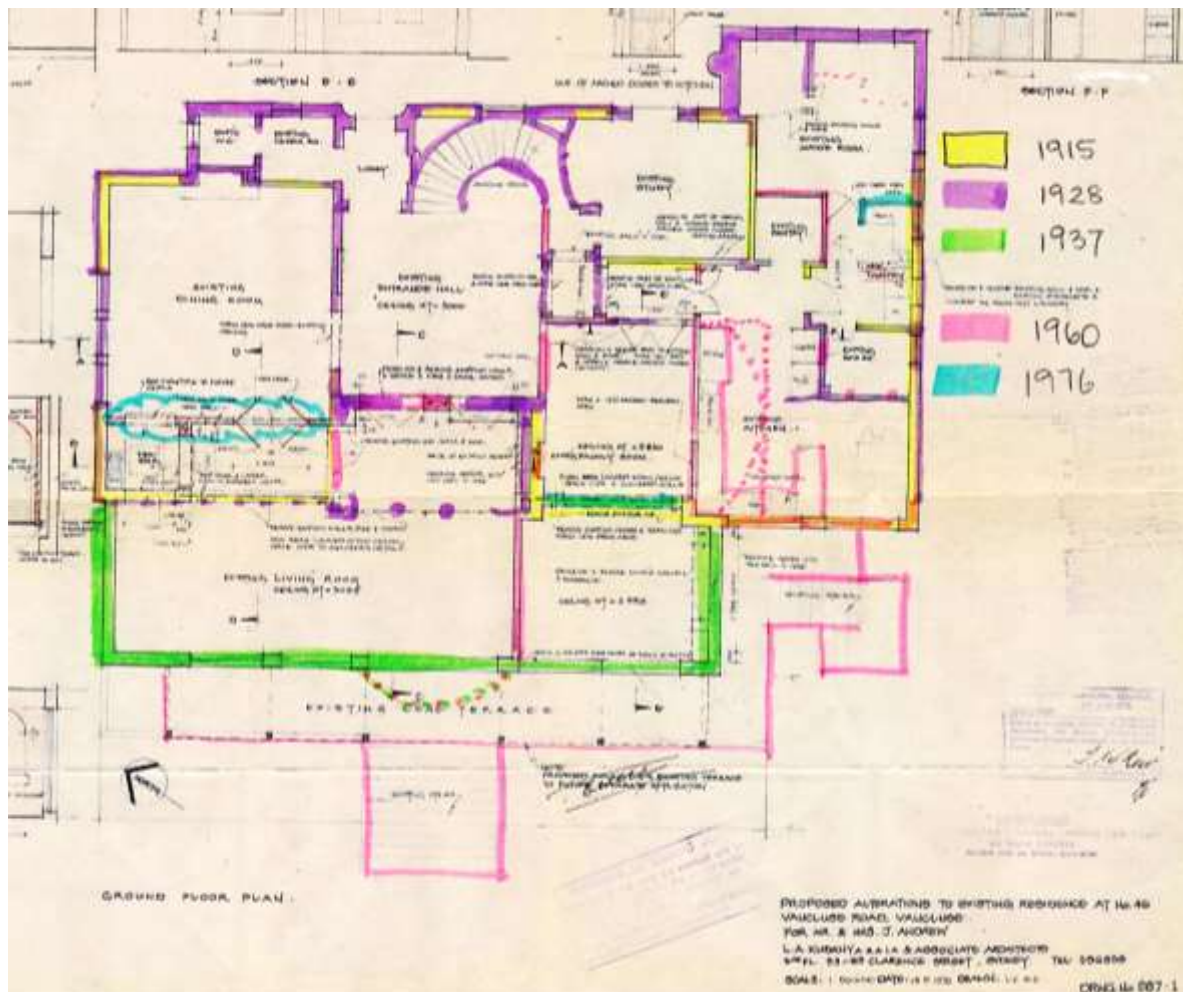


Figure 97: Phases of development, ground floor. (Source: WMC Archives, annotation: WMC Officer)

Figure 97 demonstrates that much of the development that occurred after the 1928 Gilling scheme was confined to the service areas on the southern side of the site, and the rear addition added in 1937. These plans indicate that, despite the subsequent phases of development approved on the site, a significant proportion of the Gilling Scheme remains at ground floor level, including key spaces such as the formal dining, entry hall, spiral stair, and study (breakfast room).

First floor

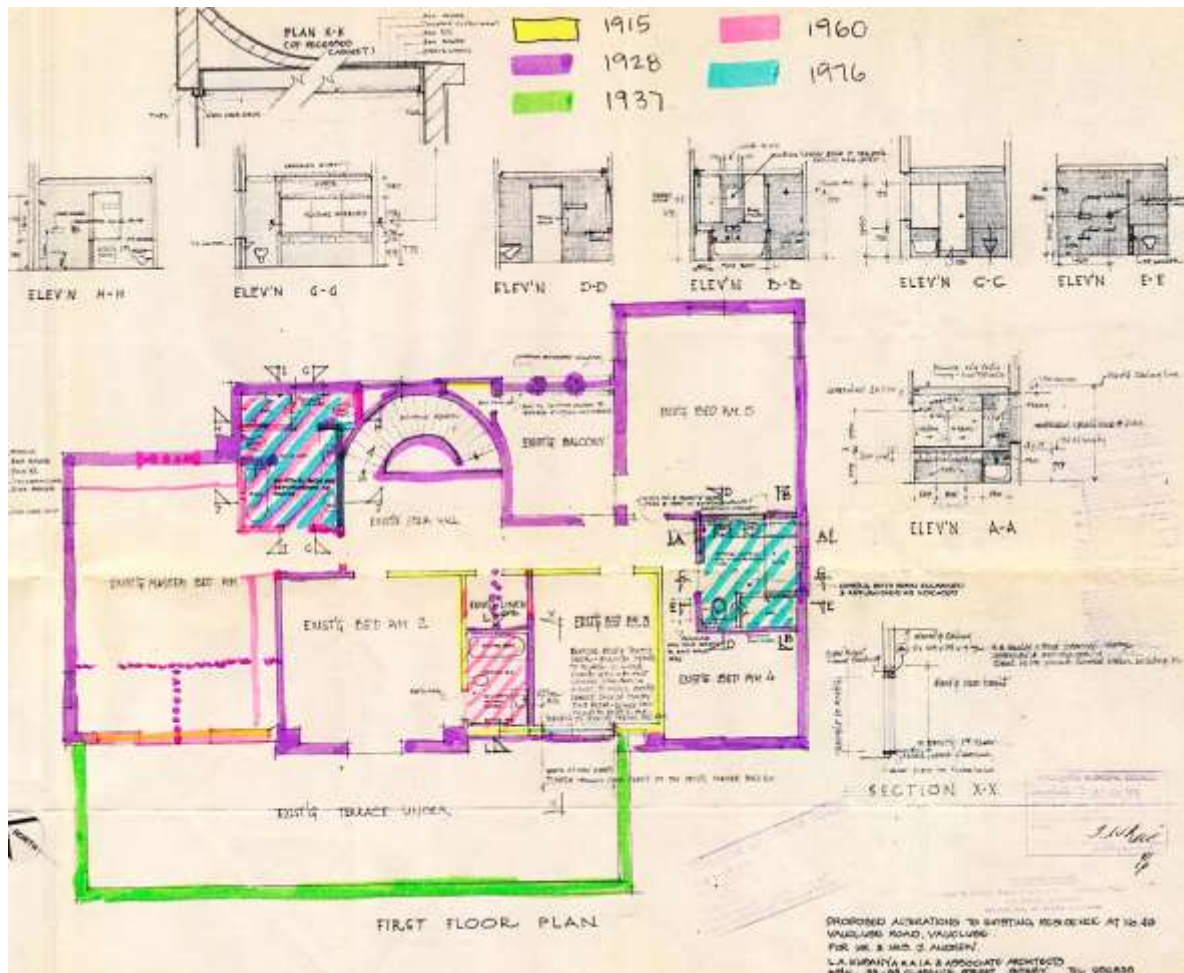


Figure 98: Phases of development, first floor (Source: WMC Archives, annotation: WMC Officer)

Figure 98 demonstrates that, aside from the bathroom renovation, the installation of built-in joinery which necessitated the removal of a window to the master bedroom, and alterations to openings at the rear, the majority of the first floor level arrangements are as per the Gilling scheme. Minor changes have occurred to the configuration of the main bathroom and the central storage cupboards, and the internal partitions forming the storage to the master bedroom (shown dotted in purple) were replaced by built-in wardrobes (shown pink).

Front (East) elevation

The front, or eastern, elevation to Vaucluse Road demonstrates a high degree of intactness, with the wall finishes, roofing, chimney, decorative elements (including columns) and most of the openings intact. Other than the removal of one first floor level window opening (Figure 99, shown

red), the elevation is in keeping with the as-built scheme. It is noted that the entry detailing element differs slightly from the original plans, however the use of synthetic stone and paneled entry door is as per the original specifications and indicates this decoration is part of the Gilling scheme. This arched element is shown as existing on the 1960 plans and in the front elevation photo provided in *Domestic Architecture in Australia* (Figure 100). Similarly, the front elevation ground floor level opening (yellow) shown as French doors on the approved plans were built as a single door with sidelights or altered soon thereafter.

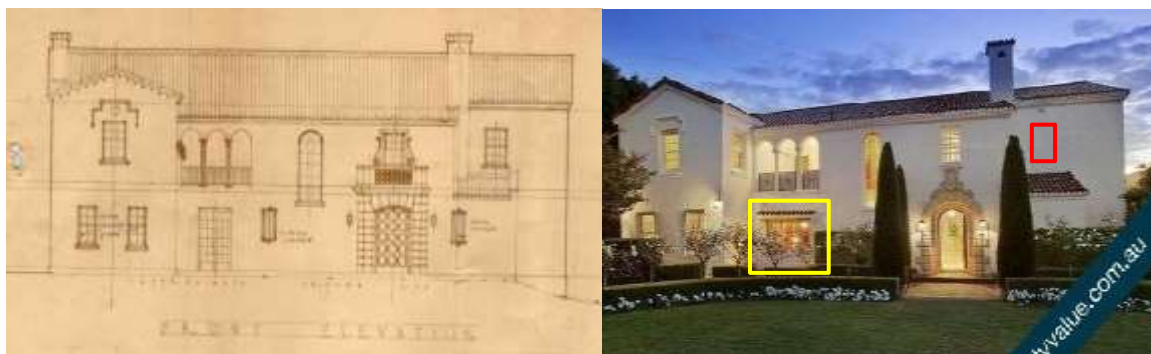


Figure 99: (L) The front elevation of the 1928 Gilling scheme (Source: WMC Files) and (R) in 2013. (Source: Propertyvalue.com.au)



Figure 100: "Entrance of a reconstructed home" at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse, circa 1950s. (Source: *Domestic Architecture in Australia*, p. 33)

