

26) 70-78 FORBES STREET (c1865)

Nº 70 was originally 'Bottomley's Hotel' and has now been rehabilitated as a house. 74 is a new house with a facade to match the Victorian terraces on both sides.

27) 52-66 FORBES STREET (1886)

This row is known as Bottomley's Terrace and was built on the site of the 'Royal Yacht Hotel'. The houses have been recycled as an administration block for Plunkett Public School.

28) 10-16 BEST STREET (c1865)

Semi-detached cottages and sandstone terraces recycled for Plunkett Public School.

29) 51-61 DOWLING STREET

An industrial building converted to a hall, library and after-school centre for Plunkett Public School.

30) DOWLING STREET

Named after an original land grant holder, Sir James Dowling, the street has been closed and landscaped to include the council playground.



ST. COLUMBKILLES CHURCH

31) ST COLUMBKILLES CHURCH (1885)

This is only remaining church in the area and is named after an Irish Monk, St Columba.

32) 52-64 McELHONE STREET (c1880)

Rehabilitated terraces. Note the decorative plaster work on the pilasters.

33) 26-34 McELHONE STREET & 1-9 HARNETT STREET

New apartments for Navy personnel including the adaption of an industrial building for residential and carparking uses.

34) 6-16 DOWLING STREET

Existing warehouse buildings converted to apartments with under-cover parking and roof garden.

35) 14-32 BLAND STREET & 68-86 NICHOLSON STREET (c1900)

Federation style terraces named after Doctor William Bland, Australia's first

private medical practitioner, and Sir Charles Nicholson, a founding father of Sydney University.

36) 31 NICHOLSON STREET

A grand Victorian building converted to a recreation centre named in honour of Juanita Nielson, resident action campaigner.

37) 13-21 NICHOLSON STREET

New town houses use cantilevered balconies and arched openings to harmonise with their neighbours.

38) THE TILBURY HOTEL

Formerly the Cowper Wharf Hotel and 'Louis at the Loo'. Built on the site of an inn which dates to the 1860s.

39) 22-54 NICHOLSON STREET & 7-11 FORBES STREET

New townhouses are a modern version of a Georgian terrace.

40) 7-41 COWPER WHARF ROADWAY

New shops with apartments above. The building is designed to follow the curve of Woolloomooloo Bay and mark the entrance to Forbes Street with a clock tower.

41) COWPER WHARF

The semi-circular wharf was built in 1866, opening the port up to larger vessels. Troops left from Woolloomooloo Bay for the Boer War and both World Wars. The cast iron gates and fence were erected in 1898. The huge central wharf was built in 1910-13.

42) WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY HOTEL

Built on the site of the 'Nell Gwynne' Hotel.

43) THE BELLS HOTEL

The famous boxer Jimmy Carruthers was once the licensee here.

44) 1-9A NICHOLSON STREET & 24-28 BOURKE STREET

New townhouses designed to reflect some of the architectural features of neighbouring buildings. Constructed on a former council depot site.



NEWTOWNHOUSES IN BOURKE STREET

45) CNR FORBES & NICHOLSON STREETS

Formerly the 'Waterside Workers Reading Room'. Adjacent to the infamous 'Bull Ring' where waterfront labour used to be hired.

46) 28-36 FORBES STREET (1885)

Nº 36 was originally the 'Eastern Market Hotel'. It has been converted into three apartments.



28-36 FORBES STREET

47) BOURKE & HARMER STREETS

New townhouses. Note the balustrades which are a modern version of the cast iron lacework.

48) HARMER, BOURKE AND CHARLES STREETS

New townhouses have steep slate coloured roofs which help this group harmonise with the 19th century terraces nearby.

49) 1-7 CHARLES STREET

The three houses at 3 to 7 were built in the 1870s. 1 is a new house and is built up to the street alignment to match its neighbours.

50) TOM UREN SQUARE

Shopping square named in recognition of Tom Uren's contribution to the Woolloomooloo Project.

51) WOOLLOOMOOLOO MURALS

A series of murals fixed to the Eastern Suburbs railway pylons depicting the history of the struggle to save Woolloomooloo from high rise development.

52) 168-174 CATHEDRAL STREET (c1865)

The first two storeys of 174 were built as the 'President Lincoln Hotel'. The group has been recycled as shops and offices.

