



New group home, 109-111 Phillip Street

(24) 63-75 PHILLIP STREET (1882)

Group of Victorian terraces and part of the first group of houses to be rehabilitated in Waterloo (1982).

(25) PHILLIP STREET

Originally known as Boundary Street, Phillip Street formed the border between the former municipalities of Redfern and Waterloo. The area contained a number of small dairy holdings in the 1850s which were subdivided towards the late 1870s to make way for residential development, mainly in the form of terrace housing.

(26) 81-83 PHILLIP STREET (c.1850)

Believed to be the oldest remaining dwelling within this area. Rehabilitated as pensioner units.

(27) 109-111 PHILLIP STREET

Group home containing 10 bedrooms, communal living room and share kitchen completed in 1984.

(28) WALKER STREET

The German name of Hanover Street was changed to Walker Street during World War I (along with Lenton Parade, formerly Schimmel Street). Subdivided in 1879 as part of the "Victoria Town" estate owned by George Whiting, a registered hosier and glove maker. Residences constructed 1880-1888.

(29) CNR. PHILLIP & WALKER STREETS (1954)

Two storey maisonettes.

(30) 131-145 PHILLIP STREET

Attic houses rehabilitated as three bedroom family houses. Original appearance and character from Phillip Street is retained. Rear extensions to the dwelling can be viewed from Clarendon Street (see 34).

(31) 57 MOREHEAD STREET (1966)

"Henry Lawson" apartments, part of high rise "Poets Corner" development of 16 floors containing 189 apartments. The development includes 2 similar blocks, shopping centre, playground and car parking facilities.

(32) MOREHEAD STREET

Originally subdivided as part of the "Victoria Town" estate in 1879. Individual lots within the Estate were purchased at a cost of £3/10/- each. Most dwellings on the eastern side were built between 1881-1884 by Henry Watson. The oldest remaining properties are those now occupied by the TAB.



The National Trust recorded "Grosvenor Terrace" in Morehead Street

(33) 129-141 MOREHEAD STREET

Mixed group of commercial and residential properties constructed between 1881 and 1888, now converted for various uses. 129 and 131 are combined to form one large dwelling. 133 is used as a neighbourhood centre.

(34) 131-145 PHILLIP STREET

View of rear extension to typical attic house. Extension contains bedrooms and bathroom upstairs, kitchen and family room on the ground floor (see 30).

(35) 62-116 MOREHEAD STREET (1881-1883)

"Grosvenor Terrace" one of the longest terrace rows remaining in Sydney. Constructed in 3 stages. Recorded by the National Trust.

(36) 75-77 KELICK STREET

Gordon Ibbett Activity Club, operated by local Council to serve the needs of local aged residents.

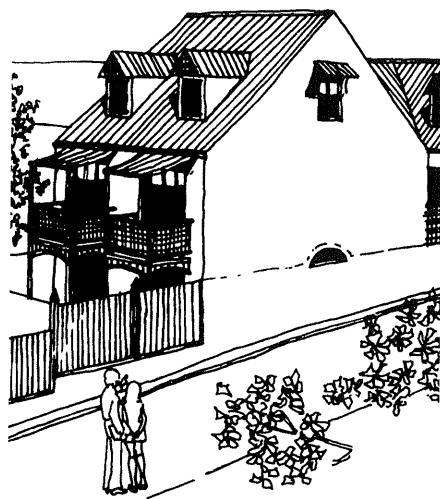
(37) 71-73 KELICK STREET

Site of 6 pensioner housing units. This contemporary building has been designed to complement the character and scale of existing buildings.

(38) WATERLOO TOWN HALL (1881)

After separating from Redfern in 1860, the council of the new Municipality of Waterloo met in a cottage on Botany Road, later relocating to 79 Wellington Street (in the 1870s) prior to construction of the Town Hall.

In 1949 Waterloo became part of South Sydney Municipality and in 1982 incorporated with the City of Sydney.



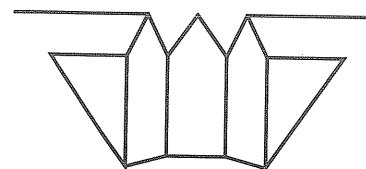
Rehabilitated group home, 39 Wellington Street

(39) 39 WELLINGTON STREET

Former grocery shop and residence. Renovation provided 5 separate units and common room to operate as a "group home".