Rear (Western) elevation

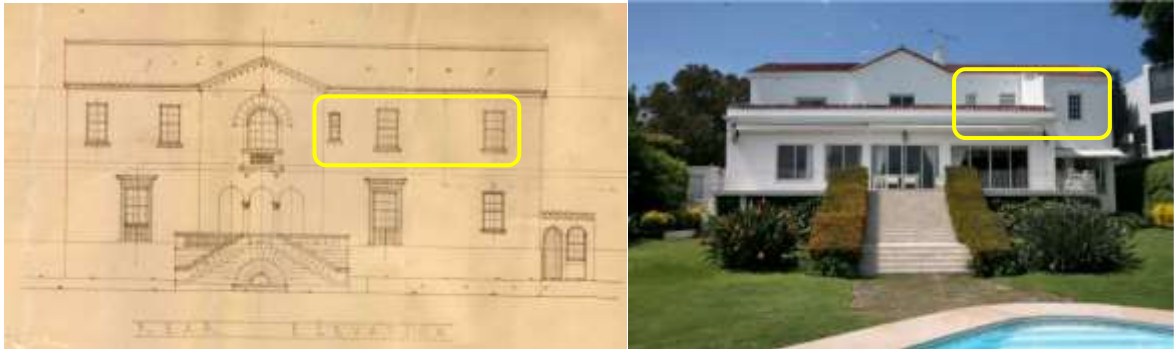


Figure 101: (L) The rear elevation of the 1928 Gilling scheme (Source: WMC Files) and (R) in 2014. (Source: Demolition Report, 2014)

The rear elevation has been substantially altered over time. The addition of a ballroom at ground floor level in 1937 included the removal of the original first floor level balcony to accommodate the terrace above the ground floor level ballroom, however the pantiles of the original roof have been repeated on the terrace parapet of the later addition. Despite subsequent alterations and additions, the textured rendered surface finish remains and has been repeated in the extensions to the dwelling. Three of the first floor rear elevation window openings are extant in their original positions (Figure 101, shown in yellow) although a blade wall has been included between the openings as part of a later scheme.

Northern and southern side elevations



Figure 102: (L) The southern elevation of the 1928 Gilling scheme and (R) the view from neighbouring site in 2015, showing the southern elevation 4+4 windows at first floor level from the 1928 Gilling Scheme still in place.

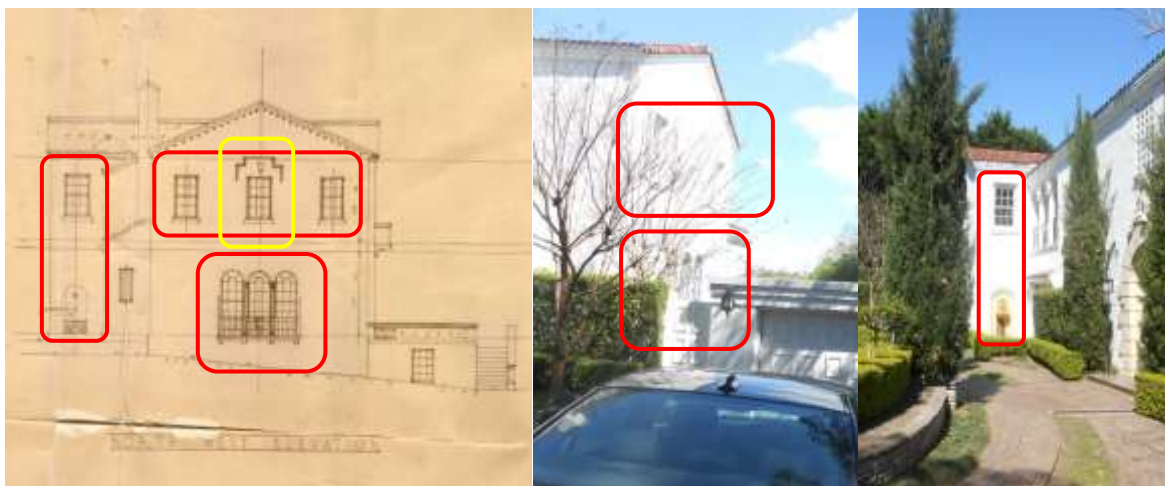


Figure 103: (L) Northern elevation of the 1928 Gilling Plan, (C) oblique view of the northern elevation gable element, and (R) the Gilling Scheme window and fountain element, 2015. Note the central opening to the upper level window has been filled in during the 1960 scheme.

The available information indicates that the front, northern and southern side elevations, where visible in the available photographs, are mostly intact when compared with the plans and specifications on Council's files for the 1928 Gilling Scheme (Figure 100, Figure 102 and Figure 103). The rear elevation (Figure 101) accommodates the greatest degree of change due to the multiple building approvals sought since the 1928 works.

Intactness generally

When compared with the 1928 Gilling plans, there are substantial portions of the dwelling that are generally intact externally and internally, and other portions such as the kitchen, rear living room (former ballroom) and bathrooms which have accommodated multiple waves of change since the 1928 scheme. The majority of the internal changes documented in the approved building applications available are to the 1937 rear ballroom addition, the kitchen and original dining room (changed to family living room in subsequent scheme) and the original rear loggia. The majority of the external changes involve alterations to openings to the rear elevation, with the removal of two upper level openings to the master bedroom on the northern and eastern (Vaucluse Road) elevation.

Many of the key elements of the Inter-war Mediterranean scheme by Gilling have been retained, including the arched openings to the front and northern elevations, the extant 6+6 and 4+4 double hung timber windows with slender glazing bars, moulded decorative elements including the fountain to the front yard of the dwelling and the use of synthetic stone decoration to the formal entry, lightly textured rendered brickwork finished in a light colour, pantile roof, distinctive curved main stair, decorative fireplace to the dining room, and first floor level sleep-out with decorative columns and wrought iron balustrading.

While the dwelling house has undergone a series of alterations and additions over time, there are key areas and elements of the Gilling scheme that have survived. The site inspection carried out on 24 January indicated that, although there have been subsequent works to the building since the 1928 Gilling scheme, the building retains significant fabric and its legibility as a Gilling design. The degree of change from the Gilling scheme is noticeable, however much of the change has been confined to the service areas of the house and to the addition that was added in 1937. The significant spaces of the ground floor such as the main entry hall, stairway and study (former breakfast room), and the majority of the upper level arrangements remain. Where decorative elements have been removed or otherwise altered, there is physical and/or documentary

evidence that could inform its restoration or construction in accordance with Burra Charter principles.

4.8 Condition

Externally, the Interwar Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse appears to be in good and sound condition. The interiors are in fair condition, however, areas of the flooring showing evidence of dry rot and are in poor condition. The site inspection revealed that the removal of internal elements has commenced, kitchen joinery and parts of the bathrooms having been removed (See Section 4.6). There is visual evidence that decorative elements likely to have dated from the 1928 or 1937 scheme have been removed including: balustrading to the stair hall, part of the formal dining room fireplace mantle and hood, skirting and over-door decorative mouldings.

4.9 Alterations and additions

The alterations and additions to the dwelling house have been described in Section 3.3 above.

Part 5 Comparative analysis

5.1 Introduction

This section provides a comparative analysis of Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. Glynn Gilling (Joseland & Gilling) in the Woollahra LGA, and greater Sydney area.

Comparative analysis is important in understanding how a place may meet criteria (f) and (g) of the *NSW Significance Assessment* criteria. These two criteria relate to whether a place is significant because it is rare or significant because it is a good example of a common type of place. The two criteria are:

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or of the area's cultural or natural history; and

Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or of the area's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

Addressing these criteria assists in understanding the heritage values of a place in the Woollahra context and the broader context of the history of New South Wales.

5.2 Heritage listed works of F. Glyn Gilling

There are two State significant sites associated with Joseland & Gilling, being 1) the commercial building being the former ANZ Bank building at 2 Martin Place where Joseland & Gilling designed the c.1950s additions [SHR 00085], and 2) the Inter-war Georgian Revival style dwelling house which forms part of the Wynstay Estate at Mount Wilson [SHR 01520], which was constructed to the design of Joseland & Gilling c.1920.⁵⁸ The 'Wynstay' residence is described in the State Heritage Inventory [SHI 5044800] as "a two storey, face sandstone building designed by Joseland & Gilling architects in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. The original integrity and fabric of the building is superb."⁵⁹

A search of the State Heritage Inventory online database indicates that there are 22 entries listed by Local Government Agencies where F. Glynn Gilling or Joseland & Gilling are attributed as designer/maker. Of these, one entry is for a Heritage Conservation Area where Gilling is identified as one of the contributing architects. Other listed buildings known to have been designed by Gilling but not attributed Gilling in the State Heritage Inventory have been included, where known.

Additional examples of F. Glynn Gilling's work are identified on the Australian Institute of Architects Heritage Register. Examples of Gilling's work are generally clustered in the eastern suburbs and north shore of Sydney. The following three tables outline the statutory and non-statutory heritage listed buildings designed by Gilling in the Sydney region. Table 1 identifies sites included on statutory heritage registers where Gilling is identified as the designer, Table 2 identifies Gilling buildings listed on the non-statutory Register of The National Estate, and Table

⁵⁸ State Heritage Inventory - Wynstay Estate [SHR 01520], <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5044800>

⁵⁹ State Heritage Inventory - Wynstay Estate [SHR 01520], <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5044800>

3 identifies Gilling buildings listed by the Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Buildings.

Table 2: Gilling buildings included on statutory heritage lists in Greater Sydney

Name	Address	Significance	Listing
Wynstay	68-78 The Avenue, Mount Wilson	State	State Heritage Register [SHR 01520]
"National Building" Including Interior	248A-250 Pitt Street, Sydney	Local	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013
Amberleigh Manor	30 Billyard Avenue, Wahroonga	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai Local Environmental Plan 2015
Audley (1935)	37 Bangalla Street, Warrawee	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai Local Environmental Plan 2015 Art Deco Society (non-statutory) AIA
Bonnington - house, sandstone retaining wall and fences, fig tree	8 Victoria Road Bellevue Hill	Local	Woollahra LEP
Elizabeth Bay and Rushcutters Bay Heritage Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Local	Sydney LEP
Flat Building "Cahors" Including Interior	117 Macleay Street Potts Point	Local	Sydney LEP Art Deco Society of NSW
Former "Colonial Mutual Life Building" Façade	10A-16 Martin Place, Sydney	Local	Sydney LEP
Former Warehouse "Harry Lesnie Pty Ltd" Including Interiors	47-49 Murray Street, Pyrmont	Local	Sydney LEP
House, gardens	19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse	Local	Woollahra LEP
House, gardens	25 Eastbourne Road, Darling Point	Local	Woollahra LEP
Item	142 Mona Vale Road, St. Ives	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP
Lady Gowrie Retirement Village (Formerly Burnham Thorpe) (1936-37)	10 Edward Street, Gordon	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP RAIA
Lenana - residential flat building, iron gateposts and gates	1 Rosemont Avenue, Woollahra	Local	Woollahra LEP
Old Parsonage, (The)	20 Church Street, Burrawang	Local	Wingecarribee LEP
Pevensey	21 Ada Avenue, Wahroonga	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP
Potts Point Heritage Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Local	Sydney LEP
Rothiemay	35 Fox Valley Road, Wahroonga	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai