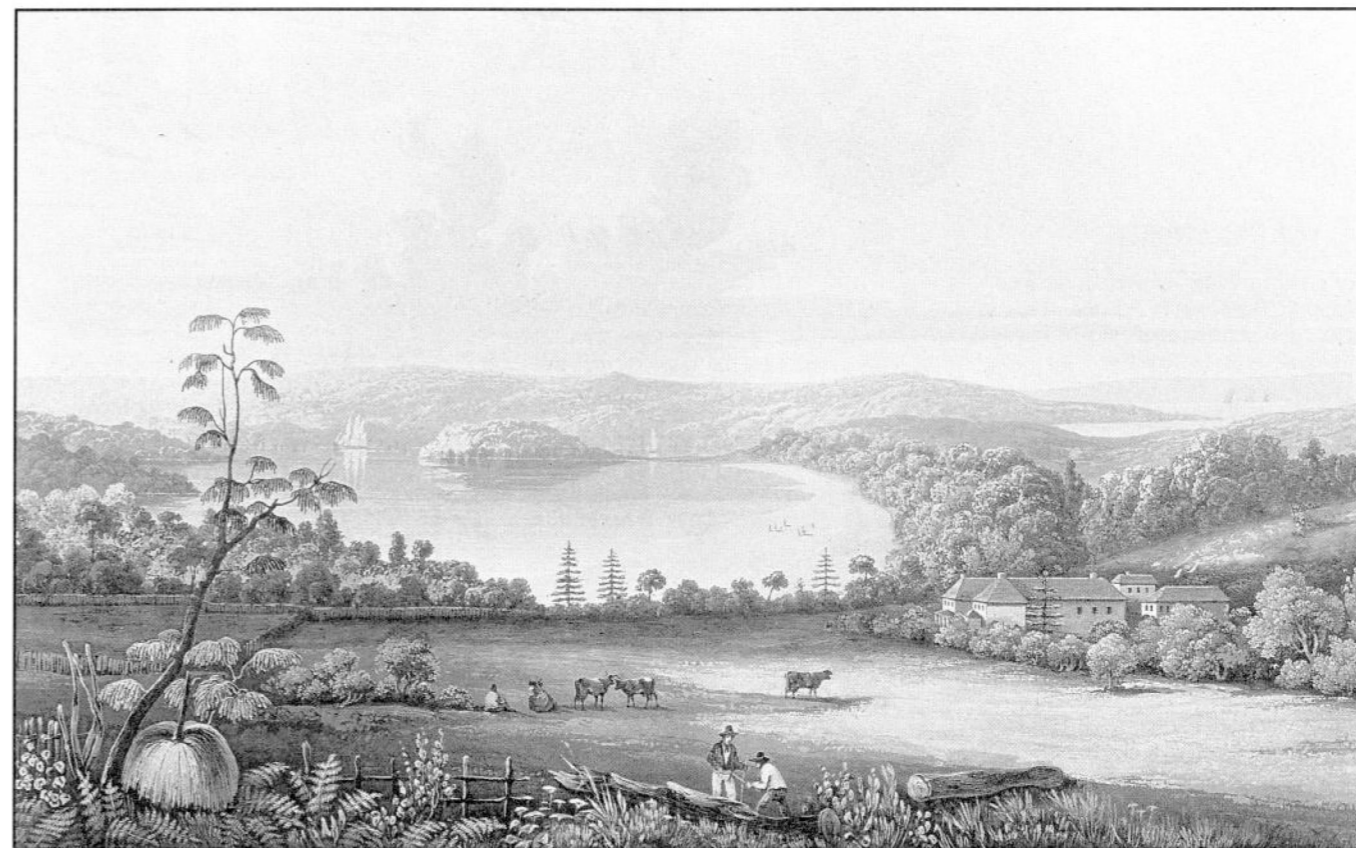
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Urban Renewal Group, Department of Housing



WOOLLOOMOOLOO WALK

A ONE-HOUR WALKING TOUR THROUGH ONE OF SYDNEY'S OLDEST SUBURBS



Woolloomooloo Au Port Jackson
by Barthelemy Lauverque
National Library of Australia

This view of Woolloomooloo is reproduced from a hand coloured aquatint, executed during a French exploratory voyage to the South Seas in 1830-32.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO

Woolloomooloo was first settled by John Palmer, a government official who took a crown land grant of 100 acres in 1793 and established a farm. It remained largely undeveloped until the 1840s when it was subdivided to satisfy the need for housing close to the rapidly expanding city.

The reclamation of the bay commenced in 1852, extending the usable land from Cathedral Street to the present waterfrontage. The 1850s also saw a dramatic increase in population with the development of small workers' houses over much of the area.

Many of the sites which remained vacant were later developed with larger 'boom' style terraces in the 1880s and some of the earlier workers' houses were enlarged or altered to the Victorian style.