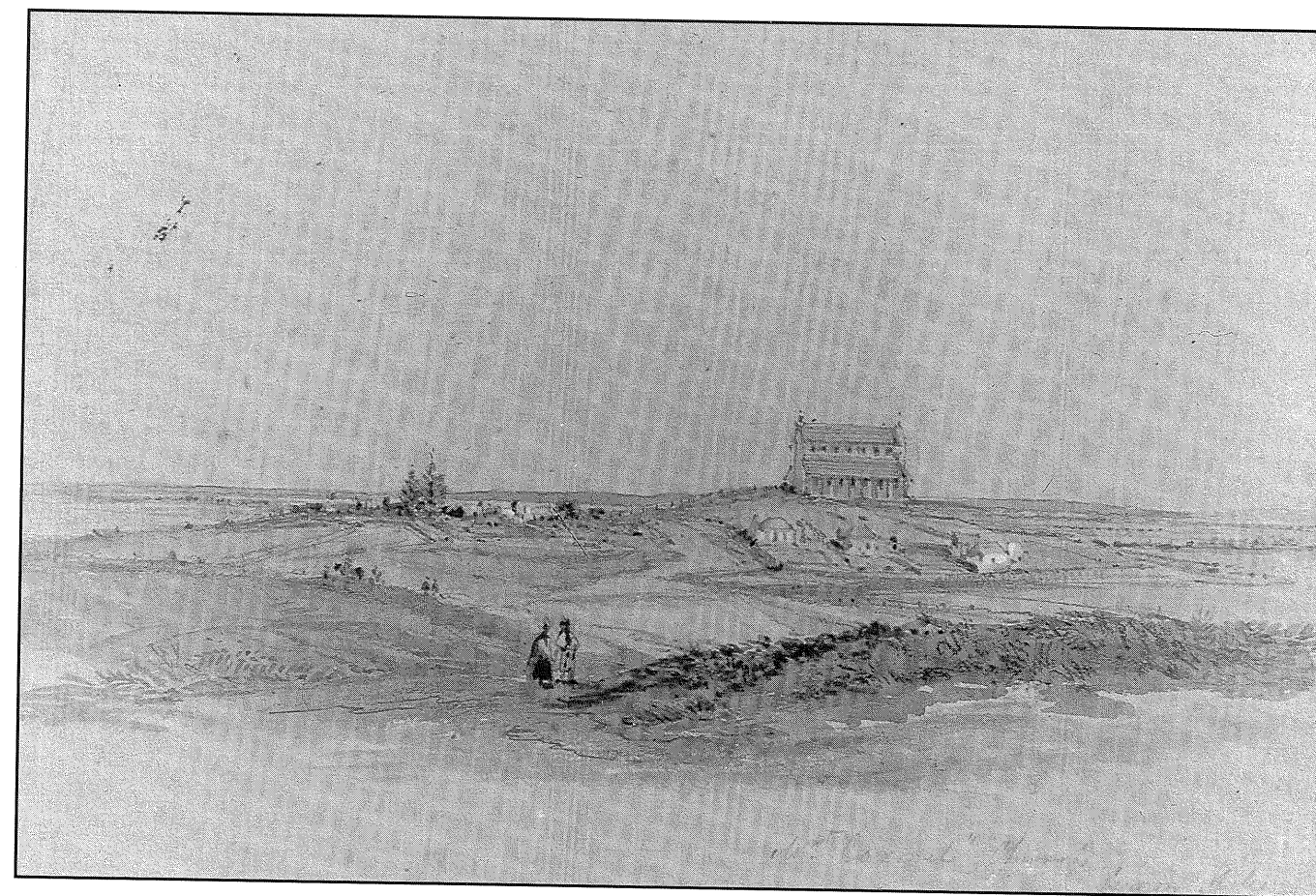
September 1988

Urban Renewal Group
Department of Housing



WATERLOO WALK

A ONE AND A HALF HOUR WALKING TOUR OF THE HISTORIC SUBURB OF WATERLOO



Mt Carmel ("Hungry Hill")
Watercolour by Conrad Martens, circa 1870s
Dickson Library

WATERLOO

Waterloo, named by Governor Macquarie, was first used as grazing land and by industries dependent on water from adjacent swampland.

Subdivision for residential development commenced in 1853 and construction peaked in the early 1880s. Terrace houses and workers' cottages were constructed and occupied by local businessmen and skilled labourers who found work in developing industrial areas nearby.