Name	Address	Significance	Listing
Sherland Lodge - house and grounds	16 Kent Road, Rose Bay	Local	Woollahra LEP
St Augustine's Anglican Church	75 Shellcove Road, Kurraba Point	Local	North Sydney LEP
St Luke's Hospital Group including buildings and their interiors, sandstone gates, pillars and grounds	16-20 Roslyn Street, Elizabeth Bay	Local	Sydney LEP
Throlze - house, stone retaining wall	1 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill	Local	Woollahra LEP
Villa D'Este - house, stone retaining wall	1A Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill	Local	Woollahra LEP
House and interiors, stone works, gardens	1 Fisher Avenue, Vacluse	Local	Woollahra LEP
"West Tarring", dwelling house	49 Fox Valley Road, Wahroonga	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP
"Rothiemay"	35 Fox Valley Road, Wahroonga	Local	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP

Table 3: Gilling buildings listed on the Register of the National Estate

Name	Address	Place ID
Audley (1935)	37 Bangalla Street, Warrawee	15869
Residence	1 Fisher Avenue, Vacluse	100549
The Turkish Bath	68-78 The Avenue, Mount Wilson	102182

Table 4: Gilling buildings listed by the Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Buildings

Name	Address	AIA Register of Significant Buildings No.
Lady Gowrie Red Cross Home (1937)	10 Edward Street, Gordon	4700766
Audley (1935)	37 Bangalla Street, Warrawee	4700892
Woodside (1930)	60 Stanhope Road, Killara	4702350
Whit-Hame (1939)	12 Bangalla Street, Warrawee	4702947
Offices, W D & H O Wills Tobacco (1926)	Raleigh Park, Todman Avenue, Kensington	4700774
House (attributed to, undated)	154 The Boulevard, Strathfield	4702215
Cahors Apartments (1936)	117 Macleay Street, Potts Point	4700829
ANZ Bank and Offices (1965)	68 Pitt Street, Sydney	4702928
ANZ Bank (1967)	11 Hall Street, Bondi	4702714
Former Wollongong Teacher s College (in	Wollongong	4703101

conjunction with NSW Government Architect, 1965)		
Throlze (Formerly Daingeen, c1935)	1 Trahlee Road, Bellevue Hill	4700699
Villa D'Este (1937)	1A Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill	4700700
Cotway (demolished, 1937)	3A Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill	4700701
House (1935)	6 Graylind Place, Vaucluse	4700878
Lenana Flats (1935)	1 Rosemont Avenue, Woollahra	4700896


A book identifying a representative sample of the work of F. Glynn Gilling was published circa 1950s. *Domestic Architecture in New South Wales: Illustrating the works of F. Glynn Gilling* by E. Lindsay Thompson features approximately 40 examples of the works of Gilling, most of which are located in the eastern suburbs or the north shore suburbs of Sydney. Items that are heritage listed are considered in the comparative analysis, with extant unlisted known Gilling buildings included where relevant. It is noted that many of these examples are not listed heritage items and remain unprotected.

The research conducted as part of this assessment also indicates that there are other buildings which may have been designed by F. Glynn Gilling, such as the heritage item at 142 Mona Vale Road St Ives which notes "F.G. Gillings?" as the designer/maker, and other buildings which exhibit design elements consistent with Gilling's attributed works. However, further investigation into these buildings to confirm the nature of his involvement is outside the scope of this assessment.

5.3 Works of F. Glynn Gilling in the Greater Sydney Region

The following comparative analysis examines a sample of heritage listed Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. Glynn Gilling in the Sydney region, which are listed on the NSW SHR, and various LEPs. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to gain an understanding of other comparable dwelling houses built in the same period and style as the dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse.

Table 5 Comparative analysis of F. Glynn Gilling's domestic architecture

Site	Significance and contribution	Images
<p>"Wynstay"</p> <p>68-78 The Avenue, Mount Wilson</p>	<p>Wynstay is located at Mount Wilson in the Blue Mountains. The Inter-war dwelling house forms part of the item of State significance listed on the State Heritage Register [SHR 01520]. The site is listed as an item of State significance on the Blue Mountains LEP 2015 [Item MW001] as well as on the non-statutory heritage register of the National Trust [3507, 3511, 3513, 3514] and the Register of the National Estate [Interim - 101382; 101181].</p> <p>Statement of Significance <i>The Wynstay Estate, settled c. 1875 by Richard Wynne and comprising the original cottage, Old Wynstay, The Stables, The Turkish Bath, The Lodge, Wynstay residence and a large area of picturesque gardens, represents an early and highly intact Hill Station landscape estate with a remarkable collection of buildings in diverse architectural styles and a rich collection of plantings befitting Wynne's vision of an English park.</i></p> <p><i>Wynstay has aesthetic significance as its character, planning, and the quality of the architecture and landscaping unashamedly and deliberately seeks to establish the qualities of affluence and opulence; a private 'retreat'. The architectural styles, use of materials and the functionality of the buildings, along with the rich plant collection from trees, to shrubs, perennials, climbers and bulb layers successfully create an idealised, romantic and sometimes fanciful recreation of an English rural estate.</i></p> <p><i>Wynstay has historic significance to the locality as one of the early European hill station properties on Mount Wilson and is rare as a relatively intact, large original hill station remaining in the same original family's ownership. Of particular importance is the presence of the first Gothic style cottage built by Richard Wynne, the larger Victorian cottage 'Yarrowa' / 'Old Wynstay', and the 1923 sandstone house that demonstrate progressive development of the site by the</i></p>	 <p>Figure 104: 'Wynstay', designed by Joseland & Gilling and constructed c.1920. (Source: S Read, Heritage Division OEH, date unknown.)</p>

Wynne family from the late 19th to the early 20th century. The garden elements such as the stone and wrought iron gates, crenellated rubble dry stone walling and stables, Turkish Bath House and collection of specimen trees, avenues, dell and sunken garden demonstrate extraordinary richness rare in gardens of this period. (National Trust, 1994, modified, Read, S., 2004)

Wynstay has historic significance due to its association and establishment by Richard Wynne, a prosperous merchant who became a prominent citizen of Victorian Sydney, whose descendants continue ownership of the property. (Register of National Estate (from nominators), modified Read, S., 8/2004).

Comparative analysis

The Inter-war Georgian Revival dwelling house at Wynstay exhibits the restrained formality and exterior characteristics key to its style. In the significance assessment, Wynstay is identified as having aesthetic significance as a “handsome, robust example of inter war Georgian Revival architecture, designed by the prominent Sydney architectural firm, Joseland & Gilling”. The building includes some design elements consistent with the subject dwelling, including the use of rendered brickwork (smooth compared with lightly textured) and 12 pane double hung sash (6+6) windows.

Amberleigh Manor

30 Billyard Avenue,
Wahroonga

Amberleigh Manor is located in Wahroonga and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015 (Item No. 827). The SHI does not offer a Statement of Significance for the site, however, the information available suggests that the dwelling house is a substantially intact two storey face brick dwelling house with brick quoins that exhibits design elements of the Interwar Georgian Revival style of the 1940s including symmetry and order in arrangements, quoins⁶⁰, round-headed windows to ground floor and colonnade with classical columns. The dwelling house features a formal garden setting (Figure 105) including sandstone flagging with key vistas to the formal garden available from the formal lounge and entrance hall.

Comparative analysis

Amberleigh Manor is likely to have been constructed in the 1940s and is finished in face brick and is of a larger, grander scale than the subject site, set on expansive grounds. Amberleigh includes elements similar to 46 Vacluse Road architecturally, including the decorative sweeping staircase (Figure 107) and curved elements including entry portico. The dwelling also shares the upper floor level window detailing (6+6), and the lower floor arched windows compare with the arched windows to the northern elevation of the subject site.



Figure 105: Formal gardens at Amberleigh. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-wahroonga-109783996>)



Figure 106: Amberleigh front elevation. (Source: *ibid*)

⁶⁰ **Quoin** The external angle or corner of a building, particularly when emphasised or decorated. Blocks forming such angles are called *quoin-stones* or *quoin-bricks*. Source: *Identifying Australian Architecture*, p.283.



Figure 107: Curved stair at Amberleigh. (Source: *ibid*)

**Rothiemay/
Rothiemore
(1939)**

35 Fox Valley
Road,
Wahroonga

Rothiemay (Figure 108) is located in Wahroonga and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Ku-Ring-gai LEP 2015 (Item No. I916) (SHI 1880087).

Statement of significance “Reasons for listing; cultural, social, architectural, state significance.”

The 2015 Statement of Heritage Impact provides the following summary of heritage significance for Rothiemay:

“Rothiemay is an impressive Inter-War Mediterranean house designed by F. Glynn Gilling, responding to the Hollywood fashions of the late 1930s. It has planning, design and detailing characteristics that are similar to Gilling’s best domestic works. The asymmetrical entry façade contrasts with the grander, near-symmetry of the garden front with its curved bay and Roman Doric terrace. The main interior space is the curved stair hall that leads to other major spaces with outwardly focused curved walls. The house remains on its original allotment subdivided in 1896. The house was built for Herbert Field Jnr, nephew of Thomas A Field,



Figure 108: Rothiemay following restoration, 2017. (Source: NBRSArchitecture.com)

grazier and meat industrialist who built Mahratta nearby for himself. The gardens retain a driveway and mature planting from the early period, a geometric terrace at the rear built by later owner in the 1950s and a remnant of blue gum high forest at the north of the site.”⁶¹

Comparative analysis

“Rothiemay” is of a similar overall architectural style as the interwar dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, but is of a larger scale, being set on expansive grounds in the upper north shore. The two houses share a consistent design language that includes decorative chimneys, formal entry, use of decorative columns, the use of decorative leadlight glazing, 6+6 double hung windows at upper level, arched openings and glazing arrangements to the main stair. The two buildings share a curved internal stair with wrought iron balustrading, although Rothiemay has been restored to a timber stair finish (Figure 109).



Figure 109: Main stair with decorative balustrade and arched leadlight window. (Source: NBRSArchitecture.com)



Figure 110: Internal arched openings. (Source: NBRSArchitecture.com)

⁶¹ NBRS and Partners, 2015, *Statement of Heritage Impact: Rothiemay 35 Fox Valley Road, Wahroonga*. Accessed via Ku-ring-gai Council DA tracker.

Audley

37 Bangalla
Road,
Warrawee

“Audley” is located in Warrawee and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015 (Item No. I1021), the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) List of 20th Century Buildings Of Significance, and in the Register of the National Estate (Place ID. No. 15869).

