

Addison Road Community Centre



Conservation Management Plan

prepared for

Addison Road
Community Centre
Organisation

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Executive Summary

Addison Road Community Centre Organisation (ARCCO) has engaged Phillips Marler to prepare a Conservation Management Plan for the Addison Road Community Centre (ARCC). The centre, a unique collection of buildings on large open space is leased from Crown Lands and is locally listed on the Inner West Council's LEP 2011. Formally occupied by the Australian Army from 1914 to 1975 and known as the Addison Road Army Depot, the ARCC is now known for its wide range of events and activities, as a home of many community-based organisations, and as a place that champions social justice, creativity and culture.

The Conservation Management Plan was prepared to fulfill the following objectives:

- Research the architectural and social history of the site.
- Document and assess the condition of the fabric of buildings and structures, landscape elements including roads and entries and the condition of trees.
- Assess the cultural significance of the site and the elements within it based on historic research and an improved understanding of the site.
- Review the legislation and ongoing maintenance and management of the site and prepare conservation policies to maintain cultural significance, manage the remaining built fabric, and set guidelines for the ARCCO to manage the site as a whole.

The present-day ARCC site lies on the edge of the former Gumbramorra Swamp, which, prior to European settlement was an area of low lying land with brackish and fresh water in the middle of the Marrickville valley, itself part of the Cooks River Basin. The land on which the centre stands would have been a transition zone between swamp and Turpentine-Ironbark forest. The Gumbramorra Swamp and forests were important food and material sources for the traditional Aboriginal owners, the Cadigal of the Eora Nation.

Early land grants during the first years of settlement were made to Thomas Moore and John Wardell, both significant figures in the district. In 1852, 13 acres of land encompassing the present-day ARCC site were purchased by John and Mary Anne Purdy who established a market garden, dairying and brick-making on the site. The Purdys and their children worked and occupied the land until the turn of the century, keeping the site intact, as gradual subdivision occurred around them.

The Australian Army compulsorily acquired the site in 1914, ushering in its 60 year period as a military depot, encompassing two World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. During the 1920s and 1930s the depot was a riding school and home base for mounted divisions. Annual gymkhanas, including trick riding, began at the depot which became a hub of sporting and entertainment events and an integral part of the local community. From 1942 to 1946 Addison Road was the Leave and Transit Depot for NSW and was a place of frenetic activity with thousands of soldiers passing through its gates for leave, kitting out, for sending off to war, for discharge.

The unique collection of World War I and II buildings, including the two large lofty drill halls, grouped around the central parade ground, are the physical basis for the site's cultural significance. The importance of their maintenance and conservation cannot be overemphasised.

The road layouts, building locations and entries strongly demonstrate the landscape that was created during the army era and is still legible today.

The green spaces around the south and south west of the ARCC are part of the spaces between buildings of the pre-1942 army period. Green spaces are used for various activities including community gardens, a nursery and general passive recreation. The green spaces should be maintained as part of the significant interconnected open space network of the ARCC.

The tree plantings are an important contribution to the significance of the site. Many mature trees ranked as high significance with large canopies contribute high aesthetic value to the site. Tree plantings from all eras of occupation since 1914 are evident on site including the Brushbox (*Lophostemon confertus*) avenue, the large *Eucalyptus camaludensis* on the Addison Road entry and several large rainforest trees including Kaffir Plums and Crows Ash all dating from the pre 1950s period.

Many Eucalypts on site date from late 1990s and 2000s and are of moderate significance. Plantings during the community centre period are native species including larger stands of *Eucalyptus microcorys* and *Eucalyptus saligna*. In some cases, the growing conditions of trees are constrained by kerbs or edges but with few exceptions the canopies of trees are well maintained.

The site exhibits many examples of artwork including sculpture and murals. Artworks, permanent as well as temporary are central to the cultural life of ARCC and should be conserved or appropriately recorded.

Statement of Significance

Addison Road Community Centre has exceptional cultural significance at a local level for its prominence in the inner west region of Sydney as a place of welcome, refuge and celebration. A rights-based approach to community development contributes to the centre being a place for environmental and social sustainability and the celebration of diversity. The governance has also created a place of development, safety, protest and creativity for many community groups and artists.

The history of the site, with only two periods of major occupation in the past 104 years – sixty years by the army and more than forty years by the community centre - has meant that much of the original heritage fabric has been retained and has been occupied and adapted for community uses. The cultural layers of the site are manifest in its many historic buildings from the army occupation, the large stands of mature canopy trees such as the continuous avenue of *Lophostemon confertus* on the entry road, varied and connected landscape with gardens and places for passive recreation and many expressions of art and sculpture which contribute to the site as a cultural landscape. The place is also exceptionally significant in the wider region of Sydney and NSW as a site of significant military activity and for its prominence as a centre for social, economic and environmental programs.

Conservation Policy

Conservation Policy has been formulated through two visions for buildings and landscape:

- To conserve and manage the fabric of significant buildings as rare examples of World War I and World War II army structures, while allowing adaptive re-use, maintaining public access and facilitating their ongoing use as leasable spaces.
- To conserve and manage the landscape of the ARCCO site as a rare example of a former army establishment, while allowing appropriate public access and its ongoing use for community activities.

The policies of this Conservation Management Plan have been developed to manage the remaining built fabric, manage the cultural landscape and contribute to the management of the site by ARCCO .

The highly significant fabric of the former army buildings, in particular the 'World War One' group, require regular inspection and maintenance, to preserve fabric and maintain structural integrity. Appropriate restoration and conservation of specific elements should be carried out. Buildings

should be appropriately used to protect fabric. Limits on the storage of materials in, under and around buildings must be considered to conserve the structure and avoid fire and pest attack. The paint finish of many of the World War I and World War II buildings has been changed over time making it hard to read the geometric patterns of the buildings that reflected the army era layout. Investigation of former paint layers and appropriate colours to express should be considered.

Existing directional signage on the site is not contributing to site legibility and makes navigation difficult, particularly when finding individual buildings. Site legibility and interpretation to communicate cultural significance should be considered.

The cultural landscape of Addison Road Community Centre consists of extant fabric, significant vehicle and pedestrian circulation, archaeological sites, extensive tree canopy and the integration of a wide range of community activities and events that occupy the buildings and landscape. The management of the cultural landscape is critical to maintaining cultural significance and must be balanced against the needs of access, functionality and safety for the site.

The tree canopy of ARCC has high or moderate significance and contributes strongly to the aesthetic qualities of the place. Compaction of roots due to parking, storage of materials or pavement construction should be avoided and canopies managed to retain the shade qualities of the trees. The tree canopy should be enhanced to retain cultural significance.

New works on the site, particularly new buildings and building extensions should be limited and carefully sited with reference to historic footprints and patterns of development visible in historic imagery, to retain the best outcomes for the site. Extensive policies have been developed to govern the nature, siting and materiality of future development to protect the cultural significance of the site.

The current maintenance of the site should be reviewed in the light of the cultural significance of the whole place and individual elements within it and continually evaluated to ensure that significant fabric and spaces do not deteriorate further and the cultural significance of this unique inner city site is retained.

Part One

Introduction





Figure 1.1
Location map
Source: Google Earth

1.1 Background

Addison Road Community Centre Organisation (ARCCO) has engaged Phillips Marler to prepare a Conservation Management Plan for the Addison Road Community Centre (ARCC). The centre is locally listed on Marrickville Council's LEP 2011. Formally occupied by the Australian Army and known as the Addison Road Army Depot, the ARCC is a highly regarded centre known for its wide range of events and activities, as a home of many community based organisations, and as a place that champions social justice, creativity and culture.

1.2 Objectives of Work

The brief is to undertake a Conservation Management Plan for the Addison Road Community Centre to assist the ARCCO in managing the site into the future. The CMP has the following objectives:-

- To research the architectural and social history of the site.
- Document and assess the condition of the existing fabric, and the health and condition of the trees and surrounding landscape.
- Assess the cultural significance in light of the historical research and improved understanding of the site.
- Review the constraints and opportunities that affect ongoing management of the site and prepare conservation policy to inform the future maintenance and management of the site.

1.3 Authorship

This document has been prepared by Phillips Marler

- David Phillips, Principal Architect and
- Julie Marler, Principal Landscape Architect
- Daniel Hughes, Graduate Landscape Architect

1.4 Acknowledgements

- Addison Road Community Centre Organisation
- Sue Castrique, historian, writer and researcher
- Aleaander Wells, writer and researcher
- Mathilde Montpetite, writer and researcher

1.5 Documentary Sources

The information used to compile this report has been drawn from various sources.

National Archives of Australia (NSW)

Mitchell Library

Marrickville Library, Local Studies

Sue Castrique, *One Small World, The History of the Addison Road Community Centre*
2017 (self published)

Addison Road Community Centre Organisation archives

1.6 Areas of Further Research

A comparative study of ARCC with other similar sites in New South Wales or Australia has not been undertaken. This could be the subject of further research.

1.6 Conservation Management Plan Review

This CMP should be reviewed in ten years to ensure that all sections of the plan are current and to review conservation policies for further action.

Part Two

History



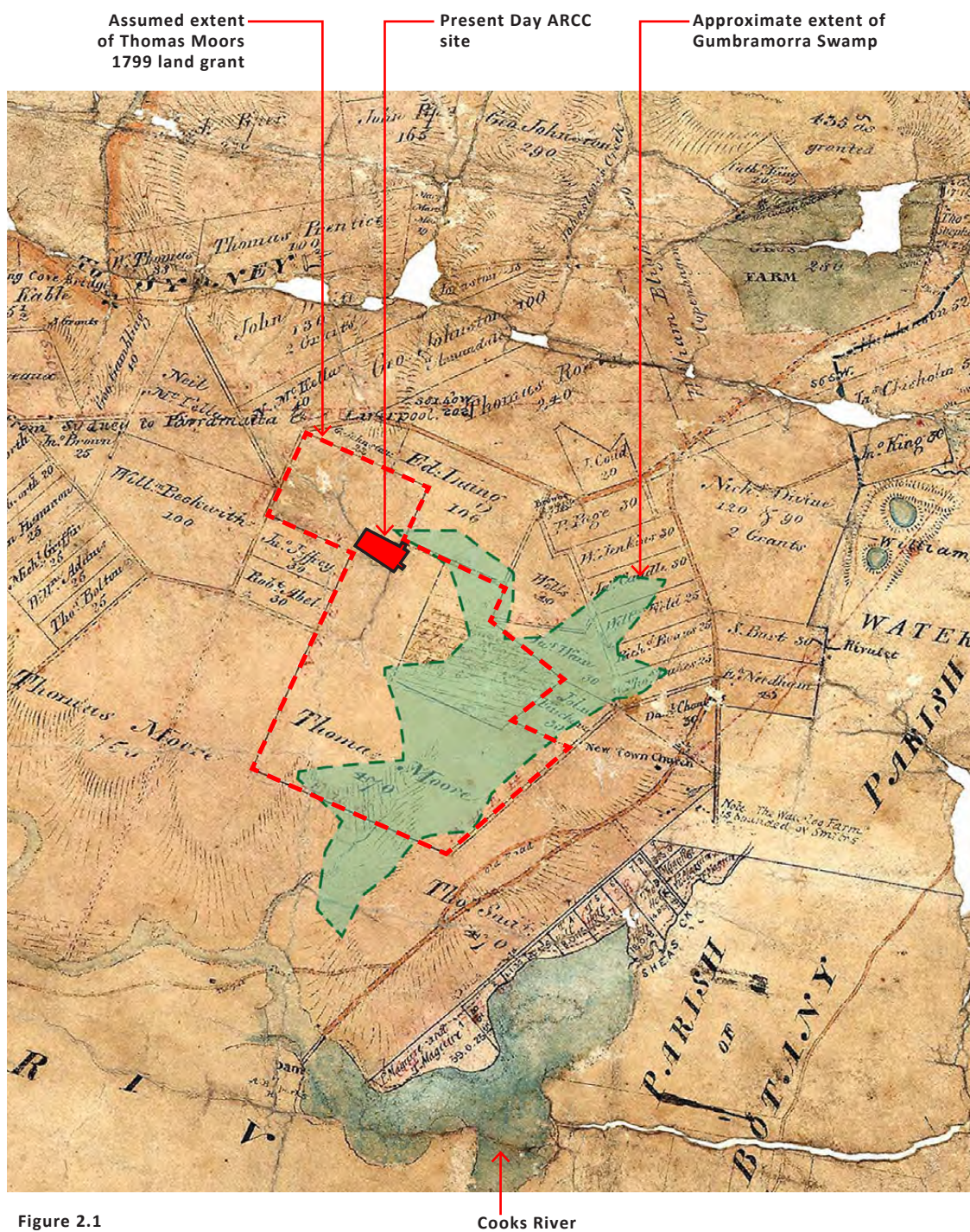


Figure 2.1
Extent of Gumbamorra Swamp overlaid on part Parish Map showing Thomas Moore's 1799 land grant

Sources: Parish of Petersham, County of Cumberland Map, c. 1820?, NSW Lands and Property
Extent of swamp: Benson et al, Missing Jigsaw Pieces: The Bush Plants of the Cooks River Valley, Cooks River Foreshores Working Group, 1999

2.1 Aboriginal History

Aboriginal Traditional Lands: Swamp and Forest

The present-day ARCC site lies on the edge of the former Gumbramorra swamp, an area of low lying land with brackish and fresh water in the middle of the Marrickville valley, itself part of the Cooks River Basin. A section of the swamp probably extended in a westerly direction along the present-day Addison Road towards the eastern edge of the ARCC site (refer Fig. 2.1). A small creek traversed the site and drained into the swamp. The extent of the swamp varied greatly depending on seasonal rainfall and the site was probably periodically flooded.

The present-day ARCC site was in a transition zone between swamp and native forest. Close to the swamp, there would have been stands of *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp oak) merging into the Turpentine-Ironbark Forest which once covered most of the lower-rainfall Wianamatta Shale soils of the present-day inner west. Trees could have grown as high as 20-30 metres and would have included Turpentine, White Stringybark, Red Mahogany and Grey Ironbark.¹

The ARCC site is on the traditional lands of the Cadigal people of the Eora Nation. The Aboriginal name for the area is Bulanaming.²

The Gumbramorra Swamp and forests were important food and material sources for the traditional owners. In open forest areas, managed by traditional burning practices, groups of Aboriginal hunters would have used fire to hunt kangaroos and wallabies. The area north of the Cooks River was also known to Europeans as the Kangaroo Ground, indicating a significant local food source. Other animals that were probably hunted in the forests of Cooks River valley included possums, bandicoots, echidnas, lizards and tortoises. From the swamp Aboriginal people would have gathered birds eggs and hunted birds such as moorhens, swamp hens and ducks. Wetland reeds would have been used for twine and woven containers and baskets.³

The effect of the 1789 smallpox epidemic on the Aboriginal people of the Cooks River has not been documented. For the first decades after the First Fleet landed there was very little use of the area by Europeans and although there were land grants, very few Europeans lived there. Although there was some timber-getting, much of the area remained as uncleared forest and surviving Aboriginal people continued to use the area freely.⁴

After 1835, the area began to be subdivided into smaller farming allotments and extensive clearing of the great forests began.



Figure 2.2
Thomas Moore (1762 – 1840)

Source: <https://livingstreamsliverpool.wordpress.com/2012/09/29/thomas-moore/>



Figure 2.3
Memorial bust of Robert Wardell (based on his death mask) in St James Church c. 2000, by John Edwards

Source: Dictionary of Sydney, <http://dictionaryofsydney.org/item/99671>

2.2 European Settlement

1799–1830: Thomas Moore

The first land grant in the area was given to Thomas Moore (1762-1840) a sailor, boatbuilder, farmer and philanthropist. In 1796 Governor John Hunter made him master boatbuilder in the dockyard at Port Jackson. In 1799, Moore received a land grant of 470 acres.⁵ The ARCC site is located in the northernmost section of Moore's 1799 land grant (refer Fig. 2.1). Moore received further land grants which extended his landholdings down to the Cooks River.

Moore harvested timber from his estate. It is not known whether his timber-getting activities extended into the present-day ARCC site.

Moore's landholdings outside Petersham steadily grew. In 1809 he received a large land grant in the Georges River district known as Moorebank. Moore funded the construction of many public buildings in the area, became the first magistrate of the Georges River district and co-founded the Bank of New South Wales in 1817. He became known as the 'King of Liverpool'. Moore had no heirs and left all of his remaining property to the Church of England in New South Wales, including an endowment for the foundation of Moore Theological College.⁶

1830-1834: Robert Wardell

Dr Robert Wardell (1793-1834) was a barrister and co-founder, with W.C. Wentworth, of the colony's first independent newspaper, the *Australian*, first published in 1824. Wardell promoted popular causes and repeatedly clashed with Governor Darling.

In 1830 Wardell purchased more than 2000 acres in the area, including the area of Moore's 1799 land grant and encompassing the present-day ARCC site.^{7,8}

On 25 cultivated acres he grew wheat, fenced his estate and ran deer imported from England.

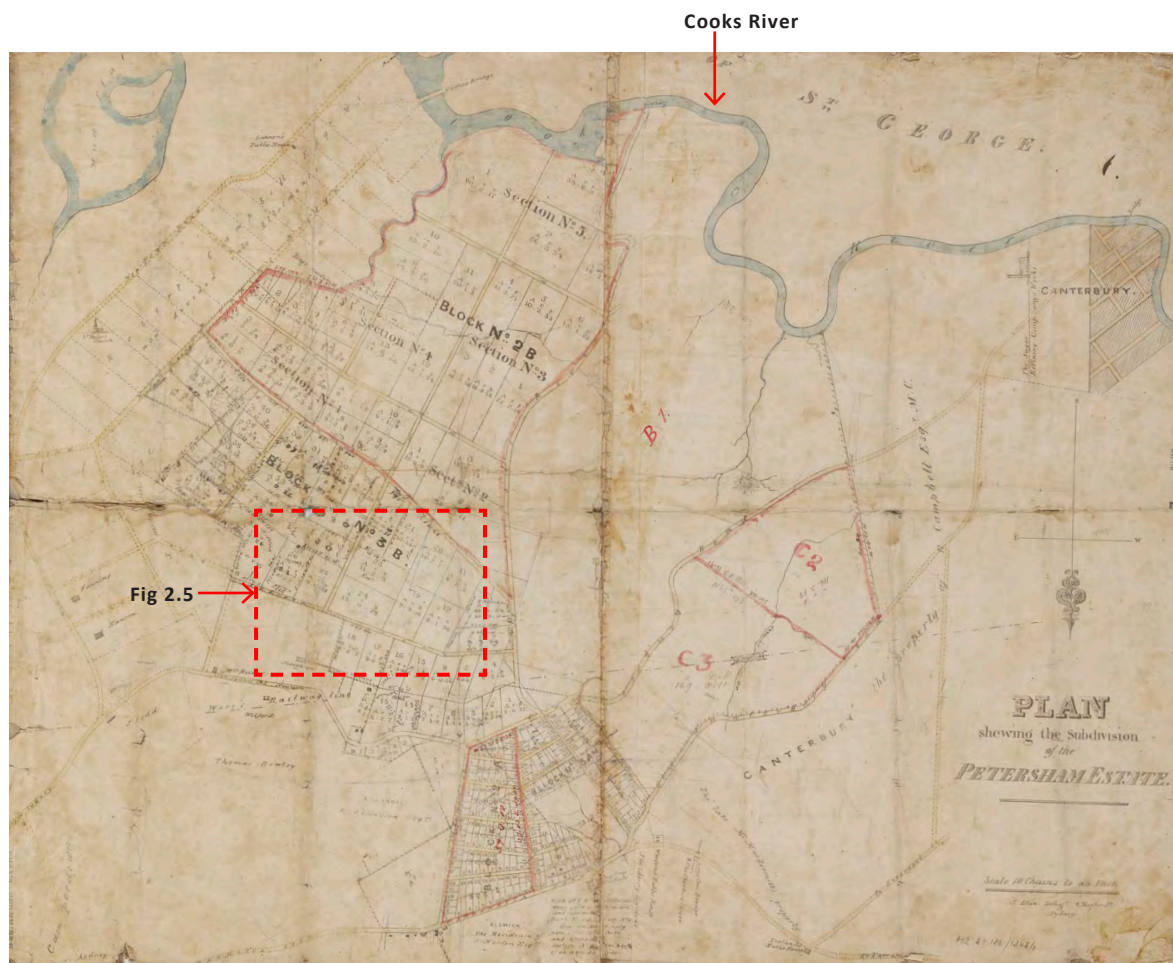


Figure 2.4
Plan showing the subdivision of the Petersham Estate, J. Allen, 2 Hunter Street, Sydney 1848

Source: Call No. M2 811.182/1848/, State Library of NSW

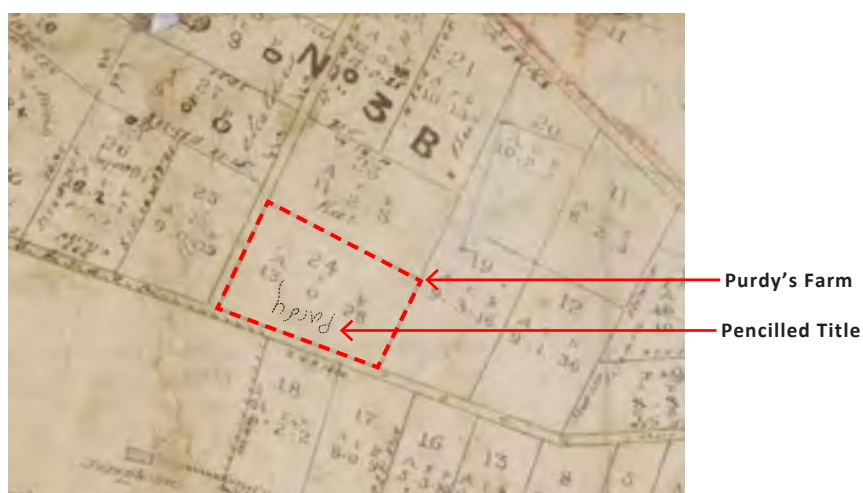


Figure 2.5
Detail from Plan showing subdivision of Petersham Estate, showing John Purdy's land

Source: Call No. M2 811.182/1848/, State Library of NSW

He entertained prominent citizens of Sydney at his home Sara Dell in Petersham, now the site of Fort Street High School. In 1834 Wardell was shot and killed by three runaway convicts, while riding on his land near the Cooks River. Wardell's estate, administered by Wentworth, was divided among his sisters, Anne Fisher, Margaret Fraser and Jane Isabella Priddle.⁹ This began an era of subdivision into smaller allotments in Marrickville and ushered in the era of extensive forest clearing.

1852-1893: John and Mary Anne Purdy

In subsequent years, the estates of Wardell's inheritors were gradually sold off and subdivided. Market gardeners were attracted to the area because of its good water supply. John and Mary Anne Purdy purchased 12 acres of land encompassing the current ARCC site in 1852 and established a market garden.¹⁰ (refer Figs. 2.4 & 2.5C). It is possible the land was first cleared then.

Their cottage, shown on the 1891 land sale poster for the adjacent Beer's estate, was located in the south-west corner of the site. A second cottage was located in the north western corner of the site and was described in an 1855 advertisement. Marrickville Council rate and field books from 1885-97 also indicate there were two cottages¹¹ (refer Figs. 2.6 & Fig. 2.7). Their garden became part of a network of market gardens and dairy farms constituting the largely rural suburb of Marrickville up until the late 1860's.

By the late 1880's brick pits dotted Marrickville valley. The Purdys had initially used their site for both brickmaking and gardening and continued to use it as a market garden and dairy until 1903. In the 1890s, discussion began on draining Gumbramorra swamp, which was not completed until the 1930s. The Purdy land remained swampy and the creek continued to run through the site.

John and Mary Ann Purdy owned the land with their four children as tenants-in-common. John Purdy died in 1891, and Mary Ann in 1893, but two children: Joseph and Sarah Ann continued to live and work on the property after the death of their parents. Sarah sold her share in 1899, but Joseph continued to work it as a market garden until he sold the last share in 1901. Council rate books indicate he remained on the site until 1903.¹²

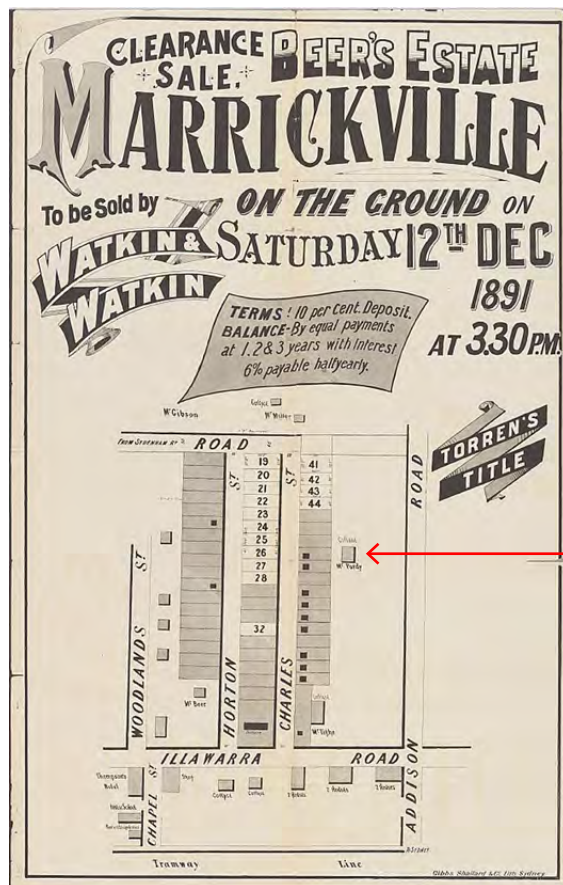


Figure 2.6

Land auction poster for the subdivided Beers Estate 1891, showing John Purdy's Cottage on the adjoining Purdy land

Source: Marrickville Library and History Services

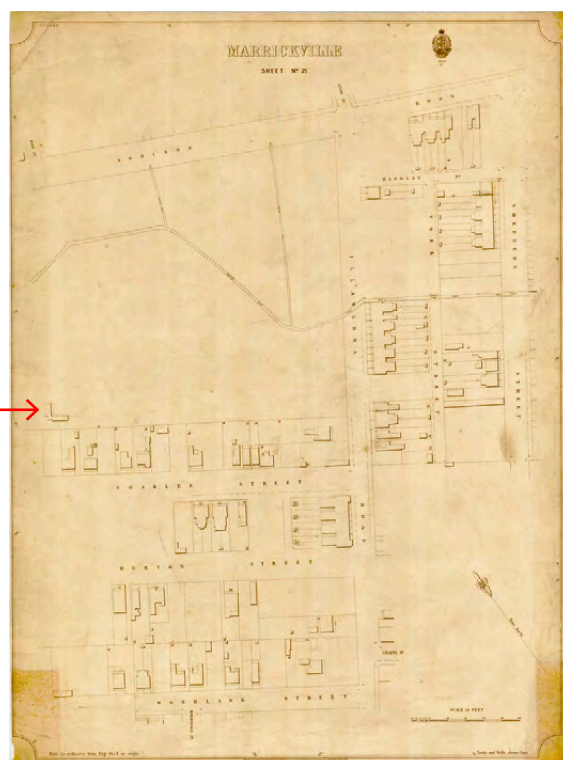


Figure 2.7

Map of Addison Road, 1892 showing the location of the first cottage on the southern boundary

Source: New South Wales. Department of Lands, City of Sydney section [...], printed at the Surveyor General's Office Sydney N.S.W. Sydney: Surveyor-General's Office, 1893, SLNSW M Ser 4 811.17/1, Sheet 21

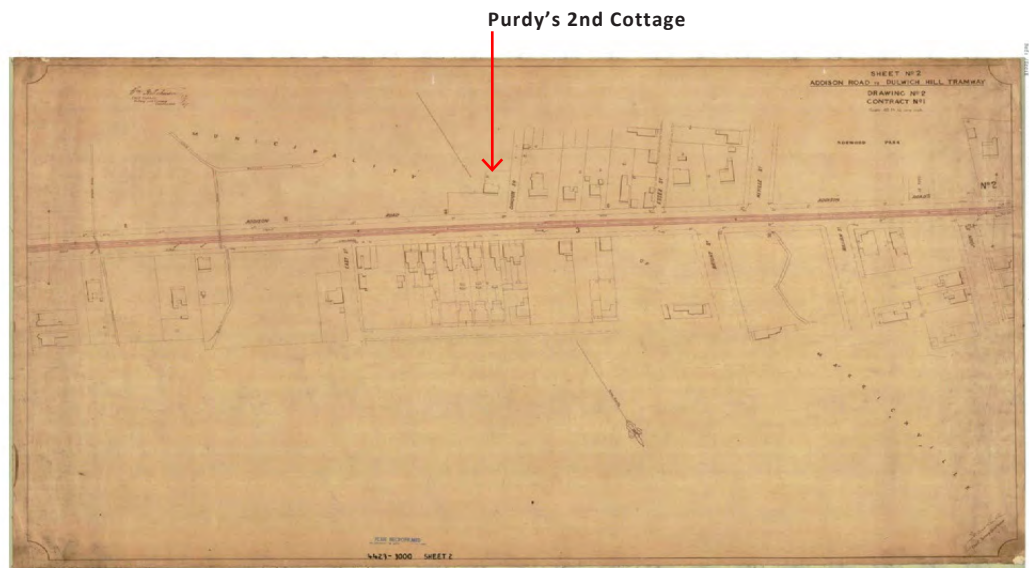


Figure 2.8

Map of Addison Road, 1907 showing the location of the second cottage on the site, in the north western corner, beside Gordon Square.

Source: Department of Public Works, Tramway, sheet no 2, Addison Road to Dulwich Hill, 1907, drawing no 1-4



Figure 2.9

Land auction poster for the subdivided former Purdy farm, April 12th 1913. The land in the middle is noted as 'Reserved for future subdivision'

Source: Marrickville Library and History Services

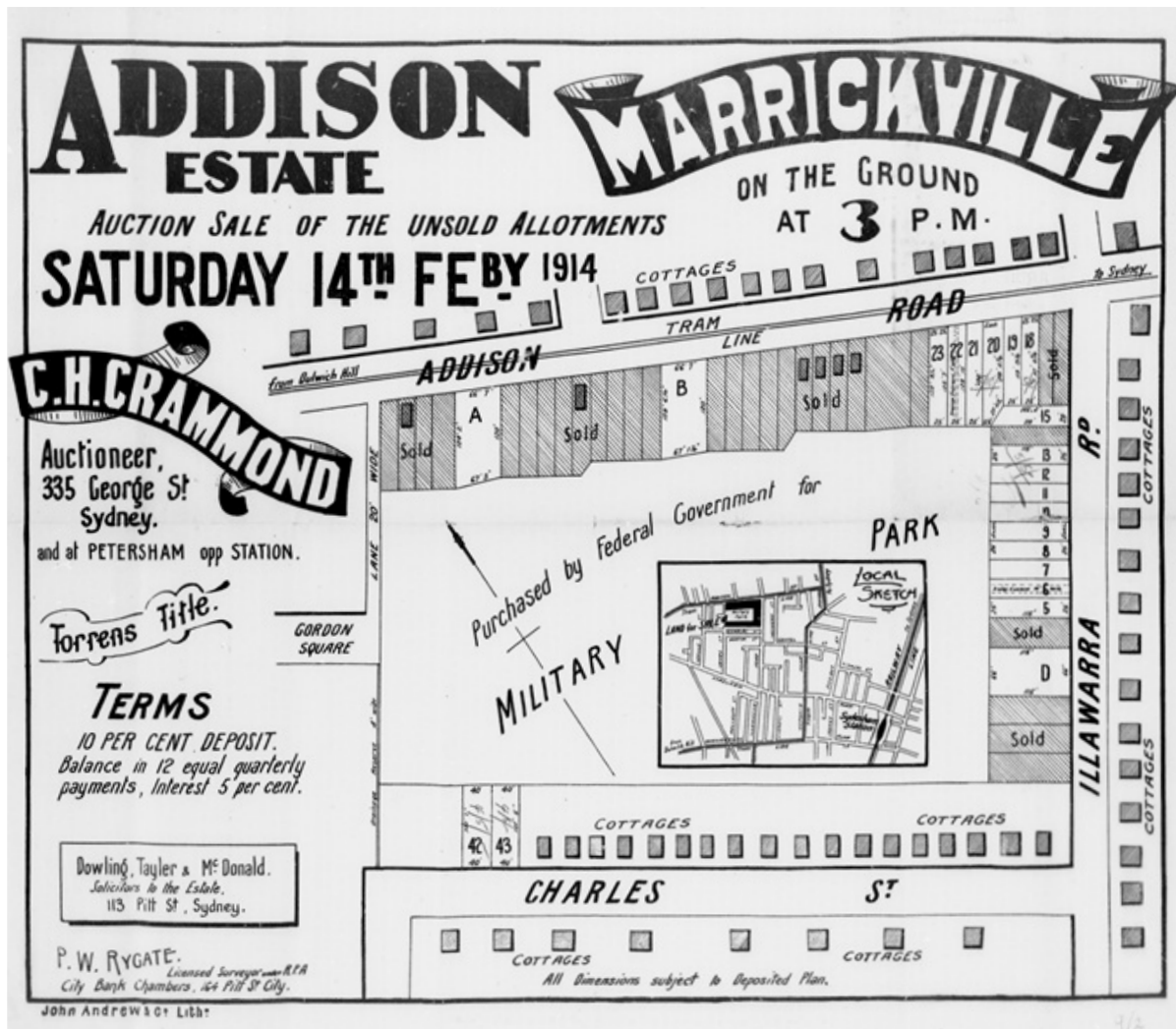


Figure 2.10
Land auction poster for remaining lots of the subdivided former Purdy farm, February 12th 1914.

The land in the middle is now noted as 'Purchased by The Federal Government for Military Park'

Source: Marrickville Library and History Services

Sarah was a deserted wife with four children. In 1892, Sarah used the Addison Road property to negotiate her family's security through a release from her husband. Instead of paying maintenance, he agreed to relinquish his claims on her property and allowed Sarah to live on it without being evicted. It was a remarkable act in the year before changes to the Married Women's Property Act. Sarah then raised a mortgage of £150.¹³

Two other Purdy children (John and Jonas) had already sold their share in the property before the death of the parents, and Sarah and Joseph sold their parts to the same local solicitors and land speculators: John and Arthur Rofe. The Purdys had been one of the first market gardeners in the Marrickville valley in 1852 and had kept the land intact for fifty years. By the end of the century their plot was surrounded by housing, and in 1913 it too was subdivided.

1913: Subdivision

The former Purdy farm was marketed as the 'Addison Estate' and subdivided into housing lots along Addison Road and Illawarra Road, with an on-site auction being held on 12th April 1913 (refer Fig. 2.9). The land left over in the middle, the current ARCC site, was 'reserved for future subdivision.' It is clear that this land, being poorly drained, was more difficult to market and the better housing sites on the boundaries with road frontages were being sold off first.

1913-1914: The army purchase

The army had been searching for a site for a new drill hall in Marrickville since at least 1912 (refer Fig. 2.11). The large portion of land in the middle of the Addison Estate subdivision next to a tramline presented a rare opportunity and the Commonwealth Government acted quickly, compulsorily acquiring the land in three separate purchases which were gazetted on 21st June 1913, 12th July 1913 and 14th March 1914 (refer Figs. 2.12 & 2.13). An auction for the remaining unsold portions of the land on the perimeter of the site was held on 14th February 1914 (refer Fig. 2.10).

DRILL HALL FOR MARRICKVILLE

DISSESSION AT COUNCIL MEETING.

