



WOOLLOOMOOLOO WALK

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

26 70-78 FORBES STREET (c1865)
N^o 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)

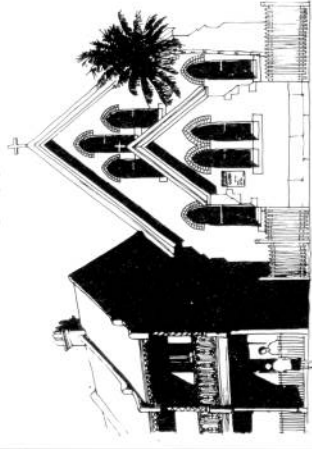
Semi-detached cottages and sandstone terraces recycled for Plunkett Public School.

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 undercover 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

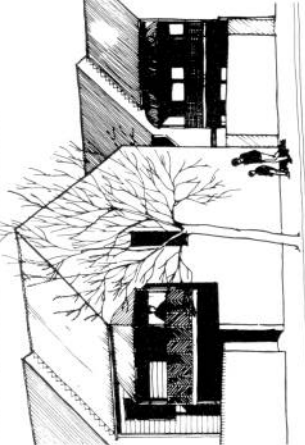
Built on the site of the 'Neill Gwynne' Hotel.

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.



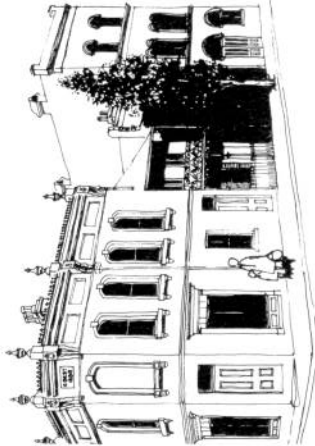
NEWTOWNHOUSES IN BOURKE STREET

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)

N^o 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.

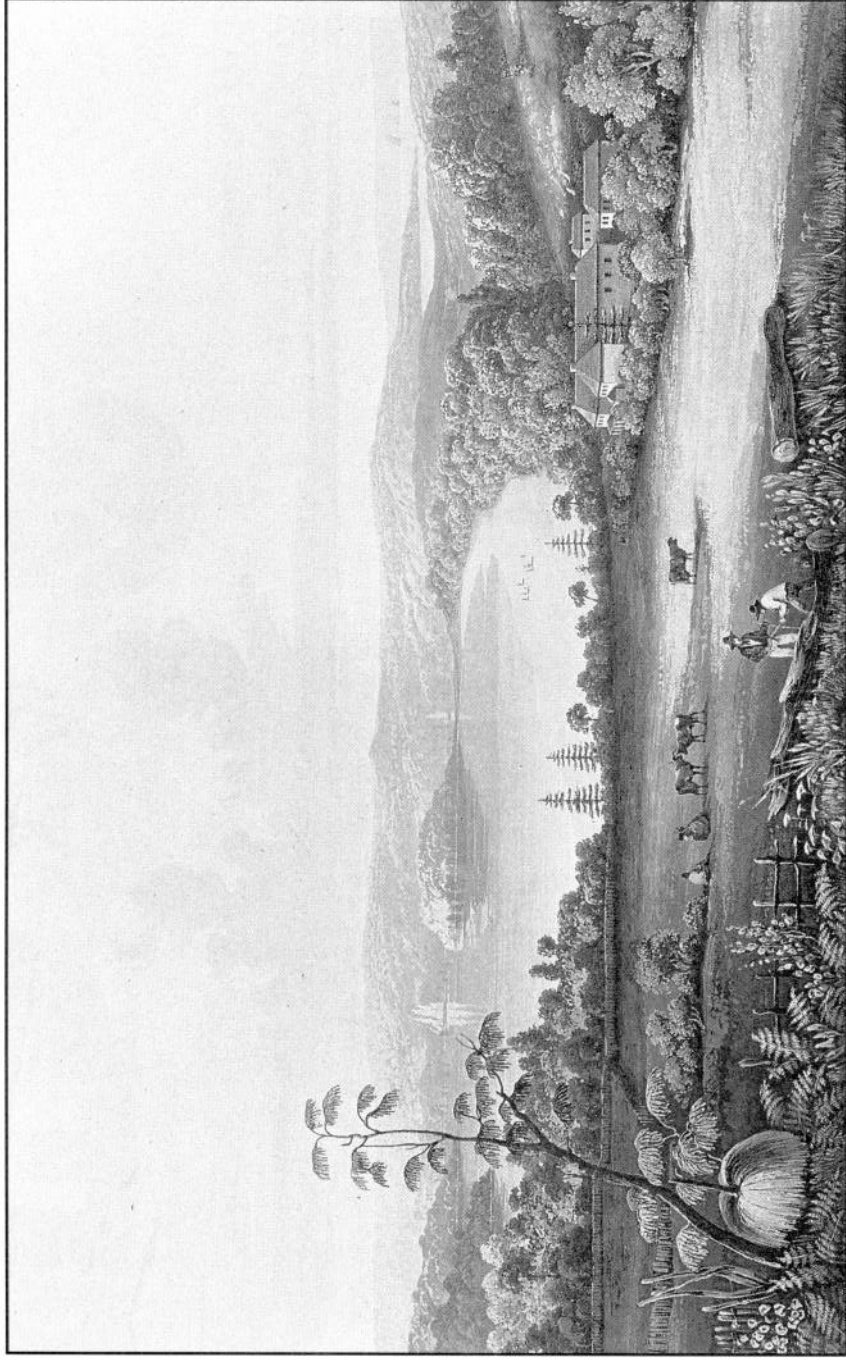
51 WOOLLOOMOOLOO MURALS

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.

Second Edition, November 1988
Urban Renewal Group, Department of Housing



Wooloo-Mooloo Au Port Jackson
by Barthélemy 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.