Statement of significance

Audley is a major example of the fashionable mixture of Georgian Revival and Mediterranean style features which occurred in domestic architecture during the 1930s under the influence of figures such as William Hardy Wilson and Professor Leslie Wilkinson. It has high technical and architectural quality and is generally unaltered externally (Criterion F.1). It is an example of the work of Joseland and Gilling, a noted Sydney firm of architects of that time (Criterion H.1). It shows the latter end of the tradition of large, stylistically conscious villas of the wealthy bourgeoisie which were prominent in the development of the upper north shore between the coming of the railway (1892) and World War Two and whose prominence has declined in the more recent decades because of rising property values and the saturation of development (Criterion A.4).⁶²

Comparative analysis

Audley is defined in the Dictionary of Sydney as a “mix of Georgian Revival and Mediterranean styles”.⁶³ Audley shares design elements with 46 Vaucluse Road including 6+6 windows, use of curved elements, decorative wrought iron, formal entry, use of decorative columns, and grouped arched window openings. The historic photos of the site indicate that the two buildings share a sweeping main stairway with wrought iron balustrading. Built on a hillside in a prominent corner location, Audley includes the use of rock-faced sandstone base course to accommodate the site topography. Audley is of a similar scale to the subject site due to its location on a large suburban allotment and displays characteristics and a design language that is not inconsistent with 46 Vaucluse Road.



Figure 111: “Audley” as viewed from Warrawee Avenue. (Source: Google Maps, 2013)

⁶² Australian Heritage Database, *Audley*, c.1988 (Item 15869)

⁶³ *Audley*, n.d., <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/building/audley>




Figure 112: "Audley", Warrawee c.1950s. (Source: Domestic Architecture in Australia, p 98)

5.4 F. Glynn Gilling works in Woollahra LGA

The following comparative analysis examines a selection of known examples of Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. Glynn Gilling in the Woollahra LGA, which are listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Woollahra LEP 2014. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to gain an understanding of other comparable examples of Gilling's works within the municipality built in the same period and style as the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse.

Table 6: Comparative analysis of Gilling Houses in Woollahra LGA

Site	Significance and contribution	Images
Villa d'Este 1A Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill	<p>Villa d'Este is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Woollahra LEP 2014 (Item No. 42).</p> <p>Statement of significance <i>'Villa d'Este' is a sophisticated example of the Inter War Mediterranean architectural style. It retains a high degree of associational historic significance as an outstanding and intact example of work of the architect F Glynn Gilling. The building appears not to have been significantly altered since its construction in 1930 and has retained a high degree of original fabric. This provides for a high level of aesthetic and moderate degree of technical significance, for its ability to demonstrate Gilling's design, detailing and construction techniques in the Inter War Mediterranean architectural style.</i></p> <p><i>1a Victoria Road demonstrates a high level of social significance through its listing by a number of special interest groups.</i></p> <p><i>The house has a moderate degree of historical significance for its association with the original Cranbrook Cottage, the home of John Horbury Hunt. The listing of this building by a number of special interest groups indicates a relatively high level of social significance.</i>⁶⁴</p> <p>Comparative analysis Villa d'Este is a fine example of an inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house designed by F. Glynn Gilling. It was designed in 1927 and constructed in 1930 and although the buildings are different in size and level of decoration, Villa d'Este features many of the same design elements as 30 Wyuna Road, including lightly textured rendered finish, 6+6 double hung timber windows with slender glazing bars, pointed arch glazing bars to decorative windows, and sleep out.</p>	 <p>Figure 113: 1A Victoria Road – View from New South Head Road (undated). (Source: OEH https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/HeritageItemImage.aspx?ID=2711464#ad-image-0)</p>

⁶⁴ OEH, 2004. *Villa d'Este - house, stone retaining wall*, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2711464>

Both are very intact examples of this style of dwelling house and the differences in the degree of decoration can be attributed to the timing of their design, with Villa d'Este being designed in 1927 and 30 Wyuna Road being designed in a more austere time.



Figure 114: Entrance porch, Villa d'Este. (Source: *Domestic Architecture in New South Wales* p. 28)

'Throlze'
(formerly
'Daingeen')

1 Victoria Road,
Bellevue Hill

'Throlze', formerly known as 'Daingeen' is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Woollahra LEP 2014 (Item No. 61).

Statement of significance

'Daingeen' is one of a group of Inter War Mediterranean style houses built in the Woollahra area and retains a high degree of associational historic significance as an example of the Mediterranean style of work practised by the architect F Glynn Gilling. The building contains a moderate degree of aesthetic significance through his use of the fashionable Mediterranean style, made popular through contact with Hollywood. The building contains a moderate level of technical significance for its ability to demonstrate detailing associated with the Mediterranean style

The building has a moderate level of historical association with the Packer family, as the home of Mrs Ethel Packer after the death of her husband, Robert Clyde Packer.

'Daingeen' has a moderate level of social significance demonstrated by its listing by a number of special interest groups.



Figure 115: View of Throlze/Daingeen from New South Head Road. (Source: Google Street View)

This site contains a moderate degree of historical significance as it was originally part of a larger block containing 'Cranbrook Cottage', the home of John Horbury Hunt from 1873 till 1902. This building was demolished in 1925.⁶⁵

Comparative analysis

'Daingeen' was constructed in 1936 and is a good example of the Inter War Mediterranean style, despite having been altered in terms of its paint finish and the addition of an entry portico. The building as originally designed share some similar architectural stylistic elements, including arched openings, heavy rendered chimney, curved elements and a curved main stair. The light coloured rendered finish of the original building is consistent with the subject site, however, the building has since been painted in an unsympathetic colour (Figure 115).

Interiors were not able to be viewed as part of this assessment.

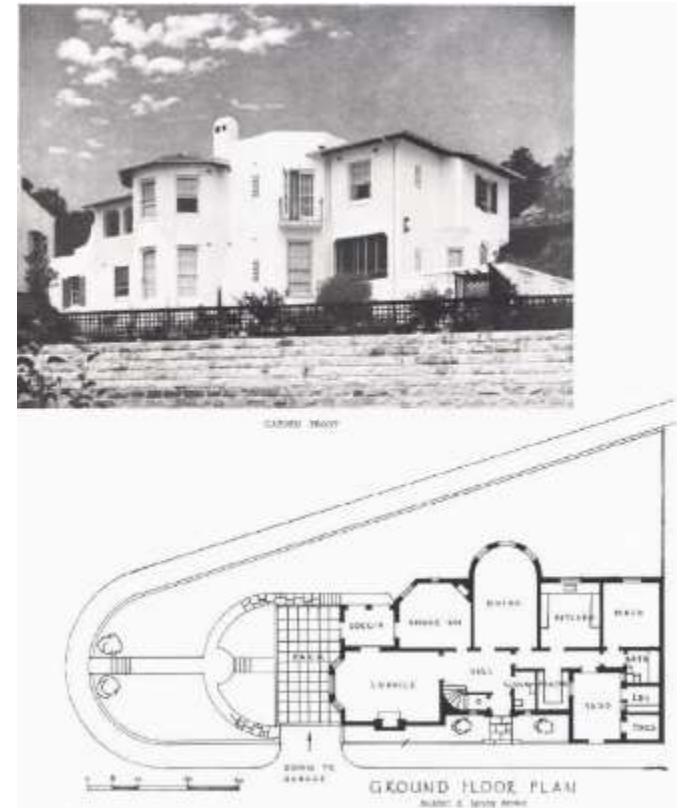


Figure 116: "Daingeen", Bellevue Hill. The home of Mr & Mrs R. F. Higgs', c.1950. (Source: *Domestic Architecture in Australia* p. 46)

⁶⁵ OEH, 2004. *Throlze - house, stone retaining wall*

Vue-de-la-Cote The house and gardens at 19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse is identified as an item of local heritage significance on the Woollahra LEP 2014 (Item No.360).

19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse

Statement of significance

'Vue de la Cote' is an outstanding and relatively intact example of Hollywood inspired Mediterranean style architecture with some Moorish decorative features. The house is visually prominent from the public domain of Gilliver Avenue.

The house demonstrates a high degree of associational historic significance as an example from the Inter War Mediterranean Style as practiced by Joseland and Gilling

*'Vue-de-la-Cote' retains a high degree of aesthetic significance as an intact example of Inter-War Mediterranean style of architecture, as practised by Joseland & Gilling, which became popular in the Eastern suburbs during the Inter War period. 19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse, contains a moderate degree of technical significance through the opportunity to research methods of Inter War detailing first hand. The listing of this building by a special interest group indicates a moderate level of social esteem.*⁶⁶

Comparative analysis

19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse, is an extravagant example of the Inter-war Mediterranean style popularised in Hollywood that differs from the subject site in its flamboyant detailing but nonetheless features materials and finishes that are consistent with the subject site. There are similarities in the detailing of the fireplace and mantle, use of wrought iron balustrading to the curved stair, use of decorative columns, arched openings, response to the sloping site and use of sandstone base, and use of sandstone flagging in the landscaped setting. The stair treads and risers are tiled in a manner similar to that of the subject site.



Figure 117: 19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse c.2017. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/19-gilliver-ave-vaucluse-nsw-2030>)



Figure 118: 19 Gilliver Avenue, Vaucluse c.2017. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/19-gilliver-ave-vaucluse-nsw-2030>)

⁶⁶ OEH, 2004. *House, gardens - 19 Gilliver Avenue Vaucluse* (<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2711169>)



Figure 119: Arched openings, wrought iron balustrading to curved stair, and niche. 19 Gilliver Avenue Vacluse (Source: WMC)

“Bonnington”

8 Victoria Road,
Bellevue Hill

‘Bonnington’ is located at 8 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill and is identified as an item of local heritage significance on the Woollahra LEP 2014 (Item No.64).

Statement of significance

‘Bonnington’ is of high associative significance as a fine and relatively intact example of the Inter War Old English style of residential project occasionally practiced by the prominent architect F. Glynn Gilling. The external form and fabric of the building is of exceptional significance as an intact example of the Inter War Old English architectural style, which are to be found scattered about the Woollahra Municipality. The level of intact fabric and detailing, in particular the brickwork, provides ‘Bonnington’ with a high level of technical significance. The property demonstrates a moderate degree of social significance through its listing by a special interest group”⁶⁷

Comparative analysis

While being of a similar era, stylistically the two dwellings are very different. As an example of the Inter-war Old English style, Bonnington’s brickwork and timbered exterior treatment and heavy dark-timbered interiors bear little resemblance to the light rendered finishes of the interwar Mediterranean style.

The SHI inventory significance assessment indicates that ‘Bonnington’ is not representative of the bulk of work produced by the prominent architect F. Glynn Gilling, however, it does contribute to a more complete understanding of the design capability of the architect.



Figure 120: ‘Bonnington’, c.2018. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-bellevue+hill-129191790>)

⁶⁷ OEH, 2004. *Bonnington - house, sandstone retaining wall and fences, fig tree*. <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2711468>

**1 Fisher Avenue,
Vaucluse**

The house, stone works, gardens and Scribbly gum at 1 Fisher Avenue Vaucluse are listed as a heritage item of local significance under the Woollahra LEP 2014 (Item No. 345).

The SHI does not provide a summary statement of significance for the site and hence it has not been identified in the SHI database as being by F. Glynn Gilling. Gilling is confirmed as the architect of this building in *Domestic Architecture in Australia*.

This building is identified in *Domestic Architecture* as 4 Fisher Avenue but is identified in Council's system as 1 Fisher Avenue.

Comparative Analysis

The dwelling house at 1 Fisher Avenue was approved under BA32/1941 and is contemporaneous with the subject site.