At the meeting of the Marrickville Council on Monday night a letter was read from Mr. W. E. Johnson, M.P., covering a communication he had received from the Minister for Defence. Mr. Johnson pointed out that it seemed a difficulty was being experienced by the department in securing a suitable site for a drill hall for Marrickville, and the council might be able to make a suggestion which would remove the trouble.

The Minister's letter stated that it was intended to build a drill hall at Marrickville during the present financial year, but the department had found it difficult to obtain a suitable site. In a number of places the local municipal councils or other bodies had placed sites at the disposal of the department, and a similar offer in the case of Marrickville would be greatly appreciated. The funds available for the construction of drill halls were limited, and no large expenditure in securing a site for any particular locality could be sanctioned without depriving some other locality of much needed drill hall accommodation.

Alderman Richards moved that the letters be received, and that the Minister be informed that the council could not see its way to use the citizens' money to subsidise the Commonwealth.

The Mayor (Alderman Thornley): Had we not better see first if any sites are available?

Alderman Richards said the letter was written in the tone which pretty well characterise all Commonwealth communications. The Government was out for all it could get, but it was not prepared to pay. It had had the use of the Local Town Hall for three months. He believed in the Federal or State departments standing on their own. He did not feel disposed to throw the citizens' money away.

Alderman Webster seconded the motion, and endorsed Alderman Richards' remarks.

Alderman Hardy said the council had complained of the cadets being drilled in the street and in paddocks, and surely if the council could assist the Defence Department in the selection of a suitable site for a drill hall it ought to do so. The Minister had not asked the council to spend money. He simply asked for advice as to the best and most suitable site.

The Mayor (Alderman Thornley) thought the council should inform the department that they could not provide the land for a drill hall, would assist all in their power in the selection of a site.

Alderman Richards agreed to a reply being sent in this form, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Fig 2.11

Article, Evening News 29th October 1912

A letter from W.E. Johnson MP on a communication received from the Minister for Defence is read out to Council. The Department is experiencing difficulty securing a suitable site for a drill hall in Marrickville and requests Council to place a site at the Department's disposal, as had occurred in other municipalities.

Council resolves to inform the Department that it could not provide the land for a drill hall, but would assist them in the selection of a site.

Source: nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117682546

DRILL HALL FOR MARRICKVILLE

Mr. G. Miller, M.L.A., has been informed by the Defence Department that negotiations are in progress to acquire a site of about eight acres at the corner of Addison and Illawarra roads, Marrickville, for a drill hall, to accommodate both the Marrickville and Petersham cadet areas. It is expected that finality will be reached in a few weeks, and immediate steps will then be taken to commence the erection of the hall. Mr. Crawford, M.L.A., has also been active in the agitation.

Figure 2.11A

Article, The Sun 29th June 1913

Source: nla.gov.au/nla.news-article

Background: the new Australian Defence Force

Following formation of the new Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, the Commonwealth assumed control of national defence, formerly the responsibility of individual colonial state governments, with the first Defence Act coming into effect in 1904. This provided that men between the ages of 18 and 60 should be liable for service in time of war, however the obligation applied only to service within Australia.

In 1910 British Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, at the government's invitation, toured Australia and conducted a review of the country's defence requirements. Kitchener proposed sweeping changes to the organisation of the army. The defence force was made up of 'Permanent' forces and 'Citizen' forces. The 'Citizen' forces, including cadets, were to be formed by universal mandatory military service (prescribed training) for all able-bodied males between the ages of 12 and 26. The service obligation was still only limited to the territory of Australia. Between 1911 and 1914 the size of the army was significantly increased.¹⁴

The expansion of the Australian army and the training requirements of new recruits led to the construction of new drill halls and parade grounds throughout Australia but principally in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

The new Addison Road Depot at Marrickville was part of this wave of expansion. The Depot was laid out in the form of a classic military encampment with buildings constructed close-to and parallel with the boundaries around a large central parade ground. This basic arrangement has survived to the present day.

The World War One Group of Buildings

The earliest available aerial photograph of the Addison Road site is 1930 (refer Fig. 2.17). It is probable that all of the significant buildings shown on this aerial photograph were constructed between 1914 and 1916.

An early 1914 site plan (refer Figs. 2.15 & 2.16) shows the intended arrangement and functions of the buildings and corresponds with the 1930 aerial.

Another site plan dated 1941 (refer Fig. 2.18) which is a base

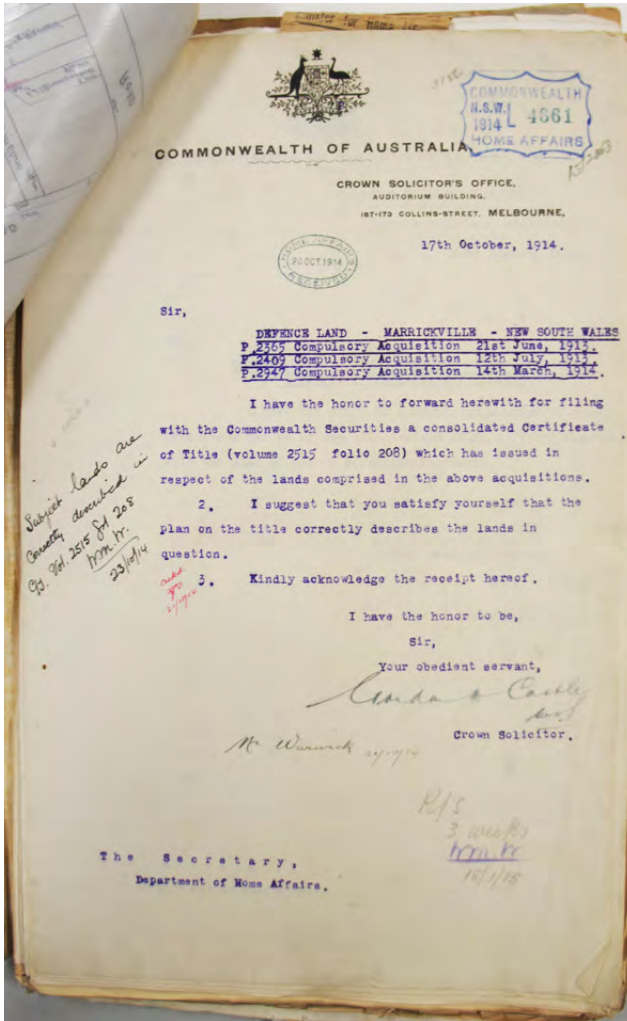


Figure 2.12
Letter from Crown Solicitors Office to Department of Home Affairs, regarding Certificate of Title for Defence Land at Marrickville, 17th October 1914

Source: National Archives of Australia, SP351/1 CL12183



Figure 2.13
Certificate of Title, 21st September 1914
The creek, described as a 'watercourse' is shown on the plan

Source: National Archives of Australia, SP351/1 CL12183

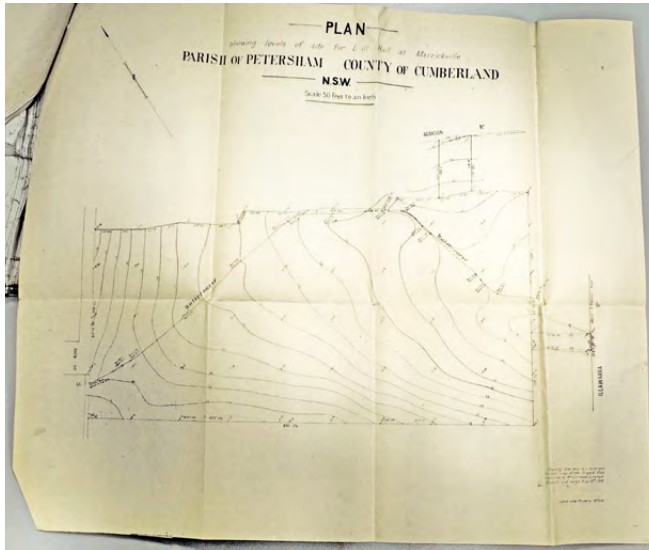


Figure 2.14
Copy of plan showing levels of site for Drill Hall at Marrickville, Suveyor Mr Madsen, May 18th 1914
The creek, noted as a watercourse, is still shown running across the site. It was probably filled in and re-directed into underground pipes soon after.

Source: National Archives of Australia, SP394/1 NL18/1752

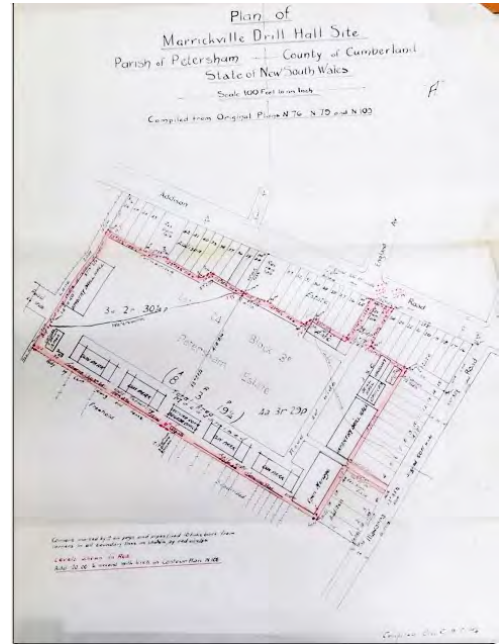


Figure 2.15
Plan of Marrickville Drill Hall Site, c.1914
Site plan shows the original eight buildings. This is the earliest known plan of the buildings that has been found. The buildings have been added to a base plan originally compiled on 9/5/14 (NAA: SP 394 NL181 7520)

Source: National Archives of Australia, MP1142/1 55/127/23

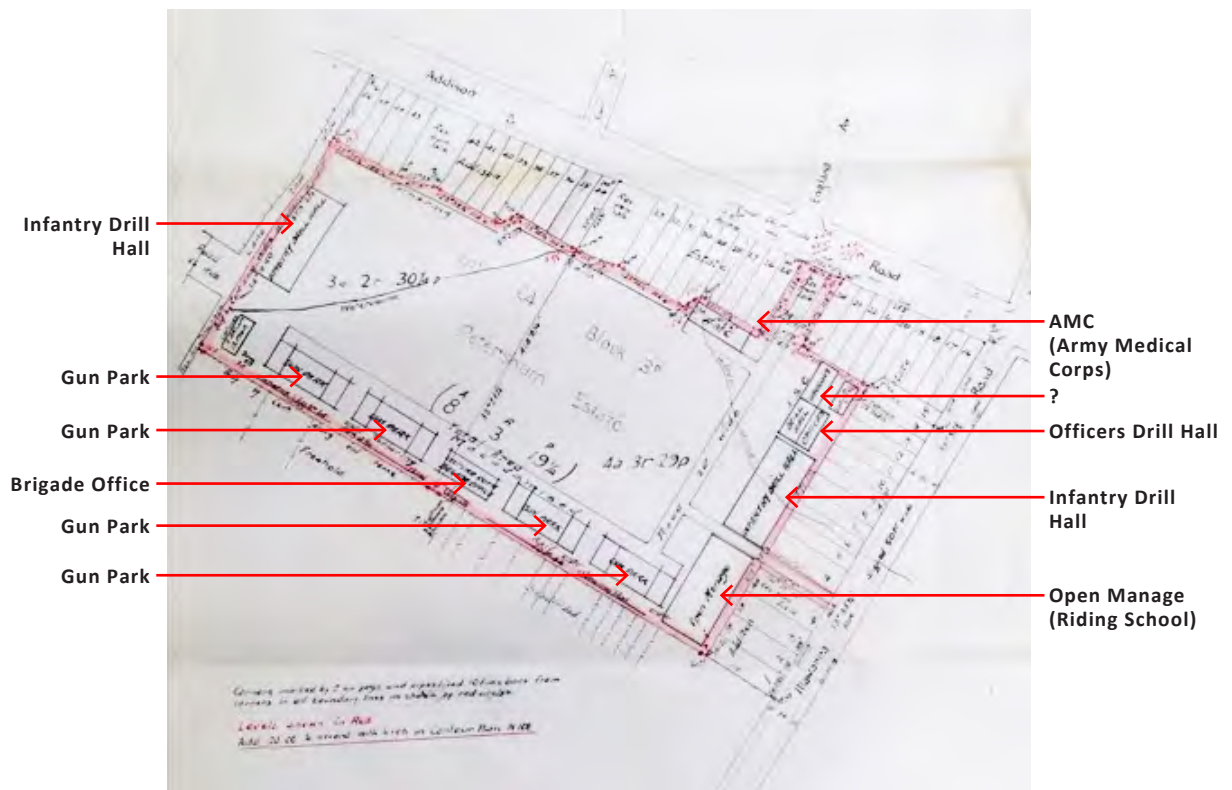
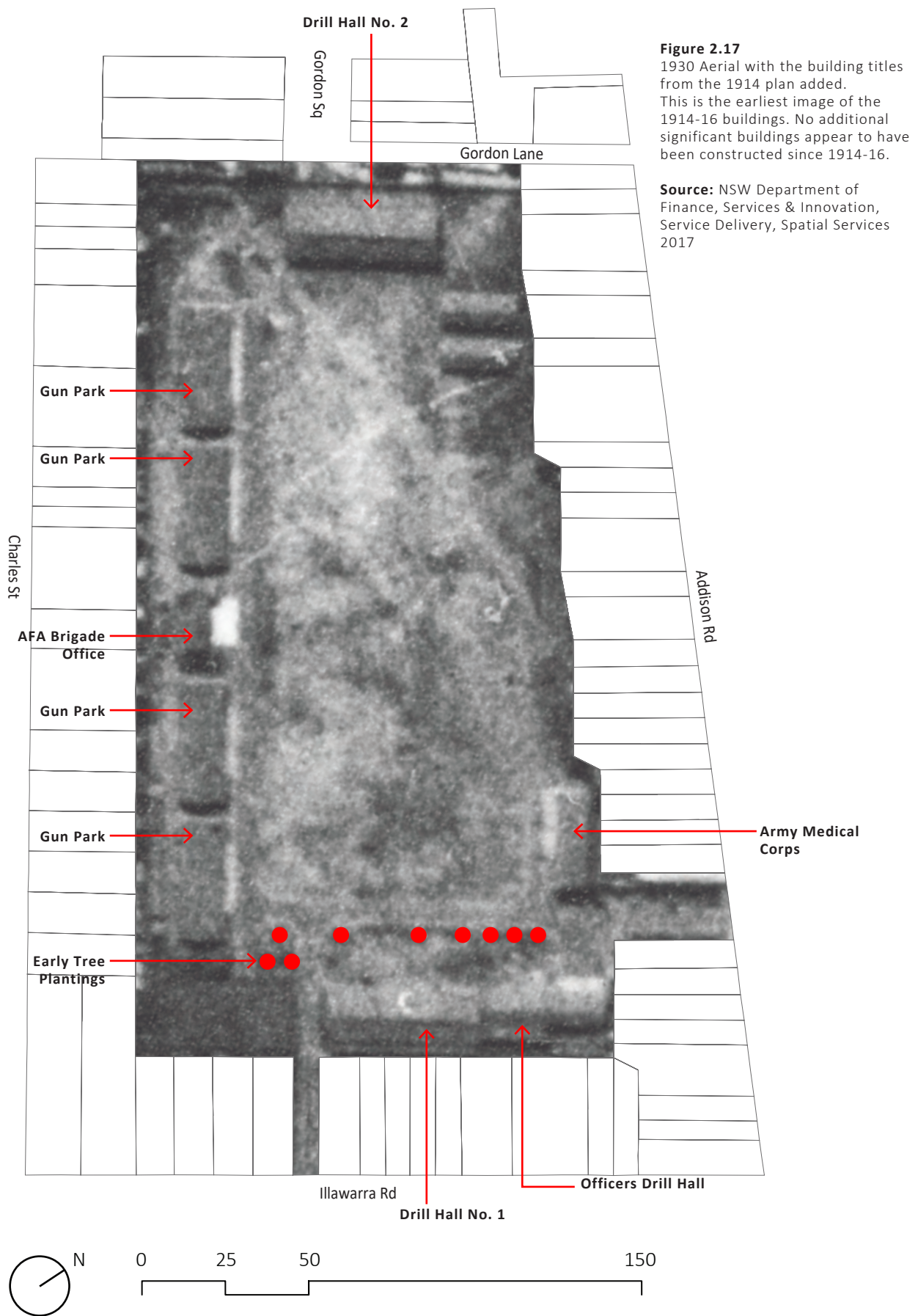


Figure 2.16
Enlargement of Figure 2.15.
The building titles are noted.

Source: National Archives of Australia, MP1142/1 55/127/23



plan probably dating from the 1920s to which later additions have been made, also confirms the intended functions of the buildings.

This 'World War One Group' of eight buildings, constructed between 1914 and 1916, arranged around the central parade ground, consisted of:

Infantry Drill Hall (as described on 1914 plan)

Drill Hall No.1 (as described on 1941 plan)

Survives today as Building 8 (Reverse Garbage

Drill Hall No.2(as described on 1941 plan)

Infantry Drill Hall (as described on 1941 plan)

Survives today as Building 24 (Ultimo Project)

Officers Drill Hall (as described on 1914 plan)

14th Brigade Headquarters (as described on 1941 plan)

Survives today as Building 9b (Depot Theatre) - Originally this building was much longer, containing a Harness Room and Waggon Shed. These were demolished in the 1950s.

Gun Parks

There were four original Gun Park buildings on the southern boundary.

Three survive today as:

Building 36 (Greek Theatre)

Building 35 (Australian Martial Arts)

Building 1(ARCC Main Office)

The fourth Gun Park building was burnt down in the 1970s and is now the site of the Community Nursery and the Ethnic Community Services Cooperative.

The Gun Parks each consisted of a large central space in which the wheeled horse-drawn gun carriages were parked, with harness rooms and storage at both ends.

Army Field Artillery Brigade Office

Located centrally on the south boundary, with two Gun Parks either side, this two storey building was burnt down in 1976 and is now the site of the Bower.

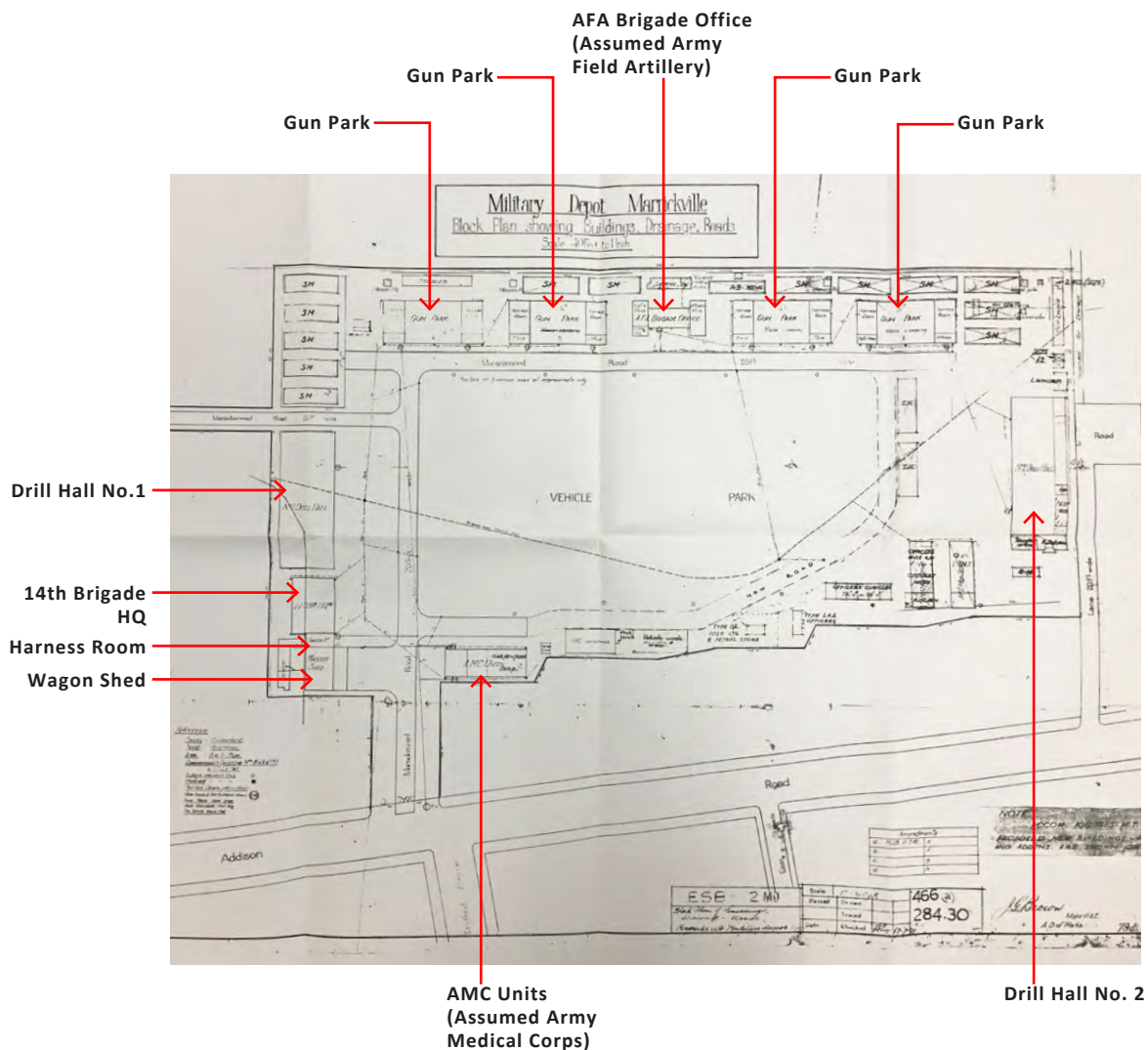


Figure 2.18

Military Depot Marrickville, Block Plan showing Buildings, Drainage, Roads, 1941

Although dated 1941 it is possibly a base plan dating from the 1920s, with building titles from the same period or earlier. The building titles generally correspond with those on the 1914 plan. (Figure 2.15)

Source: National Archives of Australia, SP1008/1 456/7/589

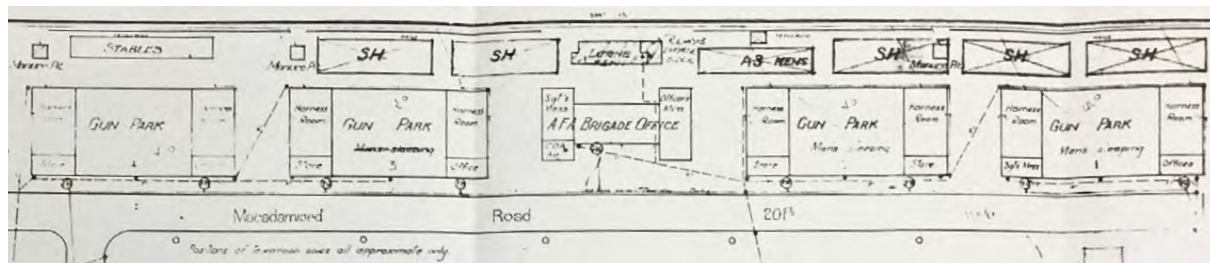


Figure 2.19

Enlargement of Figure 2.18 showing arrangement of Gun Parks. Each Gun Park had a central section for the parking of gun carriages with Harness Rooms at the sides. Some Gun Parks are being utilized for 'Mens Sleeping'. Smaller buildings noted as 'SH' are Sleeping Huts.

Source: National Archives of Australia, SP1008/1 456/7/589

Army Medical Corp Building

Survives today as Building 13 (Wirringa Baiya Aboriginal Women's Legal Service)

This two storey building consisted of a parking area for horse-drawn ambulance carriages on the ground floor with storage and offices above.

Construction Activities 1914-1916

Evidence of early construction activities on the site, assembled by historian Sue Castrique includes:

20 August 1915: Letter from the army noting that the drill hall, office and store were currently being built.

January 1915: Tender notice in the Sydney Morning Herald for construction and delivery of steelwork for Marrickville Drill Hall No.2. The roof trusses of the drill halls are made of steel.

21 July 1915: Letter from the army to the Department of Home Affairs which was responsible for the building, expressing concern over delays in construction.

25 August 1915: Tender notice in the Sydney Morning Herald for Marrickville Gun Park.

23 November 1915: Four tenders received for supply of furniture for Marrickville Drill Hall.

1916 Digest No. 5, Department of Home Affairs: Work completed on Marrickville Gun Park and the AFA Building (Army Field Artillery Office).

In summary, Drill Hall No.1 was probably completed in 1914, most construction activity for the other buildings, including Drill Hall No. 2, occurred during 1915 and construction was probably completed by 1916.

The Marrickville Drill Halls

The first significant building constructed at the new Addison Road Depot was Drill Hall No.1 (currently occupied by Reverse Garbage), which was probably completed in 1914. Drill Hall No. 2 followed.

The 1914 written specification originally called for the erection

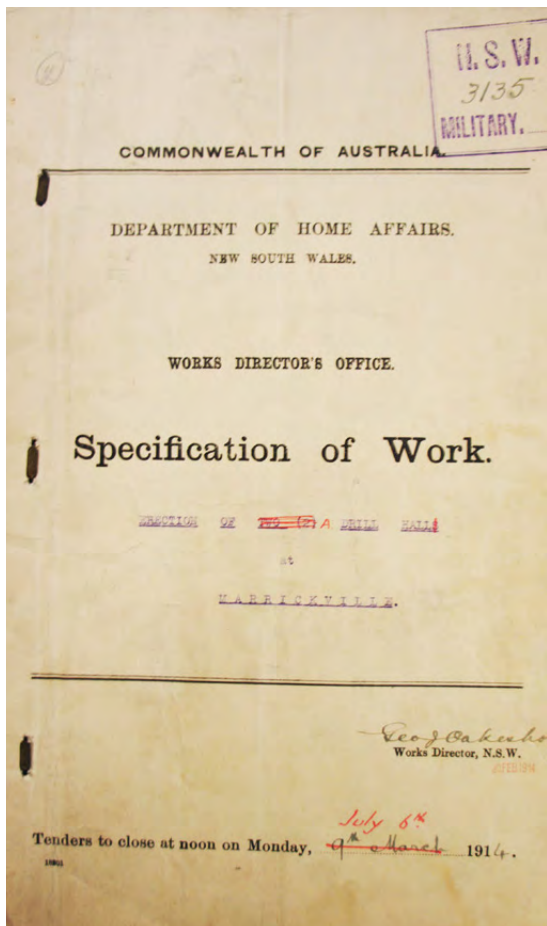


Figure 2.20
Specification of Work,
Erection of two Drill Halls at
Marrickville, 1914
The title page has been
altered to call for the
erection of one drill hall.

Source: National Archives
of Australia: SP155/1
SP155/1/0, NSW MILITARY

Figure 2.21
53rd Battalion Hall, Marrickville 1937
This is a plan of either Drill Hall No. 1 or Drill
Hall No.2. Over time the halls were allocated
to different army units and functions. Note
the miniature rifle range.

Source: National Archives of Australia, Full
size drawing, C5034/2 MARRICKVILLE 53RD
BATTALLION DRILL HALL, 322 242 2111
(B1008 3979)V, ITEM 2013/00247028

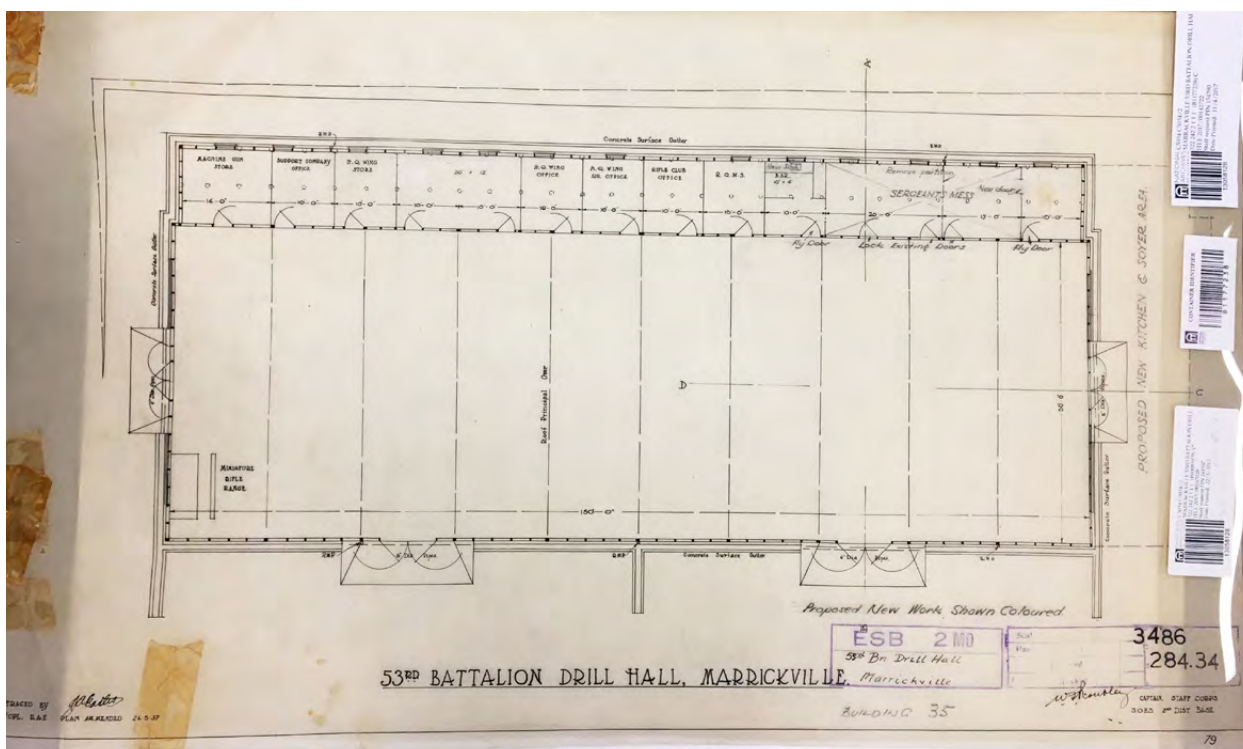




Figure 2.22A

Drill Hall No.2, Marrickville
The Marrickville Drill Halls were a standard design which was repeated, with small local variations, throughout NSW, Victoria and Queensland.

Source: Phillips Marler 2017



Figure 2.22

John Smith Murdoch (1862-1945), architect, by unknown photographer. Murdoch was responsible for the design of the Marrickville Drill Halls

Source: Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Archives of Australia A1200:L61725



Fig 2.23

Warragal Drill Hall, Victoria, built 1912-1913.

This was probably the first of the timber and steel lightweight drill halls built in Australia between 1912 and 1916 and is the precursor of the Marrickville Drill Halls.

Source: Victorian Heritage Register, Victorian Heritage Council, Warragal Drill Hall, ID 6168



Figure 2.24

Stawell Drill Hall, Victoria, exact building date unknown, c 1912-1916

Sources: Victorian Heritage Register, Victorian Heritage Council, Stawell Drill Hall, ID 113071
Photo: SL 327a Stawell Historical Society Collection



Figure 2.25

Annerley Army Reserve Depot Drill Hall, Queensland, built 1914
An early Queensland example of a timber and steel lightweight drill hall from the 1912-16 period.

Source: Queensland Heritage Register, Queensland Heritage Council, Annerley Army Reserve Depot(former), ID 602216



Figure 2.26

Mosman Drill Hall, New South Wales, built 1913.
This drill hall has been completely refurbished, with original wall cladding and floor removed and new deck added. This is probably the only other existing drill hall in the Sydney area which is of a similar type to the Marrickville Drill Halls. However, in the Marrickville Drill Halls, much more of the original fabric survives.

Sources:

Mosman Library blog 17 July 2013: <http://blogs.mosman.nsw.gov.au/library/article/222mosman-drill-hall>
Photo: <http://www.mulberrygroup.com.au/projects/heritage/mosman-drill-hall/>



Figure 2.27

Merrylands Drill Hall, New South Wales, built 1914, now demolished

Sources:<https://tpr76797.wordpress.com/tag/merrylands-drill-hall/>
Photo: Granville Historical Society

of two drill halls but was altered to call for the erection of only one drill hall with tenders noted as closing on July 6th 1914. (refer Fig. 2.20). It is probable that the army decided to revert to the original plan of constructing two halls soon after, perhaps spurred on by Britain's declaration of war on Germany on 4th August 1914, following Germany's invasion of Belgium.

The basic original form and construction of the two drill halls is identical, with small differences only arising from later additions.

Designer of the Marrickville Drill Halls

The Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs was responsible for the design and construction of military buildings. Following implementation of universal military service in 1911, there arose the need for new drill halls which could be constructed quickly and economically.

John Smith Murdoch, architect and Senior Assistant to the Director General Percy T. Owen from 1909, was probably responsible for the generic design of this new generation of drill halls (refer Fig. 2.22). In 1915 Murdoch observed:

*'... the Minister of Defence laid down the principal that we were to put the cost of drill halls down to bedrock, there being so many required: and those drill halls are made of wood and iron and are found good enough...'*¹⁵

Although Murdoch had ultimate design responsibility, the detailed realization of the drill halls was the responsibility of the departmental Works Director in each state. In the case of the Marrickville drill halls this was Geoff Oakshott, Works Director NSW, whose signature appears on the 1914 specification (refer Fig. 2.20).

The standard model building, repeated in different locations, was a simple design with a large gable-roofed main hall spanned by trusses, and a skillion roof section on one side containing spaces for offices, kitchens and storage (refer Fig. 2.21). The halls were of light-weight construction to reduce cost. The roofs were always galvanised iron, the roof trusses were steel or timber and the walls were galvanised iron or weatherboards. Variations occurred between states.

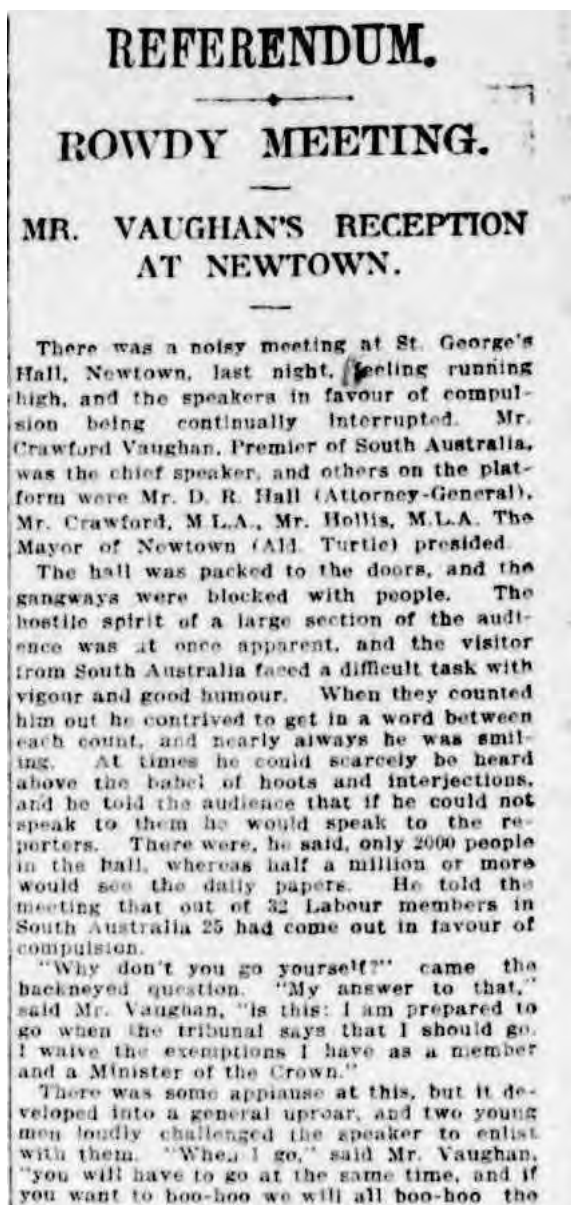


Figure 2.28
Article, Sydney Morning Herald, 17th October 1916

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15691430>



Figure 2.29
Pro conscription badge, VOTE YES/
OCTOBER 28/1916

Source: Australian War Memorial,
REL28376.007
[https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/
exhibitions/anzac-voices/conscription](https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/exhibitions/anzac-voices/conscription)



Figure 2.30
Anti-conscription badge, FIGHT AS FREE
MEN NOT AS CONSCRIPTS/ VOTE NO

Source: Australian War Memorial,
REL28376.005
[https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/
exhibitions/anzac-voices/conscription](https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/exhibitions/anzac-voices/conscription)

Precursor of the Marrickville Drill Halls

Possibly the first of this new generation of drill halls in Australia was the Warrugal Drill Hall in Victoria which opened in 1912 (refer Fig. 2.23).¹⁶ It is almost identical with the Marrickville Drill Halls, with their corrugated iron cladding and roofing, semi-circular ridge vent, and steel trusses. About 40 new drill halls were erected in Victoria between 1912 and 1916 (refer Fig. 2.24). A large number were erected in Queensland (refer Fig. 2.25). The number of drill halls erected in NSW during the same period is currently unknown (refer Figs. 2.26 & 2.27).

