EXTENSION TO CATHEDRAL PARK
AND
MULIMBAH COTTAGE HERITAGE STUDY

FINAL REPORT
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PREPARED FOR
NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL

BY
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INTRODUCTION

In 1987, Newcastle City Council obtained the former site of Mulimbah Cottage from the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle for the purpose of providing more open space close to the centre of the city.

This report has been commissioned by the Council to determine the most suitable means of re-developing the site as an extension to the adjoining Cathedral Park. Because parts of the cottage are still in existence and the possible importance of the families involved with the site, a heritage study has been included as part of the project to ensure that the cultural significance of the site is properly established and that an appropriate design is devised which makes reference to the sites historic importance.

The site is located on the corner of King and Wolfe Streets, Newcastle. Immediately adjoining the site to the east is Cathedral Park, the former cemetery of Christ Church Cathedral, and to the south is a small residence belonging to the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle. The site has an approximate area of one hectare. (Sheet No 2.1).
THE NAME: "MULIMBAH"

Various spellings of this name exist in the records. The earliest so far discovered is in the 1840's watercolour "Nobby's Island from Mullimbimba Cottage" (Figure 3.1), but by the end of the last century the name appears as "Mullimba" on the Water Board map and the Crofts employ "Mullumbah" in the 1942 telephone book.

Since the Aboriginal language from which it is drawn was not a written language, there is no proper spelling of the name. The first serious student of Awabakal was L.E. Threlkeld, who was appointed missionary to that tribe in 1825. His study of their language, *An Australian Language as spoken by the Awabakal*, (Sydney, 1892) lists "Mulubinba" as the name of the site of Newcastle, from an indigenous fern named "Mulubin".

It is not possible to say why the Kemps decided to use this name, whether they had the fern in mind or whether they were thinking of their home as Newcastle Cottage when they employed this name.

Other sources have suggested that the name was derived from the Aboriginal word meaning "sweet water" which was a reference to the fact that the property had its own well and fresh water supply. During the construction of the Pro-Cathedral, located on the southern side of Church Street, it has been alleged that water was carted from the well and used by the tradesman on the job.

By the late nineteenth century the house was generally referred to as "Mulimbah Cottage", however, during the 1940's, records show that it was also commonly referred to as the Croft House. According to the last surviving inhabitants of the house, the correct pronunciation of the name "Mulimbah" should be as in the word "mule" and not as in "mulbery". It is recommended that every effort should be made to preserve the original pronunciation.

To avoid any confusion, only the most recent name used for the house, ie "Mulimbah", has been used in this report.
EXTENSION TO CATHEDRAL PARK
& MULIMBAH COTTAGE HERITAGE STUDY
Corner of King & Wolfe Streets
for Newcastle City Council
5.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Alienation of the Site

When Assistant Colonel Surveyor Henry Dangar laid out the town of Newcastle in 1822/3 he imposed a regular grid plan on the rather haphazardly arranged convict settlement of 1804-1823. Making provision for a town of 190 allotments with a church enclave and market place at its centre, Dangar established the layout of central Newcastle as we know it. (Figure 5.1).

As Newcastle was intended to provide sea-side residences for well-to-do Hunter Valley settlers its allotments were offered on leasehold terms for 21 years and by 1827 about 70 had been allocated. However, only one of the 18 lots adjacent to the church yard had been claimed at that time and lots 124, 125, 126 and 127, the site of the proposed Cathedral Park extension, remained in the hands of the Crown.

In 1831 the British Government introduced new rules for the sale of Crown land in New South Wales and the remaining lots in Newcastle were offered for sale by auction as the need arose. The new system allowed settlers who wanted town land to apply for the lots of their choice which were then advertised for auction and sold to the highest bidder: this was not always the applicant.

Although various sources claim that Simon Kemp constructed Mulimbah about 1830 this was certainly not the case as he did not buy the site until 1836. Lots 125, 126 and 127 were sold on the same day, 10 October 1834, and Lot 124 was not disposed of until 1836. The first owner of lots 126 and 127 was John Kingsmill, of Maitland, a sheriff's officer, and it was Thomas Henry Baylis who bought lot 125. More than a year later James Glennie purchased lot 124.

John Kingsmill retained lots 126 and 127 only briefly before selling them to Peter Lawrentz Campbell, police magistrate of Maitland and it was Campbell who sold lots 125, 126 and 127 to Simon Kemp on 29 August 1836 for 75 pounds. Lot 124 was sold by Glennie to the Anglican minister C.P.N. Wilton in 1843.