This dwelling shares many similar design features to the subject site at 30 Wyuna Road, including the inset dormer elements (in this case, round-headed), the pointed arch chimneys, the coloured roof tiles (blue), window arrangements, wrought iron balustrading, wall niches and long arched leadlight window to the sweeping main stair, arched interior openings, and tower of the winds columns.

The dwelling at 30 Wyuna Road is more intact than this example, which has been altered and added to over time, mostly in a manner that sought to be sympathetic but which alters the external presentation of the building and its ability to be recognised as a Gilling design.



Figure 121: Fisher road elevation c. 2018 (Source: <https://www.mcgrath.com.au/buy/house/nsw/eastern-suburbs/vaucluse/275826>)



Figure 122: Sweeping main stair with niche and arched leadlight window c. 2018 (Source: <https://www.mcgrath.com.au/buy/house/nsw/eastern-suburbs/vaucluse/275826>)

327c Edgecliff
Road, Woollahra

The interwar Mediterranean style dwelling house at 327c Edgecliff Road is not an individually listed heritage item, however, it is located in the Woollahra Heritage Conservation Area (C15).

The walls are the deep cream stucco noted in *Domestic Architecture* and the roof is noted as originally being of blue Marseilles tiles. However, these have been replaced with terracotta at some point. Photos of the interiors were not available.

Comparative analysis

The dwelling is of a much grander scale than the subject site, being situated on a large (approx. 1473m²) hatchet-shaped allotment with driveway access to Edgecliff Road. The site shares design elements consistent with 46 Vaucluse Road including the use of synthetic stone detailing at the entrance (since painted), curved grand stair with decorative wrought-iron balustrade, first floor level sleep-out, 6+6 windows, arched elements including arched windows, and window grilles.

Like the subject site, The building is set into a sloping site and uses a sandstone base to create lower level accommodation.



Figure 123: View of existing dwelling and entry, c.2015. (Source: Statement of Environmental Effects by Vaughan Milligan Development Consulting Pty Ltd)



Figure 124: Rear of 327c Edgecliff Road, Woollahra. (Source: WMC Planning Officer, 7/7/2015)

327d Edgecliff Road, Woollahra

The Inter-war dwelling house at 327d Edgecliff Road is not an individually listed heritage item, though it is located in the Woollahra Heritage Conservation Area (C15).

Comparative analysis

The dwelling differs from the subject site in its size, external wall finishes, being of face brick, and has been the subject of a 1979 development application that changed some of the interior finishes, introducing some 1970's interior design treatments to the bar area. However, the original fireplace surround with its ornamental columns remains, which appears to be similar to that of the subject dwelling. The site also shares some 6+6 double hung timber windows and shutters, though photos indicate that some of these windows have been replaced with more modern units. The floor plan does not include curved elements, however, the main stair shares the decorative wrought iron balustrading of the subject site.

It is noted that this dwelling house is the subject of a CDC approved in 2018 for internal alterations which will further erode its intactness.



Figure 125: Rear of 327d Edgecliff Road, Woollahra. (Source: WMC Planning Officer 7/7/2015)

53 Towns Road Vaucluse

The Inter-war dwelling house at 53 Towns Road, Vaucluse is not an individually listed heritage item and is not located within a Heritage Conservation Area. Built by F. G. Woodgate, the building is identified as a Gilling design in *Domestic Architecture in Australia* p.108.

Comparative Analysis

This building was designed on a much grander scale than the subject site, although it uses design language consistent with the subject site. Common features consistent with 30 Wyuna Road include pointed arch chimney, sweeping curved stairway, arched openings, use of decorative columns, use of 6+6 windows to the upper floor level and smooth light rendered walls.

The dwelling house has been the subject of several development applications over time in 2002, 2008, and is the subject of a current development application that was yet to be determined at the time of writing. The building has been heavily modified internally in some



Figure 126: 53 Towns Road, c. 2018. (source: <https://realas.com/property/53-TOWNS-ROAD-VAUCLUSE-NSW-2030-7146282>)

parts, with internal finishes altered. Some of the decorative ground floor openings with pointed glazing bars have survived.



Figure 127: Loggia at 53 Towns Road. (Source: *Domestic Architecture in Australia*, p 108)

69 Kambala Road,
Bellevue Hill

The dwelling house at 69 Kambala Road was approved under BA49/1935. Built by G Edgar, the site is identified as a Gilling design in *Domestic Architecture in Australia* p.72. The site is not a listed heritage item under the Woollahra LEP2015.

Comparative Analysis

This building was designed on a similar scale to the subject site, although this example included servant's stair.

Common features with 30 Wyuna Road include pointed arch chimneys, sweeping curved stairway with wrought iron balustrade, arched internal openings, use of columns, leadlight windows, including long arched window to the main stair and decorative bathroom windows. The dwelling house has changed hands multiple times and was sold in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 and it has been modified internally, with internal finishes altered.



Figure 128: Source: Google street view c.2015

It is noted that this dwelling house previously included an original bathroom with green and black colour scheme including tiled bath and vanity and tiled bath alcove which was intact in the 2012 sale photos but has since been updated and the original fabric removed. The house has also been painted externally in a darker grey-brown colour, losing the light finish so intrinsic to Gilling's Inter-war Mediterranean designs.



Figure 129: First floor level bathroom c2010. This bathroom was renovated c.2014 with all fabric lost. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-bellevue+hill-112321111>)

45 Drumalbyn Road, Bellevue Hill

The dwelling house at 45 Drumalbyn Road, Bellevue Hill is not identified as a heritage item under the Woollahra LEP 2014 but is identified as a Gilling design in *Domestic Architecture in Australia* (p.104-6).

Comparative Analysis

Comparable in size and scale but arranged differently due to the different site geometry, the building features sandstone garages at street level, well below the level of the main body of the site in a similar manner to the subject site. The dwelling shares some design elements consistent with the subject site such as the first floor level sleep out, a portion of the window arrangements and use of decorative grilles, although with a geometric rather than Moorish motif, the sweeping curved stair with wrought-iron balustrade, arched internal openings and use of decorative columns.

However, the dwelling has been altered and extended over time at ground and first floor level, with a formal terrace added to the ground floor level street elevation and second garage added at street level which has reduced the intactness of the building. The original planned garden layout has also been lost over time. These changes to the internal and external arrangements have reduced the integrity of the item as a Gilling design.



Figure 130: Front elevation, 45 Drumalbyn Road. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-bellevue+hill-121766330>)



Figure 131: Entry and curved main stair. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-bellevue+hill-121766330>)

14 Dumaresq
Road, Rose Bay

The dwelling house at 14 Dumaresq Road, Rose Bay was approved under BA141/1941 and is not a listed heritage item or located in a heritage conservation area.

Comparative analysis

The information available suggests that in 2008 the building was very intact, and shared many design elements with the subject site, including: pointed arched leadlight window to a curved main stair featuring inset niches, 6+6 double hung windows, louvered shutters, use of decorative columns, smooth light rendered walls, pointed arch chimney and blue tiled roof.

However, a development application (DA) was approved in 2013 (DA2012/190) which, while attempting to use similar design language, involved substantial alterations to internal and external fabric, including the replacement of original chimney, recladding of roof with multi-coloured pantiles, and the addition of new bulk associated with a substantial extension, including a garage element to the street. The resulting scheme substantially alters the overall character of the building so that the ability to recognise the building as a Gilling design is compromised.



Figure 132: 14 Dumaresq Road, Rose Bay, November 2008. (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/property/14-dumaresq-rd-rose-bay-nsw-2029>)

“Elstree”

41 Wentworth
Road, Vaucluse

Elstree, at 41 Wentworth Road, Vaucluse is not a listed heritage item or located in a heritage conservation area. Elstree is identified in *Domestic Architecture in Australia* as a Gilling design. An investigation into the history of the site revealed that this was Gilling’s own house for a short period of time.

Comparative Analysis

Elstree shares some design elements consistent with the subject site such as the symmetry of the overall built form, smooth light rendered finish, formal entry, use of double hung timber windows with slender glazing bars, louvered shutters, arched internal openings and use of decorative columns.

However, the dwelling has been altered and extended over time at ground and lower ground floor level, with a casual living and rumpus rooms added. The original planned garden layout to the immediate rear of the original house has also been lost over time. Whilst the building remain recognisable as a Gilling design from the front elevation, these changes to the internal and external arrangements have reduced the integrity of the item as a Gilling design.



Figure 134: c.2014 (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-vaucluse-117539167>)



Figure 133: Rear (Garden) elevation, “Elstree”, c.1925 (Source: *Distinctive Australian Homes*, p.7)



Figure 135: “Elstree” c. 1922. (Source: *Distinctive Australian Homes* p.7)



Figure 136: 41 Wentworth Road c.2014 (Source: <https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-nsw-vaucluse-117539167>)

30 Wyuna Road Point Piper

30 Wyuna Road, Point Piper is a modest sized, mostly intact Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house that is currently the subject of an Interim Heritage Order and is progressing through the Planning Proposal process for listing as a local heritage item. The draft Statement of Significance for the site is provided:

“30 Wyuna Road is a rare, intact example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house innovatively designed by prominent architect F. Glynn Gilling of Joseland & Gilling. For a constrained suburban site within the former Point Piper Estate. The dwelling house is fine example of its type and includes original interior and exterior design detailing that is representative of the key elements of the Inter-war Mediterranean style. The informal massing of smooth rendered walls beneath a tiled roof, formal entrance treatment, classical motifs and columns, sweeping main stair with wrought iron balustrades and window detailing are skilfully combined to create a light and restrained residence that is carefully situated within its landscape setting.. Demonstrative of its recognition, 30 Wyuna Road is featured in the publication “Domestic architecture in New South Wales: Illustrating the works of F. Glynn gilling” by E. Lindsay Thompson. This book includes works by F. Glynn Gilling that are described as “the cream of F. Glynn Gilling’s domestic work which, incidentally, comprises some of the finest houses in New South Wales”. The property has a moderate degree of technical significance through the opportunity to research methods of Inter-war detailing first hand. 30 Wyuna Road, Point Piper is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, associative, rarity and representative values and has research significance potential.”

Comparative analysis:

30 Wyuna Road differs from the subject site in size and presentation, reflecting the substantial difference in setting arising from the site areas, topography and geometry. The dwelling house shares some design elements consistent with the subject site such as the light rendered walls (smooth rather than lightly textured), formal entry, use of double hung timber windows with slender glazing bars, arched internal openings, use of decorative columns and a sweeping main stair with arched leadlight window.