Background: John Smith Murdoch (1862-1945)

John Smith Murdoch, architect and public servant, trained as an architect in Edinburgh and emigrated (refer Fig. 2.22). He worked as a draftsman and district architect in the Queensland Department of Public works before transferring to the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs in 1904. As Senior Assistant to the Director General from 1909, Murdoch was responsible for the concept of the light-weight drill hall in a period of army expansion and realised in the Marrickville Drill Halls as well as in a number of other drill halls constructed in Australia.

Murdoch was a member of the reviewing board for the national capital design competition, won by Walter Burley Griffin in 1912. The two later fell out and Murdoch in 1916 noted he had 'no particular enthusiasm' for the Canberra project. However as Chief Architect from 1919 to 1927, Murdoch was responsible for the design and construction of many Canberra buildings, such as the provisional parliament house and Hotel Canberra. Murdoch became Director General in 1927 of the Department of Works and Railways and retired in 1929.¹⁷

Addison Road Depot 1916-18

Although we know that the new facility was intended to house units of the Army Field Artillery, Army Services Corp and Army Medical Corp, as part of the army's pre-war expansion and re-organisation, it is unlikely that they were stationed here because when war was declared they were sent overseas.

In addition it had also been proposed in 1913 that the new Addison Road depot become an army training and riding school for horses and officers. However there is no decisive evidence



Figure 2.31
Article, Sydney Morning
Herald, 2 October 1916

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15690958>



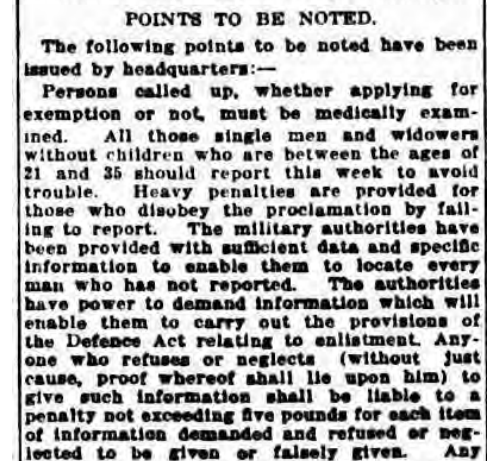
Figure 2.32
Article, Sydney Morning
Herald, 13 October 1916

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28101828>



Figure 2.33
Article, Sydney Morning
Herald, 14 October 1916

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28102956>



that the riding school operated at the depot during the war. In the final three years of the war, the depot was probably used for a variety of uses servicing the Australian Imperial Force through recruitment, training and accommodation.

October 1916 - Call-up and the Conscription Debate

Australia troops fighting overseas during the First World War enlisted voluntarily. Under the Defence Act, the government had the power to call up men for compulsory military training and for military service within Australia, but not for service overseas. At first, voluntary enlistments provided enough men to support Australian efforts. However as the enormity of Australian casualties at Gallipoli and on the Western Front became known and as the War dragged on with no apparent end in sight, the number of voluntary enlistments gradually fell. Prime Minister Billy Hughes decided to call a referendum to ask the Australian people whether they would agree to compulsory overseas military service.

The conscription referendum provoked furious debate. One of the rowdiest meetings in the inner west was held in a packed St Georges Hall in King Street, Newtown. The chief speaker, Crawford Vaughan, Premier of South Australia, speaking in favour of compulsion, was booed and heckled, tomatoes were thrown and one man was arrested (refer Fig. 2.28).

At the beginning of October 1916, the government issued a new call-up for compulsory military training for military service within Australia for all single men between 21 and 35 under its existing powers (refer Figs. 2.31, 2.32 & 2.33). However there were stringent new conditions: men who failed to report could be imprisoned for six months and those who were exempted were finger-printed.

Drill Hall No.1 at Addison Road was a designated enrolment centre and during October more than 200 men were enrolled there.

The new call-up with its punishing provisions - Billy Hughes' 'October surprise' - coincided with the final torrid month of the conscription referendum campaign and may have turned the tide against the 'yes' campaign. Many resented this pre-emptive call-up measure by Hughes, seeing it as an arrogant assumption about the result of the forthcoming vote. The October 28th



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

B00611

Figure 2.34
Australian-bred Waler for the Anzac Mounted Division.

Source: Australian War Memorial.



Figure 2.35
Horses tethered in the tramway paddock, date unknown.

Source: Attributed to Norman Denovan by Sue Castrique.

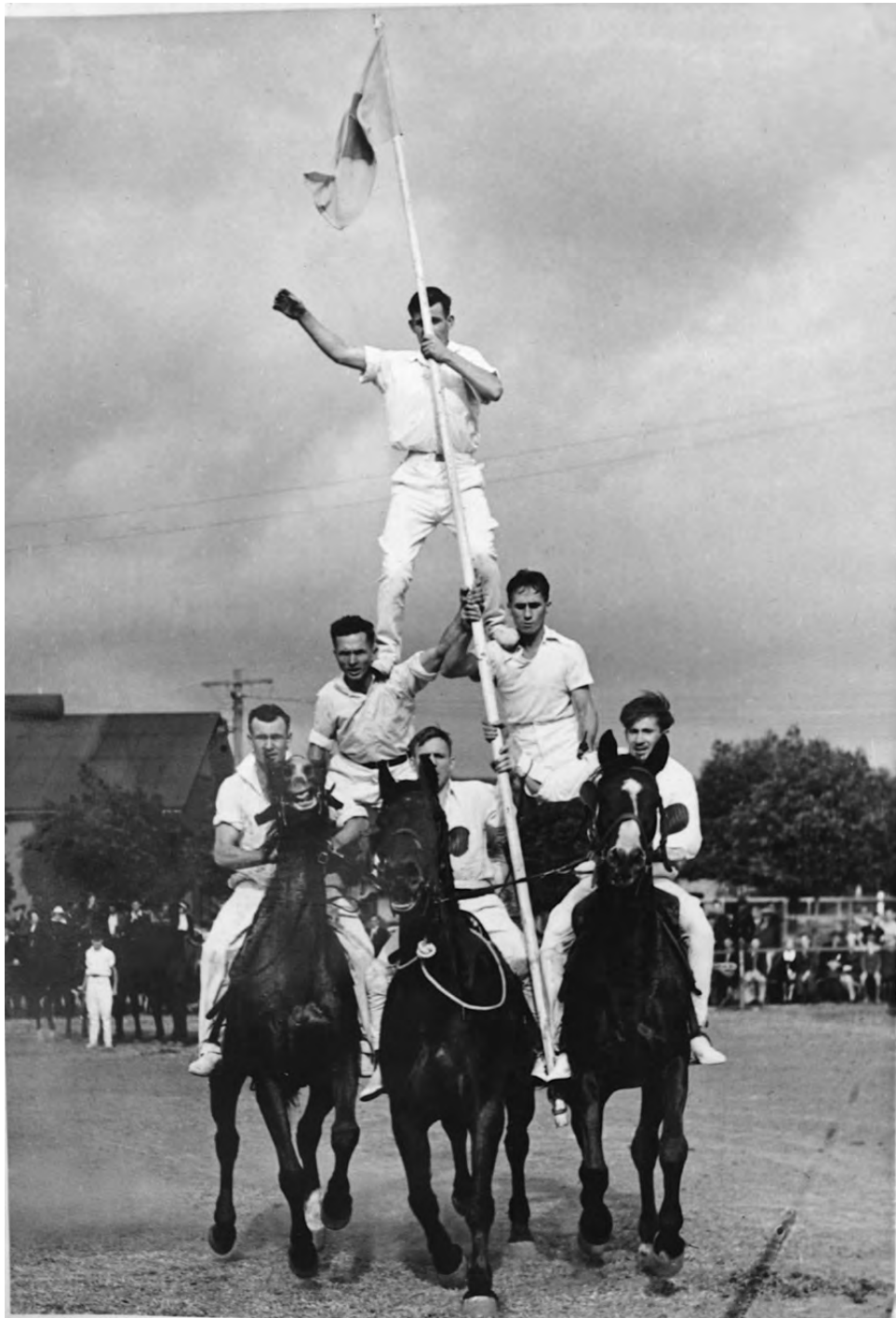


Figure 2.36
14th Field Brigade trick riding team, Addison Road Depot 1938.

Source: Attributed to Norman Denovan by Sue Castrique.



Figure 2.37
14th Field Brigade, pulling a limber, on parade, 1930s, Addison Road Depot.

Source: Inner West Library Services



Figure 2.38
Military polo at Addison Road Depot, photo by Sam Hood, 1934.

Source: State Library of NSW

referendum for compulsory overseas military service was defeated with 1,087,557 in favour and 1,160,033 against. A second referendum in 1917 was also defeated by a slightly higher majority than the first.¹⁸

1918-1975: the army and the community

Interwar Period: 1918-1939

After World War One, the Addison Road site remained in the hands of the army. The depot during peacetime was closely integrated with the local community, which eagerly participated in the social and sporting life there.¹⁹ Throughout the Depression years, Addison Road was home to dances, sports events, and other activities that were open to the neighbourhood. Usual army etiquette was relaxed for the sake of community morale.

Australian Walers

At the centre of everything were the horses – a strong, hardy Australian breed known as “Walers” because most came from New South Wales.²⁰ A riding school had been established at the depot, with a training paddock in the south-east corner (where the Addison Road Childcare Centre now stands) (refer Fig. 2.35). In 1925, a stables was erected near the current site of the Addison Road Childcare Centre offices: this galvanised iron structure had stalls, feed boxes, and hay racks for 12 horses.²¹

The 14th Field Brigade’s trick riding team was beloved to the local community, impressing the crowds with their acrobatic horse-borne displays and eventually performing at the Royal Easter Show (refer Fig. 2.36). Gymkhanas were held at Addison Road every year, with audiences of thousands coming out to see the events, which included horseback wrestling, tent pegging, and draught horse derbies. Polo matches also took place at the depot during 1933 to 1935 (refer Fig. 2.38).

Army and Community

The Walers provided a locus for the mingling of military and non-military communities. Local children knew the horses by name, and unemployed men were welcomed into the depot by day to groom the horses and clean their equipment. With the outbreak of World War Two in 1939, however, security was tightened and



Figure 2.39

Military officers inspect Relief Map, Sydney Morning Herald 25 October 1932. It is a measure of the degree of openness of the Addison Road Depot to the public during the 1930s, that the press were invited in to photograph a military map.

Source: National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16925033>

DISTRESS RELIEF.

Employment for Women.

FURTHER RATIONING SUGGESTED.

Proposals for the employment and relief of women have been submitted to the Government by women's organisations, including the Feminist Club and United Associations.

MARRICKVILLE'S DRIVE.

Marrickville district relief committee raised about £65 on Saturday by a procession and sports display at the military grounds, Addison-road. The procession was headed by the Marrickville Municipal Band, followed by boy scouts, decorated lorries, friendly society members, and fancy dress exhibits. The 14th Field Artillery Brigade and the 53rd Infantry Battalion gave a military display; there was also gymnastic and athletic displays by the Marrickville Gymnastic Club, as well as several hunting and football displays.

A house-to-house canvass of Summer Hill was carried out by members of the Summer Hill Citizens' Relief Committee on Saturday. Large quantities of groceries and clothing were collected, as well as about £13 in cash.

ANZAC RELIEF DIVISION.

In a statement covering the work during July of the Anzac Relief Division, Brigadier-General Bennett said that the division has in most instances used the existing returned soldier organisations to form the nuclei of its units. The first proof of the success of the organisation came when the Assistant Director of Medical Science enrolled the regimental medical officers. Each unit now had at call a returned soldier doctor for needy cases. Their services had already been availed of in

Figure 2.40

Distress Relief, Sydney morning Herald, 11 August 1930

Source: National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16664593>

Figure 2.41

Military Gymkhana, Sydney morning Herald, 14 April 1930

Source: National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16694612>

MILITARY GYMKHANA.

COMPETITIONS AT MARRICKVILLE.

Over 4000 people attended the military gymkhana which was held at the Addison-road military depot, Marrickville, on Saturday afternoon. One of the objects of the promoters of the gymkhana was to stimulate recruiting in the 2nd Military Division. The programme included tugs-of-war, foot races, band marching, wrestling on horseback, gun driving, and other military competitions. A aerial display was given by aeroplanes. The visitors included Colonel A. T. C. Holland (commanding officer) and Captain F. Corney (Brigade Major), and the arrangements were organised and carried out by a committee, of which Major S. G. Friend was president, Captain J. Leddy, hon. secretary, and Lieut. O. F. Gluyat, hon. treasurer and assistant secretary.

TATTOO AT MANLY.

In order to add to the attractiveness of the military tattoo at Manly Oval on Wednesday evening, the bands of H.M.A.S. Australia and Canberra will be massed with the regimental and other bands, and will also play selections. The programme, which will be preceded by a general parade at Gilbert Park, will include a musical ride by the despatch riders of the Corps of Signallers, a barrel-bridging display by men of the engineers, an infantry (17th Battalion) attack on a "pillbox," and a representation of the defence of Rorke's Drift in the Zulu War.



Figure 2.42
Before the trucks. A view of
the road next to the Gun Parks
in the 1930's

Source: ARCCO Archive



Figure 2.43
After the trucks. A
similar view of the road
next to the Gun Parks

Source: Attributed
to Vi Shanley by Sue
Castrique

most of the Walers were removed as 192 trucks and cars were brought in and parked on the parade ground.

Addison Road was home to a range of other sporting pursuits during the interwar years. Tennis games, miniature rifle shooting contests, and boxing and wrestling tournaments all took place at the depot.²² Balls and dances were also held, often raising money for local causes. The 14th Field Brigade and 53rd Infantry Battalion also gave military displays at Addison Road to help raise money for the unemployed; with its numerous public events and activities (refer Figs. 2.40 & 2.41), Addison Road made a significant contribution to local community morale during the hard years of the Depression.

World War Two: 1939-1944

106 Reserve Motor Transport Unit Headquarters, 1941-1942

In 1939, the character of the Addison Road Depot fundamentally changed with the removal of the horses and the arrival of the mechanised transport (refer Figs. 2.42, 2.43 & 2.44).

Ron Garland (son of Alf Garland, Adjutant/Quartermaster in the 14th Field Brigade), who grew up around the Addison Road Depot recalls:

‘The saddest memory at Addison Road Barracks was the departure of the horses in June 1939. As the horses left the barracks, the band played “Empty Saddles”. The ugly and awkward trucks were then driven in to an unreceptive audience. We were to be “mechanised”. Many a veteran declared that: “the truck will never replace the horse. The horse can go where a truck can’t travel. It can swim rivers, negotiate swamps and mud!”’²³

Soldiers who were part of the Motor Transport Unit lived on-site, which meant that building work was undertaken. Soldiers slept in tents or in the drill halls and gun parks. Drill Hall No. 2 (Building 24) was turned into a mess shed with the addition of a small kitchen. The Field Ambulance building near the front gate (which burned down in a fire in the 1970s) was converted into a workshop. In addition, the army added shower blocks, latrines, laundries and petrol storage.

The Addison Road Depot was home to the 9th Field Artillery Brigade which served in Western France and the 53rd & 55th

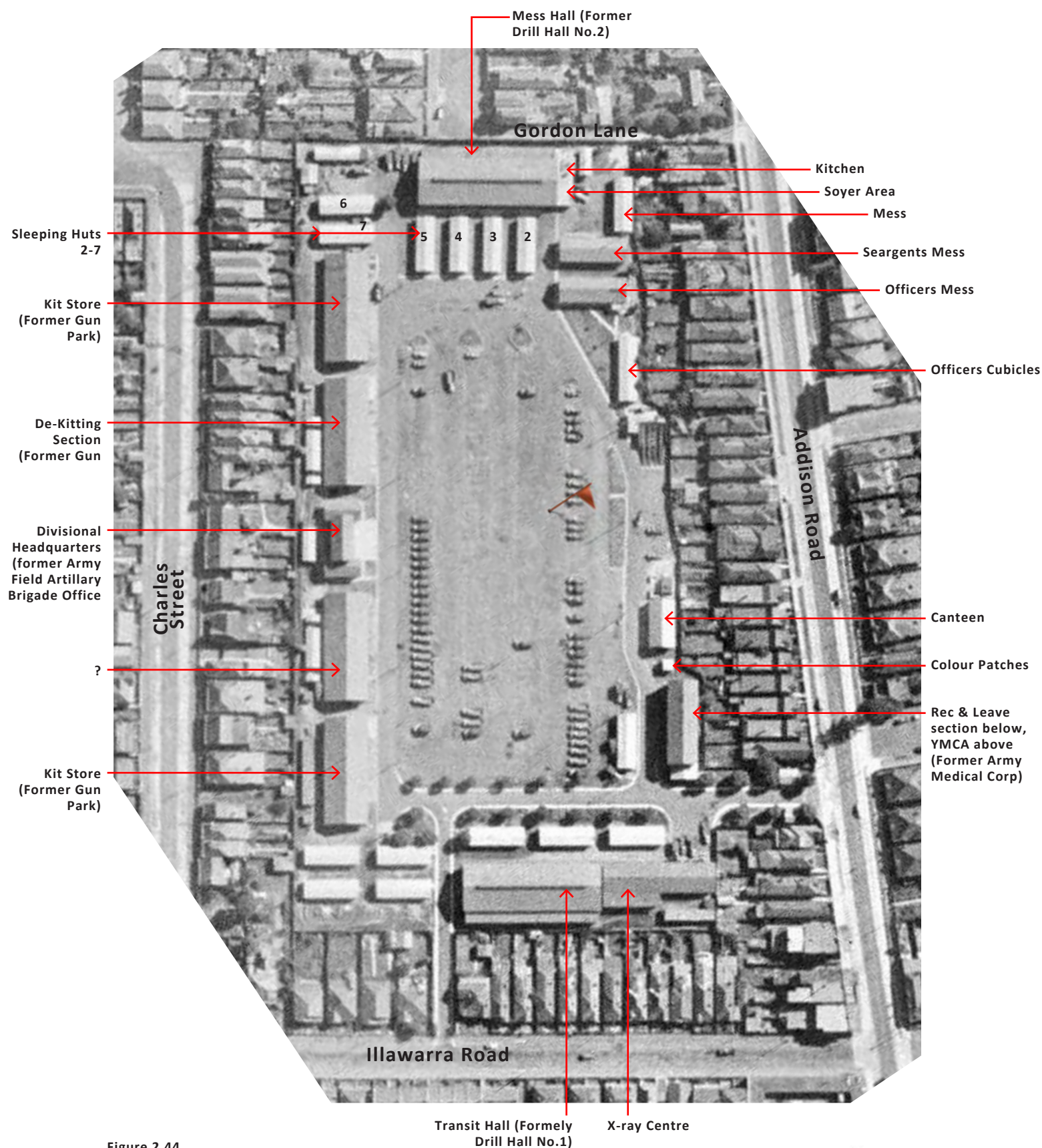
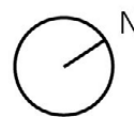


Figure 2.44

1943 aerial view of the Leave and Transport Depot. Note the lines of parked trucks and truck ramp next to the Addison Road boundary. Probable functions of buildings at this time are based on the Marrickville Military Depot Block plan, 1941-46 NAA, St3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746

Source of aerial: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation, Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017



Battalions (New South Wales Rifle Regiment and Western Sydney Regiment) which went to the Kokoda Trail. In addition, Women's Australian National Service (WANS) came to the center for lorry driving training (refer Fig. 2.44a).

Leave and Transit Depot (LTD) 1942-1948

Next, the site was used as the NSW Leave and Transit Depot for soldiers on leave from overseas or in transit between postings. It took over the job from the Sydney Showground.²⁴ This began the busiest period of the Depot's history (refer Fig. 2.45). The centre was a mandatory stop for all returning soldiers and provided food, medical care and payroll to personnel going on leave, then reunited them with their units before leaving for overseas once more. Relatives were encouraged to come to meet returning soldiers in Marrickville rather than going to the docks where troop ships were coming in.²⁵

Every available space in the Depot was used. Former Drill Hall No. 1, was used as a Registration Centre. The parade ground was ringed with 73 sleeping huts, and in total the depot had 600 bunks available for soldiers who needed a place to bunk when they came in.

In one month in 1944, more than 26,000 soldiers arrived at Addison Road to be processed. For most, it was the first time they were able to contact their family after serving overseas. There were six phones, and soldiers queued in anticipation of being able to ring family.

Discipline at the Depot was famously lax, as soldiers were anxious to relax after serving overseas, particularly in Papua New Guinea. The Centre was staffed largely by returned officers, who had been injured or otherwise incapacitated and so understood the stresses faced by the soldiers. There was much interaction with the depot's neighbours, who quickly set up a thriving industry that catered to the soldiers, eager for tastes of home. Hot dog stands, paper boys and shoe polishers plied their wares on the footpath out the front, and jubilant soldiers crammed onto passing trams that would take them into the city or home, if only temporarily.

Demobilisation Depot 1944-1952

As the war began to draw to a close, the LTD became increasingly a centre for processing troops returning home.



Figure 2.44a
Womens Australian National Service members at the Addison Road Depot 1941. The women trained as lorry drivers. The Gun Parks are in the background.

Source: Inner West Council Library Services

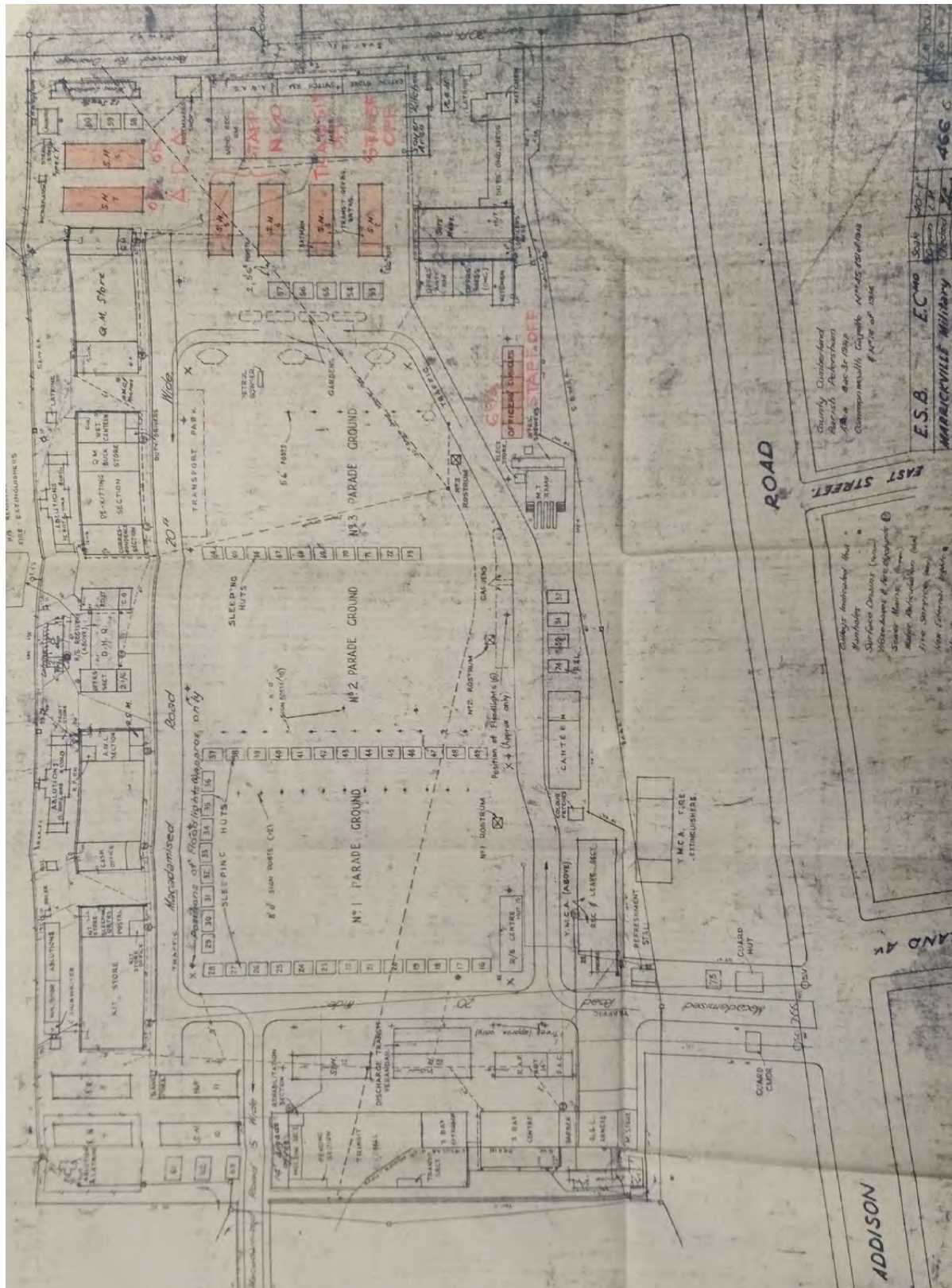


Figure 2.45 - Site plan of the Leave & Transit Depot, showing buildings on the site by 1946, which have been added to a 1941 baseplan. 73 small sleeping huts have been grouped around the parade ground, which has been divided into three.

Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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Figure 2.46

Title: Local Transit Depot
Marrickville NSW 1945.
AIF personal marched in for
demobilisation have their
documents checked prior to
receiving their leave passes.

Source: Australian War
Memorial Photographs
Photo No: 122032



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

122033

Figure 2.47

Title: Local Transit Depot
Marrickville NSW 1945.
Soldiers preparing to go
on leave have their papers
checked by QX38950
Lieutenant V.E. Patterson-Kane
of the Depot Staff

Source: Australian War
Memorial Photographs
Photo No: 122033



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

124223

Figure 2.48

Title: Local Transit Depot
Marrickville NSW 1946.
Men awaiting discharge line
up for chest X-rays. From
here they are taken to the pay
office, paid out and sent on
leave. These men are members
of the British Army, RAF and
RN who were prisoners of war
and are undergoing complete
medical checks.

Source: Australian War
Memorial Photographs
Photo No: 124223



Building 36 (formerly a Gun Park) was used as an x-ray centre where returning servicemen were screened for disease. Building 8 (Drill Hall No.1) was converted into a hospital for treating soldiers before they could be transferred to local hospitals.

From 1946, the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) were demobbed and processed in Marrickville, and worked in the depot as typists and other roles. Their office was located in Drill Hall No.2, alongside the Mess Hall which also doubled as a recreation room for male soldiers. No other buildings were specifically demarcated for women officers; the first latrine for women would not be built until 1953.

1948-1957: Post-War Activities

Eastern Command Personnel Depot

The Leave and Transit Depot continued to operate as a discharge centre well after the end of World War Two. Officers and soldiers coming back from the Allied occupation of Japan found facilities prepared for them even as late as 1952.

In these years, Addison Road was staffing the professional army as the Eastern Command Personnel Depot (ECPD). The army's grand designs for the depot (refer Figs. 2.49 & 2.50) – contemporary plans involved the removal of numerous huts to make way for sports fields, offices and a large barracks – exceeded the space available at Addison Road, and the ECPD moved to larger premises at Sydney's South Head in 1957.²⁶

Korean War

On June 25, 1950 North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel beginning the Korean War. Upon the invasion of South Korea, the United Nations drafted UNSC Resolution 82, calling for North Korea to withdraw to the 38th parallel. The Australian Government of Robert Menzies immediately responded by offering military assistance. 17,000 Australians served in the Korean War between 1950 and 1953. From August 1950, volunteers reported to Addison Road for enlistment, medical examinations and kitting-out (refer Figs. 2.51 & 2.52).

In 1951, compulsory national service was introduced for eighteen-year-old Australians. The depot took on staffing and training activities for the Citizens Military Force (CMF) alongside

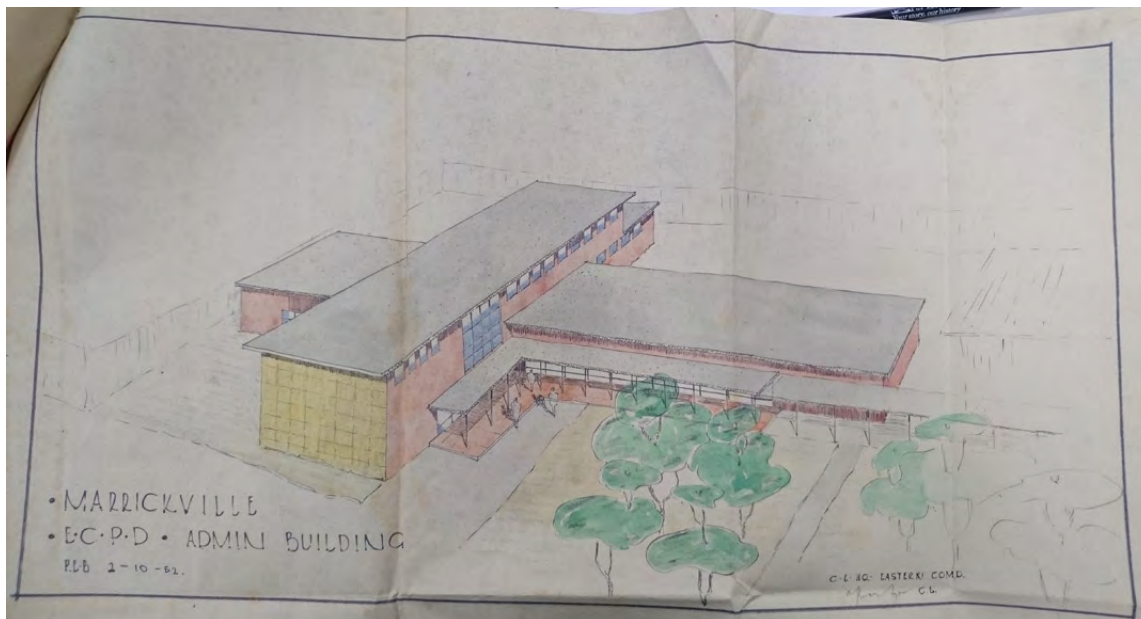


Figure 2.49
Proposed new ECPD Administration Building, 1952

Source: National Archives of Australia, St3294/1/0-456/7/769

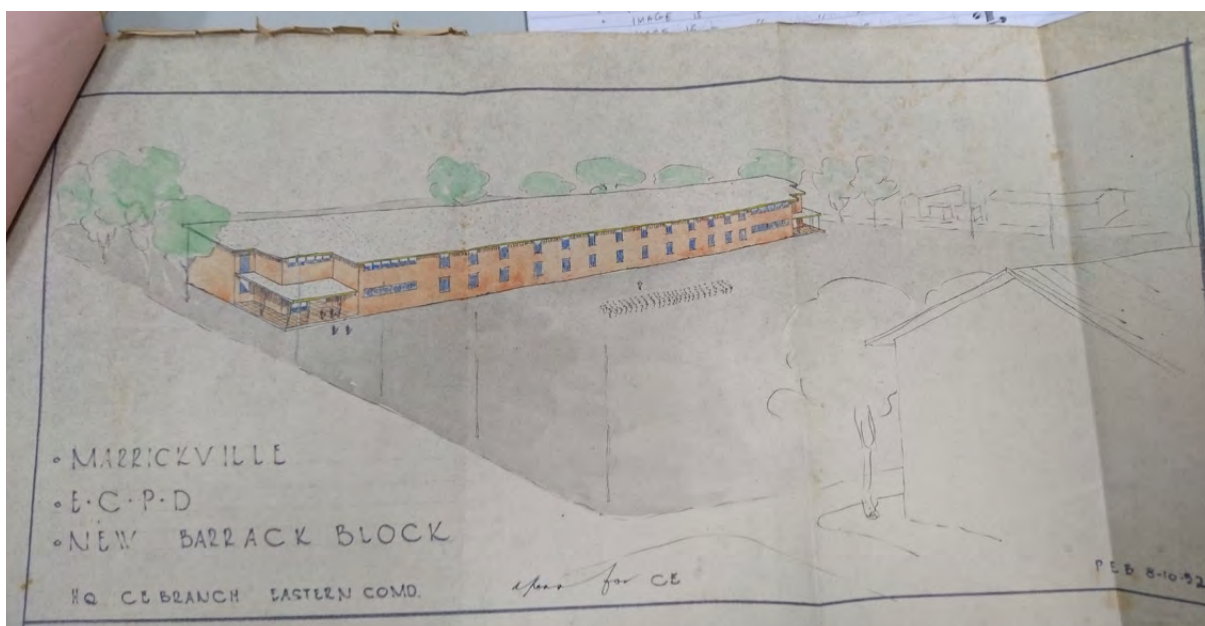


Figure 2.50
Proposed new ECPD Barrack Block, 1952

Source: National Archives of Australia, St3294/1/0-456/7/769

Report At Depot

He said the men were to report to the Leave and Transit Depot, Addison Road, Marrickville, and not at Victoria Barracks.

The Korea volunteers would draw their full military kit at Marrickville.

Yesterday a group of high Army officers from Eastern Command inspected Ingleburn Camp, where hurried preparations have been going on to receive the Korea men.

The Army spokesman said a number of Army units were at present in Ingleburn Camp, but there was plenty of accommodation for the incoming men.

80 MORE APPLY

Yesterday another 80 men applied for the expeditionary force at Victoria Barracks, bringing the total to 1,480.

Among the applicants was a Maori ex-Serviceman. He is eligible to join.

The spokesman said New Australians were still applying, but could not be accepted as they were not naturalised British subjects.

Applications were now being taken only from ex-Servicemen.

Other news about the Korea force:—

No. 1...Queue

MELBOURNE, Saturday.—

Army officials expect a long queue of recruits for Korea to wait at Royal Park throughout to-morrow night for the opening of recruiting at 9 a.m. on Monday.

Already about 1,700 men have handed in their names at the depot, but it will be a case of first in the queue in the selection of civilians for the small Victorian quota of 270 for Korea.

No. 2...Ship

The destroyer H.M.A.S. Warramunga, probably the

fastest ship in the Australian Fleet, will sail from Sydney at 8 o'clock to-night, to join the destroyer Bataan and the frigate Shoalhaven, in Korean waters.

Most of the 250 men of Warramunga's crew spent yesterday and last night ashore.

Those on shore leave to-day will leave Man o' War steps at 5 p.m., in naval tenders, to re-join their ship.

Warramunga has just com-

pleted a hurried refit. She has also loaded a full quota of stores and ammunition, and will leave on a full war footing.

Warramunga's "teeth" are four 4.7-inch and six 4-inch guns.