Changes to employment opportunities resulting from industrial restructuring and the deterioration of the housing stock made the area a target for the 'slum clearance' programs of the 1950s.

Successive redevelopments of large precincts by the then Housing Commission has left Waterloo with a unique collection of public housing developments, ranging from two storey maisonettes to thirty storey tower blocks.

Objections by local residents to plans announced in 1972 to redevelop an 11 hectare site, centred on Elizabeth Street, led to the imposition of a 'green ban' by sympathetic unionists, effectively halting demolition and redevelopment.

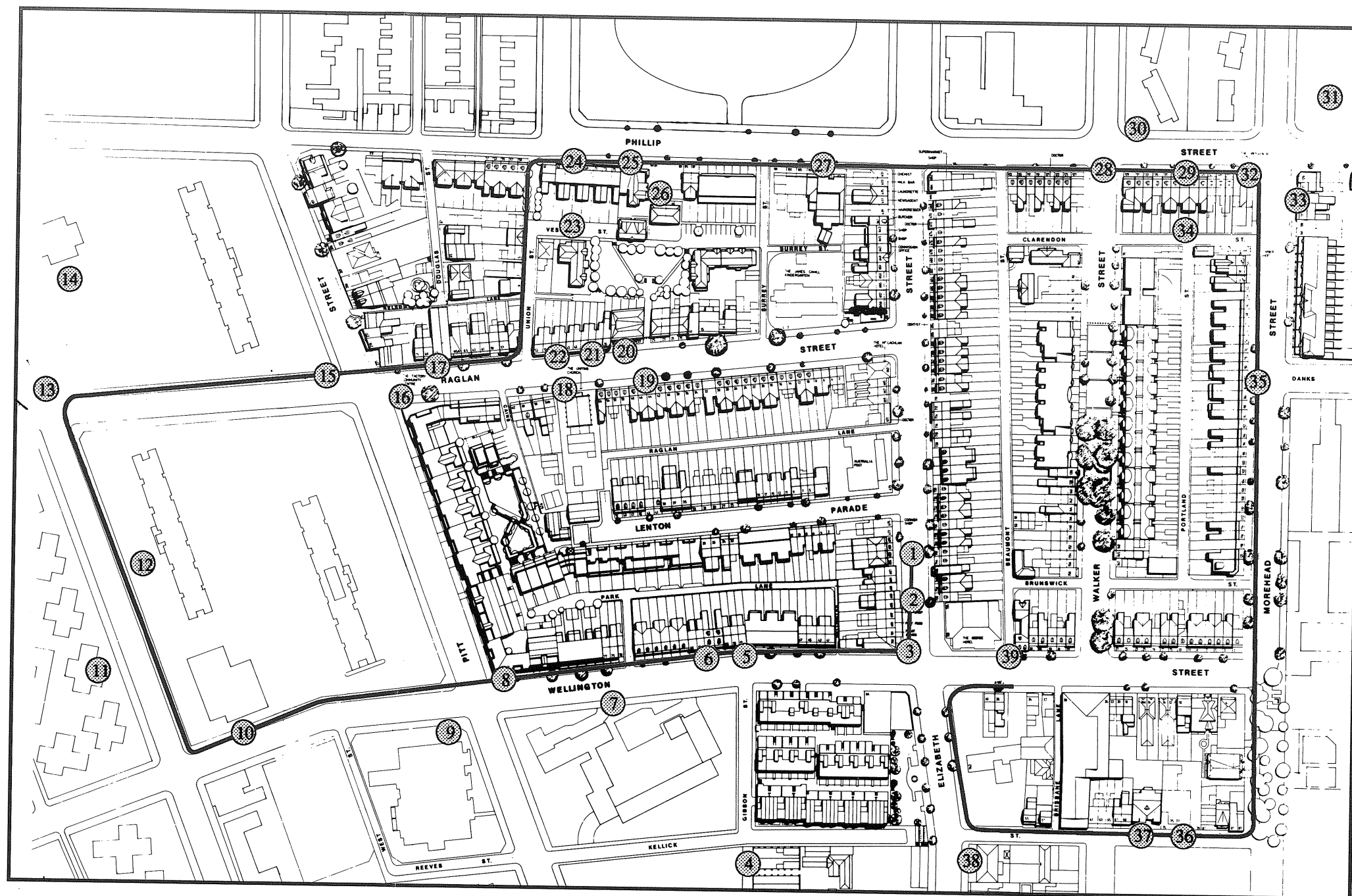
Consultation with the community led to a new plan emphasising the rehabilitation of existing dwellings and the construction of sympathetically designed new infill buildings. The objectives of urban consolidation are fulfilled by increasing the number of bedrooms in existing houses and by constructing new dwellings.