Figure 137: 30 Wyuna Road, Point Piper. (Source: WMC Officer)

“Sherland Lodge”

16 Kent Road,
Rose Bay

Sherland Lodge is a listed heritage item in the Woollahra LEP (Item 313). The statement of Significance for the site described is as a *“good and relatively intact example of the work of the significant inter-war architect F. Glynn Gilling in the fashionable Mediterranean style the building demonstrates a high degree of historical associational significance. The development of the site, in a subdivision established by the Rose Bay Land Company to finance the Royal Sydney Golf Club in 1907, demonstrates a moderate degree of historic significance. The aesthetically significant house, which extensively altered an earlier house designed by Kenneth Webb, gains from its garden setting and by its enclosed character. The level of detailing shows a firm grasp of the idiom, though later changes have led to some reduction in aesthetic value. The house and its setting are complimentary and representative of upper middle class taste of the inter-war period.”*

Comparative analysis

Sherland Lodge is similar to the subject site as its form derived mostly from the alterations and additions designed by Gilling in 1938 to the original dwelling house on the site. The level of intervention during the Gilling phase on this site is less than that of 46 Vaucluse Road when compared to the original plans. Sherland Lodge has also had amendments to the building in subsequent building applications, although the extent of change may be confined to the entry.



Figure 138: Sherland Lodge, c.2019. (Source: Heritage Impact Statement - 16 Kent Road, Rose Bay by Modern Heritage Matters)

5.5 Comparative analysis

The dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is a fine example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house by key practitioner F. Glynn Gilling. Key elements of the Gilling design is mostly intact externally and remains intact in some of the key internal arrangements and finishes. The dwelling house is an excellent example of a well-proportioned Inter-war era dwelling house resulting from alterations and additions to a Federation Arts and Crafts house designed by John Spencer Stanfield, the architect of the Haberfield Estate. The resulting dwelling house displays architectural characteristics associated with the Inter-war Mediterranean style, including the use of proportion, materials, and finishes to achieve aesthetic appeal.

When compared with other examples of the Inter-war Mediterranean dwelling houses designed by F. Glynn Gilling, 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse compares as a partially intact example of his work that is rare in that it arose as major alterations and additions to an existing dwelling house. The dwelling house shares key elements with other grand and significant houses designed by Gilling including: informal massing, light rendered walls, tiled roof, formal entry with synthetic stone detailing, use of decorative columns, fenestration including use of leadlight, classical motifs and sweeping stair with wrought iron balustrades, incorporation of the sleep-out, and the provision of bedrooms for service staff and associated service areas.

It is also noted that for the listed heritage items within this comparative analysis that are identified as having associational significance with F Glynn Gilling, Joseland & Gilling or both, this association is a key element of the identified heritage significance of those items. Subsequent phases of building works have been mostly concentrated at the rear of the Gilling scheme and in the service area. These alterations and have not diminished the associative or representative significance of the site, which remains recognisable as a Gilling design.

Part 6 Heritage significance assessment

6.1 Introduction

Determining the significance of heritage items is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS. The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is based on legislation in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual*.

6.2 NSW Historical Themes

The use of the NSW Historical Themes is an important process in understanding how a site or relic relates to important themes to NSW and to a local area, and therefore how a site could be significant at a State or local level. There are nine broad Australian themes and 36 NSW themes, with numerous local themes relating to these.

46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse relates to the following NSW Historical Themes⁶⁸:

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living and working around houses and institutions
Discussion	The arrangement of the interior rooms of the Gilling scheme at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is generally intact and is associated with the activity of living in and working around domestic houses.	
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.
Discussion	The Inter-war dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road Vaucluse is a fine example of the works of F. Glynn Gilling in the Inter-war Mediterranean style.	

6.3 Heritage significance assessment

6.3.1 New South Wales Heritage Assessment Guidelines

The *NSW Heritage Manual* provides seven heritage criteria to assess the significance of an item. If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria at a local level, and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have local heritage significance. To be assessed for State

⁶⁸ Heritage Council of NSW, 2006. *New South Wales Historical Themes*.

significance an item will need to meet more than one of the seven heritage criteria at a State level, or if an item satisfies only one of the criteria, the item is of such particular significance to NSW that it should be listed.

‘State heritage significance’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

‘Local heritage significance’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

The below table outlines the seven heritage criteria.

Table 7 NSW Heritage Criteria

Criteria	Description
Criterion A - Historical significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion B - Associative significance	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion C - Aesthetic/technical significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)
Criterion D - Social significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
Criterion E - Research potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion F - Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criterion G - Representative	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments. or a class of the local area’s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.

The following section provides an assessment of significance against the seven heritage criteria for the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse.

Criterion A – Historical significance

46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is historically significant building as part of the body of residential work in the Inter-War Mediterranean style carried out by F. Glynn Gilling of Joseland & Gilling. F. Glynn Gilling was one of the most influential architects of Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, having been active from the 1910s to the 1950s and having designed many grand houses for clients in different styles. 46 Vacluse Road forms part of a suite of work of this prominent architect, demonstrating the key elements of the Interwar Mediterranean style.

The dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road was originally constructed by John Spencer Stanfield, the Architect of the Haberfield Estate, c. 1915 in the two storey Federation Arts and Crafts as his own house. The house was completely remodeled by F. Glynn Gilling for Mr Henry Dixon Arnott, Barrister and grandson of William Arnott of Arnott's Biscuits. Subsequent waves of development have maintained the key elements and legibility of the 1928 Gilling scheme.

The property is also evidence of Vacluse's Inter-War residential development by prominent architects. It is located on part of Lots 1 and 2 of the 1903 subdivision of the Carrara Estate which was formerly part of William Charles Wentworth's Vacluse Estate.

46 Vacluse Road is representative of the Inter-war Mediterranean style and, based on the information available, likely demonstrates the hierarchy of internal arrangements for modest-sized dwelling houses in this period and relates to the NSW historical theme of domestic life. Despite alterations to the building over time, the building has not been so altered that it is no longer legible as an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house designed by Gilling.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ shows evidence of a significant human activity✓ is associated with a significant activity or historical phase✓ maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes• provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance• has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is of local significance under this criterion.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criterion B – Associative significance

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is significant as an example of the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. (Frederick) Glynn Gilling, an English born and trained architect who is recognised as a key practitioner of this style of architecture. F. Glynn Gilling was a prominent architect, active in both the architectural community and wider community, who was one of a group of architects employing the Inter-war Mediterranean style for dwelling house design in the Woollahra Municipality in the interwar period that included Professor Leslie Wilkinson.

46 Vaucluse Road is a key example of his work, as evidenced by its inclusion in the publication *“Domestic architecture in New South Wales, Australia: illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling”* by E. Lindsay Thompson. This publication includes works that are described as “the cream of F. Glynn Gilling’s domestic work which, incidentally, comprises some of the finest houses in New South Wales”.

The dwelling house has been altered over time, however these alterations are largely confined to the service areas of the house and the 1937 Dudley Ward-designed additions and the dwelling house is not considered to be so altered that it is no longer readily recognisable as a Gilling design. The original external form of the building remain readable, its informal massing and lightly textured rendered walls, significant interior elements and the manner of detailing provides a high level of comparative value in evaluating the work of this designer.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows evidence of a significant human occupation ✓ is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is of local significance under this criterion.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criterion C - Aesthetic/technical significance

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is a fine example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house the result of substantial alterations and additions to an existing Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling house designed by F. Glynn Gilling who is identified as a key practitioner of this style. The dwelling displays architectural characteristics associated with the Inter-war Mediterranean style, including the use of lightly textured, light coloured rendered brickwork, rounded arches, generously proportioned windows divided into small panes by slender glazing bars, multi-coloured pantiles, formal entrance treatment using synthetic stone detailing, classical motifs, materials and textures to achieve the ‘relaxed, cheerful character’ of this style.⁶⁹

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house presents as being mostly intact in its key elevations, and a number of key internal spaces remain intact in their arrangements despite alterations to the finishes. On this basis, the building is considered to be of aesthetic significance as an example of the Inter-War Mediterranean style of architecture practised by Joseland and Gilling.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is not a major work by an important designer or artist

⁶⁹ *Identifying Australian Architecture*, p.71.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement ✓ is aesthetically distinctive • has landmark qualities ✓ exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has lost its design or technical integrity • its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded • has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement
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The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is of local significance under this criterion.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criterion D - Social significance

Given its aesthetic contribution to the local area and the Interim Heritage Order issued by the Minister administering the *Heritage Act 1977*, the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is likely to be held in high regard by the community. However, no community survey has been undertaken at this time. Although the site may prove upon further investigation to have social significance, based on the information available at this time the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is not deemed to have social significance.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is important for its associations with an identifiable group • is important to a community's sense of place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ is only important to the community for amenity reasons ✓ is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criterion E - Research potential

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse has moderate technical significance as an example of Inter-war architecture and detailing which may yield further understanding of this dwelling type, the remnant portions of the Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling house, or the historic approaches to carrying out alterations and additions in the 1920s, 1930s and 1960s. The site also has research value in demonstrating the works of the architect F. Glynn Gilling. The dwelling has the potential to reveal information about Gilling's design approach in general and his response to alterations and additions such as this.

The 1915 Stansfield building was the first structure on the site and its construction involved minor excavation and site levelling. The archaeological potential of the site is therefore low.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information • is an important benchmark or reference site or type • provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture • has little archaeological or research potential • only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse has the potential to meet the threshold for local significance under this criterion upon further investigation.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criterion F - Rarity

The dwelling at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is a rare example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house designed by F. Glynn Gilling in the Woollahra Municipality that is the result of major alterations and additions to an existing dwelling house, being the original 1915 Arts and Crafts design by John Spencer Stanfield. Gilling designed many houses for wealthy clients in the eastern suburbs, often of a grand scale, with the vast majority being schemes for new buildings. 46 Vacluse Road is a rare example of alterations and additions in the Interwar Mediterranean style by F. Glynn Gilling that retains much of its original finishes on the Vacluse Road frontage and side elevations, and remnant interior detailing that are consistent with the style of which Gilling is acknowledged as a key practitioner.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process • demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost • shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity • is the only example of its type ✓ demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest • shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not rare • is numerous but under threat

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse would not reach the threshold for state significance under this criterion.

Criterion G – Representative

46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is a fine example of the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. Glynn Gilling, who is recognised as a key practitioner of this style. The dwelling shares a design language consistent with other examples of Gilling's work, and responds to the site while demonstrating the key design characteristics of Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses. The dwelling house features informal massing and lightly textured, light rendered walls, and includes typical elements such as: the multicoloured pantile roof, formal entrance treatment including synthetic stone detailing, vertically-proportioned double-hung windows with sashes divided into small panes by slender wooden glazing bars, sweeping main stair with wrought-iron balustrade detailing (balustrade removed March 2019) and arched leadlight window, use of decorative columns and inclusion of classical motifs. The front and side external elevations of the dwelling house retains much of its original characteristics and internally elements representative of Gilling's designs such as the curved stair, decorative fireplaces, internal arches, arched leadlight windows with pointed glazing bars and use of timber joinery and decoration remain, albeit in a modified form due to removal of fabric following the 2015 approval for demolition.

Notwithstanding the modifications to the rear and service areas of the building, and the recent removal of decorative elements, 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse remains a representative example of F. Glynn Gilling's architecture and demonstrates the principal characteristics of the Inter-War Mediterranean style, executed in this instance as major alterations and additions to the original 1915 dwelling house.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is a fine example of its type✓ has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items✓ has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity• is a significant variation to a class of items✓ is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type• is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size• is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is a poor example of its type• does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type• does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is of local significance under this criterion.