No. 3...Aid

A comforts fund for all Australians fighting in Korea will be established in Sydney soon.

The Australian Legion of ex-Service Men and Women will donate to the fund the entire proceeds of its button day next Friday.

A committee to control the comforts fund will be set up and will include representatives of various ex-Service organisations.

The legion is short of sellers for its button day. It asks any people who can help to get in touch with the Director of Appeals, Mr. B. de Sollitt, 17 Castlereagh Street, city, or ring BW1535.

No. 4...Force

AUCKLAND, Saturday (A.A.P.-Reuter).— Recruiting in New Zealand for the Korea contingent ended at noon to-day.

Volunteering in the nine days has far exceeded the estimated size of the force, about 6,000 men offering.

The 1,590 men volunteers in

The 1,590 men volunteers in Auckland alone would be enough to provide almost the whole of the New Zealand "K-Force."

Figure 2.51

Notice, Sunday Herald, 6 August 1950

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18475332>



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

134332

Figure 2.52

Korean volunteers reporting for medical examination at the Addison Road Depot in 1950. Drill Hall No. 1 is in the background

Source: Australian War Memorial, Photographs AM 134332

Electors' Plain Choice On Defence Issue

Is Australia to have adequate defence forces, as Mr. Menzies advocates, or are we to trust to luck that we will not need them (which is the essence of Mr. Chifley's policy)?

- That is one of the principal questions electors must answer on Saturday.

In no previous election has the issue of the defence and security of Australia been more important.

THERE are three reasons for this. The first is that the danger of Communist aggression plunging mankind into another world war is far greater to-day than at any time since Japan's surrender.

All the Governments and military chiefs of the democracies are agreed on that.

- The second reason is that Australia stands in direct and deadly peril from the developing Soviet-Chinese offensive in Asia, against which Australian forces are already in action in Korea and Malaya.

- The third is that this time the contending political parties do not—as is usually the case—differ only on the best means of making Australia militarily safe.

The difference is much more fundamental, for one of the parties—Labour—does not believe that there is any need for defence preparations.

Britain's And U.S.A.'s

Examples

Mr. Menzies's insistence that Australia must rearm speedily is supported by the example of Britain and America, evidence—some of which President Truman has made public—that the Communists are deliberately planning world conquest, and the plain facts of armed

quest, and the plain facts of armed Red aggression in Korea, Indo-China, Tibet, and Malaya.

Would the Labour Government in Britain be spending £32 per head of population on rearmament, and that of America the huge sum of £119 per head, if there were no great or immediate danger?

By contrast, Australia's defence expenditure is only £11 per head. Yet Dr. Evatt can dare to talk of “war-mongering.”

Mr. Chifley is asking Australians to take his unsupported word that there will be no war.

His other arguments against re-arming are:

- “Australia is a small country with no great influence on world affairs.”

- “It is nonsense for Australia to concentrate on defence preparations beyond her capacity in order to meet a threat from hundreds of millions of people north of her.”

- “Labour, because it does not believe war is inevitable, believes that Australia's best defence is to develop and populate our country.”

- “I do not think anyone can afford a war except America.”

- “When people talk about Communism, and the difference between it and some of the views held by Western nations, such as the United States, that talk will go on not only this year and next year, but perhaps for 50 or 100 years.”

Influencing Mr. Chifley's mind against a realistic defence policy is also his old obsession that the next

Figure 2.53

Article, Sydney Morning Herald, 24 April 1951

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18209755>

Figure 2.54

Stone Shed, Addison Road / Fair Trade Emporium

Source: ARCCO / Fair Trade Emporium





Figure 2.55
New recruits arriving at the Addison Road Depot 1965

Source: Fairfax photos



Figure 2.56
New recruits, probably in Drill Hall No.1, 1965

Source: Fairfax photos

the ECPD, eventually taking over the site (now as the Australian Army Reserves) in 1957. This Marrickville location was central, easily accessible by public transport, and more convenient to reach after work than the other major army depot, which was in Randwick.²⁷

Officers, sergeants, and soldiers spent their time in separated kitchens, hygiene facilities, and sleeping huts according to their rank. One of the army's most recent additions to the Addison Road site is a stone shed, built around 1957 and modified in 1962, which was used as an armoury for the resident units of the CMF.²⁸ This building is now the Fair Trade Emporium (refer Fig. 2.53).

1965-1972: Vietnam War

Conscription in Australia

The National Service Scheme was introduced in late 1964 by the Liberal government of Robert Menzies which introduced new powers to send national servicemen abroad in 1965, following Australia's decision to upgrade its commitment to support South Vietnamese forces. A bi-annual ballot selected eligible young men by birth-date; men who were called up but failed to comply or made false statements were liable to be prosecuted and sentenced to time in prison. Over 800,000 twenty-year-olds were registered before the scheme was suspended in 1972. Of the 15,381 national servicemen who served in Vietnam, 200 lost their lives and 1,279 were wounded.²⁹

At Addison Road, Sydney's registration centre for national servicemen, new recruits saw army medical staff and were initiated into military life before leaving for training. Many marched for the first time on the parade ground there.³⁰ In the early years, families were not allowed to enter the depot, so they made their farewells out on the footpath at the Addison Road entry gates³¹ (refer Figs. 2.45 & 2.56).

Save Our Sons

The first intake of Vietnam conscripts were processed on 30 June, 1965. Outside, a group of Sydney mothers staged their first silent vigil under the name "Save Our Sons" (SOS) (refer Fig. 2.57). This anti-conscription women's movement spread across the country, holding protests and distributing leaflets outside

PROTEST ON CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS

SYDNEY: The Save Our Sons movement has called for a National Day of Protest on the day that conscripted boys report to the army in the various States.

In Sydney on Wednesday, June 30, SOS will conduct an all-day (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) vigil at the Addison Road, Marrickville, Army Depot, where conscripts have been told to report.

"The movement invites all mothers to join in this Silent Protest against conscription of boys into regular army units which will be sent to Vietnam," says the statement.

The vigil will be continued at Central Station from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m., when the troop train leaves the same day. All supporters are invited to attend.

SOS says that many of these boys are being conscripted against their will and the desire of their parents. They are to be sent overseas to serve in a war described by commentators as "incredibly dirty," the statement continues. The boys so conscripted can be sent overseas for 4½ years after only six months' training.

The Youth Campaign Against Conscription inserted a seven-column advertisement in last Saturday's "Australia" signed by 150 prospective conscripts.

The boys say they oppose overseas conscription because "we believe we may be sent to fight in Vietnam in a war which is opposed by such world leaders as Pope Paul and thousands of the world's churchmen, the Prime Ministers of India and Canada and most of the world's governments.

most of the world's governments, General de Gaulle and Senator Fullbright and millions of the world's citizens.

"This would be a moral wrong and an unjust call upon our lives by the Government of our country."

The YCAC has appealed for donations to help pay for another insertion of the advertisement.

Figure 2.57

Notice, Tribune, 23 June 1965

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article236350656>

the U.S. embassy, at the objectors' courts, at Martin Place, and at other intake centers. Along with prominent conscientious objector Simon Townsend, the SOS toured a Caravan Against Conscription through rural Australia, holding meetings and visiting shopping centres.^{32, 33}

Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War was generally popular at first. Public opinion slowly turned as more conscripts saw action and the list of casualties grew, while hopes foundered of a swift victory for the US and its allies. Throughout the years of national service, from 1965 to 1972, SOS protested every intake at the Addison Road gates alongside other pro- and anti-conscription groups (refer Figs. 2.57, 2.58 & 2.59). The genteel, determined women of SOS became an ubiquitous part of Australia's national conversation about conscription and the war. In doing so, they braved pressure from the mainstream media and the police, while being closely monitored by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.³⁴

Founding of the Community Centre 1975-1976

Decommissioning the Military Site, 1975

After the end of the Vietnam War, the depot on Addison Road fell into disuse. Fred Daly, the Federal Member for Grayndler, lobbied the Army as well as the Marrickville Council, the state government member and local companies for the lot to be given up so it could be used for housing.

At the time, Marrickville was a semi-industrialised district that had attracted migrants throughout the 1960s because of its plentiful jobs in the local factories. Marrickville's immigrant groups were commonly discriminated against in public spaces — in 1969 the Marrickville RSL ruled that only English could be spoken inside the club. By the 1970s, work had also left, with most of Marrickville's factories closing or relocating. Though Daly wanted to use the land for housing (and joked about calling it "Dalyville"), his constituents began to agitate for alternative uses. Foremost among them: a multicultural community centre.

Background: Multiculturalism Policy in Australia

The campaign for the centre was partly caused by a shift in government policy towards immigrants, particularly towards those from non-British backgrounds. The White Australia policy



Figure 2.58
Save Our Sons silent protest outside Addison Road Military Depot, c. 1968

Source: Marrickville Council (via Marrickville Heritage Society)



Figure 2.59
Save Our Sons protest

Source: Communist Party of Victoria

had been officially ended in 1966 under Howard Holt. Gough Whitlam brought the Labour Party to power in 1972 after 23 years of Liberal control; campaigning in part on the building of a “more just and tolerant future,” Whitlam and his Immigration Minister, Al Grassby (pictured in Figs. 2.60 & 2.61), instituted a series of policy changes towards immigrant groups and Aboriginal people in Australia. Parliament passed the Racial Discrimination Act in 1975. That same year, the Ethnic Communities Council of NSW was established and SBS Radio began broadcasting.

The attitude of the government was that what should be pursued – instead of the restrictive whites-only policy and discrimination against people from non-British backgrounds – was “structural pluralism.” The nascent Australian Ethnic Affairs Council, at that time separate from the Department of Immigration, wrote in 1977 that “what we believe Australia should be working towards is not a oneness, but a unity, not a similarity, but a composite, not a melting pot but a voluntary bond of dissimilar people sharing a common political and institutional structure.”³⁵

There was an increasing understanding that non-Anglo-Celtic migrants (as they were often referred to in government reports) could be a part of Australian politics and society, and that the role of government should be to encourage them to participate.

In Marrickville, Rigas Feraios, a left-wing Greek organization, was enjoying ever more sway with the local Labour Party and within their community. This organization was dedicated to helping immigrants take advantage of the rights afforded to them by the Racial Discrimination Act and by changes in citizenship policy lowering residency requirements for non-British migrants. Borne by activism, they next turned their eyes to the empty depot on Addison Road, which they, along with many others believed would be a good place for cultural and political activities.

1975

The army formally left the Marrickville Barracks after a gradual winding-down of activities.

1975

The handing over of Addison Road barracks or army depot to the community was delivered after a long community struggle to gain control of the site via informal occupation and activity.



Figure 2.60
From left to right: Al Grassby, Minister for Immigration, Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister, and Governor General Sir Paul Hasluck (1972).

Source: National Archives of Australia: A12111, 31367650.



Figure 2.61
Al Grassby touring the ARCCO site in 1976.

Source: ARCCO Archive

A Steering Committee representing the Departments of Environment, Housing and Construction and Urban and Regional Development was set up with the objective of advising Government on the future use of the property.³⁶

1976

The steering committee nominated Leo Forster – Executive Officer, NSW Region of Department of Housing and Construction, Urban and Regional Development, based at Petersham Town Hall, to advise the government on the future of the Marrickville Army Barracks and how to benefit the community.³⁷

The study involved a range of tasks including an illustrated analysis of the existing buildings including inventory of materials and state of the fabric. The report included a series of photographs showing the buildings.

The report addressed the following:-

- Detailed descriptions of Building 1 – which was burnt down whilst the report was being prepared.

- The constraints of the site for adaptive reuse which are noted as ‘Site Disabilities’ such as water, sewerage and stormwater drainage and the state of the electrical distribution system.

- Demolition of buildings and amplification of sewerage.

- The implication of demolishing buildings and the costs involved. The report noted that the lack of a lease made it difficult to get capital works funding as well as managing general maintenance costs and constraining the potential for longer term community development projects such as child care services to get underway.

Community Survey

Foster prepared a community survey to provide evidence for determining the future use of the site which revealed a high level of support for sporting fields and recreational use, with community use at 11%, and lesser support for car parking and shopping.³⁸

Forster’s report examined a number of issues to be considered including a system for evaluating the suitability for an activity on site with a range of criteria including environmental impacts



Figure 2.62
Members of the Greek Cultural Association pose with the plane tree that they are planting outside their hut, one of the former Gun Parks.

Source: Photo courtesy of Athanasios Fotiadis



Figure 2.63
ARCC Site, 1970s.

Source: Inner West Council local history collection.

(aircraft noise) and the economic viability of such an enterprise. The report was revealing in determining a range of activities which were considered suitable for the site, many of which are still being carried out on the site today:

Additional open space for passive recreation as well as additional areas for active recreation :-

- Areas for social welfare activities
- Childcare and kindergarten
- Educational facilities for migrants
- Youth activities

Process for determining suitability of buildings for community uses.

The report also discussed the necessary building works that should be undertaken to make the site fit for new occupation including any proposed demolition, surplus building removal and other issues and provision of an adequate water supply, and appropriate fencing.

The report was written at the same time as former Building 1 (The current site of The Bower) was destroyed by fire which led the report to conclude that fire was an ongoing risk for the site and that Addison Road Community Centre should consider fewer buildings on site that are multi purpose and have adequate safety and building standards.

The report concluded that the Commonwealth reaffirm its decision to release the Addison Road Army Property from its former Defence Land for community activities at no cost to Council and that the Commonwealth Government agree to provide adequate water supply for fire-fighting and adequate fencing.

Marrickville Municipal Council advertised the fact that they were considering an offer for the lease of the property, seeking an indication from any interested community groups for use of the land. The Addison Road Community Services, later the Addison Road Community Services Group were the only applicants and a sublease was granted in 1976. Its goals were:

- Assist migrants to find a meaningful place in the community and allow them to preserve, develop and share their skills and cultural heritage

CARNIVALE '77

A SUN-HERALD SPECIAL FEATURE by BARBARA MUHVICH

Carnivale '77 promises to be a nine-day festival of great diversity and spectacle.

This cosmopolitan happening should awe Australians by unearthing a mine of latent talent. And if it succeeds it will become an annual celebration which may place Australia high on the list of the countries holding colourful and exciting festivals.

Beginning on Saturday, October 1, in Martin Place, it features 200 performing and exhibiting groups from more than 20 ethnic backgrounds.

These groups and many individuals will perform in Sydney and throughout the suburbs in an intensely-packed program of events and "mini-festivals."

But the emphasis is not just on artists and artisans, according to Evasio Costanzo, who heads the Carnivale's co-ordinating team.

"We want people from all over Sydney to get involved and participate, to be part of this multicultural happening," he said.

"The Carnivale's theme is unity in diversity and Australia is an incredibly diverse country in terms of so many nationalities and cultures of her people."

"These people have all chosen Australia as their home, they consider themselves Australian and they can enrich the country so much by sharing their culture with others."

"Except in individual ethnic groups they have never had a real public forum to show people their talents or to help them understand their lifestyle."

"Now they have a chance to play the host rather than the newcomer or visitor."

"It is a milestone for many Australian migrants and they are all

Nine days of ethnic music, fun, culture

terribly excited and enthused about it.

"The majority are paying their own expenses and working feverishly to be ready in time."

"Scores of women are working day and night to make traditional national costumes for their performing groups, people are building special sets and rehearsing with the determination of perfectionists."

"I'm sure everyone will be astounded during the Carnivale when they see the vast pool of human resources Australia has to offer."

"There are musicians, singers, dancers, composers, actors, painters, people skilled in specialist handicrafts, puppeteers and so many more."

"We have craftsmen and artisans of the highest calibre among our migrants and they have a wealth of knowledge to offer."

Organisers of the Carnivale hope that Australians, both "new" and "old," will learn about

each other during the festival.

They want Australians to be united, to try to break down any racial or cultural barriers which separate them, to be proud of their mixed heritage and take advantage of it.

"But most of all," says Tony Trapnell, another Carnivale co-ordinator, "to accept Australia as it is today — a multi-cultural society; the shape and the force of the future."

Carnivale is sponsored by the Ethnic Affairs Division of the Premier's Department and "it has the wholehearted support of the Premier," says Mr Trapnell.

The Government decided to sponsor the Carnivale to promote an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual acceptance among the many different ethnic groups in NSW.

Many artistic and professional talents remain untapped and isolated among the ethnic communities because of



Front row, from left: Antonio Vargas, Diana Reyes, Jose Luis "El Gusano"; Back row, from left: Roberto Chispas, El Nino de Leon, Angel Farina, Julio Alejandro and Frederico Lorca, practising in Martin Place this week for Carnivale '77.

cultural and communication barriers and Carnivale, hopefully, will change that.

The title, Carnivale, was specially coined for the occasion as a word that belongs to no one language but is understood by everyone.

It will begin with a Grand Ball on the eve of the first day and culmi-

nate with a Mardi Gras costume parade through the streets of Sydney.

Evasio Costanzo jokingly says: "If they're not dancing in the streets by that stage, then we'll concede defeat."

Highlights of the Carnivale include a Children's Day at the Domain, a surf carnival at Manly and separate festi-

vals in South Sydney, Campbell, Duff's Forest, Blacktown and Canterbury to name a few.

This weekend, as a special pre-carnivale celebration, the Council of Chinese Organisations is holding its colourful August Moon festival in Chinatown.

Working with a \$50,000 grant (which

covers three salaried staff and grants to some performing groups) the Ethnic Affairs Division has done well.

But the real credit for this festival, the first of its kind in Australia, must go to the thousands of genuinely enthusiastic and hard-working people plodding away behind the scenes — free of charge.

CHINESE AUGUST MOON GAIETY

SYDNEY'S Chinatown is a hive of excitement, colour and activity this weekend as the August Moon celebrations set the city in a carnival mood.

More than 20,000 people are expected to fill the streets of the market today for a round of carnivals and performances.

Council of Chinese Organisations has its annual festival include to Carni-

val's spokesman Wong, says: "In Australia, we cherish our traditions and the mid-autumn festival is a special calendar."

But the younger generation of Chinese accept more of the Australian way of life, to keep alive the heritage of the Citi-

nese contribution to Australian culture."

Today's festivities begin at 11 am in the Dixon and Hay Streets area of Haymarket.

Folk dancing and singing acts will be performed, there will be martial arts exhibitions, body building demonstrations and excerpts from centuries-old Cantonese operas.

Films on China will be shown and there will be demonstrations of Chinese brush painting and calligraphy.

Dozens of street stalls will sell tempting Chinese delicacies and a variety of goods and crafts at bargain prices.

But the most spectacular part of the celebrations will come at 6.40 tonight when children from the Sydney Chinese School will lead the striking lantern parade. They will escort the

traditional Chinese Southern Lion as it weaves through the streets and crowds.

The Asian Council, which represents 12 Asian countries and the Pacific Islands, has also planned an extensive Carnivale program.

They have called it the 1977 Moon Festival, with events planned from October 1 to 9.

Some highlights of their festival are: an Asian-Pacific concert and variety show at the Sydney Town Hall at 8 pm next Saturday night; a martial arts demonstration by six Chinese Kung Fu academies; two Japanese Karate schools and the Korean Kwon-Do Academy, Town Hall, Tuesday, 4, 8 pm; a massive "Chinatown Spectacular" fair in the Haymarket Saturday, October 8, and Sunday, October 9.

COME ON SYDNEY AND HAVE FUN AT CARNIVALE '77

OCTOBER 1ST TILL OCTOBER 9TH.

Everyone's invited — there'll be music, dance, sport, street parades, theatre, wine, food, film, open air concerts, displays, lunch time entertainment, a grand ball, an "everyone-join-in" parade and lots, lots more!

Carnivale '77 — a springtime celebration of the rich and colourful internationalism of this great city and its people.

Official Information Centre
Upper Ground Floor, OTC House
32 Martin Place, Sydney.
Telephone 221 2000

Carnivale '77 is sponsored by the Government of New South Wales.

Figure 2.64

Feature in the Sydney Sun-Herald advertising Carnivale '77 (September 1977).

Source: Scan courtesy of Athanasios Fotiadis

- Provide a centre for rehabilitation, therapy following hospitalisation, support for the isolated, lonely and aged, blind, widowed and invalid people.
- Establish a centre for creative activity for people of all ages, cultures and interests.
- Development of physical aptitude in young children as well as an appreciation of natural Australian bush
- Provide recreational facilities for children, adults and aged persons
- Establish child care, playground activities
- Increase the sense of identity, and develop community understanding of local and wider issues through local radio and video
- Provide useful building and creating materials to interested groups in the community.

1976

On April 5th 1976, a sublease for the property was negotiated and signed, with the property handed over on the 12th April 1976.

Four aldermen from Marrickville Council were chosen to sit on the board of the Community Centre.

A grant from the South West Sydney Regional Social Development Council provided funding of \$18,150 to cover establishment costs and the cost of a caretaker.

The ARCC had to renegotiate its lease with Marrickville Council every six months.³⁹ The site became popular with groups for having functions, such as cabarets, dances and festivals which led to complaints about noise and the eventual banning of amplified music at the site.

The Centre investigated renovating Hut 24 (Drill Hall No.2) as a community hall for sporting groups and sound-proofing it to continue as a centre.⁴⁰

The Foster report recommended a process to establish if a management group or service could be considered for the site.

Addison Road Community Centre 1976-present

The new Centre was established as a confederation of different pre-existing groups. Overall decisions were made via a monthly



Figure 2.65

1975 Photographs showing the entrance from Addison Road and looking south along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive.

Source: Forster, Taylor, Jones, 1975, *Marrickville Community Study - Report*



Figure 2.66

1975 Photographs showing the parade ground looking south; and the south eastern sector of the site with Building 8 (Drill Hall No.1) in the background.

Source: Forster, Taylor, Jones, 1975, *Marrickville Community Study - Report*

meeting including representatives from each group, in what a contemporary observer called a “mini UN.” Stuart Wales was a live-in caretaker from 1976-1977, with a series of others coming in afterwards. Most work, both in improving the buildings and general maintenance, was done on a volunteer basis.

Repair and Beautification of the Centre 1976-1979

Though Leo Forster expected at handover that \$70,000 was needed to restore the site to habitability, the Centre had little to no funding in the early days. Marrickville Council provided standard services like garbage, street lighting, and lawn mowing; the Australian Assistance Plan supported a caretaker; and a small grant was won to make minor repairs. Volunteers from the various groups pitched in to make much-needed repairs and improvements, including to electrical wiring, while also attempting to make the centre a more welcoming place for visitors.

The parade ground had been cleared of trees when the site was a military complex, but the community centre sought to plant new foliage. The Greek community planted plane trees in front of their Hut, Building 36 (refer Fig. 2.62). They also planted olive, lemon and maple trees, to remind them of their mother countries.

When the army left, its huts were austere whitewashed. Led by local artist David Humphries, out-of-work young people were recruited through the Youth Hut to decorate the huts with murals, demonstrating that the former military depot could be turned into a vibrant, creative and welcoming place. Some of these murals are still visible on the Bush Music Club hut (Building 44), among others.

Cultural Activities

The Centre was dedicated to the maintenance of traditional cultural activities for its members. Individual groups used their huts for celebrations and programs, and the grounds were open both to members of the center and for rental by outside groups. The Hellenic Art Theatre performed Greek-language plays and hosted theatre workshops. The parade grounds were used for events like the Greek Wine Festival, Turkish wrestling and more. For several years, an illustrated calendar flyer distributed by the Centre advertised the wide variety of activities that would take



Figure 2.67

Image showing the 1979 festival calendar depicting the dates and months of festivals during the year such as Turkish Children's Day, Greek Easter, Latin American Festival of the Sun, Filipino May Festival, International Women's Day etc

Source: Fleming, Helman, 1979, *The Barracks: - from Army to Community. A narrative history of the Addison Road Community Centre*

place throughout the year.

In 1977, activists and artists from the Centre were instrumental in instituting the first iterations of Carnivale, a multicultural festival that descended on Sydney CBD with a week-long series of music and dance performances and art (refer Fig. 2.64). Several events were held at the Centre itself. Carnivale was held, with the involvement of many groups based at or associated with Addison Road, until 2000.

Vandalism

Throughout its early history, the Centre was plagued by vandalism, especially arson. The 14th Field Brigade building, which was considered the best-looking building remaining on the site with two stories and a portico, burned down soon after the Centre opened. That same fire destroyed the Magic Yellow Bus that was in the care of Kids Activities Newtown. Reverse Garbage moved huts after their initial home, was burned to the ground. Some huts that experienced smaller fires were able to be repaired, but others were completely destroyed.

New Building 1987-1989

In 1987, the Addison Road Community Centre received \$705,000 from the NSW Council of the Bicentennial Authority to build a multi-purpose community centre (refer Fig. 2.68). Today the hall is known as Gumbramorra Hall (Building G), named for the swamp that existed before construction of the Alexandra Canal. The building was granted for use by the Centre, with the understanding that both the state government and the Bicentennial Authority could use it. Several Bicentennial celebrations were held in the hall.

The Gumbramora Hall is the largest new building erected on the site since the end of the army period. Placed in the middle of the former parade ground, it fundamentally changed the nature and perception of the open space by dividing it in half.

As part of increased funding for English-language learning for adult migrants, the NSW government installed temporary classroom buildings 'demountables' along the northern boundary of the centre (refer Fig. 2.69) in 1988. Those hypothetically temporary buildings are still present, but are now used by various community organisations under the licence from the Centre.

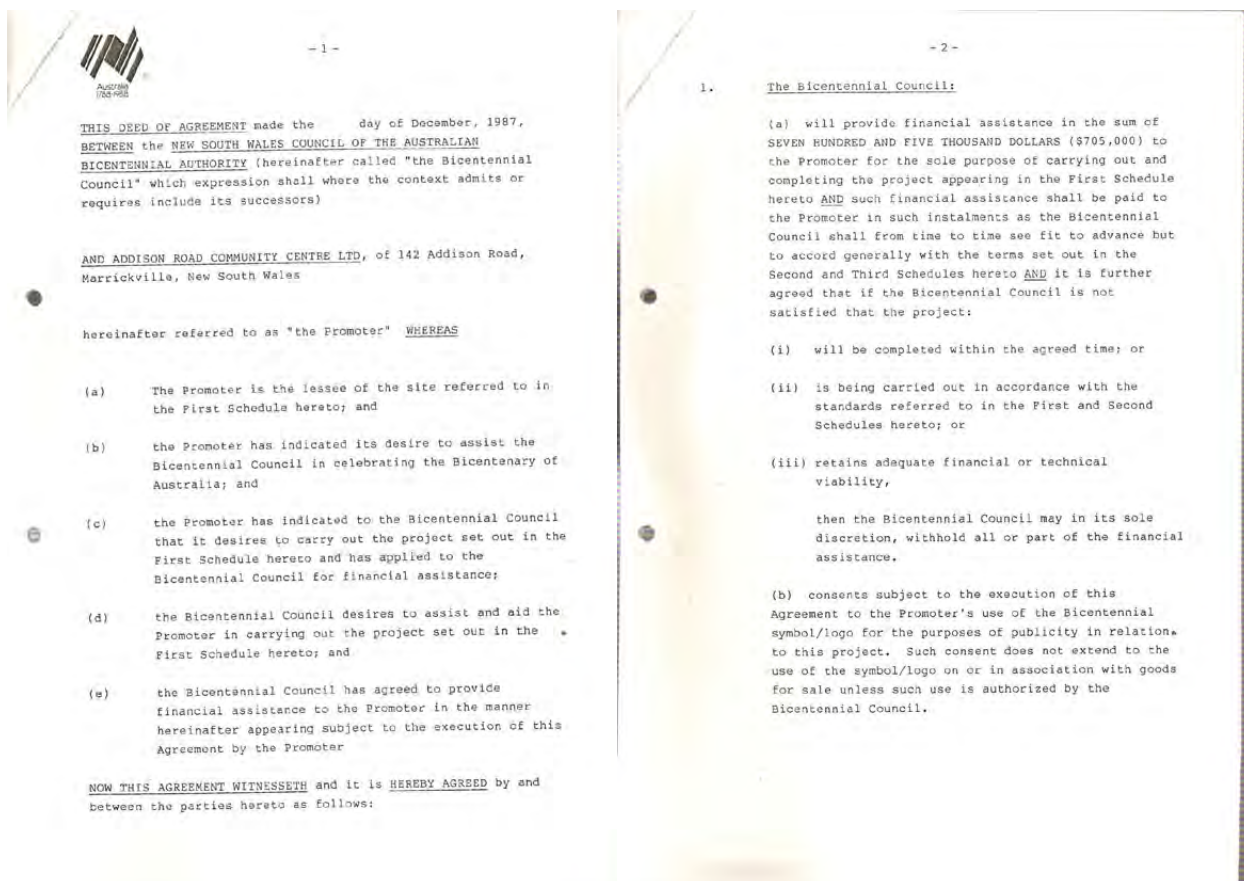


Figure 2.68

Contract with the NSW Bicentennial Authority authorising \$705,000 for the construction of Bicentennial Hall at Addison Road Community Centre (December 1987)

Source: Scan courtesy of Athanasios Fotiadis

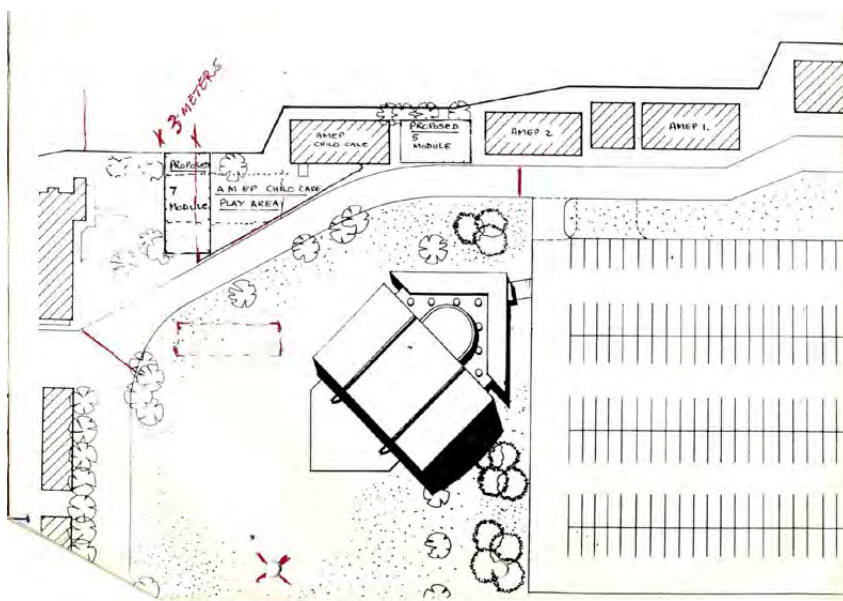


Figure 2.69

Map of Addison Road Community Centre (detail) showing the proposed location of an additional temporary classroom for the Adult Migrant Education Program. Previous Adult Migrant Education classrooms are marked "AMEP." (March 1988)

Source: Scan courtesy of Athanasios Fotiadis

Membership Fluctuations and New Groups 1979-now

The community centre has, since its inception, been made up of diverse groups of individuals; over the years, the constituent organisations — and which huts they occupy — have shifted along with demographic changes in the local neighbourhood and in the communities they represent. Two groups remain in the huts that they first moved into in 1976: Building 36 (Gun Park No.4) still hosts the Hellenic Art Theatre, which runs theatre workshops for predominantly second- and third-generation Greek-Australian children, while the Bush Music Club is still found in Hut 44.

The Turkish Welfare Association, occupants of Building 35 (Gun Park No.3), which had been one of the founding members of the center, shifted its welfare activities further into the West, where the bulk of the Turkish community had moved. What remains, however, is the Australian Martial Arts Academy, which was started by Turkish-Australian martial arts master Ridvan Manav. Local mothers had asked him to teach martial arts and discipline to their young men to keep them off of the streets during a time of high youth unemployment.⁴¹

Other groups, like the Yugoethnic Cultural Association (Hut 20), were disbanded due to political developments in their home countries; the Croatian Association became independent around the same time that Croatia left Yugoslavia. Many of the shifts, like the Turkish Welfare Association, reflected changing demographics of Marrickville. The Vietnamese immigrants that came to Marrickville in the 1980s did not join the center as an independent group, though they did occasionally hire the grounds.

In 1989 Radio Skid Row, which had previously broadcast from the basement of the Wentworth Building at the University of Sydney, was forced out and found temporary accommodation at Radio Redfern. Soon they moved into the annex of Drill Hall No. 2 (Building 24) at Addison Road Community Centre, installing professional radio broadcast equipment.⁴²

Funding and Governance Changes 1999-present

Following allegations of institutional corruption, the Centre lost federal funding in 1999, becoming responsible for generating its own revenue. Since then, the Centre has received no regular government fundings, covering its running costs from rental



Figure 2.70
Uncle Stephen performs a cleansing ceremony at the dedication of the Honour Roll for Peace (October 2016)

Source: MerJa Media



Figure 2.71
The Honour Roll for Peace, installed in October 2016 on pillars that formed part of the original military depot gates.

Source: Phillips Marler 2017

payments, venue hire and once-off project grants.

In 2000, the new administration of the centre changed its name from Addison Road Community Centre Ltd. to Addison Road Centre for Arts, Culture, Community and the Environment Ltd., reflecting an increased commitment to the arts and a less explicitly multicultural mission.

The constituent members of the Centre voted in 2018 to update the organisation's constitution, including to change membership rules, allowing non-tenant groups to become members of the Centre's governance structure.

Modern Additions and New Programs

In the early 2000s, weekly Organic Markets were initiated at the Addison Road Community Centre and bring thousands of visitors every Sunday.

Other regular events held at the Centre include the Sydney Latin American Film Festival and ARCCO's refuge Street Food Markets and public Schools Arts Festival. Recent programs include urban habitat creation, a low-cost food-rescue Food Pantry and the Living Museum. ARCCO's involvement in partnerships such as the Marrickville Multicultural Inter-Agency and Inner West Community. A Fair help to maintain the Centre's role in the community.

A seven-stop Heritage Trail was installed in 2015, with federal Anzac Centenary Commemoration fundings which highlights key themes and events in the history of the site. The Heritage Trail was made more accessible with the addition of an access path and audio interpretation in 2018, with support from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

In 2016, the Centre installed the Honour Roll for Peace at the main entrance off Addison Road (refer Fig. 2.71). The Honour Roll seeks to celebrate activists, politicians and individuals who have advanced the cause of peace in Australia and around the world. Members of the community nominate people they would like to be included, and provide a donation to the Centre. The Honour Roll was inaugurated on October 28th, 2016 the 100th anniversary of Australia's vote against conscription in World War One (refer Fig 2.70).