The Department of Housing's urban renewal scheme will rehabilitate the best of the existing dwellings which together with new construction will provide nearly 550 homes in public ownership, while retaining about 120 privately owned dwellings, community facilities and local business premises, to increase housing stock close to the city.

THE WATERLOO WALK



18-24 Raglan Street



① ELIZABETH STREET

A major route linking the city to industrial areas in Botany since the 1860s. Residential development first began on the eastern side in 1873, while the western side was developed in the late 1870s. The existing commercial properties were constructed 1889-1913.

② 693-695 ELIZABETH STREET

Department of Housing on-site planning and design office, established in 1982.

③ 703 ELIZABETH STREET (1886)

Originally a butcher's shop renovated as a youth centre.

④ MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH (1859)

Constructed on land donated by Daniel Cooper, an early settler of Waterloo. Adjacent to Waterloo Park on Mount Carmel, formerly known as Hungry Hill.

⑤ WELLINGTON STREET

Virtually every dwelling in the street was constructed by James Schimmel in the late 1870s.

⑥ 51-63 WELLINGTON STREET

Part of the first group of houses to be rehabilitated in Waterloo in 1982.

⑦ 74 WELLINGTON STREET (1968)

"Camellia Grove" – apartment development containing 65 family and one bedroom apartments.

⑧ CNR PITT & WELLINGTON STS

Site of mixed apartment and terrace development with underground parking.

⑨ 232 PITT STREET (1978)

"Drysdale" apartment development containing 32 family units with large balconies, undercover parking and childcare centre.

⑩ 95 WELLINGTON STREET

Neighbourhood shopping centre opened in conjunction with the "Endeavour" high rise redevelopment project.

⑪ 244 GEORGE STREET (1962)

Typical walkup apartment building of the 1960s containing 9 one bedroom and 3 two bedroom units.

⑫ 249 GEORGE STREET (1971)

"Joseph Banks", a 17 storey apartment building containing 214 one or two bedroom units. Constructed as part of the "Endeavour Project" which included other high rise blocks: "Solander", "James Cook" and "Marton".

⑬ GEORGE STREET

Closed in 1975 between Phillip and Raglan Streets to provide additional open space for the redevelopment area.

⑭ 1 & 3 PHILLIP STREET (1976)

"Matavai" & "Turanga", 30 storey high rise pensioner housing development. Each block contains 222 units, community room, landscaped garden and incorporates special design features for elderly persons.

**PLEASE TAKE CARE
CROSSING THE STREETS**

⑮ RAGLAN STREET

Raglan Street contains several buildings for community purposes and provides access to important pedestrian routes and open space. Most of the original houses were constructed in the early 1880s. Pat Hogan, one of the first mayors of Waterloo, constructed many of the dwellings on the southern side of the street.

⑯ 64-72 RAGLAN STREET

Site of mixed apartment and terrace housing development including car parking and public open space.

⑰ 67 RAGLAN STREET

"The Factory" Community Centre, renovated in 1984. Originally the site of a builder's workshop.

⑱ 56A RAGLAN STREET (1860)

Mt Lachlan Church constructed on land subdivided from an original land grant to John Campbell in 1823.

⑲ 10-56 RAGLAN STREET (1880)

Group of characteristic attic houses. Rehabilitated and enlarged to 3 bedroom family dwellings in 1984. The row contains some privately owned dwellings.

⑳ 27-33 RAGLAN STREET (1879)

Rehabilitated in 1986 as pensioner housing.

㉑ 35 RAGLAN STREET (1879)

Family terrace used as a temporary fire station during the 1880s.

㉒ 37-53 RAGLAN STREET (1882)

Constructed in two stages. 53 was originally used as a shop. This row of dwellings was renovated in 1984 as two bedroom housing.

㉓ 3-9 VESCEY STREET

Site of pensioner housing development containing 6 units. Designed to complement the architectural character of surrounding dwellings and overlook a new park.