The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

6.3.2 Statement of Heritage Significance

46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is a rare example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house arising from the innovatively designed alterations and additions by prominent architect F. Glynn Gilling of Joseland & Gilling for a site within the former Vacluse Estate.

The dwelling house is a fine example of its type and includes original interior and exterior design detailing that is representative of the key elements of the Inter-war Mediterranean style. The informal massing of lightly textured rendered walls beneath a pitched tiled roof with sub-gable, formal entrance treatment using synthetic stone detailing, classical motifs, sweeping main stair with wrought iron balustrades [balustrade removed c.March 2019] and window detailing are skilfully combined to create a light and restrained residence that is carefully situated within its landscaped setting.

Demonstrative of its importance, 46 Vacluse Road is featured in the publication “Domestic Architecture in New South Wales, Australia: Illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling” by E. Lindsay Thompson. This book includes works by F. Glynn Gilling that are described as “the cream of F. Glynn Gilling’s domestic work which, incidentally, comprises some of the finest houses in New South Wales”. The property also has a degree of technical significance through the opportunity to research methods of Inter War detailing first hand. 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, associative, rarity, and representative significance, and has research significance potential. The subsequent alterations and additions have been mostly carried out in a sympathetic manner and have been confined to the rear and the service areas of the building, with key elements and spaces of the building likely to remain intact. Subsequent phases of building works have been mostly concentrated at the rear of the Gilling scheme and have not diminished the associative or representative significance of the site, which remains recognisable as a Gilling design in the Inter-war Mediterranean style.

Part 7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

This report has assessed the heritage significance of the Interwar Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse. It has concluded that, based on the information available at the time of writing, the dwelling house meets the threshold for local heritage significance. 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, technical, research potential, and representative significance.

This report has concluded that the dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse does not meet the threshold for State heritage significance.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Recommended heritage listing

The Interwar Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse on Lot A in DP 367342 be added to the heritage schedule of the Woollahra LEP 2014 as an item of local heritage significance. This is to be based on the attached Heritage Inventory sheet. It is to be described as: *House and interiors*.

7.2.2 Recommended management

It is recommended to manage the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse and its significant components in accordance with the Woollahra LEP 2014 and Burra Charter Principles.

It is recommended that all future proposals for modifications to the building should respect the form and style of the building. All remaining intact fabric on the external facades and intact interiors such as the ground floor level dining room should be retained and conserved, and elements recently removed or damaged such as wrought iron balustrading, mantle supports and sirktings/architraves, decoration etc be restored or reconstructed in accordance with Burra Charter principles. There should be no additions or alterations to the Vacluse Road elevations except to return the building to a prior known state, and the exterior colour scheme, including lightly textured light rendered walls and woodwork and multicoloured pantile roof, is to be retained. It is recommended that future development be carried out in accordance with a conservation management document, and that detailed internal and external photographic record be made and lodged with Woollahra Council and the Local Historical Association.

The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the building are to be assessed against the relevant heritage provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.

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Part 9 Appendix: Heritage Inventory Sheet

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house – including interiors.				
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Nil				
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)					
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	46				
Street name	Vaucluse Road				
Suburb/town	Vaucluse		Postcode	2030	
Local Government Area/s	Woollahra				
Property description	Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house, and interiors				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude			Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing
Owner	Private				
Current use	Dwelling house				
Former Use	Dwelling house				
Statement of significance	<p>46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is a rare example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house arising from the innovatively designed alterations and additions by prominent architect F. Glynn Gilling of Joseland & Gilling for a site within the former Vaucluse Estate.</p> <p>The dwelling house is a fine example of its type and includes original interior and exterior design detailing that is representative of the key elements of the Inter-war Mediterranean style. The informal massing of lightly textured rendered walls beneath a pitched tiled roof with sub-gable, formal entrance treatment using synthetic stone detailing, classical motifs, sweeping main stair with wrought iron balustrades [balustrade removed c.March 2019] and window detailing are skillfully combined to create a light and restrained residence that is carefully situated within its landscaped setting.</p> <p>Demonstrative of its importance, 46 Vaucluse Road is featured in the publication "Domestic Architecture in New South Wales, Australia: Illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling" by E. Lindsay Thompson. This book includes works by F. Glynn Gilling that are described as "the cream of F. Glynn Gilling's domestic work which, incidentally, comprises some of the finest houses in New South Wales".</p> <p>The property also has a degree of technical significance through the opportunity to research methods of Inter War detailing first hand. 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, associative, rarity, and representative significance, and has research significance potential. The subsequent alterations and additions have been mostly carried out in a sympathetic manner and have been confined to the rear and the service areas of the building, with key elements and spaces of the building likely to remain intact. Subsequent phases of building works have been mostly concentrated at the rear of the Gilling scheme and have not diminished the associative or representative significance of the site, which remains recognisable as a Gilling design in the Inter-war Mediterranean style.</p>				
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION	
Designer	F. (Frederick) Glynn Gilling – Joseland & Gilling
Builder/ maker	T. Harper
Physical Description	<p>The building</p> <p>The building is a two-storey Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house with basement level to the rear, constructed of lightly textured rendered brickwork. The site features a detached single storey double garage to the north of the site and triangular shaped swimming pool that was constructed c.1967. The dwelling house is set on a regular-shaped site that slopes away from the street frontage and landscaping on the site includes paved semi-circular driveway, pathways and established gardens.</p> <p>The building is a two-storey Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house with basement level constructed of light coloured, lightly textured rendered brickwork (Figure 38). The site also features a detached double garage to the north of the dwelling house, breezeblock fencing and triangular shaped swimming pool, dating from the 1960s. Beneath part of the ground floor level at the rear of the floorplate is a partial basement level with bathroom, storage and a wine cellar in the undercroft that also features sandstone foundation that likely survive from the 1915 dwelling house.</p> <p>The ground floor consists of an entry hall with curved stairway, a formal dining room with fireplace, kitchen, bathroom, study, informal and formal living areas and former ballroom. On first floor level the dwelling house accommodates 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and an open balcony/sleepout to the front elevation. At the basement level is the laundry and cellar and undercroft that includes sandstone footings likely to date from the 1915 building.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The exterior of the dwelling features a formal entry to the eastern façade, defined by an arched opening with synthetic stone decorative surround. The walls are lightly textured render and finished in a light colour with white enameled windows. The render appears largely intact and this finish has been specified to be applied to subsequent approved development schemes to tie in with the Gilling scheme.</p> <p>The building features a broad pitched roof with gablet to the rear western elevation and a gable end element on the southern end of the main roof. Multicoloured pantiles consistent with the Gilling scheme period clad the roof, chimney crown and the ground floor level projection over the study window and door, with the same tile profile being use for the parapet/first floor level terrace addition to the 1937 Dudley Ward scheme.</p> <p>Windows on the ground floor level are arranged informally on the main (eastern) façade, with 6+6 timber double hung sash windows used on the Vacluse Road frontage, use of a secondary entry door to the study, and the first floor level opening to the bathroom featuring a grille. Decorative arch-headed windows are grouped in three on the northern elevation at ground floor level servicing the formal dining room with 6+6 openings to the northern elevation at first floor level. The southern elevation features narrower 4+4 openings to the service areas of the building.</p> <p>The Vacluse Road elevation includes an open sleep-out with decorative columns that features heavily on the Inter-war Mediterranean designs. The rear (western) elevation features modern window and door openings, both wooden and aluminium-framed.</p> <p>Interior</p> <p>The interior of the dwelling house has been subject of several phases of development, with the majority of the changes being confined to the service areas on the southern side of the building and the 1937 addition. The site visit revealed that the curved wrought iron balustrading to the curved main staircase has been removed and the decorative fireplace surround has been partially removed. According to the owner's representative on site, these works occurred as recently as March 2019. These elements are key features of the interior and are design features that are characteristic of Gilling's work and there is sufficient documentary evidence of their detailing should they be reconstructed.</p> <p>The key rooms and spaces feature decorative patterned plaster cornices and roses. There are timber doors, architraves and skirting throughout the first floor, although the ground floor has had much of this removed. The flooring is mixed throughout the building, with narrow timber floorboards at first floor level having been covered with carpet until recently removed, ground floor level flooring is a mixture of elaborate herringbone parquetry with contrasting timber border detailing, floorboards, marble flooring to the entrance hall and tiling to wet areas. The wall finishes in the upper level vary, with painted</p>

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	<p>finishes, wallpaper and additional decorative timber detailing having been added. Built-in wardrobes feature in several bedrooms, including two in the master bedroom.</p> <p>The bathrooms have had modifications over time, including new fixtures and fittings, but are generally original in their location and layout. The kitchen has been heavily modified and moved locations within the southern portion of the building over time.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>The dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road is located toward the front of the site, on the southern side of the site. The setting of the dwelling house includes a formal garden to the front setback with curved driveway and later garage, which is obscured from the street by a masonry breezeblock fence and substantial hedging. To the rear as the site slopes away, a wide stairway provides access to the rear yard which accommodates a 1960s swimming pool and formal plantings terminating the rear yard above the property to the immediate west at 29 Carrara Road, which once formed part of the overall site.</p> <p>Significant views of the dwelling house are mainly available from Vaucluse Road looking through the two driveway openings when the gates are open, as the remainder of the visual access is blocked by the obscure high gates to the driveway, the front fencing and hedge planting. Significant views of the site would also likely be available from the neighbouring dwelling houses to the north, west and south of the site.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>Externally, the Interwar Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse appears to be in good and sound condition. The interiors are in fair condition, however, areas of the flooring showing evidence of dry rot and are in poor condition. The site inspection revealed that the removal of internal elements has commenced, kitchen joinery and parts of the bathrooms having been removed. There is visual evidence that decorative elements likely to have dated from the 1928 or 1937 scheme have been removed including: balustrading to the stair hall, part of the formal dining room fireplace mantle and hood, skirting and over-door decorative mouldings.</p> <p>The original 1915 dwelling house was the first building constructed on the site. Development of the site, including site levelling and excavation, has likely disturbed the area. The Aboriginal cultural heritage potential and significance of the site has not been assessed.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1915 (Stanfield) 1928 (Gilling)	Finish year	c.1976	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>1915 – Original dwelling constructed 1928 – Major alterations and additions (Gilling scheme) 1937 – Addition of a ballroom to the rear of the dwelling. 1960 - Alterations and additions 1976 – Alterations</p>					
Further comments	<p>Fabric recently removed from the building such as the balustrade and fireplace supports may be reconstructed based on the available evidence in accordance with Burra Charter principles.</p>					
HISTORY						
Historical notes	<p>The site is located on the part of the Wentworth's Vaucluse Estate that was subdivided in 1838 before being given to Thomasine Wentworth and Thomas John Fisher as a wedding settlement in 1844 by William Charles and Sarah Wentworth. Three of these allotments, 89, 90 and 91 making up about 9 acres, were purchased by Charles Innes before being transferred to Charles Lowe in 1852.</p> <p>Lowe was declared insolvent and the property was acquired by John Hosking, the first Lord Mayor of Sydney. The house Carrara, later Strickland House, was designed by architect John Frederick Hilly and was built for Husking circa 1856-8. After a series of owners and occupants the house and estate was purchased by Arthur Wigram Allen in 1888. The mansion Carrara became the state-run Carrara Convalescent Home for Women in the early part of the 20th Century, officially opened on 16 March 1915. Later, as Strickland House, it catered for men and women.</p> <p>Arthur Allen subdivided the section of the property originally comprising the allotments 89, 90 and 91 of Wentworth's 1838 subdivision in 1903. A number of allotments were offered for sale advertised as offering magnificent views with elevated sites and a wharf on the estate. Carrara and almost 5</p>					