AN AERIAL VIEW: The Addison Road Story 1930 - 2017



Figure 2.72
1930 Aerial of the Site and surrounds

Source: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation,
Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017



Figure 2.73
1943 Aerial of the Site and surrounds

Source: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation,
Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017





Figure 2.74
1961 Aerial of the Site and surrounds

Source: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation,
Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017



Figure 2.75
1970 Aerial of the Site and surrounds

Source: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation,
Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017





Figure 2.76
1986 Aerial of the Site and surrounds

Source: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation, Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017



Figure 2.77
1991 Aerial of the Site and surrounds

Source: NSW Department of Finance, Services & Innovation, Service Delivery, Spatial Services 2017





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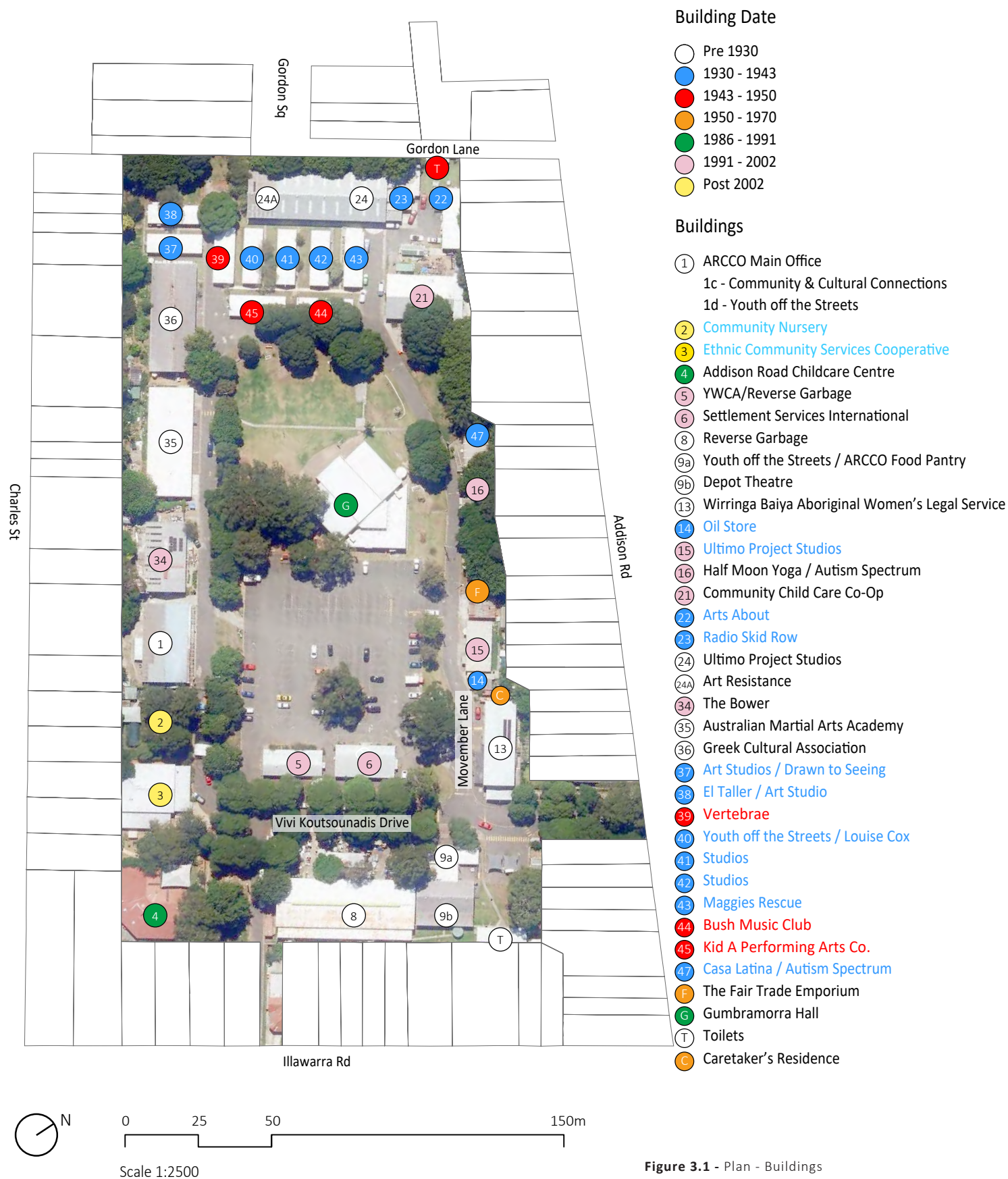
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Part Three

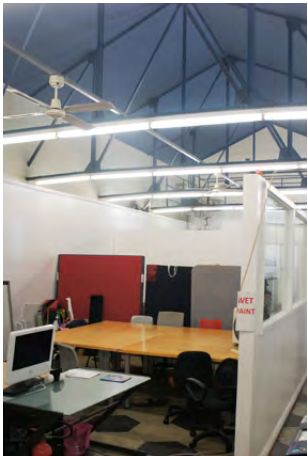
Physical Elements and Condition of Fabric



3.1 Buildings



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
1	 <p>Figure 3.2 - Entrance to ARCCO Main Office</p>  <p>Figure 3.3 - Southern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.4 - Interior showing original steel trusses</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Gun Park c. 1914-16 ARCCO Main Office</p> <p>Location: Southern side of the site facing the main car park.</p> <p>Condition and Characteristics:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Steel trusses and timber framing Floor: Concrete Walls: Weatherboard cladding on timber frame Ceiling: Timber lining boards and plasterboard</p> <p>One of the original WW1 Gun Parks, this building has been substantially altered since its construction. Originally the building was longer and has been shortened by demolition of the south-eastern end.</p> <p>The original corrugated roof sheeting has been replaced with newer corrugated cladding.</p> <p>The exterior walls have been altered with the infill of original garage door openings, the insertion of new windows and doors and new weatherboard cladding. Some original weatherboard cladding remains.</p> <p>The original timber floors (to harness rooms and offices) and original timber baulk floor (to gun parking / garage space) have all been replaced by concrete floors.</p> <p>Internally most of the original timber lining boards to the ceiling have been replaced by plasterboard. Some original internal timber lining boards remain.</p> <p>The building has been fitted out with modern plasterboard partitions. The original clear-spanning, riveted steel roof trusses remain.</p> <p>The original single storey, gable roof form of the building remains.</p>	<p>Overall external building form: High significance Steel roof trusses and timber framing: High significance Timber ceiling boards: High significance Original external weatherboard cladding: High significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Non-original weatherboard cladding: Moderate significance Concrete Floor: Little significance Internal fit-out walls: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the original Gun Parks and part of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, the overall building form, the steel trusses, the internal timber ceiling boards and the original external weatherboards should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The external elevations have been significantly altered. It is not practicable to restore the external elevations to their original appearance by reconstructing the garage doors because of ongoing new uses and functions of the building. Nor is it practicable to demolish the current concrete floor and reconstruct the timber floors.</p> <p>The building could be extended in an easterly direction, in line with its historic footprint, and still maintain cultural significance.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
8	 <p>Figure 3.5 - Western elevation and front compound</p>  <p>Figure 3.6 - Southern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.7 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Interior showing original steel trusses</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Drill Hall No.1 c. 1914 Reverse Garbage</p> <p>Location: Eastern side of the site between the Depot Theatre and Addison Road Child Care Centre buildings.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Rolled roof ridge ventilator: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Steel trusses and timber framing Floor: Timber boards Walls: Corrugated steel cladding on timber frame Walls and ceilings to skillion roof section: Timber lining boards Windows: Timber</p> <p>Originally Drill Hall No. 1, this building has remained substantially intact since its construction.</p> <p>The corrugated steel roof sheeting is not original.</p> <p>The original clear-spanning, riveted steel roof trusses remain, as does the timber roof framing.</p> <p>The original timber floor remains</p> <p>The corrugated steel cladding to the walls is original.</p> <p>The timber lining boards to the walls and ceilings to the skillion roof section are original.</p> <p>The timber windows are original.</p> <p>The original single storey, gable roof form and rolled ridge ventilator of the building is intact.</p>	<p>Building: Outstanding significance</p> <p>Corrugated steel roof: Moderate significance Rolled roof ridge ventilator: High significance Steel roof trusses and timber framing: High significance Timber floor: High significance Corrugated steel wall cladding on timber frame: High significance Timber boarded walls and ceilings to skillion roof section: High significance Timber windows: High significance Non-original fitout walls and joinery: Little significance Original fitout walls: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As the first significant army building constructed on the site and part of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, Drill Hall No. 1 should be conserved, restored and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>




3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
9b	 <p>Figure 3.8 - Northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.9 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.10 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Officers Drill Hall / 14th Brigade Headquarters c.1916 Depot Theatre</p> <p>Location: Eastern side of the site near the start of Vivi Koutsounadis Drive.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Steel trusses and timber framing Floor: Timber boards Walls: Timber weatherboards and corrugated steel cladding on timber frame Walls and ceilings to skillion roof section: Timber lining boards Windows: Timber</p> <p>Possibly originally the 14th Brigade Headquarters in WW1, the building was an X-Ray centre during WW2 and it has been significantly altered since its construction. Originally the building was longer and has been shortened by demolition of the north-eastern end. This demolished section probably contained a Harness Room and a Waggon Shed.</p> <p>The corrugated steel roof sheeting is not original.</p> <p>The original clear-spanning, riveted steel roof trusses remain, as does the timber roof framing.</p> <p>The original timber floor remains.</p> <p>The corrugated steel cladding to the walls is not original.</p> <p>The timber weatherboard cladding to the walls is original.</p> <p>The timber lining boards to the walls and ceilings to the skillion roof section are original.</p> <p>The timber windows are original. The original single storey, gable roof form of the building is intact.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Steel roof trusses and timber framing: High significance Timber floor: High significance Timber weatherboard wall cladding: High significance Timber wall framing: High significance Timber boarded walls and ceilings to skillion roof section: High significance Timber windows: High significance Corrugated steel roof: Moderate significance Corrugated steel wall cladding: Moderate significance Non-original fitout walls, seating and joinery: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, the 14th Brigade Headquarters should be conserved, restored and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>




3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
13	 <p>Figure 3.11 - Southern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.12 - Northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.13 - Ground floor interior</p>  <p>Figure 3.14 - First floor interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Army Medical Corp Building c.1916 Stirrup Gallery/Wirringa Baiya</p> <p>Location: Along the northern boundary of the site near the main entrance.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Timber trusses and timber framing First Floor: Timber boards Ground Floor: Timber boards Internal walls to first floor: Timber lining boards Internal walls to ground floor: Plasterboard lined Ceiling to ground floor: Plasterboard lined Walls: Weatherboards on timber frame Windows: Timber</p> <p>Originally the Army Medical Corp Building, this two storey building has remained substantially intact since its construction. The ground floor was originally used for the parking of horse-drawn field ambulances and the top floor for storage and offices.</p> <p>The corrugated steel roof sheeting is probably not original.</p> <p>The original clear-spanning, timber roof trusses remain, as does the timber roof framing.</p> <p>The first floor internal timber lining boards to ceiling and walls are original.</p> <p>The original first floor timber floor remains</p> <p>The ground floor timber floor is not original and is a later addition. It is possible the original floor, made out of concrete or timber baulks is still below the timber floor.</p> <p>The original timber columns to the ground floor have been concealed in linings.</p> <p>The plasterboard wall and ceiling linings to the ground floor are a later addition and not original.</p> <p>The external weatherboard cladding to the walls is original.</p> <p>The timber windows are original.</p> <p>The original timber garage doors to the ground floor are intact.</p> <p>The original double storey, gable roof form of the building is intact.</p>	<p>Building: Outstanding significance</p> <p>Timber roof trusses and timber roof framing: High significance First floor internal timber lining boards to ceiling and walls: High significance First floor timber floor: High significance Ground floor timber columns (Concealed): High significance External weatherboard cladding to walls: High significance Timber windows: High significance Timber garage doors to the ground floor: High significance Corrugated steel roof sheeting: Moderate Ground floor timber floor: Little significance Ground floor plasterboard wall and ceiling linings: Little significance Non-original fitout walls and joinery: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, the Army Medical Corp Building should be conserved, restored and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>



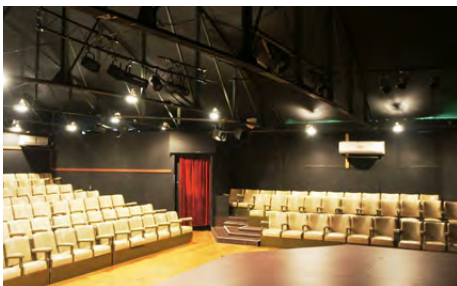
3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
24 and 24a	 <p>Figure 3.15 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.16 - Interior (building 24)</p>  <p>Figure 3.17 - Southern elevation</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Drill Hall No.2 c.1916 Ultimo Project (24) and Art Resistance (24a)</p> <p>Location: Along the western side of the site behind buildings 39-43.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Rolled roof ridge ventilator: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Steel trusses and timber framing Floor: Timber boards Walls: Corrugated steel cladding on timber frame Walls and ceilings to skillion roof section: Timber lining boards Windows: Timber</p> <p>Originally Drill Hall No. 2, this building has remained substantially intact since its construction.</p> <p>The corrugated steel roof sheeting is probably original. The original clear-spanning, riveted steel roof trusses remain, as does the timber roof framing.</p> <p>The original timber floor remains</p> <p>The corrugated steel cladding to the walls is original.</p> <p>The timber lining boards to the walls and ceilings to the skillion roof section are original.</p> <p>The timber windows are original. The original single storey, gable roof form and rolled ridge ventilator of the building is intact.</p>	<p>Building: Outstanding significance</p> <p>Corrugated steel roof: High significance Rolled roof ridge ventilator: High significance Steel roof trusses and timber framing: High significance Timber floor: High significance Corrugated steel wall cladding on timber frame: High significance Timber boarded walls and ceilings to skillion roof section: High significance Timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Non-original fitout walls and joinery: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, and probably the second substantial building to be constructed on site, Drill Hall No. 2 should be conserved, restored and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
35	 <p>Figure 3.18 - Northern elevation (western end)</p>  <p>Figure 3.19 - Northern elevation (eastern end)</p>  <p>Figure 3.20 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Gun Park No.3 c.1914-1916 Australian Martial Arts Academy</p> <p>Location: Along the southern boundary of the site facing the large open green space.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Steel trusses and timber framing (assumed) Floor: Concrete Walls: Fibre cement weatherboards Ceiling: Plasterboard</p> <p>One of the original WW1 Gun Parks, this building has been substantially altered since its construction.</p> <p>The original corrugated roof sheeting has been replaced by newer corrugated sheeting. The original ventilation cowls on the ridge remain.</p> <p>The exterior walls have been altered with the infill of the original garage door openings, the insertion of new windows and doors and the replacement of original timber weatherboards with fibre cement weatherboards.</p> <p>The original timber floors (to what were harness rooms and offices) and the original timber baulk floor (to the gun parking/garage space) have all been replaced by a concrete floor.</p> <p>Internally, a new flat plasterboard ceiling has been installed, concealing the original steel roof trusses and timber framing.</p> <p>Some original timber windows remain.</p> <p>The original single storey, gable roof form of the building remains.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Steel roof trusses and timber roof framing: High significance Original timber windows: High significance Non-original plasterboard ceiling: Little significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Non-original FC weatherboard cladding: Little significance Concrete Floor: Little Significance Internal fit-out walls: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the original Gun Parks and part of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, the overall building form, the steel trusses and the original timber windows should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The external elevations have been significantly altered. It is not practicable to restore the external elevations to their original appearance by reconstructing the garage doors because of ongoing new uses and functions of the building. Nor is it practicable to demolish the current concrete floor and reconstruct the timber floors.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
36	 <p>Figure 3.21 - Northern elevation (eastern end)</p>  <p>Figure 3.22 - Northern elevation (western end)</p>  <p>Figure 3.23 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Gun Park No.4 c.1914-1916 Greek Cultural Association (Hellenic Art Theatre)</p> <p>Location: Along the southern boundary of the site facing the large open green space.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Steel trusses and timber framing Floor: Possibly original timber floor and timber baulks under ply floor lining Walls: Weatherboard cladding on timber frame Ceiling: Timber lining boards and sheeting lining materials</p> <p>One of the original WW1 Gun Parks, this building has been moderately altered since its construction. Of the remaining three Gun Parks, this building has the most remaining original fabric.</p> <p>The original corrugated roof sheeting has been replaced by newer corrugated sheeting. The original ventilation cowls on the ridge remain.</p> <p>The north elevation has been substantially altered with the infill of most the original garage door openings with vertical corrugated steel sheeting. However, two pairs of original garage doors remain.</p> <p>On the other elevations most of the original weatherboards and timber windows remain.</p> <p>The original timber floors (to what were harness rooms and offices) and the original timber baulk floor (to the gun parking/garage space) are possibly still underneath ply floor lining.</p> <p>Original timber ceiling lining boards remain over what were the former offices and harness rooms.</p>	<p>Over the main theatre space (formerly gun parking/garage space), the original timber lining boards have been removed.</p> <p>The original clear-spanning, rivetted steel roof trusses remain.</p> <p>The original single storey, gable roof form of the building remains.</p> <p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Steel roof trusses and timber roof framing: High significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original timber windows: High significance Original garage doors: High significance Original external weatherboard cladding: High significance Non-original external vertical steel cladding: Little significance Non-original ply or plasterboard ceiling: Little significance Internal fit-out walls: Little significance Possible original timber floors/timber baulks under ply sheet lining: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the original Gun Parks and part of the 'World War One Group' of buildings, the overall building form, the steel trusses, the timber weatherboards, garage doors, other original elements and the original timber floors (if still extant) should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The external elevations have been moderately altered. It is not practicable to restore the external north elevation to its original appearance by reconstructing the missing garage doors because of ongoing new uses and functions of the building.</p>



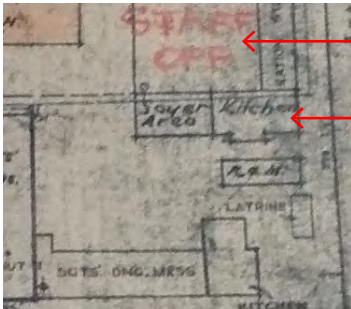

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1914-1930

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.24 - North western elevation Photo: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.25 - Plumbing Diagram for toilets, part of Specification for Two Drill Halls. 1914 Source: National Archives of Australia, SP155-NSW 3135 MILITARY</p>	<p>Latrine c.1914 Toilet Block</p> <p>Location: Eastern end of the site next to Building 9b (Depot Theatre)</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Floor: Concrete Walls: Concrete block and corrugated steel on timber frame Ceiling: Sheet material (possibly asbestos) and battens</p> <p>This building was probably the first toilet block constructed on the site, at the same time as Drill Hall No. 1. A drawing, possibly of this building, appears in the 1914 specification for Drill Hall No. 1 (refer Fig. 3.25).</p> <p>The building has been substantially altered since its construction. Some of the original timber boarded internal toilet partitions and some external corrugated steel walls remain.</p>	<p>Building: Moderate significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained as toilets and renovated as required. If renovation is not financially or functionally feasible, the building can be demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>



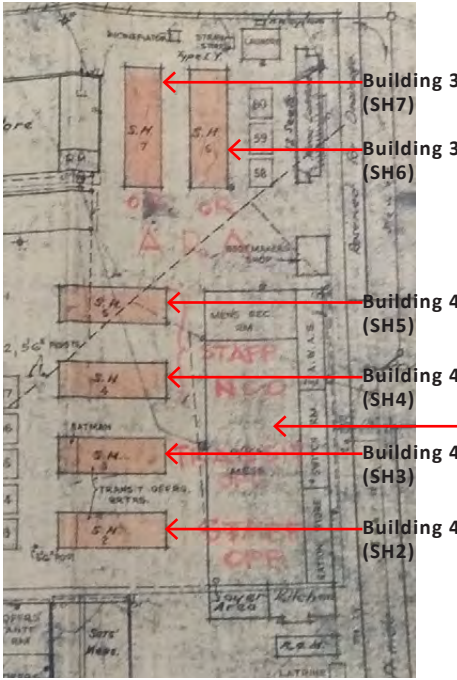
3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
22	 <p>Figure 3.26 - Southern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.27 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.28 - Interior Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.29 - Detail from Marrikville Military Depot Block Plan 1941-1946 Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746</p>	<p>Mess Hut 1940 Arts About</p> <p>Location: North western corner of the site, (behind Building 21).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Timber frame Floor: Timber boards on timber framing on stumps Walls: Corrugated steel cladding on timber framing, masonite internal linings</p> <p>Ceiling: Plasterboard</p> <p>Probably constructed in the 1940s, and first appearing on a 1941 site plan, this building was originally used as a mess hut, with the kitchen located at the west end.</p> <p>At the eastern end it originally adjoined a larger building containing the Sergeants Mess and the Officers Mess, since destroyed by fire.</p> <p>With exception of the ceiling, most of the original fabric remains.</p> <p>← Building 22</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original masonite internal lining: High significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the Mess Hut should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>




3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
23	 <p>Figure 3.30 - Northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.31 - Interior Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.32 - Detail from Marrikville Military Depot Block Plan 1941-1946 Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746</p>  <p>Figure 3.33 - Camp cooks on the job at the camp cookers or Soyer boilers or stoves Source: Army field kitchens in Australia, WWII, Argus Collection of Photographs, State Library of Victoria, 1976</p>	<p>Kitchen and 'Soyer' Stove Area c. 1940 Radio Skid Row</p> <p>Location: North western corner of the site next to Building 24</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel Roof structure: Timber Floor: Timber boards on timber framing on stumps Walls: Corrugated steel cladding on timber framing Ceilings: Plasterboard</p> <p>This addition to the northern end of Drill Hall No. 2 was probably constructed in the 1940s, first appearing on a 1941 site plan (refer Fig. 3.32) The building originally consisted of kitchen on the west side and a 'Soyer Area' on the east side.</p> <p>The Soyer Stove was a field stove invented by the celebrated French Chef Alexis Benoit Soyer at the time of the Crimean War, variants of which were used by the British Army up into the 1980's. The stove was adopted by the Australian and Canadian Armies and used in World War I and World War II (refer Fig. 3.33).</p> <p>The building has been extended and significantly altered since the 1940s. The interiors have been significantly altered.</p>	<p>Building: Moderate significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: Moderate significance</p> <p>Recommendation: This building is one of the Second World War group of buildings and constitutes a minor servicing addition to Drill Hall No. 2. The building should be kept and maintained.</p> <p>It can be internally altered as needed for future functional use without affecting the cultural significance either of itself or the adjoining Drill Hall No. 2.</p> <p>New openings can be made in the external walls as needed for future functional use.</p> <p>The external cladding should be kept as corrugated steel.</p>


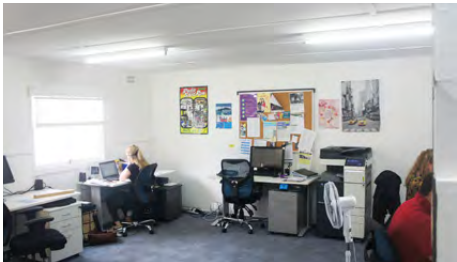
3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
37	 <p>Figure 3.34 - Northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.35 - Interior Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.35 - The WW2 Sleeping Hut Group, SH2, SH3, SH4, SH5, SH6, SH7 Detail from Marikville Military Depot Block Plan 1941 Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746</p>	<p>Sleeping Hut 7 c. 1940 Arts Studios/Drawn to Seeing</p> <p>Location: South western corner of the site, (opposite Building 39).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite and timber Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is part of the World War II Sleeping Hut group that first appear on a 1941 site plan, described as 'SH 2' to 'SH7' (refer Fig. 3.35).</p> <p>Building No. 37 is referred to as 'SH7', Sleeping Hut 7.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original corrugated steel wall cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
38	 <p>Figure 3.36 - Northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.37 - Western elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.38 - Interior, with Carlos Temenias of El Taller Studios.</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Sleeping Hut 6 c. 1940 El Taller Art Studios</p> <p>Location: South western corner of the site, (next to Building 37).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is part of the Second World War Sleeping Hut group that first appear on a 1941 site plan, described as 'SH 2' to 'SH7' (refer Fig. 3.35).</p> <p>This building is described as 'SH 6', Sleeping Hut 6.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Building: High significance Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original corrugated steel wall cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>



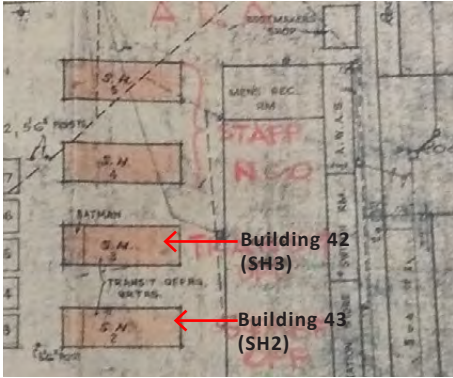
3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
40	 <p>Figure 3.39 - Northern and eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.40 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Sleeping Hut 5 Youth Off The Streets/ Louise Cox</p> <p>Location: South western corner of the site, (opposite Building 39).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is part of the Second World War Sleeping Hut group that first appear on a 1941 site plan, described as 'SH 2' to 'SH7' (refer Fig. 3.35).</p> <p>This building is described as 'SH 5', Sleeping Hut 5.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original corrugated steel wall cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
41	 <p>Figure 3.41 - Eastern and northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.42 - Interior of one of the four studios in the building.</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Sleeping Hut 4 Murmuration/ Anita Shirley/ Berli/ Fruit Salad Kids</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site (behind Building 45).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is part of the Second World War Sleeping Hut group that first appear on a 1941 site plan, described as 'SH 2' to 'SH7' (refer Fig 3.35).</p> <p>This building is described as 'SH 4', Sleeping Hut 4.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original corrugated steel wall cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>




3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
42	 <p>Figure 3.43 - Northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.44 - Interior Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.45 - WW2 Sleeping Huts adjacent Drill Hall No. 2. SH3 and SH2 are Transit Officers Quarters. Detail from Marrickville Military Depot Block Plan 1941 Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746</p>	<p>Sleeping Hut 3 and Transit Officers Quarters c. 1940 Studios</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site (behind Building 44).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is part of the Second World War Sleeping Hut group that first appear on a 1941 site plan, described as 'SH 2' to 'SH7' (refer Fig. 3.35).</p> <p>This building is described as 'SH 3', Sleeping Hut 3, and 'Transit Officers Quarters'. 'Batman' quarters are located at one end (refer to Fig. 3.45).</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original steel corrugated wall cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>



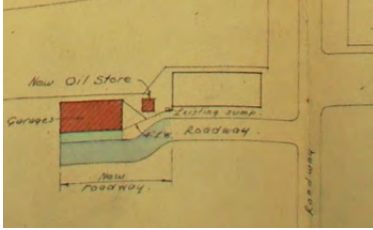
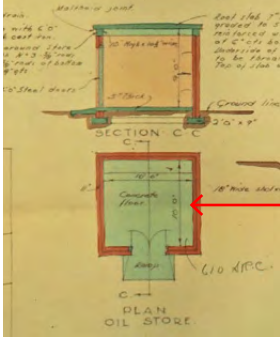
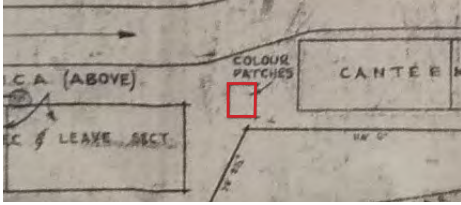
3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
43	 <p>Figure 3.46 - Eastern and northern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.47 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Sleeping Hut 2 and Transit Officers Quarters c. 1940 Maggies Rescue</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site (behind Building 44)</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is part of the World War Sleeping Hut group that first appear on a 1941 site plan, described as 'SH 2' to 'SH7' (refer Fig. 3.35).</p> <p>This building is described as 'SH 2', Sleeping Hut 2, and 'Transit Officers Quarters' (refer Fig. 3.44).</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original steel corrugated wall cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
9a	 <p>Figure 3.48 - North-Western elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.49 - Interior</p>  <p>Figure 3.50 - Northern elevation</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Regimental Aid Post c.1940 Youth off the Streets/ ARCCO Food Pantry</p> <p>Location: Eastern side of the site near the start of Vivi Koutsounadis Drive.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber, possibly framing on ground Walls: Corrugated steel on timber frame Internal wall linings: Masonite Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building first appears on a 1941 site plan, described as 'RAP', probably 'Regimental Aid Post'.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original external corrugated steel wall cladding: High significance Exposed internal timber roof framing: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings, the overall building form, the original corrugated steel wall cladding, exposed internal timber roof framing, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior, apart from the exposed internal timber roof framing, is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1931-1943

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
14	 <p>Figure 3.51 - Southern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.52 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.52A -</p>  <p>Figure 3.52B - Details from drawing, Military Dept Motor Transport Garages and Oil Store, 1939</p> <p>Source: National Archives of Australia, SP155/1/DEF21745D</p>  <p>Figure 3.52C - PTO Detail from Marrickville Military Depot Block Plan 1941-1946</p> <p>Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/0456/7/746</p>	<p>Building Oil Store c. 1939, Colour Patches Store c.1941</p> <p>Brick Storage</p> <p>Location: Northern side of the site (between Building 13 and Building 15).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Concrete, with steel-roofed front awning. Floor: Concrete Walls: Brick</p> <p>This simple little building was constructed around 1939 as an Oil Store in conjunction with a new Motor Transport Garages building, since demolished (refer Figs 3.52A and 3.52B).</p> <p>By 1941 the building is referred to, and presumably used for the storage of, 'Colour Patches' (refer Fig. 3.52c).</p> <p>Beginning in 1915, colour patches were worn on the sleeve of every Australian soldier and identified the Division, Brigade and Battalion to which the soldier belonged. Today colour patches are worn on the slouch hat.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition.</p>	<p>Building: Moderate significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: Moderate significance</p> <p>Overall building interior: Moderate significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of the Second World War group of buildings and as an example of a minor army service building, this building should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1944-1950

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
39	 <p>Figure 3.53 - Eastern elevation, with Graham Chalcraft of Verterbrae Studio.</p>  <p>Figure 3.54 - Interior Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.54A - Post-war Other Ranks Accommodation Huts c.1949 Detail from Marrickville Eastern Command Personal Depot Plan 1949 Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/456/7/804</p>	<p>Other Ranks Accommodation Hut c. 1949 Verterbrae</p> <p>Location: At the end of the row of buildings in the south western corner of the site</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Timber weatherboards Internal wall linings: Masonite and timber Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is one of three huts (Buildings 39, 44, 45) that were transported to Marrickville from the North Strathfield 2nd Army Trades Training Depot in 1949. These buildings are very similar to the Second War Sleeping Hut group but are distinguished by having timber weatherboard cladding rather than the corrugated steel cladding of the WWII group. Although these buildings are described as 'post war' for the Marrickville site, they were probably originally constructed during the war.</p> <p>The building is described as 'ORs' or 'Other Ranks' (other than Officers) on a 1949 site plan.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original weatherboard cladding: High significance Original masonite internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber wall lining: High significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of three immediate post-war army buildings transported from Strathfield to Marrickville, the overall building form, the original weatherboard cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1944-1950


Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
44	 <p>Figure 3.55 - South and western elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.56 - Western elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.57 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Other Ranks Accommodation Hut c. 1949</p> <p>Bush Music Club</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site facing the large green open space area</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame</p> <p>Floor: Masonite on concrete piers</p> <p>Walls: Timber weatherboards</p> <p>Internal wall linings: Masonite and timber</p> <p>Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is one of three huts (Buildings 39, 44, 45) that were transported to Marrickville from the North Strathfield 2nd Army Trades Training Depot in 1949. These buildings are very similar to the Second War Sleeping Hut group but are distinguished by having timber weatherboard cladding rather than the corrugated steel cladding of the WWII group. Although these buildings are described as 'post war' for the Marrickville site, they were probably originally constructed during the war.</p> <p>The building is described as 'ORs' or 'Other Ranks' (other than Officers) on a 1949 site plan.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance</p> <p>Overall building interior: Moderate significance</p> <p>Roof cladding: Moderate significance</p> <p>Original weatherboard cladding: High significance</p> <p>Original internal partitions: Moderate significance</p> <p>Original Masonite internal lining: Moderate significance</p> <p>Masonite floor: Moderate significance</p> <p>Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of three immediate post-war army buildings transported from Strathfield to Marrickville, the overall building form, the original weatherboard cladding and timber windows should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1944-1950


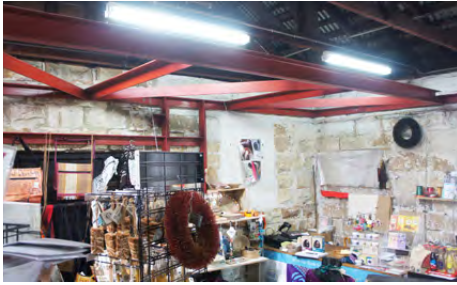
Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
45	 <p>Figure 3.58 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.59 - Interior</p>	<p>Other Ranks Accommodation Hut c. 1949 Kid A Performing Arts Co.</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site facing the large green open space area</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Timber on concrete piers Walls: Timber weatherboards Internal wall linings: Masonite and timber Ceiling: Masonite</p> <p>This building is one of three huts (Buildings 39, 44, 45) that were transported to Marrickville from the North Strathfield 2nd Army Trades Training Depot in 1949. These buildings are very similar to the Second War Sleeping Hut group but are distinguished by having timber weatherboard cladding rather than the corrugated steel cladding of the WWII group. Although these buildings are described as 'post war' for the Marrickville site, they were probably originally constructed during the war.</p> <p>The building is described as 'ORs' or 'Other Ranks' (other than Officers) on a 1949 site plan.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original asbestos roof sheeting has been replaced with corrugated steel.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: Moderate significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original weatherboard cladding: High significance Original internal partitions: Moderate significance Original masonite internal lining: Moderate significance Original timber wall lining: High significance Original timber floor: High significance Original timber windows: High significance</p> <p>Recommendation: As one of three immediate post-war army buildings transported from Strathfield to Marrickville, the overall building form, the original weatherboard cladding, timber windows and timber floors should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance. The interior is ranked of lesser significance than the exterior. Internal alterations such as moving or removal of existing partitions, new joinery and installation of new services can be carried out without reducing cultural significance.</p>

Photos: Phillips Marler 2017





3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1944-1950

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.60 - Western elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.61 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Latrine and Ablution Block c 1949</p> <p>Toilet Block</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site next to Building 9.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame Floor: Concrete Walls: Corrugated steel Internal wall linings: Fibre cement or plasterboard</p> <p>This building first appears on a 1949 site plan. The interior has been substantially altered since its construction. The external corrugated steel wall cladding is possibly original.</p>	<p>Building: Moderate significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained as toilets and renovated. Alternatively, if renovation is not financially or functionally feasible, the building can be demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1951-1970

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
F	 <p>Figure 3.62 - Southern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.63 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Armoury c. 1957 The Fair Trade Emporium</p> <p>Location: Northern edge of the site between Building 15 and Building 16 (facing the main car park).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on timber frame with additional steel frame Floor: Concrete Walls: Stone</p> <p>This is only stone building on the site and one of the last to be constructed by the army, around 1957. It was an armoury for the storage of weapons and ammunition for the CMF.</p> <p>The building is in largely original condition. The original double steel door opening was narrowed in 1962.</p>	<p>Building: High significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: High significance Overall building interior: High significance Roof cladding: Moderate significance Original timber gables: High significance Original stone walls: High significance Original concrete floor: Moderate significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The Armoury is an unusual army building and should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1970-1991

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.64 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.65 - Interior</p>  <p>Figure 3.66 - Solidarity Choir in the Gumbramorra Hall 2017 Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.67 - Indonesian Muslim women at prayer, end of Ramadan, in Gumbramorra Hall, 19 January 1999 Source: Photo By John Immig, National Library of Australia, [nla.pic.yn3093127-v]</p>	<p>Gumbramorra Hall 1988-1990</p> <p>Location: Centre of the site adjacent the large green open space.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair to Poor</p> <p>Roof: Corrugated steel on steel frame Floor: Timber on concrete slab Walls: Brick & metal Ceilings: Various, suspended acoustic and plasterboard</p> <p>Gumbramorra Hall is the largest, most significant intervention on the site in the post army period. Financed by a Federal government Bicentennial Grant in 1988, the hall was designed by the NSW Government Architect.</p> <p>Since its construction the hall has hosted many community and multi-cultural events.</p> <p>The hall is a large building and has fundamentally breached the integrity of the open space of the former army parade ground by blocking views across the site and by effectively dividing it into two separate spaces.</p> <p>The external form of the building is arguably of mediocre architectural quality.</p> <p>The external envelope of the building is poorly detailed. We understand there are flooding issues arising from the building's location and drainage and roof design.</p>	<p>Building: Moderate significance</p> <p>Overall external building form: Low significance Overall building interior: Low significance</p> <p>Recommendation: Gumbramorra Hall has moderate social significance arising from its long-standing function as the site of many significant community events. However its size and location in the middle of the former parade ground detracts from the cultural significance of the overall site, by blocking and subdividing what was traditionally a single central open space. In this sense it may be considered to be intrusive.</p> <p>The building can be maintained as a hall without further compromising the significance of the open space of the site. There should be no increase in its current footprint or bulk.</p> <p>The hall could be demolished without reducing the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1970-1991