The first main challenge to the Loo's independence as a working class suburb came in the 1920s when several industries moved in and replaced housing. The area continued to deteriorate for another thirty years while several redevelopment schemes were proposed only to be later abandoned.

Its decline accelerated in the 1960s when large areas were cleared and many residents were displaced in expectation of a major commercial redevelopment.

In 1975, after a series of protests by citizens and demolition bans by sympathetic unionists, a partnership was formed between the Federal, State, and Local Governments to retain and restore the area.

The former Housing Commission of NSW was appointed Constructing and Managing Authority for the project. This work is now done by the Department of Housing, which replaced the Housing Commission in 1986.

The regeneration of the project area began in 1976. The project covers an area of 13 hectares with a potential of over 780 homes, of which 573 have been retained for low and moderate income earners. The project has involved the rehabilitation of over one hundred terrace houses and the construction of new townhouses and apartments designed to complement the historic character of Woolloomooloo.

THE WOOLLOOMOOLOO WALK



176 CATHEDRAL STREET

1 FORBES STREET

Named in 1849 for the then Chief Justice, Sir Francis Forbes. This street has now been closed and landscaped to exclude through traffic.

2 104-130 FORBES STREET (1853-1880)

Nº 122 was used as a pawn shop in the 1930s. Its Georgian shopfront is one of the few surviving in Sydney. 124 and 126 were built during the Goldrush and are among the oldest houses in Woolloomooloo.

3 89-91 FORBES STREET (c1880)

Three storey 'boom' style terraces.

4 71-87 FORBES STREET

New townhouses have arched windows, attic roofs, balconies and awnings to harmonise with the terraces on both sides.

5 92-96 FORBES STREET

New townhouses form a bridge between Gothic Revival and Italianate terraces.

6 11-13 JUDGE STREET

This group is typical of the earliest development in Woolloomooloo. Nº 19 was built by George Hattersley, a Sydney cabinet maker, in 1854.

7 DENIS WINSTON PLACE

A memorial to Professor Denis Winston in recognition of his contribution to town planning in Australia.

8 87-101 DOWLING STREET & 2 JUDGE STREET

These maisonette buildings contain a mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units. The ground level units have private courtyards and are equivalent to townhouses.

9 103-111 DOWLING STREET (c1870-1890)

This row was built over a long period and contains a variety of architectural styles.

10 156-174 DOWLING STREET (1921)

Apartments constructed as part of an early slum clearance program. Since up-graded by the Department of Housing.

11 113-121 DOWLING STREET

New townhouses step down the hill, reflecting the form of a traditional terrace.

12 178 CATHEDRAL STREET

New units for elderly people commemorating St Kilda, the historic mansion which once stood on the corner of Cathedral and Palmer Streets.

13 123 DOWLING STREET

'Revolving Battery Hotel'. Built on the site of an earlier hotel of the same name.

14 198 DOWLING STREET (1920)

Woolloomooloo Day Nursery. The first welfare centre for mother and babies erected in New South Wales. Look for the sandstone bas-relief of children, and the medallions above the Dowling Street arches.

15 146-154 McELHONE STREET & 1-11 RAE PLACE (c1885)

The first rehabilitation project undertaken in Woolloomooloo by the former Housing Commission.

16 104-122 McELHONE STREET & 87-115 BROUGHAM STREET

New apartments for Navy personnel and their families.



84-90 FORBES STREET

17 HILLS STAIRS (c1870)

From Brougham Street to Sydney Place.

18 70-104 McELHONE STREET

New split level apartments have views across Woolloomooloo Basin to the city and harbour.

19 126-154 DOWLING STREET (c1850-1880)

The row was broken by the construction of the library in 1963. Note the stone group at 136-140.

20 67-71 DOWLING STREET (c1853-1890)

Nº 71 was originally a one room cottage. It was one of the first houses built in this part of Woolloomooloo and was part of a dairy in 1859. 67 & 69 were built much later during the 'boom' period.

21 73-85 DOWLING STREET

New townhouses complement the Dowling street townscape with gable roofs, verandahs and fin walls.

22 1 STEPHEN STREET

New units for elderly people. The 'Ivy Leaf Hotel' once stood on this site. Back in the 1850s this area was close to the original waterfront.

23 84-90 FORBES STREET (c1860)

Nº 90 was originally identical to its Gothic Revival neighbours. It was used as a maternity hospital by the local midwife at the turn of the century and converted to a terrace style in 1930.

24 59-69 FORBES STREET (c1865-90)

This row includes a range of architectural styles from small Victorian terraces to their grand 'boom' style neighbours.

25 51-57 FORBES STREET

Simple two storey townhouses blend in and complement their neighbours.