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	<p>hectares of surrounding land were later purchased by the NSW Government in 1914 and Carrara was renamed Strickland House.</p> <p>The Vaucluse Council valuation and rate books recorded that lots 1 and 2 of Allen's 1903 subdivision of the Carrara estate were purchased by the architect John Spencer Stanfield during the triennial period 1914-1916. The current allotment on which the subject dwelling house stands was registered in 1949 when the rear part of the site was subdivided to create the allotment known as 29 Carrara Road Vaucluse (Lot B).</p> <p>The original dwelling house on the site was built in c.1915 to Spencer Stanfield's design, with major alterations and additions being carried out in 1928 to create the Gilling-designed Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house that presents to Vaucluse Road today. Subsequent addition of a ballroom in 1937 for Henry Dixon Arnott and 1960s and 70s modification to the building have not undermined the legibility of the building as a Gilling design.</p>
THEMES	
National historical theme	<p>4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities</p> <p>8. Developing Australia's cultural life</p>
State historical theme	<p>Domestic life</p> <p>Creative endeavour</p>

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is historically significant building as part of the body of residential work in the Inter-War Mediterranean style carried out by F. Glynn Gilling of Joseland & Gilling. F. Glynn Gilling was one of the most influential architects of Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, having been active from the 1910s to the 1950s and having designed many grand houses for clients in different styles. 46 Vaucluse Road forms part of a suite of work of this prominent architect, demonstrating the key elements of the Interwar Mediterranean style.</p> <p>The dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road was originally constructed by John Spencer Stanfield, the Architect of the Haberfield Estate, c. 1915 in the two storey Federation Arts and Crafts as his own house. The house was completely remodeled by F. Glynn Gilling for Mr Henry Dixon Arnott, Barrister and grandson of William Arnott of Arnott's Biscuits. Subsequent waves of development have maintained the key elements and legibility of the 1928 Gilling scheme.</p> <p>The property is also evidence of Vaucluse's Inter-War residential development by prominent architects. It is located on part of Lots 1 and 2 of the 1903 subdivision of the Carrara Estate which was formerly part of William Charles Wentworth's Vaucluse Estate.</p> <p>46 Vaucluse Road is representative of the Inter-war Mediterranean style and, based on the information available, likely demonstrates the hierarchy of internal arrangements for modest-sized dwelling houses in this period and relates to the NSW historical theme of domestic life. Despite alterations to the building over time, the building has not been so altered that it is no longer legible as an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house designed by Gilling.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is significant as an example of the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. (Frederick) Glynn Gilling, an English born and trained architect who is recognised as a key practitioner of this style of architecture. F. Glynn Gilling was a prominent architect, active in both the architectural community and wider community, who was one of a group of architects employing the Inter-war Mediterranean style for dwelling house design in the Woollahra Municipality in the interwar period that included Professor Leslie Wilkinson.</p> <p>46 Vaucluse Road is a key example of his work, as evidenced by its inclusion in the publication "Domestic architecture in New South Wales, Australia: illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling" by E. Lindsay Thompson. This publication includes works that are described as "the cream of F. Glynn Gilling's domestic work which, incidentally, comprises some of the finest houses in New South Wales". The dwelling house has been altered over time, however these alterations are largely confined to the service areas of the house and the 1937 Dudley Ward-designed additions and the dwelling house is</p>

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	not considered to be so altered that it is no longer readily recognisable as a Gilling design. The original external form of the building remain readable, its informal massing and lightly textured rendered walls, significant interior elements and the manner of detailing provides a high level of comparative value in evaluating the work of this designer.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is a fine example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house the result of substantial alterations and additions to an existing Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling house designed by F. Glynn Gilling who is identified as a key practitioner of this style. The dwelling displays architectural characteristics associated with the Inter-war Mediterranean style, including the use of lightly textured, light coloured rendered brickwork, rounded arches, generously proportioned windows divided into small panes by slender glazing bars, multi-coloured pantiles, formal entrance treatment using synthetic stone detailing, classical motifs, materials and textures to achieve the 'relaxed, cheerful character' of this style. The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house presents as being mostly intact in its key elevations, and a number of key internal spaces remain intact in their arrangements despite alterations to the finishes. On this basis, the building is considered to be of aesthetic significance as an example of the Inter-War Mediterranean style of architecture practised by Joseland and Gilling.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	Given its aesthetic contribution to the local area and the Interim Heritage Order issued by the Minister administering the Heritage Act 1977, the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is likely to be held in high regard by the community. However, no community survey has been undertaken at this time. Although the site may prove upon further investigation to have social significance, based on the information available at this time the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is not deemed to have social significance.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse has moderate technical significance as an example of Inter-war architecture and detailing which may yield further understanding of this dwelling type, the remnant portions of the Federation Arts and Crafts dwelling house, or the historic approaches to carrying out alterations and additions in the 1920s, 1930s and 1960s. The site also has research value in demonstrating the works of the architect F. Glynn Gilling. The dwelling has the potential to reveal information about Gilling's design approach in general and his response to alterations and additions such as this. The 1915 Stansfield building was the first structure on the site and its construction involved minor excavation and site levelling. The archaeological potential of the site is therefore low.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The dwelling at 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is a rare example of an Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house designed by F. Glynn Gilling in the Woollahra Municipality that is the result of major alterations and additions to an existing dwelling house, being the original 1915 Arts and Crafts design by John Spencer Stanfield. Gilling designed many houses for wealthy clients in the eastern suburbs, often of a grand scale, with the vast majority being schemes for new buildings. 46 Vaucluse Road is a rare example of alterations and additions in the Interwar Mediterranean style by F. Glynn Gilling that retains much of its original finishes on the Vaucluse Road frontage and side elevations, and remnant interior detailing that are consistent with the style of which Gilling is acknowledged as a key practitioner.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse is a fine example of the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses designed by F. Glynn Gilling, who is recognised as a key practitioner of this style. The dwelling shares a design language consistent with other examples of Gilling's work, and responds to the site while demonstrating the key design characteristics of Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling houses. The dwelling house features informal massing and lightly textured, light rendered walls, and includes typical elements such as: the multicoloured pantile roof, formal entrance treatment including synthetic stone detailing, vertically-proportioned double-hung windows with sashes divided into small panes by slender wooden glazing bars, sweeping main stair with wrought-iron balustrade detailing (balustrade removed March 2019) and arched leadlight window, use of decorative columns and inclusion of classical motifs. The front and side external elevations of the dwelling house retains much of its original characteristics and internally elements representative of Gilling's designs such as the curved stair, decorative fireplaces, internal arches, arched leadlight windows with pointed glazing bars and use of timber joinery and decoration remain, albeit in a modified form due to removal of fabric following the 2015 approval for demolition. Notwithstanding the modifications to the rear and service areas of the building, and the recent removal of decorative elements, 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse remains a representative example of F. Glynn

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	Gilling's architecture and demonstrates the principal characteristics of the Inter-War Mediterranean style, executed in this instance as major alterations and additions to the original 1915 dwelling house.
Integrity	46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse retains the integrity of the Gilling design, despite having been altered at the rear and modified internally in the service and wet areas.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A
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RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>It is recommended that Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse and its interiors be added to the heritage schedule of the Woollahra LEP 2014 as an item of local heritage significance. This is to be based on this Heritage Inventory sheet.</p> <p>It is recommended to manage the Inter-war Mediterranean style dwelling house at 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse and its significant components in accordance with the Woollahra LEP 2014 and Burra Charter Principles.</p> <p>It is recommended that all future proposals for modifications to the building should respect the form and style of the building. All remaining intact fabric on the external facades and intact interiors such as the ground floor level dining room should be retained and conserved. Internal fabric recently removed or damaged should be repaired and restored in accordance with Burra Charter principles. There should be no additions or alterations to the Vacluse Road elevations, and the exterior colour scheme, including lightly textured light rendered walls and woodwork and multicoloured pantile roof, should be retained.</p> <p>It is recommended that future development be carried out in accordance with a conservation management document, and that detailed internal and external photographic record be made and lodged with Woollahra Council and the Local Historical Association.</p> <p>The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the building are to be assessed against the relevant heritage provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.</p>
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Assessment of Heritage Significance for 46 Vacluse Road, Vacluse	Year of study or report	2020
Item number in study or report	N/A		
Author of study or report	Kristy Wellfare (Strategic Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council)		
Inspected by	Kristy Wellfare (Strategic Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council)		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Kristy Wellfare	Date	28 April 2020

INFORMATION SOURCES

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

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
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Book	Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds	A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present	1989	Angus and Robertson Publishers
Document	Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow	Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1.	1984	Woollahra Municipal Council
Book	J. Jervis	The History of Woollahra: a record of events from 1788 to 1960 and a centenary of local government.	1960-65	Woollahra Municipal Council
Document	Woollahra Municipal Council	Building Applications Index		Woollahra Municipal Council
Document	Woollahra Municipal Council	Register of Building Applications	1915	Woollahra Municipal Council
Document	Double Bay Library	Double Bay Library Local History File – 46 Vaucluse Road, Vaucluse	2014	Woollahra Municipal Council
Book	Phillip Goad & Julie Willias (eds)	The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture	2012	
Document	R. Broomham	Vaucluse Thematic History	2006	Woollahra Council
Book	E. Lindsay Thompson	Domestic Architecture in New South Wales: Illustrating the work of F. Glynn Gilling	c. 1950s	The Shakespeare Head Press Pty Ltd. Sydney

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IMAGES - 1 per page

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

Image caption	Vaucluse Road Elevation and setting				
Image year	2015	Image by	Woollahra Council	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Front elevation sleep out, with decorative columns and wrought iron balustrade				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Decorative column detail to first floor sleep out				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Decorative entry with synthetic stone detail				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Rear elevation				
Image year	2020	Image by	Flavia Scardamaglia	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Northern elevation ground floor arched full-length windows with decorative composite pilasters				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Southern elevation				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Decorative fireplace with hood. Columns have been removed and hood damaged.				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Leadlight to curved main stair				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Curved opening to entry hall with niches				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Group of arched openings to formal living room				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Timber wall panelling to study (former breakfast room)				
Image year	2020	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Architrave and decoration to opening between former ballroom and formal dining room				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	View through first floor level arched openings to stair gallery and main bedroom beyond				
Image year	2019	Image by	Kristy Wellfare	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	Decorative balustrading to northern elevation				
Image year	2020	Image by	Flavia Scardamaglia	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council