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
4	 <p>Figure 3.68 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.69 - Northern elevation (main entry)</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Addison Road Child Care Centre c.1986-1991</p> <p>Location: South east corner of the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall condition: Fair</p> <p>This building stands on the site of the former horse paddock from 1914 through to the 1930s.</p>	<p>Building: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>


3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1992-2002

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
5	 <p>Figure 3.70 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.71 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>YWCA / Reverse Garbage c. 1992-2002</p> <p>Location: To the east of the site between Vivi Koutsounadis Drive and the main car park.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>The building stands at the eastern end of the former army parade ground, an area that was generally kept clear of buildings during the army era, with the exception of the early 1940s when small sleeping huts were temporarily placed there.</p>	<p>Building: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: Removal of this building at an appropriate time in the future is recommended as it detracts from the cultural significance of the open space of the former parade ground.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1992-2002


Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
6	 <p>Figure 3.72 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.73 - Western elevation (main entry)</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>Settlement Services International c. 1992-2002</p> <p>Location: To the east of the site between Vivi Koutsounadis Drive and the main car park.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>The building stands at the eastern end of the former army parade ground, an area that was generally kept clear of buildings during the army era, with the exception of the early 1940s when small sleeping huts were temporarily placed there.</p>	<p>Building: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: Removal of this building at an appropriate time in the future is recommended as it detracts from the cultural significance of the open space of the former parade ground.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1992-2002


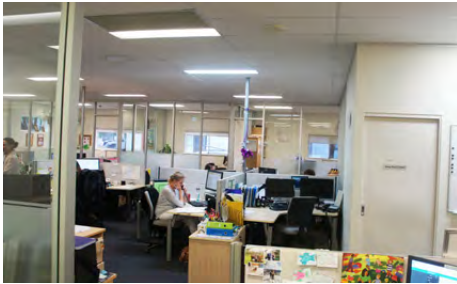
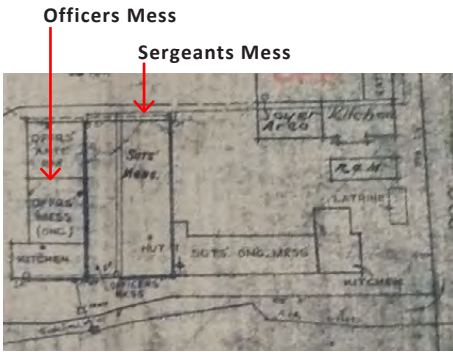
Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
15	 <p>Figure 3.74 - Eastern elevation</p>	<p>“Demountable” c. 1980s Ultimo Art Project</p> <p>Location: Northern edge of the site next to the Armoury (Fair Trade Emporium).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p>	<p>Building: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

Photos: Phillips Marler 2017



3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1992-2002

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
16	 <p>Figure 3.75 - Eastern elevation</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p>“Demountable” c. 1980s Half Moon Yoga/ Autism Spectrum</p> <p>Location: Northern edge of the site opposite the Gumbramorra Hall.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p>	<p>Building: Little Significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 1992-2002




Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
21	 <p>Figure 3.76 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.77 - Interior</p> <p>Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Officers Mess Sergeants Mess</p> <p>Figure 3.77a - Detail from Marrickville Military Depot Block Plan 1941, Sergeants Mess and Officers Mess.</p> <p>Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746</p>	<p>Community Child Care Co-Op</p> <p>Location: South east corner of the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>The building stands on the site of the former Sergeants Mess and Officers Mess building c. 1940, which burnt down (refer Fig. 3.77a)</p>	<p>Building: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Constructed 2002-2017


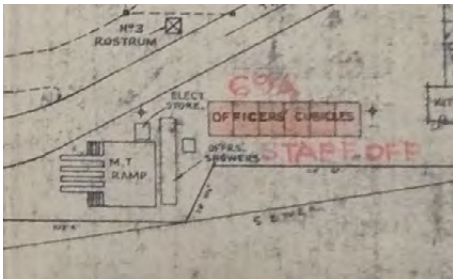
Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
3	 <p>Figure 3.78 - Northern elevation (main entry)</p>  <p>Figure 3.79 - Main Entry Sign</p>	<p>Ethnic Community Services Co-operative</p> <p>Location: Along the southern boundary of the site between the Community Nursery and the Addison Road Child Care Centre.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>The building stands partially over the site of one of the former WWI Gun Parks.</p>	<p>Building: Little Significance</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The building can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site. The building should not be extended beyond the set-back line formed by the northern face of the former Gun Parks.</p> <p>Should the building be demolished and replaced with a new building, the later could duplicate the footprint of the former Gun Park.</p>

Photos: Phillips Marler 2017


3.1 Buildings - Constructed 2002-2017

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
34	 <p>Figure 3.80 - Eastern elevation</p>  <p>Figure 3.81 - Interior Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.81a - Detail from 1934 photo by Sam Hood showing the former Australian Field Army office. Source: One Small World by Sue Castrique 2017, Collection of the State Library NSW.</p>	<p>The Bower</p> <p>Location: Southern edge of the site next to the ARCCO main office.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>The building stands on the site of the former two storey Australian Field Artillery office which burnt down in 1976 (refer Fig. 3.81a).</p> <p>This building has been associated with the re-cycling and sustainable use of materials.</p>	<p>Building: Little Significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The building can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site. The building should not be extended beyond the set-back line formed by the northern face of the former Gun Parks.</p> <p>Should the building be demolished and replaced with a new building, the later should duplicate the approximate footprint and possibly the two storey height of the former AFA office.</p>


3.1 Buildings - Constructed 2002-2017

Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
47	 <p>Figure 3.82 - Southern elevation Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>  <p>Figure 3.82A - Detail from Marrickville Military Depot Block Plan 1941 showing 'MT Ramp' Source: National Archives of Australia, ST3294/1ST3294/1/0456/7/746</p>	<p>"Demountable" c. 1980s Casa Latina / Autism Spectrum</p> <p>Location: Northern edge of the site opposite the Gumbramorra Hall</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Overall Condition: Fair</p> <p>The building stands on the site of the former Motor Transport Ramp c.1940, which enabled two trucks at a time to be driven up a ramp onto an elevated platform for inspection, maintenance and repair (refer Fig. 3.82A).</p>	<p>Building: Little significance</p> <p>Recommendation: This portable building can be maintained, repaired, demolished or removed without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Other Structures

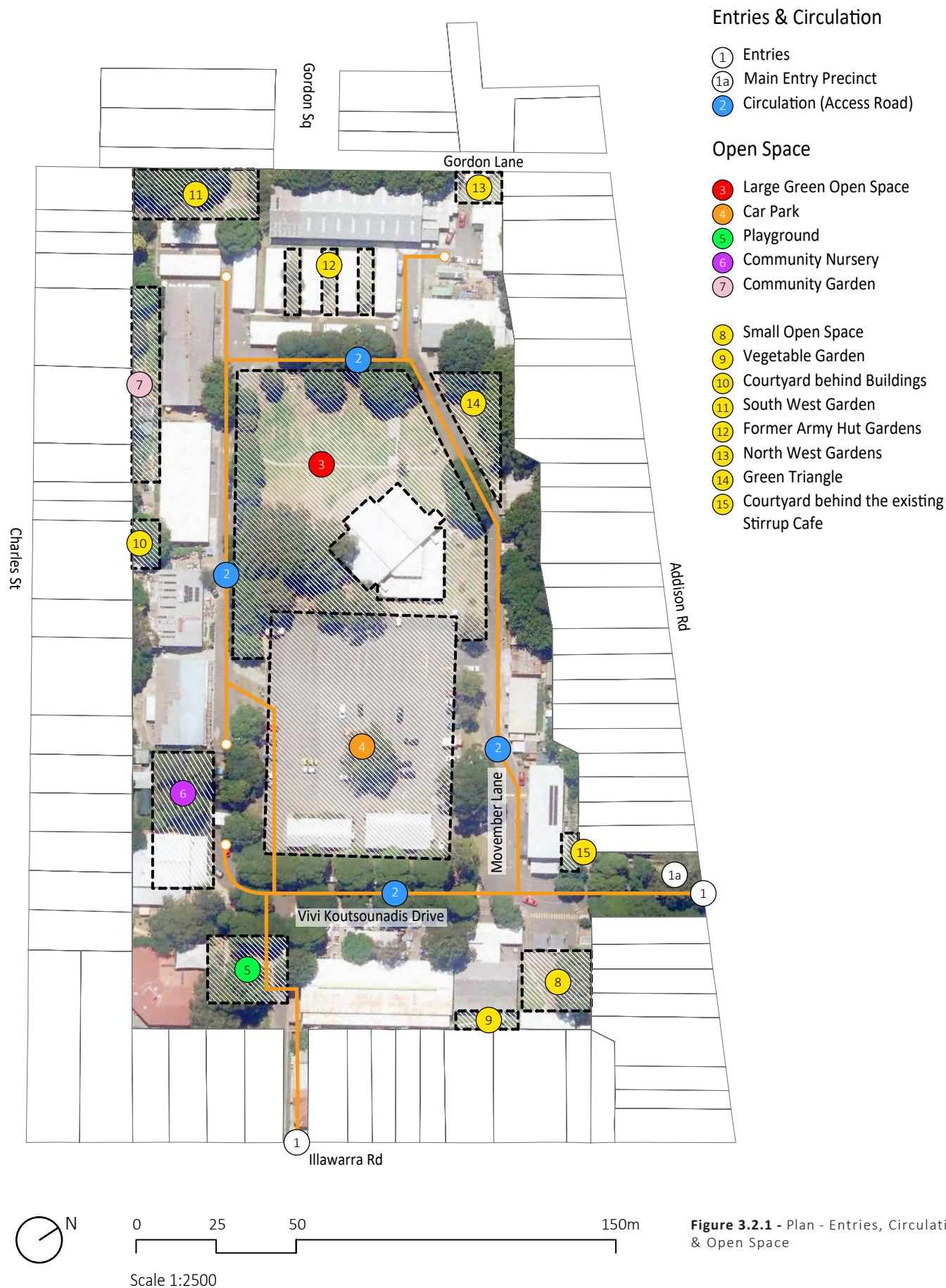
Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p data-bbox="231 573 528 600">Figure 3.83 - Eastern elevation</p> <p data-bbox="225 1877 496 1897">Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p data-bbox="710 324 1018 351">Picnic Shelter and Barbecue</p> <p data-bbox="710 387 1042 477">Location: Western side of the large open green space</p> <p data-bbox="710 512 1031 539">Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p data-bbox="710 575 956 602">Overall Condition: Fair</p>	<p data-bbox="1117 324 1417 351">Building: Little significance</p> <p data-bbox="1117 387 1485 539">Recommendation: This structure can be maintained, repaired or demolished without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

3.1 Buildings - Other Structures




Building No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p data-bbox="229 568 528 595">Figure 3.84 - Eastern elevation</p> <p data-bbox="225 1877 501 1897">Photos: Phillips Marler 2017</p>	<p data-bbox="708 318 983 376">“Demountable” c. 1980s Toilets</p> <p data-bbox="708 414 1042 506">Location: Western side of the large open green space</p> <p data-bbox="708 539 1031 566">Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p data-bbox="708 602 956 629">Overall Condition: Fair</p>	<p data-bbox="1117 318 1417 344">Building: Little significance</p> <p data-bbox="1117 380 1485 566">Recommendation: This portable building can be maintained, repaired, demolished or removed without affecting the cultural significance of the overall site.</p>

3.2 Landscape Elements

3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space






3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
1	 <p>Figure 3.2.2 - Main entry plinths, artworks and signage</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.3 - Main Entry steel gates</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.4 - Pedestrian entry and exit gates to Illawarra Road</p>	<p>Main Vehicle and Pedestrian Entry</p> <p>Location: Addison Road</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Two plinths with Honour Roll made of weathered steel flank the main entrance driveway and face Addison Road. There is an 'Addison Road Community Centre' naming sign made of weathered steel fixed to a sculpted sandstone block. The elements are in good condition. Two vehicle and two pedestrian entry gates are made of steel with laser cut patterning. The gate posts are made of timber and steel and are in good condition. Painted artwork murals adorn the Colorbond boundary fences to the entry driveway.</p> <p>Date: 2015</p> <p>Pedestrian Entry</p> <p>Location: Illawarra Road</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Pedestrian entry gate and vehicle entry gates approximately two metres high and made of steel mesh which has become weathered. Barbed wire runs along the top of the gates. There is no entry signage.</p> <p>Date: unknown</p>	<p>High significance</p> <p>The Entry via Addison Road has been the main entry since the army period and should be retained as the main entry to the ARCC. The entry plinths should be retained as original fabric.</p> <p>Recommendation: Retain the entry in this location. Consider whether gates could be relocated and installed closer to the plinths to restore the entry to its army era alignment.</p> <p>Moderate significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The pedestrian entry in this location is a secondary entry dating from the original army period and should be retained. The fence and gate have no heritage significance and can be replaced if required.</p>

3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
2	 <p>Figure 3.2.5 - Vivi Koutsounadis Drive</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.6 - Southern access road</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.7 - Western access road</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.8 - Movember Lane (Northern access road)</p>	<p>Driveway/access road</p> <p>Location: An access road forms a loop around the central car park and large green open space directing vehicle movement and parking around the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Bitumen road surface generally in a good condition. Most sections of the access road are edged with concrete kerbs in varying conditions from reasonable to poor. One way signage, traffic calming humps and pedestrian crossings are painted yellow on the bitumen.</p> <p>The road surface was damaged by the installation of infrastructure for the National Broadband Network.</p> <p>Date: 1930s.</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The vehicle circulation layout of the site dates from the army era period and should be retained.</p> <p>Missing sections such as the south-west corner should be considered for restoration and no sections of the vehicle circulation should be permanently closed off or built over to retain cultural significance.</p>




3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
3	 <p>Figure 3.2.9 - View south across to the large open green space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.10 - View north across the large open green space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.11 - View east to the mulched picnic setting area</p>	<p>Large Green Open Space and Picnic Area</p> <p>Location: Centre of the site to the western end</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Large grassed open space (approximately 100m²) is edged by mature tree plantings to the south and west and the Gumbramorra Hall to the east. A low stone block wall retains levels along the northern edge. A concrete footpath crosses from north to south.</p> <p>There are a number of fixed elements and amenities including sculpture, fixed seating, a small low stage and a brick picnic shelter with oven.</p> <p>The picnic area has a three timber picnic settings and an organic mulch surface. Large mature Eucalypts provide shade.</p> <p>The site of tennis courts visible in the 1961 aerial shot (Fig. 2.74)</p> <p>Date: The entire area became open space following the burning of the original Hut 47 'Casa Latina' visible in Figs. 2.77 and 2.78.</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>Recommendation: The large open space is highly valued for its park like qualities and opportunities for passive recreation and temporary events.</p> <p>The open space should be retained and no permanent buildings considered for this space.</p> <p>Replacement of park furniture and the installation of sculptures either permanent or temporary is acceptable. The installation of any items should consider scale, form and the impact to views across the site.</p> <p>The mulched area is large and planting beds and ground covers could be considered to enhance the open space setting if required. Additional park furniture is acceptable.</p>



3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
4	 <p>Figure 3.2.12 - View of main car park looking south</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.13 - View of main car park looking north</p>	<p>Main car park</p> <p>Location: Centre of the site, surrounded by grass verges to the north and south and the large green open space and Gumbramoora Hall to the west.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The car park measures approximately 100m x 50m. The surface is bitumen with line markings painted white. The surface is generally in reasonable condition. There are four disabled accessible parking bays. The 'Nature Reserve' island (installation late 1990s and visible on the 2002 air photo) in the centre of the car park has a number of semi mature trees.</p>	<p>Little Significance</p> <p>The car park is located where the army parade ground was formerly located. If the car park area was to be reduced or removed it would not affect cultural significance.</p> <p>If the car park were to be removed, it would be preferable to protect and retain the nature reserve island given that the vegetation has become mature and is contributing to the biodiversity and canopy cover of the ARCC as a whole.</p>

3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
5	 <p>Figure 3.2.14 - Rendered play sculptures</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.15 - Textured artworks</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.16 - Totem pole artworks positioned at the edge of the playground</p>	<p>Playground</p> <p>Location: South eastern corner of the site in front of Building 4 (Addison Road Child Care Centre).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The playground contains a number of low level bespoke elements including colourful rendered play sculptures and freestanding artworks that provide balancing and imagination play experiences. The playground has no standard manufactured playground equipment, structures or safety surfacing. There are a number of small colourful, moveable seats and tables. Shade is provided by mature London Plane and Queensland Brush Box trees.</p> <p>Date: 1970s.</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>The sculptural play elements were created by an artist (tba) and have recently been repainted. The sculptures are for public enjoyment and part of the artistic expression of ARCCO and should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p>

3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
6	 <p>Figure 3.2.17 - Community Nursery building and mulch area</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.18 - Community Nursery trees</p>	<p>Community Nursery</p> <p>Location: Along the southern edge of the site next to ARCCO Main Office building.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: A number of small buildings and external work benches facilitate the propagation and growing of native plants. An organic mulch bay is constructed of timber and corrugated metal. There are a number of mature native trees providing shade.</p> <p>Date: 1990s-2000s</p>	<p>Little heritage significance</p> <p>The community nursery occupies the site of Purdy's Farm, former Gun Parks and a former section of the circulation road around the site.</p> <p>The nursery is a compatible use but the site could be considered for additional buildings on the former footprints of the Gun Parks and restoring the missing section of the site circulation road could also be considered to enhance cultural significance.</p>

3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
7	 <p>Figure 3.2.19 - Brick paved setting with timber pergola</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.20 - Vegetable and fruit growing areas</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.21 - Vegetable and fruit growing areas</p>	<p>Community Garden</p> <p>Location: Along the southern edge of the site behind building 36 (Greek Cultural Association) The area was used for latrines which are visible on the 1943 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: An area of fruit and vegetable growing areas, composting areas and small structures (water tanks and timber storage sheds). An outdoor brick paved area with tables provides a working space. A planted timber pergola structure above provides shade.</p>	<p>Little Heritage Significance</p> <p>The community garden was constructed after 2002 and is valued by the community.</p> <p>The community garden is a compatible use for this open space but consideration can be given to an additional building or interpretation of the former site of Purdy's Cottage, lightweight structures or be retained as open space.</p>

3.2.1 Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
8 - 15	 <p>Figure 3.2.22 - South west garden</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.23 - Semi-private green space between small buildings at the western end</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.24 - 'Bicycle park' space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.25 - 'Green Triangle' next to Building 21</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.25 - Semi-private garden behind Building 9b</p>	<p>Green Spaces 8 - 15</p> <p>Location: Smaller green spaces are located between buildings around the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The identified green spaces have a feeling of 'semi-private' or 'leftover' spaces between or behind buildings due to the location, size and placement and style of furniture. Where paths exist they are made of concrete and are in a reasonable condition. These areas are quite unkept with longer grass and furniture is in a reasonable to poor condition.</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The green spaces around the south and south west of the ARCC are part of the spaces between buildings of the pre 1943 army period.</p> <p>The green spaces and gardens should be maintained and retained as part of the significant connected open space of the ARCC.</p> <p>Tree planting and gardens can be developed for all the sites but these should not impact on existing trees and structures.</p>

3.2.2 Trees

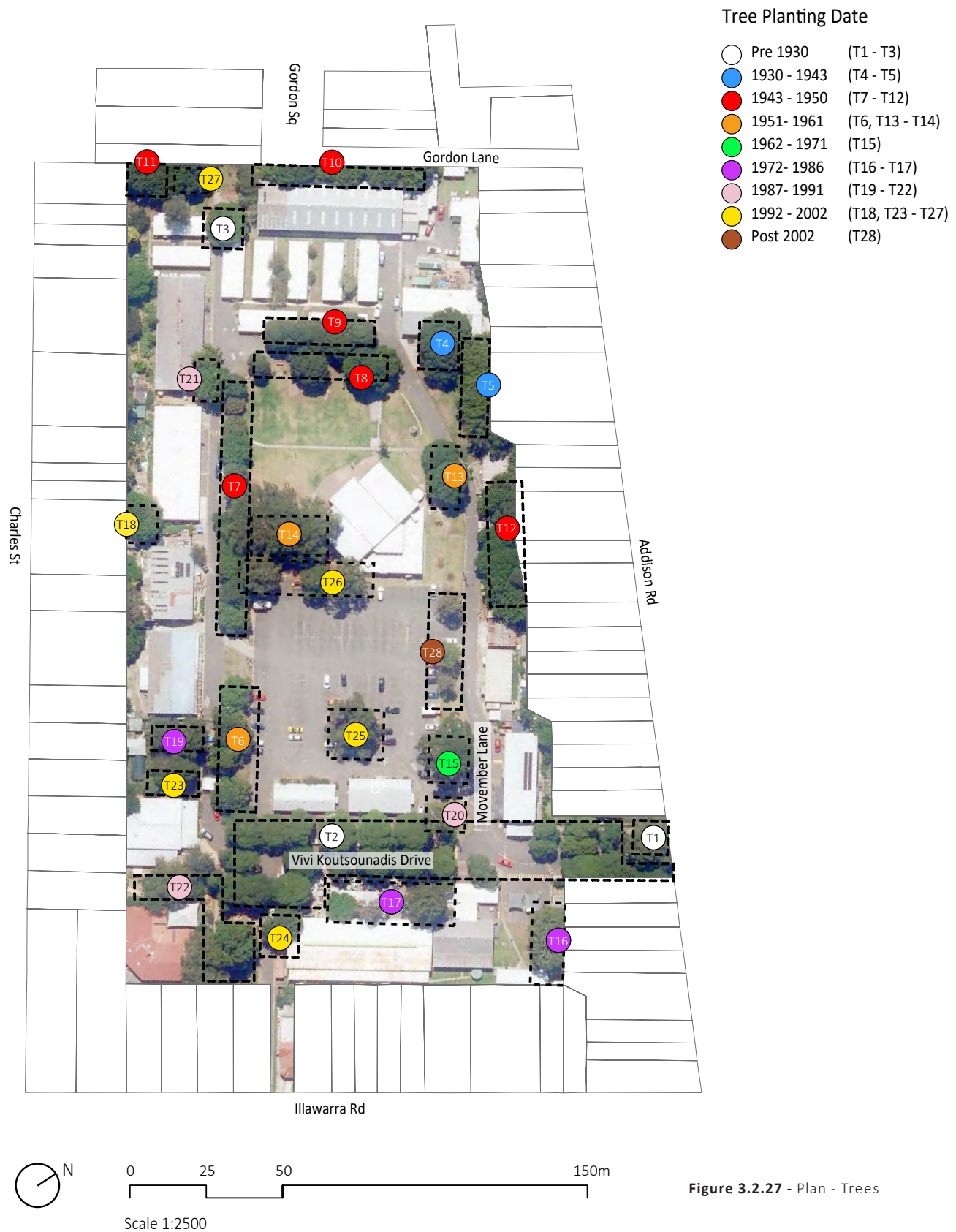




Figure 3.2.27 - Plan - Trees


3.2.2 Trees - Planted Pre 1930

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T1	 <p>Figure 3.2.28 - Large River Red Gum at the main entrance on Addison Road</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> River Red Gum (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Western side of the main entrance to Addison Road.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Approximately 25 metres in height and canopy spread. The tree is noted as being in good health.</p> <p>Date: c. 1920s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>This tree dates from the pre -1930s and is a substantial specimen in good health.</p> <p>As a landmark tree at the entry to the ARCC and in the Addison Road landscape, the tree should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>It is one of the largest trees of its kind in the Marrickville area.</p>




3.2.2 Trees - Planted Pre 1930

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T2	 <p>Figure 3.2.29 - Queensland Brush Box trees at the main entrance on Addison Road</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.30 - Queensland Brush Box avenue along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive</p>	<p><i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Queensland Brush Box (23 trees)</p> <p>Location: Along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive from the main entrance on Addison Road to the Ethnic Child Care Centre.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: An avenue of trees approximately 10-15 metres in height and canopy spread. Generally in good health however a number suffer from root damage due to compacted soils.</p> <p>Date: c. 1920s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The avenue of brushboxes on Vivi Koutsounadis Drive is an intact avenue of trees marking the entrance to the ARCC and dating from the pre-1930s army period. The avenue creates a ceremonial character to the arrival to ARCC.</p> <p>The trees should be protected from all impacts both temporary and permanent and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>


3.2.2 Trees - Planted Pre 1930

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T3	 <p>Figure 3.2.31 - Queensland Brush Box next to Building 38 shows evidence of root damage</p>	<p><i>Lophostemon confertus</i> Queensland Brush Box (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Western end of the site close to Building 38.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The tree is 10-15 metres in height and canopy spread. Noted as being in good health despite evidence of root damage due to soil compaction.</p> <p>Date: c. 1920s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>Tree dates from the pre-1930s Army Period. It is a substantial specimen which forms part of the entry experience and has a large canopy that shades the adjacent section of Addison Road.</p> <p>The tree its roots and canopy should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>




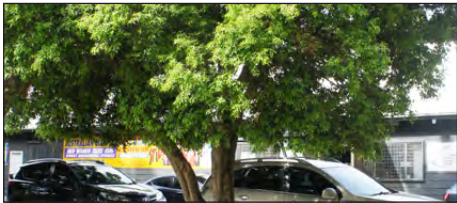
3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1930-1943

Tree Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T4	 <p>Figure 3.2.32 - Weeping Lilly Pilly at the entrance of Building 21</p>	<p><i>Syzygium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Raised timber edged garden bed adjacent to the entrance of Building 21 (Community Child Care Co-op).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Large mature tree in good health and stands around 15-20 metres in height with a broad canopy spread of 30 metres. The tree is noted as being an outstanding example of the species.</p> <p>Date: c. 1930s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>Tree dates from the 1930s-1945 Army Period. The tree should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>
T5	 <p>Figure 3.2.33 - Camphor Laurel trees located along the northern boundary fence</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.34 - Soil grade changes around one tree</p>	<p><i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel (3 trees)</p> <p>Location: Close to the northern property boundary (to the rear of the grassed area between Buildings 21 and 47).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Large trees are almost 30 metres in height and canopy spread. Two of the trees are in good health and one tree (located furthest from Building 21) is in poor health (noted to be likely as a consequence of soil grade changes).</p> <p>Date: c. 1930s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The three trees date from the pre-1943 army period. The trees are significant boundary plantings and should be retained and protected. If failure occurs a suitable species of similar habit and form should be considered to retain cultural significance.</p>


3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1943-1950

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T6	 <p>Figure 3.2.35 - Four Weeping Lilly Pilly trees along the fence line to the Community Nursery</p>	<p><i>Syzygium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (4 trees)</p> <p>Location: A line of four Weeping Lilly Pilly trees are planted adjacent to the Community Nursery fence line.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: This line of trees are 10-15 metres in height and canopy spread. The trees are all in good health.</p> <p>Date: c. late 1950s to 1961</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The trees are part of a significant single avenue of Weeping Lilly Pilly planted during the pre-1950 army period.</p> <p>The avenue should be protected and retained to maintain cultural significance.</p>



3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1943-1950

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T7	 <p>Figure 3.2.36 - Weeping Lilly Pilly (5 trees) on the southern edge of the green space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.37 - Crow's Ash (3 trees)</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.38 - Exposed roots of the Kaffir Plum tree</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.39 - Two Lily Pilly trees</p>	<p><i>Syzygium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (5 trees)</p> <p><i>Flindersia australis</i> Crow's Ash (3 trees)</p> <p><i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> Kaffir Plum (1 tree)</p> <p><i>Syzygium smithii</i> Lilly Pilly (2 trees)</p> <p>Location: A row of eleven native and exotic trees along the southern edge of the large open green space.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The Weeping Lily Pilly, Crow's Ash and Kaffir Plum trees are approximately 10-15 metres in height and are in good health. The Kaffir Plum has exposed roots and is suffering from root damage. The Lily Pilly trees (5-10 metres in height and spread) are noted as being in good to fair health.</p> <p>Date: c. 1940s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The trees are part of a significant single avenue of large canopy trees of diverse species that date from the pre-1950's period and delineate the southern boundary of the parade ground.</p> <p>The avenue should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>




3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1943-1950

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T8	 <p>Figure 3.2.40 - Weeping Lilly Pilly (1 tree)</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.41 - Crow's Ash (3 trees) along the western edge of the green space</p>	<p><i>Syzygium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (5 trees)</p> <p><i>Flindersia australis</i> Crow's Ash (3 trees)</p> <p>Location: Along the western edge of the green space.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The Weeping Lilly Pilly is 10-15 metres in height and canopy spread and is noted as being in good health. The Crow's Ash are between 15-20 metres in height with a canopy spread 10-15 metres. These trees form an avenue along the access road and are in fair to good health, however soil compaction is an issue.</p> <p>Date: c. 1940s The 1950 aerial photograph shows the trees at the edge of the former parade ground turned vehicle park.</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The trees are part of a significant mixed avenue of trees visible on the 1950s aerial.</p> <p>The avenue should be protected and retained to maintain cultural significance.</p>



3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1943-1950

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T9	 <p>Figure 3.2.42 - Crow's Ash trees along the western edge of the green space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.43 - Cars park on tree roots next to buildings 44 and 45.</p>	<p><i>Flindersia australis</i> Crow's Ash (3 trees)</p> <p>Location: Along the western edge of the access road adjacent to Buildings 44 (Bush Music Club) and 45 (Kid A Performing Arts Co.).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The trees are between 15-20 metres in height with a canopy spread 10-15 metres forming an avenue along the access road. The trees are noted as being in good health. Vehicles are currently parking on tree roots resulting in compaction and root damage.</p> <p>Date: c. 1940s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The trees are part of a significant avenue of large canopy trees of diverse species that date from the pre-1950 period.</p> <p>The avenue should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>




3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1943-1950

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T10	 <p>Figure 3.2.44 - Row of Lilly Pilly trees along the boundary</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.45 - Camphor Laurel tree between building 24 and the boundary fence</p>	<p><i>Syzigium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (8 trees) <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Along the western property boundary (behind buildings 24 and 24A).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Nine mature trees approximately 15-20 metres in height with a canopy spread of 10-15 metres. The trees are noted as being in good health with one tree in fair health and one tree in poor health. All trees suffer from poor pruning. The Camphor Laurel tree at the northern of the row is also 15-20 metres in height with a canopy spread of 10-15 metres. This tree is in fair health however the root system is exposed and has become restricted by the building.</p> <p>Date: c. 1940s</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This grouping dates from the pre-1950s period and are mature specimens. The trees are confined between the boundary and Drill Hall 2.</p> <p>The Camphor laurel has a significant canopy which has a strong presence on the boundary. However, the rootball of the Camphor laurel is pressing on the wall of this building and the tree may need to be removed to reduce the impact of the tree on the building. If removed the tree should not be replaced.</p> <p>The Weeping Lilly Pilly trees should be protected but the tree roots should be monitored to ensure there is no damage to the Drill Hall building.</p>
T11	 <p>Figure 3.2.46 - Kaffir Plum trees - One large tree and one tree stump</p>	<p><i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> Kaffir Plum (2 trees)</p> <p>Location: Against the boundary in the south western corner of the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: One very large mature tree and one large stump. The living tree has a very large spread of 20-30 metres and is noted as being in good health. The large stump has been cut to around 3 metres.</p> <p>Date: c.1940s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>Visible on the 1950 aerial the remaining Kaffir Plum is a landmark boundary planting and should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance. The stump of the second tree has no significance and can be removed or replaced.</p>





3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1943-1950

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T12	 <p>Figure 3.2.47 - Kaffir Plum (3 trees) located between building 47 and the northern boundary fence</p>	<p><i>Flindersia australis</i> Crow's Ash (4 trees) <i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> Kaffir Plum (3 trees)</p> <p>Location: Close to the northern boundary behind Building 47.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The Kaffir Plum are very large trees (canopy spread 20-30 metres) in fair to good health. The Crow's Ash trees are around 10-15 metres in height and spread and are in good health.</p> <p>Date: c.1940s The trees appear on the 1950 aerial photograph.</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>Visible on the 1950s aerial photography, these trees have significant canopy presence, delineate the northern boundary of the former parade ground and should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>
T13	 <p>Figure 3.2.48 - Weeping Lily Pilly tree (possibly replace shot)</p>	<p><i>Syzygium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (2 trees)</p> <p>Location: Between Building 47 (Casa Latina) and The Gumbramorra Hall).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Two mature trees have an average height and canopy spread of 15 metres and are in good health.</p> <p>Date: c.1950s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>Visible on the 1961 aerial photography, these trees should be retained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p>


3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1951-1961

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Comment/Recommendation
T14	 <p>Figure 3.2.49 - Tallowood trees next to the Gumbramorra Hall</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.50 - Tallowood trees next to the Gumbramorra Hall</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> Tallowood (3 trees)</p> <p>Location: Planted in a row between the car park and the large open green space next to the Gumbramorra Hall.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The tall trees are between 20-30 metres in height and canopy spread and provide shade to the dedicated picnic setting area.</p> <p>Date: c.1950s to 1961</p>	<p>High significance</p> <p>These trees are visible on the 1961 aerial and are a remaining group of a significant avenue of trees on the northern edge of the parade ground. The trees should be protected and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>
T15	 <p>Figure 3.2.51 - Dead Sydney Blue Gum tree has been retained for habitat creation</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus Saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum (Dead) "Urban Habitat Tree"</p> <p>Location: Northern edge of the car park (opposite Building 13).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The dead tree trunk (15 metres tall) 'The Urban Habitat Tree' was created from a Sydney Blue Gum that required removal due to safety concerns. Rather than removing the tree, steps were taken to remove branches and make the tree safe. The tree is being monitored as a habitat for local birds and microbats, which are recorded and monitored by the local community.</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>The tree was planted in the 1980s-1990. It should be retained for its natural significance and for the role its in educating the community in the benefits of providing hollows for urban wildlife habitats.</p>



3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1972-1986

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T16	 <p>Figure 3.2.52 - Three Lemon-scented gum trees against the boundary</p>	<p><i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon-scented gum (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Along the northern boundary near the toilet block next to Building 9b.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Fair to good health and approximately 15 metres in height and spread.</p> <p>Date: c.1970s</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This group is visible on the 1986 aerial photograph and forms a strong presence on the boundary to ARCC .</p> <p>The open space next to the theatre includes the former footprint of an extension to the Depot Theatre.</p> <p>Should this footprint be used for an additional building the trees should be retained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p>
T17	 <p>Figure 3.2.53 - Tallowood tree in the front compound of Building 8 (Reverse Garbage)</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.54 - Jacaranda tree in the front compound of Building 8 (Reverse Garbage)</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.55 - Red Iron Bark tree in the front compound of Building 8 (Reverse Garbage)</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus micrcorys</i> Tallowood (1 tree) <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> Red Ironbark (1 tree) <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Jacaranda (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Located in the front compound of Building 8 (Reverse Garbage).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The Tallowood is a large mature specimen (15-20 metres in height and spread) and is in good health. The Red Ironbark is a semi mature tree approximately 15 metres in height and spread and is in good health. The Jacaranda (10-15 metres height and spread) is in good health however shows evidence of soil compaction and root damage. All trees have materials stored around their base.</p> <p>Date: c.1970s</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This group is visible on the 1986 aerial photograph. The trees should be maintained and protected.</p> <p>Storage of materials on the tree roots should be urgently removed to prevent further compaction and to remove clutter from the view to Building 8 beyond.</p>


3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1987-1991

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T18	 <p>Figure 3.2.56 - Kaffir Plum tree at the rear of Building 35.</p>	<p><i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> Kaffir Plum (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: At the boundary fence in the cafe courtyard (at the rear of Building 35).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The large tree has a 20 metre canopy spread and is in good health.</p> <p>Date: c.1991-2002</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>The tree should be maintained and protected, as it is a large specimen on the boundary.</p> <p>However, if tree roots become an issue for the neighbouring property, the tree should be pruned, or consideration given to removal if required.</p>



3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1987-1991

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T19	 <p>Figure 3.2.57 - Four River She-oaks in the Community Nursery site.</p>	<p><i>Casuarina Cunninghamiana</i> River She-oak (4 trees)</p> <p>Location: Planted in a row inside the Community Nursery site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The trees are 10-15 metres in height and spread and are noted as being in good health.</p> <p>Date: c.1970s</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>The trees should be maintained and protected as they are a significant stand of trees contributing to the site's overall tree canopy.</p> <p>The site could also be considered for additional buildings on the footprint of the former Gun Parks which could require tree removal. Consideration should be given to tree replacement in association with any new building that might be considered for this site.</p>
T20	 <p>Figure 3.2.58 - Mature Spotted Gum tree opposite Building 9a</p>	<p><i>Corymbia maculata</i> Spotted Gum (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Opposite Building 9a near to the avenue of canopy trees along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The tall mature Spotted Gum is 20 metres in height and has a 15 metre canopy spread. The tree is in fair health.</p> <p>Date: c.1980s</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>This tree is a large specimen with a prominent location on the entry road to the ARCC.</p> <p>This tree contributes strongly to the aesthetic significance of the main entry precinct to ARCC should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p>


3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1987-1991

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T21	 <p>Figure 3.2.59 - Two London Plane trees at the front Building 36</p>	<p><i>Platanus x hybrida</i> London Plane (2 trees)</p> <p>Location: Two mature London Plane trees flank the front entrance of Building 36.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The trees have an average 15 metres height and spread and are in good health.</p> <p>Associated with Greek village squares, Olive and Lemon Trees were also planted outside this building by members of the Greek Cultural Association (refer Fig. 2.62)- one lemon tree remains (Castrique, OSW, pp 69 and 72)</p> <p>Date: c.1990</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This tree should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same or different species but further from the building in another location.</p>

3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1992-2002

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T22	 <p>Figure 3.2.60 - Grey Gum tree inside the Child Care centre</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.61 - London Plane tree in the play-ground</p>	<p><i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> Honey Locust (1 tree) <i>Syzygium floribundum</i> Weeping Lilly Pilly (1 tree) <i>Celtis australis</i> European Nettle Tree (1 tree) <i>Eucalypt sp.</i> Eucalypt (3 tree) <i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> Grey Gum (1 tree) <i>Cupaniopsis anacardiodes</i> Tuckaroo (1 tree) <i>Platanus x hybrida</i> London Plane (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Within the fence and directly outside the Addison Road Child Care Centre.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: A mix of native and exotic mature and semi mature trees in good health, providing natural shade to the children's play areas.</p> <p>Date: c.1990</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This tree group should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same species or similar to maintain the overall tree canopy.</p>



3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1992-2002

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T23	 <p>Figure 3.2.62 -</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum (1 tree)</p> <p><i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coast Banksia (2 trees)</p> <p><i>Brachychiton populneum</i> Kurrajong (1 tree)</p> <p><i>Melaluca linarifolia</i> Snow in Summer (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: A group of mature and semi-mature native trees in the Community Nursery site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The mature Sydney Blue Gum is 15-20 metres in height with a 15 metre canopy spread and is in good health. The semi-mature Coast Banksias (2 trees), Kurrajong (1 tree) and Melaluca (Snow in Summer) are in good to fair health.</p> <p>Date: c. mid 1990s</p>	<p>Moderate significance</p> <p>This tree group should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same species or similar to maintain the overall tree canopy.</p>
T24	 <p>Figure 3.2.63 - The Sweet Gum tree has materials stored around the base.</p>	<p><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweet Gum (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: This sweet gum planted to the south of Building 8 (Reverse Garbage).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The tree is 15-20 metres in height and has a canopy spread of 10-15 metres. It is noted that the tree is in good health despite poor pruning and soil compaction. The area around the tree is used as a compound by Reverse Garbage and there are materials stored around the base.</p> <p>Date: c. mid 1990s</p>	<p>Moderate significance</p> <p>This tree has a significant tree canopy and is part of avenue and groupings close to Vivi Koutsonadis entry road.</p> <p>The tree is under stress from the storage of materials on the rootball which could cause the tree to fail, and impact on cultural significance.</p>

3.2.2 Trees - Planted 1992-2002

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T25	 <p>Figure 3.2.64 - A mixed group of native Trees in the central 'nature reserve'</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptis saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum (1 tree)</p> <p><i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River She Oak (2 trees)</p> <p>Location: This group of trees sit in the 'Nature Reserve' island area within the central car park.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Two River She-oaks stand 10-15 metres tall and are in good health. The Sydney Blue Gum is 15-20 metres in height and is also in good health. A number of semi-mature trees (less than 10 metres in height) include Tallowood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>) and Turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>). These trees are in good health. Four melaluca trees are noted as being in varying health from good to poor).</p> <p>Date: c. mid 1990s</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This tree group should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same species or similar to maintain the overall tree canopy.</p>

3.2.2 Trees - Planted Post 2002

Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T26	 <p>Figure 3.2.65 - Bins and other materials stored around the base of the Sydney Blue Gum</p>	<p><i>Eucalyptus Saligna</i> Sydney Blue Gum (1 tree)</p> <p><i>Corymbia maculata</i> Spotted Gum (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Two trees planted in a grassed area at the edge of the main car park.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Two tall mature native trees 15-20 metres in height and have a 10-15 metre canopy spread. The trees are noted as being in good health. There are large bins and other materials stored around the base of the Sydney Blue Gum.</p> <p>Date: c. mid 1990s</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This tree group should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same species or similar to maintain the overall tree canopy.</p>
T27	 <p>Figure 3.2.66 - A mixed group of native trees in the central 'nature reserve'</p>	<p><i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> Fire Wheel (1 tree)</p> <p>Location: A garden setting in the south western corner of the site (behind Building 38).</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The mature and semi mature trees are 10-15 metres in height with a canopy spread up to 10 metres. The trees are in good health.</p> <p>Date: c. 2000</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This tree group should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same species or similar in the same location to maintain the overall tree canopy.</p>

3.2.2 Trees - Planted Post 2002




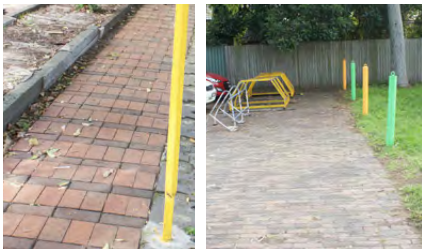
Tree / Group Number	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
T28	 <p>Figure 3.2.67 - River Red Gum in the grass verge next to the car park</p>	<p><i>Corymbia eximia</i> Yellow Bloodwood (1 tree) <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Forest Red Gum(1 tree) <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Forest Red Gum(1 tree)</p> <p>Location: Three native trees are planted on the grass verge along the northern edge of the car park</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: The trees are in good health and stand around 15 metres tall with a 10 metre canopy spread. The trees form part of the boundary to the former Parade Ground.</p> <p>Date: Post 2002</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>This tree group should be maintained and protected.</p> <p>If the trees fail they could be considered for replacement by the same species or similar to maintain the overall tree canopy.</p>

3.2.3 Landscape Elements







Figure 3.2.68 - Plan - Landscape Elements

3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Paths

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.69 - Concrete paths across the large open green space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.70 - Concrete paths around buildings</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.71 - Brick paving next to Building 9b</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.72 - Brick paving along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive</p>	<p>Concrete paths</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Concrete paths provide pedestrian access along the main entrance and at buildings at the eastern end (Toilet block and Addison Road Child Care Centre) and western end (through the large open green space and around buildings)</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Footpaths appear structurally sound with grass growing through some path joints.</p> <p>Date: Various</p> <p>Brick Paving on footpath</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>At the front of Buildings 35 and 36 and near the main entry toilet block.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Brick paving outside the toilet block and Buildings 35 and 36 is laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The paving is in fair condition with a small number of broken bricks.</p> <p>Along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive (outside Building 8) a more recent brick paver has been laid with a darker brick header course.</p> <p>Date: post 2002</p>	<p>Little Significance</p> <p>The concrete path marks the alignment of the northern boundary of former tennis courts visible on the 1961 aerial (Fig. 2.74).</p> <p>However, with the tennis courts removed the path could be realigned or resurfaced if required without diminishing cultural significance</p> <p>Brick Paving outside Buildings 35 and 36</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>The footpath alongside this building alignment dates from the army-era and is significant and should be retained. Repairs should be considered if required.</p> <p>Brick paving outside Building 9b</p> <p>Little significance.</p> <p>Brick paving in this location is more recently laid and can be replaced if required.</p>





3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Fixed Seating and Benches

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.73 - Metal and timber seat painted green with a mosaic artwork base</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.74 - Metal and timber seat painted red at the western end of the large green open space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.75 - Timber seat painted red near the toilet block</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.76 - Timber picnic setting near the Gumbramorra Hall</p>	<p>Fixed seating and Benches</p> <p>Location: There are approximately one dozen timber and metal fixed seats of different designs (painted red or green). There are also timber picnic settings in the picnic area.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: A number of seats are missing seating slats and the paintwork is worn on most seats. Two seats in the large open green space have a mosaic artwork base and are in good condition.</p>	<p>Little significance</p> <p>Seating around the site should be continued for passive recreation and as rest points to appreciate the ARCC landscape.</p> <p>However the specific location and type of furniture is highly varied on the site which contributes to clutter in the landscape and a suite of consistent park furniture could be considered across the site.</p>




3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Signage

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.77 - Traffic Signage</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.78 - Information signage</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.79 - Makeshift signage</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.80 - Building number signage</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.81 - Banner signage at the main entrance</p>	<p>Fixed seating and benches</p> <p>Location: Signage is present throughout the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: A number of signage types are present on site including traffic, directional, council information and makeshift signage. The signage has a number of styles.</p> <p>Most buildings have a consistent black number on a white background positioned near the building entrance which helps with their identification.</p> <p>A number of makeshift signs exist throughout the site (mostly constructed of timber and painted in various colours). Banner signage is also used at the main entrance and on buildings.</p>	<p>Intrusive</p> <p>Signage is diverse and inconsistent, is masking views and in some places limiting appreciation of the buildings and landscape.</p> <p>Signage needs to be reviewed and rationalised to ensure that the site is legible to the visitor and that directions are clear and not obtrusive.</p>

3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Boundaries

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.82 - Older style timber fencing near the toilet block</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.83 - Colorbond fencing with a gate to a private residence (near Building 21).</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.84 - Colorbond fencing and low brick walls in the community garden area</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.85 - Site boundaries are obscured by building layout and storage of materials</p>	<p>Boundaries</p> <p>Location: The site has a boundary fence securing the perimeter.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: A mix of older timber and newer colorbond panel fencing. The timber fencing is in fair condition and the colorbond fencing is generally in good condition. Some surrounding properties have gate access to the site from their adjoining gardens. Much of the site boundary is obscured by the layout of the buildings and storage of large materials.</p>	<p>Little Significance</p> <p>Marking the boundaries of the ARCC is important and fences should be maintained.</p> <p>There are a variety of existing fences with a number of materials. A more consistent approach to boundary fencing could be considered. Fence materials could be replaced without diminishing cultural significance.</p>



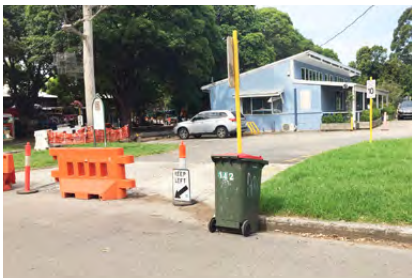

3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Bins

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.86 - 240L Bin storage area</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.87 - 1000L waste bins against Building 5</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.88 - Large waste bin on the western side of car park</p>	<p>Bins</p> <p>Location: A collection of 240L plastic bins (waste and recycling) are stored outside the Ethnic Community Services Co-operative. Three 1000L waste bins are positioned on the southern elevation of Building 5. A large waste bin (approximately 8m3) is located on the western edge of the car park, sited against a mature Sydney Blue Gum tree.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: All bins are on wheels and moveable. There are no fixed litter bins on site.</p>	<p>Intrusive</p> <p>Bins at ARCC are found throughout the site sometimes clearly visible in major view corridors.</p> <p>Ideally bins should be placed and concealed where views are least affected to maintain cultural significance and minimise risk of illegal dumping.</p>

3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Lighting and Power Poles

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.89 - Power poles and overhead power cables</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.90 - Main electricity switchboard near the main entry</p>	<p>Lighting and Power Poles</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Power poles are positioned around the access road with pole top luminaires. The main switchboard is located along to the main entrance driveway</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition:</p> <p>Timber power poles are positioned along the edge of the access road and support overhead power lines.</p>	<p>Little significance</p> <p>Lighting on the site is a functional requirement . Light poles can be moved and new lighting installed if required.</p> <p>Lighting needs to avoid impacts on trees and buildings which may diminish cultural significance.</p>

3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Bollards

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.91 - Orange plastic bollards on the northern edge of the car park</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.92 - Yellow and green metal bollards near the toilet block</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.93 - Orange plastic bollards on the northern edge of the car park</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.94 - Moveable bollards stored at the base of a heritage trail sign</p>	<p>Bollards</p> <p>Location: Fixed bollards are positioned throughout the site to prevent vehicles parking on the grass areas. Moveable orange plastic bollards and barriers are located on the north eastern edge of the main car park as part of traffic management and also haphazardly stored on the western edge of the green space</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Bollards are typically around 1 metre high, sub surface fixed and mostly painted yellow with some bollards painted green. Moveable traffic bollards and barriers are orange.</p>	<p>Intrusive</p> <p>The bollards are functional but brightly coloured and stand out in major views across the site.</p> <p>The visual clutter should be reduced over time and bollards be made of more discreet colours and stored away when not in use to improve views across the site and retain cultural significance.</p>

3.2.3 Landscape Elements - Miscellaneous

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.95 - Basketball hoops and court</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.96 - Stage</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.97 - Army-era Boom Gate</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.98 - Modern Boom Gate</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.99 - Brick oven</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.100 - Building Footing</p>	<p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Location: A number of built elements are positioned around the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: A bitumen surfaced basketball court is sited on the western side of the Gumbramorra Hall which features two steel basketball hoops in good condition. A low timber stage is painted white and positioned on the eastern side of the green space and is in good condition. A small brick oven is constructed to the west of Building 47 (Casa Latina).</p> <p>An automated boom gate is positioned on the main entry from Addison Road which appears to have been damaged from a vehicle impact.</p> <p>A steel manually-operated boom gate is positioned halfway along Movember Lane outside the stone building. This is most likely from the late army-era from 1970-76 although it is only clearly evident in the aerial photo from 1986 (refer Fig. 2.76).</p>	<p>Little significance</p> <p>Items for recreation or to provide a stage for events are part of the activities at the ARCC.</p> <p>These elements can be removed and if relocated, consideration must be given to the cultural significance of the whole site and the views and open spaces within it.</p> <p>Old army-era boom gate: Moderate significance.</p> <p>As it is most likely from the late army-era from 1970-76 the boom gate should be conserved and maintained to retain cultural significance.</p>

3.2.4 Cultural Elements







Figure 3.2.101 - Plan - Landscape Elements




3.2.4 Cultural Elements - Sculpture

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.102 - Sculpture near the large open green space</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.103 - Moment of Clarity by David Hashimoto 2013</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.104 - Domestic Violence (right image) by a unknown British artist</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.105 - Sculpture in the north west garden area</p>	<p>Sculpture</p> <p>Location: A number of sculptures are located in the open spaces around the site.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Abstract sculptures are made of glass, metal, wood and other materials. Some elements of the sculptures are weathered and worn and missing parts.</p> <p>There are two sculptures in the north west garden area made of steel elements and are in good condition.</p> <p>There are no information signs or name plates acknowledging the artists.</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The production and exhibition of art both exterior and interior are an important expression of the culture of ARCCO.</p> <p>Existing artwork unless part of a temporary exhibition or event should be conserved, maintained and recorded to retain cultural significance.</p> <p>Siting of artwork should always consider views and proximity to buildings and trees as part of the installation process.</p>




3.2.4 Cultural Elements - Painted Artworks and Murals

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.106 - Painted murals and rainbow crossing near the main entrance</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.107 - Which Way by Mahamoud Salameh 2013</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.108 - Murals around Building 23 (Skid Row) including Aboriginal flag</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.109 - Murals depicting people dancing outside building 44 (Bush Club Music). The last remaining of a series painted in the 1970s with David Humphries.</p>	<p>Painted Artworks and Murals</p> <p>Location: Painted artworks and murals are located throughout the site on building facades, boundary fences and the ground plane.</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Colourful painted artworks reflect the diversity of the groups at the Centre. Paint work is in a good condition.</p>	<p>Moderate Significance</p> <p>The production and exhibition of art on walls, fences or roads is an important expression of the culture of ARCC and the activity of muralson appropriate surfaces should continue.</p> <p>Murals and artwork are by their nature temporary and painting over them is acceptable.</p>

3.2.4 Cultural Elements - Memorials

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.110 - Honour roll for Peace memorial</p>	<p>'Honour Roll for Peace'</p> <p>Location: Main entrance</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Weathered steel facade to two plinths and metal name plaques. The 'Honour Roll for Peace' commemorates the people from Sydney and beyond who have resisted war or sought the just and peaceful resolution of conflicts at home and overseas.</p> <p>Date: 2016</p>	<p>High Significance</p> <p>The Honour Roll is a contemporary artefact that commemorates a significant historical event at ARCC and should be maintained, conserved and recorded to retain cultural significance.</p>
	 <p>Figure 3.2.111 - Honour roll for Peace memorial</p>		
	 <p>Figure 3.2.112 - Honour Roll for Peace</p>		

3.2.4 Cultural Elements - Heritage Trail

Item No.	Photograph	Description and Condition	Significance Rating and Recommendation
	 <p>Figure 3.2.113 - Seating type 3- seat painted red in turf near the main entrance</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.114 - Seating type 3- seat painted red in turf near the main entrance</p>  <p>Figure 3.2.115 - Seating type 3- seat painted red in turf near the main entrance</p>	<p>Heritage trail</p> <p>Location: Heritage trail around the site</p> <p>Characteristic and Condition: Seven laser cut steel elements with printed text and photography are sub surface fixed. The structures provide informative journey which reflects the history of the site. The trail is not universally accessible as most of the structures are positioned in turf with no hard surface access.</p> <p>Date: 2015</p>	<p>Little significance</p> <p>The recently installed signage for the heritage trail is an interpretive guide to the ARCC and is a very useful tool to convey cultural significance. The signage should be maintained and well sited for ease of viewing.</p> <p>However, should the materiality of the design or location of the signage be changed this would not affect overall cultural significance.</p>

Part Four

Assessment of Cultural Significance



Cultural Assessment Criteria

To assess the cultural significance of Addison Road Community Centre, the following documents have been used as reference:

The Burra Charter

Heritage Act 1977

Assessing Heritage Significance - NSW Heritage Office

Conservation Plan (5th addition) - National Trust

The Burra Charter

The preamble to the Burra Charter provides a rationale for the need to conserve:

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are a historical record, important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us in the Australian landscape. Article One Definitions of the Burra Charter defines many aspects of conservation all of which have resonance on heritage sites. The ones which have the most relevance to Addison Road Community Centre are as follows:-

'Cultural significance' means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations meanings, record, related places and objects.

'Place' means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, groups of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

'Fabric' means all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents and objects.

‘Maintenance’ means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished by repair.

‘Adaptation’ means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

‘New work’ means bringing additions to the place which do not distort or obscure the cultural significance, and do not detract from its interpretation and appreciation.

Statutory Heritage Listings

Name	Register of the National Estate	State Heritage Register	Inner West Council (Marrickville)
Addison Road Community Centre	N/A	ID-2030146	Marrickville Council Local Environmental Plan 2014 Lot 622, DP 720759 Addison Road Centre Listed as Locally Significant Including interiors Item No: I66

NSW State Heritage Register Assessment Criteria

The cultural significance of Addison Road Community Centre (ARCC) is discussed in relation to the criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Office in Assessing Heritage Significance 2001. The criteria applicable in assessing its significance are the following:

Criterion A: *Historical Significance An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural history (or the cultural history of the local area)*

The ARCC site is historically significant at a local level because of its continuous occupation by the Australian Army for over sixty years, through two World Wars, until 1975 after which it became a community centre, continuing in this function for over 40 years until the present day. For over 100 years it has been preserved as a large and unique open space in Marrickville, with its collection of army buildings and parade ground. During its time as an army depot, the site was a riding school, a transit depot, and an enlistment, personnel and demobilisation centre as well as being a base for various army units.

Between the wars the depot developed unusually close ties with the local Marrickville community, particularly through its horse-based units and trick-riding team. Over the years thousands of people attended military gymkhanas, riding displays, charity functions, balls and dances, band competitions, sporting functions, wrestling, boxing, polo and athletic events. The army barracks was also the scene of the 'Save our Sons' anti-conscription demonstrations during the period of the Vietnam War from 1965-1972. After the army left in 1975, a sustained campaign by local community and ethnic organisations resulted in the depot being preserved and becoming the community centre it is today.

Criterion A: *Historical Significance An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's natural history (or the natural history of the local area)*

The Addison Road Community Centre has a strong association with the natural history of the local area due primarily to the freshwater creek – part of the Gumbramorra Swamp and Cooks River catchments – that ran through the site until it was diverted underground, probably when the army began building on the site between 1914 and 1916. The creek is still visible through stormwater grates throughout the Centre and drains around 40% of the Marrickville valley.

The creek is the reason the site remained as open space until the early twentieth century, which made it suitable for acquisition by the Commonwealth as a military facility. The fact that the Centre today remains relatively open and contains many significant and mature trees allows it to play an important part in the urban-habitat mosaic of the Cooks River Valley and catchment.

ARCCO's environmental programs, such as the creation of NSW's second-only Urban Habitat Tree and its citizen-science wildlife monitoring, add to the site's importance for the natural history of the local area and beyond.

Criterion B: an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in NSW cultural history or the cultural or natural history of the local area.

Criterion D - An item has strong of special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Addison Road Community Centre is highly historically significant at a local level for its association with significant people who have contributed to the Centre's development, and with several individuals and groups of importance to the cultural history of either Marrickville, the Inner West of Sydney or NSW.

The Addison Road Community Centre Organisation, the not-for-profit body incorporated in 1976 and entrusted with the management of the Centre, has initiated many programs, projects and events important in cultural history including: The Addison Road Child Care Centre; employment projects that may be considered pre-cursors to the 'Work For the Dole' scheme; the Fair Trade Emporium; projects to assist homeless people; The Food Pantry, a program for diverting food that would otherwise become waste to food insecure people; The Street Food Markets, a refugee business start-up project; Community A Fair, a monthly one-stop gathering of community services; and hosting public talks, film screenings and forums on contemporary issues and ideas; as well as the ongoing provision of subsidised work and exhibition spaces for visual artists, performance artists, film-makers, writers and other creative producers and community-welfare organisations.

The Centre was the first of its kind in Sydney, and represents an early model of the neighbourhood centre; both venue and catalyst for the development of multiculturalism, the arts and culture, community services, social justice and environmental activities.

Addison Road Community Centre's use as a military depot from 1916 also gives its site a strong and special association with the cultural history of NSW, in relation to both civilian and service men and women's experiences in and of WWI, WWII, the Citizens' Military Forces (Reserves), the Korean and Vietnam Wars, as well as the anti-conscription, peace and anti-war movements.

Ethnic welfare and cultural groups associated with the Centre include: the Australian-Turkish Music Society; Casa de Chile; Casa de los Abuelos; the Egyptian Association for Islamic Culture; the Filipino Community Co-operative; the Greek Cultural Association of Sydney & NSW and the Hellenic Art Theatre; the Italian Federation of Migrant Workers and their Families (FILEF); Latin American Welfare; the Maltese Guild; the New

Zealand Mihi Awhina Association; the Palestine Cultural Centre; the Portugal Madeira Club; Rigas Feraios, a Greek welfare and peace group; Turkish Welfare Association; Yugoethnic (Yugoslav/Australian Artistic & Cultural Society); among others.

Other groups associated with the Centre include:

Pre-1976:

The 1st ANZAC Cycling Corps which trained at the depot in World War One; the 14th Field Ambulance, 14th Field Regiment and 53rd/55th Battalion militia units, based at depot from 1920-30 (the 53rd/55th battalion won the Mt Schanck trophy in 1937 and served in the Kokoda Track Campaign of World War Two); the Australian Women's Army Service, which played a significant role staffing the Leave and Transit Depot during World War Two.

Post-1976:

Aboriginal Nannies' Social Support Group; the Addison Road Community Garden; the Australian Marital Arts & Fitness Academy, a project of the Turkish Welfare Association since 1982; The Bower Re-use and Repair Centre, operating out of a purpose-built straw-bale building since 1998; the Bush Music Club, the oldest folk club in Australia; the Citizens Military Forces, which had a base at the Addison Road depot in the 1950s and '60s; Community & Cultural Connections Inc.; Conservation Volunteers Australia; Ethnic Community Services Co-operative, founded at the Centre in 1978, out of the Ethnic Child Care Unit; Greening Australia; Law Consumers Association; Legs On the Wall physical theatre company; the Magic Yellow Bus, providing mobile children's services to the Marrickville area since 1975; Marrickville Organic Markets; Ozo Clown Circus; Pachamama Festival; Radio Skid Row, broadcasting by and for some of the most marginalised in the community, including Indigenous people, migrant workers, squatters and prison activists, since 1983; Reverse Garbage, an environmental co-operative founded in 1975, selling salvaged materials for re-use; Save Our Sons, which protested the conscription of Australians for service in the Vietnam War at each intake of draftees at the Addison Road depot; Sidetrack Theatre; the Street Group, an early repair and recycling initiative by unemployed or part-employed people; the Sydney Latin American Film Festival; the Ultimo Project, one of the longest-running artists' collectives in Australia, formed out of the artists' space movement of the late 1970s; and the Women's Workshop; among others.

Persons of importance to the cultural history of the local area and/or NSW associated with Addison Road Community Centre include:

Pre-1976:

Major Walter Baxter, commander of the army depot, 1916-17; Colonel Bayle, commander of the Leave and Transit Depot 1942-49; Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian Bullwinkle AO, MBE, ARCC, ED, FNM, who passed through the depot on her way to Japan to testify about the Bangka Island massacre at a war crimes tribunal in 1947; Alf Garland, commander of the army depot in the 1920s and '30s, and his son Brigadier Alf Garland who was president of the national RSL from 1988-1993; Lewis Hoad, Australian tennis champion who enlisted for National Service at Addison Road in 1954; rock and roll singer Johnny O'Keefe, who began his 1969 tour to entertain Australian troops in Vietnam at the Addison Road depot; John and Mary Ann Purdy, early market gardeners in Marrickville valley, whose property became the site of the army depot and then the community centre; Henry Weston Pryce, Australia's most significant anti-war poet, who trained at the depot in 1916; Captain Reginald Saunders, Australia's first Aboriginal officer, who passed through the then Eastern Command Personnel Depot, in 1953; Raymond Stehr, regarded as one of the finest Australian rugby league footballers of the 20th century, served as Quartermaster at the Leave and Transit Depot during World War Two; Doug Walters MBE, Australian cricketer who enlisted for National Service at Addison Road in 1966;

Post-1976:

Anthony Albanese, Member for Grayndler in the House of Representatives; Giovanni Bronzino, traditional Sicilian puppet-master; historian Sue Castrique, author of the 2017 book *One Small World: The History of The Addison Road Community Centre*; theatre director Stavros Economides; Judy Finlason, who, with Kids Activities Newtown established the Magic Yellow Bus, arts activities and holiday camps for children at Addison Road, and played a crucial role in the transition from army depot to community centre; Gabriel Fleming, social worker and co-author of *The Barracks*, a 1978 history of Addison Road Community Centre; Leo Foster, who conducted the Department of Urban and Regional Development community study that paved the way for the establishment of the Centre; Justo Diaz Gomez, founder of La Pena Latin American Cultural Centre and the Café Carnivale concert series; Al Grassby, former Minister for Immigration in the Whitlam Labor government, often referred to as 'the father of Australian multiculturalism'; Sylvia Hale, former Marrickville Councillor and Greens MLA; Bob Hawke, who opened the Addison Road Multicultural Child Care Centre as Prime Minister in 1989; Margaret Helman, an early chair of the Centre and co-author of *The Barracks*, who worked at Newtown's Good Neighbour Council; filmmaker Russ Herman, the first chair of the ARCCO Board; Colin Hesse, Skid Row broadcaster and former Marrickville councillor; David Humphries of Public Art Squad, who worked with local children and Centre tenants to paint murals on many of the former army buildings;

Vivi Koutsanadis-Germanos AO, former President of the Greek Orthodox Community of NSW and recipient of the HEROC Human Rights Medal, who also helped establish a national organisation for Greek Welfare Workers; Ridvan Manav, 8th Degree Black Belt in Taekwondo and 3rd Degree Black Belt in Hapkido, founder of Australian Marital Arts & Fitness Academy and former coach for the Australian Team at the World Taekwondo Championships; Muzafer and Ann Orel of the Turkish Welfare Association, Muzafer being a key advocate for the creation of the Centre; Jack Passaris, of the Greek Residents Association, a former Marrickville councillor and first ARCCO treasurer; Eva Sharpe, Marrickville councillor; Phocion Vouris, Eleni Synodinas (founder of the Greek Cultural Association) and George Voutsis, all members of Rigas Feraios, who were instrumental in establishing the Centre; filmmaker Tom Zubrycki who, with Russ Herman, made a video to encourage support for creating a community centre at Addison Road.

Criterion C: *an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the local area.*

The landscape of the ARCC has high aesthetic significance at a local level. The landscape character of the site is predicated on its diverse range of open spaces which are a welcome relief from the dense urban environment of the surrounding suburb. The open spaces mostly sited on the former army parade ground are variously used for community activities such as gardening and nursery as well as passive recreation for those who work at and visit the ARCC. The open spaces are further defined by an extensive tree canopy consisting of native and exotic mature trees.

The distinct canopy avenue of *Lophostemon confertus*, Queensland Brush Box (along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive) mature Camphor Laurel and Kaffir Plum trees which have had the opportunity to grow to full height and spread makes an impressive tree canopy. Tree groupings around the site provide a variety of sheltered spaces offering diversity in texture, light and shade. The areas of open space provide a natural setting for relaxation and coming together, whilst organic gardens and community nursery areas enhance local biodiversity and demonstrate sustainability objectives.

Filtered views in to the Centre are possible from the main entrance on Addison Road and within the site along Vivi Koutsounadis Drive. The original layout of army buildings 37 - 44 at the western end provides view corridors to the spaces between. The location of the Gumbramorra

Hall in the centre of the site restricts full open views across the entire site, however open views are possible across the large green space at the western end. Here, the site retains the essential spatial quality of the original layout by the army which has buildings sited at the perimeter and a flat open ground centrally located.

The diversity and creativity of the organisations and communities that use the site is reflected in the variety of cultural elements in the landscape. Abstract sculptures made of metal, glass and wood bring three dimensional qualities to the open spaces and colourful bespoke play elements inspire imaginative play experiences for young children. Colourful painted murals adorn building facades and boundaries illustrating the Centre's diverse programs in community, the environment, arts and social justice.

Criterion D: *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (and or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

The Addison Road Community Centre has exceptional social significance at a local level due to its prominent role in the community life of the Inner West since 1975 when the Australian army vacated the site and the local community began to occupy for various activities. The ethical traditions of the place, based on social justice with strong leadership in multiculturalism and environmental and social sustainability have created a place of refuge, opportunity and creativity for many community groups and artists who have the freedom to exist and operate in this place. The concept of a Living Museum is a significant aspect to the management of ARCC where the past, present and future of the place and its people are continually recorded and celebrated.

Statement of Significance

Addison Road Community Centre has exceptional cultural significance at a local level for its prominence in the inner west region of Sydney as a place of welcome, refuge and celebration. A rights based approach to community development contributes to the centre being a place for environmental and social sustainability and the celebration of diversity . The governance has also created a place of refuge, opportunity, protest and creativity for many community groups and artists.

The history of the site is with only two periods of major occupation in the past 104 years - seventy two years by the army and more than forty years by the community centre has meant that much of the original heritage fabric has been retained and has been occupied and adapted for

community uses. The cultural layers of the site are manifest in its many historic buildings from the army occupation, the large stands of mature canopy trees such as the continuous avenue of *Lophostemon confertus* on the entry road, varied and connected landscape with gardens and places for passive recreation and many expressions of art and sculpture which contribute to the site as a cultural landscape.

The place is also exceptionally significant in the wider region of Sydney for its prominence as a centre for social, economic, arts and environmental programs.

Part Five

Obligations and Considerations to maintain Cultural Significance

5.1 Statutory Heritage Listings

Obligations arising out of Significance

The key constraints and issues affecting the formulation of Conservation Policy for the Addison Road Community Centre are as follows:-

Statutory and Non Statutory Obligations

- The Cultural Significance of Addison Road Community Centre
- Managing the Remaining Fabric
- Managing the Cultural Landscape
- ARCC Site Management

Statutory Obligations

Crown Lands Act 1989

Head Lease: - ARCC is leased from the Crown and is managed under a General License to Occupy - Title Dealing Number AG89089 ARCC is known as Addison Road Centre for Arts, Culture, Community and Environment. The Head Lease contains clauses for the The Centre (Head Lessee) and for Licensees - those who effectively sublease from the Centre .

Whilst the fabric of the site is not specifically mentioned as being of heritage significance, the Lease sets out conditions for the purpose of occupation of the site as well as obligations such as Clause 7.2 which refers to loss or damage to part or whole of the premise, as a result of negligent, deliberate or careless acts and conditions for maintenance.

NSW Heritage Act

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 provides the statutory protection that is required for an item of local significance. There are therefore obligations on ARCCO to protect and conserve heritage items and to manage and protect them to maintain cultural significance.

State Heritage Register

ID-2030146

Name of item:	Community Centre
Other name/s:	Addison Road Community Centre
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Community Facilities
Category:	Other- Community Facilities
Primary address:	142- 144 Addison Road, Marrickville, NSW 2204
Local govt. area:	Marrickville

Remained as open land until a relatively late date (part of local dairy industry). Represented Australia's involvement in defence during the first half of the 20th century. Now represents the changing social structure of the district- providing space for a wide range of ethnic, women's, youth and other community activities.

Marrickville Council Local Environmental Plan 2014 Lot 622, DP 720759

ARCC is listed in Schedule 10 – Environmental Heritage as follows:-

-Marrickville Addison Road Community Centre, including interiors
142 Addison Road Lot 622, DP 720759 Local I66

-Section 5 Heritage Conservation provides guidance on the objectives and processes of conserving heritage in the Marrickville (now Inner West) LGA. ARCC will need to be managed and any new developments or initiatives be mindful of the following key clauses

5.10 Heritage conservation

- (1) Objectives
- (2) The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Marrickville,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

- (2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (e) erecting a building on land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located
- (3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

(a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:

- (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
- (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or

(b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:

(i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and

(ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or

(c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or

(d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(4) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
 - (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
- require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned .

Non Statutory

5.3.2 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter provides a set of conservation principles (articles 2 to 13) conservation processes (articles 14 to 25) and conservation practices (articles 26 to 34). Those who have responsibilities for the management and maintenance of places of cultural heritage significance should familiarise themselves with the provisions and guidelines of the Charter. Article 16 of the Charter states that, 'maintenance is fundamental to conservation and should be undertaken where fabric is of cultural significance and its maintenance is necessary to retain that significance'.

5.3.3 The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The site is currently being reviewed for listing by the National Trust.

The Cultural Significance of Addison Road Community Centre

Heritage Processes to Retain Significance

There should be recognition of the high significance of the ARCC as a place of high heritage significance which should be managed in accordance with conservation processes and principles. This would include maintaining the statutory protection for the place as a whole and for individual elements according to their assessed levels of significance.

Manage individual elements within the ARCC in accordance with their assessed levels of significance. Where different heritage significance levels overlap and there is a conflict between values then the higher values should be the determining factor in making decisions.

Managing the Remaining Built Fabric

The highly significant fabric of the former army buildings in particular the 'World War One Group' require regular maintenance, to preserve fabric and maintain

structural integrity. Appropriate occupation to protect fabric should operate with limits on storage of materials in, under and around buildings must be considered to conserve the structure and avoid fire and pest attack.

The paint finish of many of the World War One buildings has been changed over time making it hard to read the geometric patterns of the buildings that reflected the army era layout. Investigation of former paint layers and appropriate colours to express the buildings both exterior and interior should be considered.

Existing directional signage on the site is not contributing to site legibility and makes navigation difficult, particularly when finding individual buildings. Site legibility and interpretation communicate cultural significance and should be considered.

Managing the Cultural Landscape

The cultural landscape of Addison Road Community Centre consists of extant fabric, significant vehicle and pedestrian circulation, archaeological sites, extensive tree canopy and the integration of a wide range of community activities and events that occupy the buildings and landscape. The management of the cultural landscape is critical to maintaining cultural significance and must be balanced against the needs of access, functionality and safety for the site.

The tree canopy of ARCC has high or moderate significance and contribute strongly to the aesthetic qualities of the place. Compaction of roots due to parking, storage of materials or pavement construction should be avoided and canopies managed to retain the shade qualities of the trees. The tree canopy should be enhanced to retain cultural significance.

ARCC Site Management

The current maintenance of the site should be reviewed in the light of the cultural significance of the whole place and individual elements within it and continually evaluated to ensure that the all significant fabric does not deteriorate further and cultural significance is retained. New works on the site, particularly new buildings and building extensions should be carefully sited with reference to historic footprints and patterns of development visible in historic imagery, to retain the best outcomes for the site.

The placement of services such as solar panels and water tanks, as well as services installation internally should be carefully considered to manage views across the site as well as retaining cultural significance.

Part Six

Conservation Policy



6.1 Vision Statement – Buildings

To conserve and manage the fabric of significant buildings as rare examples of World War I and World War II army structures, while allowing adaptive re-use, maintaining public access and facilitating their ongoing use as leasable spaces.

6.2 Vision Statement – Landscape

To conserve and manage the landscape of the ARCC site as a rare example of a former army establishment, while allowing appropriate public access and its ongoing use for community activities.

6.3 General Policies

Policy 1: Managing cultural significance

The ARCC site is assessed to be of high cultural significance at a local level. This cultural significance is to be managed so that it is retained and enhanced according to the guidelines and principles set out in the Burra Charter, the NSW Heritage Office assessment criteria and the conservation policies set out in this Conservation Management Plan.

Policy 2: Best Practice

ARCCO is to engage suitably qualified persons advise on conservation, restoration, reconstruction, interpretation and any new works. All activities should be carried out with due consideration to the Burra Charter.

Policy 3: Statutory Obligations

Ensure all activities are in accordance with current legislation including the Heritage Act 1977, the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, and the Marrickville Local Environmental Plan 2011. All activities should be accordance with the Head Lease.

Policy 4: Compliance with the Burra Charter

To retain cultural significance, actions will need to be taken to conserve heritage items and the following key principles should be followed:-

Article 16: Maintenance:

Maintenance is fundamental to conservation and should be undertaken where fabric is of cultural significance and its maintenance is necessary to retain that cultural significance.

Article 21: Adaptation

21.1 Adaptation is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

Article 22: New Work

22.1 New work such as additions to the place may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the cultural significance of the place, or detract from its interpretation and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Article 25: Interpretation

The cultural significance of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by interpretation. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment and be culturally appropriate.

6.4 Building Policies for Army-Era Buildings

Application: These policies apply to the following army era buildings:

Era: Pre 1930 – the ‘World War One Group’ of buildings

Drill Hall No.1 (Building 8)

Drill Hall No.2 (Building 24)

14th Brigade Headquarters/ Officers Hall (Building 9b)

Army Medical Corps (Building 13)

Gun Parks 2,3 and 4 (Buildings 1, 35, 36)

Era: 1930 -1943

Huts 9a, 22, 37, 38, 40,41,42, 43

Era: 1943-1950

Huts 39, 44, 45

Era: 1950-1975 Building

CMF Armoury (c.1957)

Policy 5 – Conservation and Maintenance of Army-Era Buildings

The army-era buildings are to be conserved and maintained in order to preserve their cultural significance.

Policy 6 – Maintenance Plan- Army-Era Buildings

A Maintenance Plan is to be developed to include:

- Regular inspections of roofs

- Cleaning of gutters and roofs
- Testing and unblocking of downpipes
- Ensuring downpipes are connected to stormwater mains
- Removal of materials next to buildings which effect drainage or are sources of damp or pests
- Drainage works adjacent buildings
- Repair of damaged or rotting timbers
- Window and door repairs
- Repainting
- Regular termite and pest inspections

Policy 7 – Adaptive Re-use of Army-Era Buildings

The army-era buildings may be adaptively re-used provided that use does not detract from their cultural significance.

Policy 8 – Generally: New work to Army-Era Buildings

New work may be done to the army-era buildings provided that work does not detract from their cultural significance. A minimalist approach is preferred, where the minimum of new work is done or added to the existing fabric.

Policy 9 - Authorisation and Control of Work to Army-Era Buildings

In order to protect cultural significance, any new work undertaken to either the interiors and exteriors of buildings by tenants should first be approved and authorised by ARCCO. This includes any minor works such as plumbing and electrical work.

Policy 10 - Storage and Placement of Materials Outside Buildings

The storage or placement of movable materials, including materials for sale, outside the army-era buildings and all other buildings should cease. A policy of gradual removal of existing materials should be followed. These materials:

- Obscure historic view-lines and detract from the cultural significance of the army buildings
- Produce visual clutter and detract from the cultural significance of the open spaces
- Can detrimentally affect patterns of drainage next to buildings
- Can be source of termites and other pests
- Can be a potential fire risk
- Can be a public safety risk

Policy 11- External Painting

The restoration of original paint colours to the exterior of army-era buildings is considered desirable as it will enhance the cultural significance of the site as a former military establishment. It is anticipated that this will

result in a uniform paint colour for most of the buildings.
A paint scrape analysis should be carried out by a suitably qualified professional to determine the what colours and paint types should be used.
The regime of heritage colours should be maintained by ARCCO and the painting of the exteriors with non-heritage colours, artworks or decoration by unauthorised persons should be avoided.

Policy 12 – Internal Painting

The restoration of original interior paint colours is considered desirable for the following elements:

Drill Halls No.1 & No.2 (Buildings 8 & 24)

Steel roof trusses

Timber roof framing

Corrugated metal ceilings

Timber boarded walls

Timber doors and windows

Army Medical Corp Building, First Floor (Building 13)

Timber roof trusses

Timber boarded ceilings

Timber boarded walls

Timber doors and windows

Policy 13 - Signage on buildings

Signage may be applied to buildings without diminishing cultural significance. The signage should be:

- Discrete and not over-scaled
- Consistent across all buildings
- Limited to building and building user identification
- Limited to small scale interpretive signage

Directional signage should not be applied to buildings.

Policy 14 - Structural Integrity

Alterations that affect the structural integrity of floor, wall and roof frames and foundations of buildings should be avoided. If in doubt obtain an opinion from a qualified structural engineer.

Policy 15 – Timber Floors

Timber floors should be kept, maintained and protected from damage.

Repairs: If repairs are necessary, only those timber boards or framing members which are irreversibly damaged should be removed, keeping as much as the original as possible.

Heavy loads: The placement of very heavy point loads on timber

floors should be avoided. If in doubt, obtain an opinion from a qualified structural engineer.

Inspections: Regular inspections, for rot and termites, of the subfloor spaces of timber floors should be carried out.

Storage: Storage of materials in the subfloor space beneath timber floors should be avoided as they are unsightly, could constitute a fire hazard and may be a source of termites.

Application: This policy is applicable to the following timber floors in particular, which are ranked as highly significant:

Drill Hall No. 1 (Building 8)

Drill Hall No. 2 (Building 24)

Army Medical Corps Building (First Floor) (Building 13)

This policy is also applicable to all original timber floors in other buildings.

Policy 16 – Hardboard or Masonite Floors

Hardboard or Masonite floors are unlikely to be original and may be replaced with timber boards when they are at the end of their serviceable lives.

Policy 17- Hardboard or Masonite Walls and Ceilings

Hardboard or Masonite internal wall and ceiling linings should be kept, maintained and protected from damage. Damaged internal wall linings can be replaced with flat fibre cement sheet.

Policy 18 – Internal Timber Boarded Walls

Internal timber boarded walls should be kept, maintained and protected from damage.

Repairs: If repairs are necessary, only those timber boards or framing members which are irreversibly damaged should be removed, keeping as much as the original as possible.

Painting of timber boarded walls: Refer to Policy 12 – Internal Painting

Application: This policy is applicable to the following timber-boarded walls in particular, which are ranked as highly significant:

Drill Hall No. 1 (Building 8)

Drill Hall No. 2 (Building 24)

14th Brigade Headquarters/Officers Mess

Army Medical Corps Building (First Floor) (Building 13)

Policy 19 – External Weatherboard and Corrugated Steel Clad Walls

Original weatherboard and corrugated steel cladding should be kept, maintained and protected from damage.

Repairs: If repairs are necessary, only those weatherboards, corrugated steel sheets or timber framing members which are irreversibly damaged should be removed, keeping as much as the original as possible.

Painting of cladding: Refer to Policy 11 – External Painting

Application: This policy is applicable to the following claddings in particular, which are ranked as highly significant:

Drill Hall No. 1 (Building 8) - Corrugated steel cladding

Drill Hall No. 2 (Building 24) - Corrugated steel cladding

Army Medical Corps Building (Building 13).- Weatherboards

This policy is also applicable to all original claddings in other buildings.

Policy 20 – Timber Windows and Doors

Original timber windows and doors should be kept, maintained and protected from damage. Damaged original windows and doors should be repaired.

Repairs: If repairs are necessary, only those components which are irreversibly damaged should be removed, keeping as much as the original as possible.

Damaged non-original windows and doors may be replaced with new windows or doors in the original style.

Painting of timber windows and doors: Refer to Policy 11 – External Painting

Application: This clause is applicable to the following timber windows and doors in particular, which are ranked as highly significant:

Drill Hall No. 1 (Building 8)

Drill Hall No. 2 (Building 24)

Army Medical Corps Building (Building 13).

This policy is also applicable to all original timber windows and doors in other buildings.

Policy 21- Roofs

Most of the roof sheeting is not original and has been replaced over time.

All roof sheeting should be maintained as corrugated galvanised steel and not be replaced with sheeting of different profiles or finish. Damaged roof sheeting may be replaced with new corrugated galvanised sheeting.

Gutters: When gutters are replaced the new gutters should be galvanised steel with a traditional profile.

Downpipes: When downpipes are replaced the new downpipe should be galvanised steel with a circular profile. Downpipes should be vertical and connected directly into stormwater pipe upturns at ground level and not carried across horizontally in front of building elevations.

Original roof elements: The following roof features in particular should be kept and conserved:

- Roof sheeting to Drill Hall No.1
- Curved ridge ventilator to Drill Hall No.1
- Ventilator cowls to Gun Parks 3 and 4 (Buildings 35 and 36)

Policy 22 – Solar Panels

The use of solar panels is consistent with ARCCO traditions of environmental sustainability and does not detract from the cultural significance of the site.

It is acceptable to mount solar panels (heating panels or photovoltaic cells) onto roofs provided:

- Panels are discrete items surface-fixed to the roofing and are not photovoltaic roof sheeting in themselves
- Panels are mounted flat against the roof plane.
- Panels are centred symmetrically on the roof plane with equal distances between the last panel and the edge of the roof on each side.
- Panels do not completely cover the roof. A minimum margin of 1metre of exposed corrugated roof should be visible on all sides of the panel array.

Policy 23 – Skylights

The placement of skylights in roofs is acceptable provided:

- The skylight is in the plane of the roof ie is not a dormer window
- The skylight frame has a grey or galvanised finish

Policy 24 – Rainwater Tanks

The use of rainwater tanks is consistent with ARCCO traditions of environmental sustainability and does not detract from the cultural significance of the site.

New rainwater tanks should be round and made out of corrugated galvanised steel.

New tanks should preferably be located in the zone between the back of buildings and the property boundaries and not in front of the primary elevations of buildings facing onto the former parade ground.

A policy of replacement and relocation of existing tanks should be considered.

Policy 25 – Universal Access and Access Ramps

ARCCO is committed to meeting statutory requirements for access to the site. An Access Report by an Access Consultant should be commissioned to provide a status report on statutory requirements and an implementation strategy.

Access Ramps: If required, ramps should be designed carefully so as not to detract from the simple architectural language of the army-era buildings.

Policy 26 – Joinery and Kitchenettes

New joinery and kitchenettes can be installed as part of the sensible and practical adaptive re-use of buildings.

Damage to existing fabric should be minimised.

Joinery should be readily removable

Policy 27 - Electrical Upgrades

Electrical works should be carried out in a way that minimises impact on the existing fabric.

Generally the mounting of exposed conduits (in compliance with Australian Standards) onto existing walls is acceptable. The army-era buildings are robust structures and pipes and conduits were often exposed rather than concealed in walls. Conduits can also be concealed in wall cavities provided damage to the original fabric is minimal.

Policy 28 - Asbestos

If asbestos is found on site strategies for management and removal must be in accordance with applicable statutory and safety regulations and Work Cover requirements.

Where asbestos in sheet form (eg in eaves) is removed it can be replaced by flat fibre cement sheeting to provide a matching appearance and not detract from the cultural significance of buildings.

6.5 Building Policies for Post-Army Buildings

Application: These policies apply to the following post army-era buildings:

Gumbramorra Hall
Building 3 (Ethic Childcare Centre)
Building 4 (Addison Road Childcare Centre)
Building 5
Building 6
Building 15
Building 16
Building 21
Building 34 (The Bower)
Building 47

Policy 29 – Gumbramorra Hall

The Gumbramorra Hall has moderate cultural significance as the site for a wide variety of cultural, community and political events dating back to the 1980s.

The building has no aesthetic or architectural significance. The building significantly impacts on the integrity of the open space of the former parade ground by dividing the space and substantially blocking views across the site.

Gumbramorra Hall can be altered, adapted and repaired as needed to maintain a safe and functional building without affecting its cultural significance.

Demolition of Gumbramorra Hall could be considered, after appropriate stakeholder consultation, on the basis that its moderate significance as a site of recent community activities is outweighed by its negative impact on the integrity of the highly significant open space of the former parade ground.

Policy 30 – Other Post Army-Era Buildings

These building have little or low cultural significance and can be demolished or altered, adapted and repaired without affecting the overall significance of the ARCC site.

Any alterations should respect Policy 36 regarding setback lines. If these buildings are demolished and replaced with new buildings, the latter should sympathetic to the army-era buildings and have regard to Policy 36 – Preferred Architectural Character of new Buildings.

6.6 General Site Policies

Policy 31 - Public Access

There is a long history of public access to the ARCC site for community events and passive recreation dating back to the army era. Public access should be maintained and encouraged.

Policy 32 – Site Master Plan

A Master Plan should be prepared for the ARCC site to guide future development. The Masterplan should be a distillation in graphic form of:

- Relevant policies of the Conservation Management Plan
- Access, traffic and circulation planning
- Landscape planning
- Development controls
- Specialist reports

Policy 33 – Site Drainage

Adequate drainage should be provided:

- To protect buildings from water damage and maintain their cultural significance.
- To improve site amenity

A Stormwater Drainage Report for the site should be prepared by a stormwater engineer.

The report should identify the current pattern of stormwater drainage on the site and make recommendations for improvements. Prior to the preparation of the Stormwater Drainage Report, a detailed Land Survey should be carried out.

Policy 34 – Lighting

New and improved external lighting should be provided for the site to:

- Improve public access and safety
- Enhance cultural heritage
- Enhance site identity

An *External Lighting Report* for the site should be carried out by an electrical engineer specialising in lighting. The report should identify lighting issues on the site and provide detailed proposals for improvements.

Consideration should be given to:

- Lighting the Addison Road entry
- Safety lighting to roads and pathways
- Display lighting to trees
- Display lighting to army-era buildings

Policy 35 – Land Survey

A detailed Land Survey of the site should be carried out by a surveyor. The survey should include the following information:

- Accurate identification of boundaries and fencing
- Footprints and floor levels of all buildings, steps and ramps adjacent buildings and downpipes



Figure 6.1
Building Setback Lines
Source: GoogleEarth



Figure 6.2
Permitted Locations of New Buildings
Source: GoogleEarth

Acceptable open space locations for new buildings and/or extensions

- Roads and pathways
- Service pits, including invert levels of pipes
- Service lines
- Spot levels across the site, linked to Australian Standard Height Datum, including around all buildings, kerb and gutters and pits, edges and crowns of carparks and roads.
- Artworks, furniture, water tanks
- Trees and garden beds.

A detailed Land Survey will provide essential site information needed for the preparation of specialist reports and the ongoing planning and management of the site.

Policy 36 – New Buildings and Building Setback Lines

Any new buildings should not extend beyond the setback lines formed by the front elevations of the army era buildings facing onto the former parade ground (refer Fig 6.1).

Policy 37 – Location of New Buildings

New buildings can be built in the following locations without detracting from the cultural significance of the site:

- Within the footprints of former army buildings
- Within the footprints of existing buildings of low significance if those buildings are demolished (refer Fig. 6.2).

Policy 38 – Preferred Architectural Character of New Buildings

Generally:

New buildings should be sympathetic to the existing army-era buildings and landscape character of the site and include the following characteristics:


- Single storey
- Simple roof forms
- Metal roof material
- Clearly distinguishable from the army-era buildings as modern buildings

Site of former two storey Army Field Artillery Brigade Office(Now Building 34, The Bower)

If a new building were to be built on this site, a two storey structure could be considered, following the precedent of the former two storey AFA Brigade Office.



Figure 6.3
Open Space
Source: GoogleEarth

 Area to be maintained as open space

6.7 Policies for Entries, Circulation and Open Space

Policy 39 – Main Entry

The entry from Addison Road has been the main entry into the site since the beginning of the army period in 1913 and has high cultural significance. It should be retained as the main entry into the site and the original gate plinths should be retained and conserved. Consideration should be given to the relocation of the original steel gates from their current position to their original position, fixed to the gate plinths. The existing steel gates, which are not original, can be replaced or re-designed without affecting cultural significance.

Policy 40– Secondary Entry

The entry from Illawarra Road has been a secondary entry into the site since the beginning of the army period, has moderate significance and should be retained. The existing gate and fence can be replaced without affecting cultural significance. The design of the new gates and fence should be sympathetic to the army- era buildings.

Policy 41 – Access Loop Road

The access loop road alignment probably dates from the 1930s, has high cultural significance and should be retained. The road surface itself can be replaced or repaired without affecting cultural significance.

Encroachment: Consideration should be given to the removal of the current encroachment of the road by the Community Nursery which obscures the original road alignment.

Policy 42 - Open Space of Former Parade Ground

The existing open space, consisting of carpark (Policy 43) and landscaped central park space(Policy 44), encompasses the extent of the former army parade ground in the 1930s and has high cultural significance. It should be preserved and maintained as open space without buildings (refer Fig.6.3).

Policy 43 -Carpark

The carpark is part of the 1930s parade ground and remained as a parade ground up until the end of the army period in 1975. The carpark itself is of little cultural significance and the following activities can be carried out without affecting cultural significance, so long as the area remains an open space:

- Repair, resealing and drainage works in the carpark
- Landscaping parts of the carpark
- Removal of the carpark and replacement with trees, soft landscape and paving.

Policy 44 – Landscaped Central Park Space

The landscaped central park space is part of the 1930's parade ground, was partially occupied by army buildings and tennis courts from the 1950s to the 1970s, before the construction of the Gumbramorra Hall in the north-east corner in the 1980s. It has been the site of numerous community events and activities since 1976, functions as a vital 'green lung' for the ARCC site and is highly significant.

The following activities can be carried out without affecting cultural significance, so long as the area remains an open space:

- Soft landscaping and paving
- Drainage works
- Installation of paths
- Installation of artworks, interpretation and signage
- Removal of existing and installation of new furniture.

The installation of new paths, artworks, interpretation, signage and furniture:

- Should be sparing so as not to clutter the space
- Should to be limited in scale and located so as to retain open views across the site

Policy 45– Playground

The playground, consisting of play sculptures, was constructed in the 1970s and is moderately significant. The playground is part of the history of artistic expression in ARCC and should be maintained and protected to retain cultural significance.

Additional play elements can be added to the playground without diminishing cultural significance.

The play sculptures can be moved or modified subject to consultation with the artist.

Policy 46– Community Nursery Open Space

The current Community Nursery open space was originally:

- Partially occupied by a larger WW1 Gun Park (Building 1), since cut back
- Partially occupied by a WW1 Gun Park, now demolished and partially covered by the Ethnic Childcare Centre.

This space can be used for any of the following without detracting from the cultural significance of the site:

- Maintained as open space.
- Ground-marking and interpretation of the footprints of the former Gun Parks.

- New building on the footprints of the former Gun Parks (refer Policy 40).

Policy 47 – Community Garden Open Space

The area between the south boundary and former Gun Parks (Buildings 35 and 36) is possibly the site of Purdy's cottage and was also the site of sleeping huts and latrines (now demolished) from the 1940s. It is of moderate significance.

The area:

- Can be maintained as a community garden
- Should be maintained as open space if the community garden is discontinued, in which case it should be landscaped and maintained
- May have light-weight garden structures provided they are semi-transparent, modestly sized and do not interrupt the flow of open space
- Could be investigated for remnant footings of Purdy's cottage and if found, those remains could be interpreted.
- The reinstatement of the former loop road (refer Policy 41).

Policy 48 – Small Open Spaces between Buildings (Green Spaces 8-15 on Figure 3.2.1)

These are an important group of small interconnected open spaces between the neat rows of army buildings and are highly significant. The following measures should be adopted:

- They should be kept as open spaces
- They should not be built upon apart from paths, steps, ramps and signs
- Pathways should be maintained and extended if necessary to improve public access
- They can be re-landscaped with new planting designs of low to medium height planting.

Generally new trees should not be planted as they:-

- obscure the reading of the buildings and because of the small scale of the spaces, are a potential source of damage to the buildings.
- They should be properly maintained to enhance legibility and public safety

6.7 Policies for Trees

Policy 49 -Tree Protection

Trees are a key part of the natural and cultural heritage of the ARCC site. Generally, all trees of high and moderate significance should be protected and maintained.

A Tree Protection and Maintenance Plan should be adopted, to include the following measures:

- Avoid parking of vehicles close to tree trunks
- Avoid storage of materials at the base of trees
- Avoid erection of heavy structures at base of trees
- Avoid new path and paving construction close to trees
- Regularly mulch around trees
- Have trees inspected by a qualified arborist on a regular basis (eg annually) to check tree health and check for limb failure, rot, disease etc
- Carry out pruning as required and only by a qualified arborist

Policy 50 – Tree Damage to Buildings

Tree removal can be considered if:

- The tree is causing significant damage to a building on site, or
- The tree is causing significant issues for a neighbour's property with limb drop, or
- There are concerns for public safety, and
- The problem cannot be rectified by pruning

In the case of damage to a building, the following should be sought:

- An arborists opinion on whether the building damage is being caused by the tree
- A building or engineering report on the damage

Each situation should be carefully assessed on a case-by-case basis and public safety must be paramount.

Tree removal should be carried by a qualified arborist in accordance with all safety regulations and Work Cover requirements.

Policy 51 – Tree Replacement and Succession

A tree succession plan for future replacement of senescent trees could be considered as part of the Site Master Plan (refer Policy 32).

6.8 Policies for Landscape Elements

Policy 52 – Late army-era Boom gate

The boom gate on Movember lane is most likely in its original position from the late army-era and has moderate cultural significance. It should be conserved, repainted and protected from rust to retain cultural significance.

Policy 53 – Paths and paved areas

Existing paths and paved areas have little cultural significance and may be removed, re-aligned or replaced without detracting from the cultural significance of the site, with the exception of:

- *Brick paving next to access road:* The brick paving next to the southern access road (next to the former Gun Parks, Buildings 35 and 36) dates from the 1930s and should be retained and protected.

Redundant paths (with no obvious access function) should be demolished and new path construction should be minimised to reduce visual clutter of the ground plane.

New paths should only be constructed if absolutely necessary:

- To facilitate access to buildings or spaces
- To facilitate interpretation and understanding of the site by guiding pedestrian movement

Policy 54 - Park Furniture

The wide variety of existing bench and seating styles produce visual clutter and detract from the cultural setting. The existing seating is of little cultural significance. They should all be replaced by a single proprietary or custom-designed furniture suite to provide visual consistency. The new furniture:

- Should be simple, robust and contemporary and not 'faux heritage'
- Could incorporate low-key identity badging or logos.

The locations of new furniture should be carefully selected having regard to:

- Amenity: sun and shade
- View-lines

Policy 55 – Site Signage

There is a wide variety of informational, traffic and directional signage on the site, producing visual clutter and sometimes obscuring views of buildings and landscape.

In general:

- The number of signs should be minimised
- The size of signs should be limited
- Signs should be discrete and low key

The preparation of a Permanent Signage Style Guide by a graphic designer to provide a uniform sign style across as many situations as possible should be considered, following by gradual implementation of the new signs.

Temporary movable signage: Temporary signage such as banners does not detract from the cultural significance of the site. However if a temporary sign is performing a permanent function, the installation of an appropriately sized and styled permanent sign should be considered.

Policy 56- Fencing

There are existing metal and timber fences on the boundaries of the site, all of which are of little cultural significance. The existing fences can be replaced with a new single fence type to provide an aesthetically tidy and unified marking of the site boundaries.

Before removing any existing fences or installing any new ones, the location of existing fences in relation to property boundaries needs to be established by survey (refer Policy 33). Whether each section of fence is owned by the ARCC site or owned by the adjoining resident also needs to be established.

Policy 57 -Bins

The existing plastic bins are a visually intrusive element on site and detract from the cultural setting.

The following measures can be adopted:

- Locate bin groups in the least visually intrusive locations
- Erect low-height bin enclosures with access gates so bins are not fully visible
(eg a simple enclosure of horizontal or vertical timber slats on a steel frame.)

Policy 58 – Bollards

The variety of coloured bollards produce visual clutter and detract from the cultural setting. They should all be replaced by a

single proprietary or custom-designed bollard to provide visual consistency. A simple style in galvanised steel is preferred.

The current locations of existing bollards should be assessed to confirm whether they are really necessary. The number of bollards installed on site should be minimised.

Bollards may be fixed or removable and lockable according to their function and location.

Movable plastic orange bollards and barriers: The use of these temporary bollards should be minimised. If they are providing a permanent traffic control function, they should be replaced by permanent steel bollards. When not in use they should be stored indoors, out of sight.

6.9 Policies for Cultural Elements

Policy 59 – Sculptures

The creation of site sculptures is an important part of the cultural and artistic traditions of ARCCO and existing sculptures are cultural expressions of life at ARCCO and are highly significant. If existing sculptures require removal or relocation, the original artist/s should be consulted.

New permanent sculptures can be installed without detracting from the cultural significance of the site.

New permanent sculptures:

- Should be installed sparingly to help maintain the openness of the site
- Should always be carefully sited; views, sight-lines and proximity to buildings and trees should be considered.

Policy 60 – Painted Artworks and Murals

Painted artworks and murals on walls, fences and roads are an important part of the cultural and artistic traditions of ARCCO. These artworks should be regarded as temporary and subject to removal or being painted over with new murals, all as a natural consequence of changing expressions, issues and palettes.

Murals on buildings:

Policy 11 advocates that walls of army-era buildings be returned to their original colours and that artworks should no longer be painted on these buildings. Should occupants want to express their use of a building with an external mural or artwork consideration can be given to painting on a sign or banner which is readily reversible without damaging the heritage fabric.

Appendix 1

Significant Figures at Addison Road Community Centre - Stakeholders Workshop – ARCC - April 1st 2017

Introduction

As part of the preparation of the ARCC Conservation Management Plan, a stakeholder's workshop was held at the Ethnic Community Services Cooperative building at ARCC on Saturday 1st April 2017, to gather information particularly about the founding of ARCC and the groups and individuals who had influence at the place. A number of significant people attended, many of whom were involved in the founding of the ARCC in 1975-76. Other participants are current tenants with interest in the history and cultural values of the site.

The following is a summary prepared from a recording of the stakeholder workshop with additional information to help embellish the background to the stories and accounts that were discussed. Recorded speech is noted in the summary.

Vivi Koutsounadis-Germanos

Vivi was part of the early development of ARCC. Vivi is a Greek-born psychologist and counsellor who helped to establish and now heads the Ethnic Childcare Development Unit based in Marrickville, Sydney, New South Wales. (Australian Register of Women). She has had a high level of involvement in the Sydney Greek Orthodox Community for several years and served as president of the Greek Orthodox Community of New South Wales in 2000. She has also enjoyed an international profile as president of an international organisation of pre-school educators. (The Womens Register <http://www.womenaustralia.info/biogs/AWE2132b.htm>)

In 2002, she went to the United Nations, where she lobbied the high commissioner for refugees about the need to tackle the problems experienced by children in detention. The former Ethnic Childcare unit still exists on the site today as the Community Service Co-operative. It occupies a relatively new building on site at the end of the Vivi Koutsounadis Drive.

'The early years of the site occupation by the community, the site, the buildings were in a poor repair. Cold in winter and warm in summer and in Hut we had to line up to go to the toilet every day'. Vivi describes that the late 1970s and 1980s was a time of great poverty in the local area.

Vivi helped to establish a national organisation for Greek Welfare Workers and was instrumental in assisting mostly migrant Greek women in low paid garment factory work or pieceworkers needing childcare in the Marrickville area.

During the Whitlam era, the site was seen by figures like Albert Grasby, Minister for Immigration, as a microcosm of Australia and an important

place of multiculturalism recognised throughout the world and was a focus for international interest.

Vivi outlined her experience of the early period of the ARCC and how the site had contested uses and the politics between groups was hard to resolve due to lack of overall governance and funding. Members who had joined the organisation had to pay a levee to fix up the huts (paint, change walls and guttering). Work-related childcare was an essential service at the centre.



Figure 7.1

From left to right: Vivi Koutsounadis-Germanos, Russ Herman and Judy Finlason

Photo: Phillips Marler 2016

Events on the site were difficult to stage as ethnic festivals were frowned upon by the neighbours.

In 1988, the Gumbamorra Hall was built. The hall was a direct compensation for an unfounded social security fraud allegation that had implicated the Greek Community in 1975. The Hall provided the venue that was needed for community events and helped settle issues about local complaints to loud music and festivals which were held on the site by providing an indoor venue away from the boundaries.

Judy Finlason

Judy was funded as a Community Development Officer in the early days of the centre. Judy Finlason was an important figure in the early use of the site. Judy ran a residential camp for children on the site and regularly applied for grants and ran different programs. 'Evolution of play on the site (from 1975)- the site was very run down when they took over. Buildings were burnt down- the Mapping Hut - was the site where The Bower is

now. Hundreds of children used Addison Road every day- developing a stimulating environment of children. Consideration of the car park as an open space and whether that should change.'

Various groups holding events on the site over many years

'Save our Spaces'

Toni Ovadia

As Marrickville was a poor suburb many local women workers used the childcare centre for dropping off their children for childcare. Hut 13 was an important site for ethnic childcare.

Fiona Arnold – Caretaker

Part of the founding group at Reverse Garbage.

'Ian and Marilyn and family were ex criminals 'Reverse Garbage- generally lots of issues at that time- conflict was a problem. Gabriel was the first coordinator and had to deal with all the conflicts'.

1978

The issues of land rights was taken up at the site. Development of a range of issues racism, attacks etc. and Addison Road became a target for that. Addison Road has always been a place of refuge.

1979

Anne Bicer - became involved with ARCC through a long-standing interest in the Turkish community, having spent many years in Turkey. She was involved in Turkish welfare and went onto study community work at TAFE and has had a long interest in community work ever since.

Sue Castrique

Local historian and writer, researcher.

The ARCC has become an important open space for the community.

The activities within the space need to consider the use of the open space and not encroach upon it.

The public need to be able to appreciate the original buildings and enjoy the views across the site. This is an essential part of understanding the site and steps need to be taken to keep the site from becoming overcrowded with extraneous elements.

1990

Radio Skid Row - Anna Schinella.

Local Community Station- Occupied since 1990. Typifies activities that came to the site in the 1990s.

16 different ethnic groups broadcasting. A radio station with airspace for migrant communities. Inner City, Newtown and Marrickville.

Janine Collins was instrumental in setting up the radio. Painting of murals is important expression of culture and should be tailored into what the space should be for the future.



Figure 7.2

From left to right: Max Burgess and Sue Castrique

Photo: Phillips Marler 2016

‘A place of refuge for community organisations focussed on working to empower marginalised communities, particularly migrant communities and Aboriginal communities that don’t have the means to occupy commercial properties. The government changed its attitude towards arts, culture and migrants. In the context of change and focus on privatisation and development, ARCC should remain as a place of social justice and important cultural institutions.’

Max Burgess - Director of ARCCO

‘A place born out of conflict - challenge will be to make sure that the site has a future.

The Hall is an abomination. Preservation of the trees and care to be taken with the electrical upgrade’.

Russ Herman - Video and Radio Course

Russ was the first Chairperson of the Addison Road Community Centre. Russ was the producer of a TV documentary on Addison Road Community Centre which was part of the Mosaic series on SBS (available from SBS archives).

‘The benefits for the community instead of housing on the Marrickville Depot Site. Many different community groups were on the site. Latin Americans, Turkish, Greek, Portuguese and Maltese and Yugoslavs.’

Graham Chalcraft

‘The Addison Road Centre is a microcosm of all the key changes in Australian society. Many events that have shaped the centre and issues that are facing the community in the inner west in 2017 are reflected in the services that are provided. The Centre has always provided a place of refuge for many people. The open space of the centre is very green and calming. The centre has always had a reach right across the community.’



Figure 7.3

From left to right: Grahm Chalcraft and Finoa Arnold

Photo: Phillips Marler 2016

Public Art

Several participants at the workshop have formed an important part of the ARCC since 1975. Artwork and theatrical events evolved from an early period and with puppeteers such as Giovanni Bronzino and Amando Friolo. Sicilian puppets are some of the few surviving forms of folk puppetry from Europe and large-scale puppetry shows such as Pinocchio and Orlando (Fleming and Herman 1976)