5.2 The Kemp Family

Simon Kemp, his wife, Mary Ann, and their children arrived in Sydney on the "Elizabeth" in 1827 and soon afterwards took up residence on the Port Stephens Estate of the Australian Agricultural Company. Kemp was a carpenter who contracted to work for the company for five years at a salary of 50 pounds p.a. plus rations for himself and his family. Though, Kemp applied for release from the Company’s service in 1828, he was not allowed to resign until February 1831.
Figure 5.1  Henry Dangar's Map to accompany Index and Directory of the Hunter River, London 1828 (from the original in the Mitchell Library) Lots 125, 126 & 127 represent the site.
In the following June he was granted the licence of the Newcastle Inn which he was still conducting when Governor Bourke stayed there in April 1833. However, in 1835 Kemp moved to the Commercial Inn on the corner of Hunter and Watt Streets. He made "considerable additions to the Commercial" and offered "gentlemen and families travelling to and from Sydney every sort of accommodation and comfort" (Figure A.1)

In 1837 Kemp tried to sell the Commercial as he "was about to enter into other pursuits" but he continued to conduct it until June 1838. Even after its licence was transferred to John Rowell, Kemp may have retained possession of it. He owned other land in Newcastle and elsewhere and he also worked as a builder and contractor in the lower Hunter. During the 1830s and 1840s he also worked as a foreman in the construction of the Nobbys Breakwater.

Well known and respected in Newcastle by the 1860's, Kemp was elected an alderman of the Newcastle Council (formed 1859) in 1860 and continued to serve (except in 1865) until his death in 1867. He was mayor in 1866. His obituary (Figure A.2) referred to him as "an old and respected citizen" whose "affable manners endeared him to many, and his numerous charities on various occasions have been the theme of much commendation". He was 76 years old. His wife died in 1856.

5.3. The Building of Mulimbah

The price paid by Simon Kemp for the three lots on the corner of King and Wolfe Streets indicates that there was not a substantial building on it. At a time when the Government had offered to forego the price of an allotment if a building to the value of 1000 pounds was erected on it, it is unlikely that three lots and a house could be brought for 75 pounds. It seems likely that the Kemps, having bought the site in 1836, constructed a home on it in preparation for moving out of the Commercial Hotel in 1837. However, no documentary evidence to verify this has been found and the 1841 Census describes him as "settler, Watt Street". Perhaps the Kemps were still living in Watt Street and Mulimbah had not yet been constructed.

The earliest evidence of a house on the site is a watercolour and ink painting entitled "Nobby's Island From Mullumbimba Cottage, Newcastle" (See Figure 3.1). Although this anonymous work is undated, it shows the breakwater, which was finished 1846, in an incomplete state. The cutting down of Nobbys, which commenced about 1840, is in progress (note the terraces) but there is no sign that the breakwater is progressing from the Nobbys side. This painting, then, suggests that Mulimbah was in use by about 1841. Another similar work, entitled "Nobby's Hunter Street View from Mr. Kemp's Verandah" was painted by Darby, in 1847. Mulimbah Cottage, then, seems to have been built in the early 1840s (Figure 5.2).
Figure 5.2  (1853) Part Plan of the City of Newcastle. This plan shows the house and stables. Note the house has not yet been extended.
5.4. The Parnell Family and Mulimbah

On 30 January 1849 Caroline Kemp, the daughter of Simon Kemp, married Edward Parnell, the son of Thomas Parnell of the Hawkesbury. His father was a wealthy squatter and Edward was following in his footsteps, managing one of the family properties, "Weitalibah", on the Liverpool Plains. After the death of Simon Kemp, Edward Parnell and his family took up residence in Mulimbimbah and, as the property did not change hands legally, there is no record of the date. However, Edward Parnell referred in the Newcastle Morning Herald of 21 September, 1880 to his twelve years correspondence with Newcastle Council over the state of Wolfe Street. Clearly he had been in residence since at least 1868, one year after the death of Simon Kemp.

Mulimbah was the family home of the Parnells until the property was sold to the Croft Estate, probably in 1927. Since Caroline Kemp had lived in the house from its construction, it could be argued that one family had occupied it for almost ninety years. Just as the Kemp children had been raised there, the Parnells followed on with their own large family, living in wealth and comfort, at least in Edward Parnell's time there.

On the foundation of his father's considerable property, Edward Parnell built a successful career as a pastoralist. At his death in 1908, the Newcastle Morning Herald recalled his early career as a squatter and his forty years in Newcastle as a gentleman, magistrate and churchman. As a magistrate from 1854 until 1908, he was believed to be the most senior in New South Wales but it was as an Anglican that Edward Parnell had played his chief role.

Elected to the first synod of the Diocese of Newcastle, Parnell served continuously thereafter and by 1908 he could claim over fifty years as a Warden, first at Jerrys Plains, then at Newcastle. The family had also been generous benefactors of Christ Church Cathedral, contributing on a lavish scale to its construction and embellishment.

Edward Parnell's will disposed of an estate valued at 67,102 pounds including property valued at 55,000 pounds and 10,000 pounds in cash. He owned a Queensland station as well as his Jerrys Plains property "Carrington". (Figures 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8)

5.5. The Crofts at Mulimbah

It appears that the Parnell family sold Mulimbimbah to F.R. Croft in 1927 and that the house remained in his hands until it was sold to the Anglican Church in 1953. There was, therefore, a strong link with the Crofts who played a significant role in the history of the northern coal industry. F. R. Croft was the son of Joseph Croft (died 1914) who managed coal mines for both J. & A. Brown and the Newcastle Coal Mining Company. F.R. Croft is best known for his ownership of the Northumberland and Olstan Collieries in the Fassifern area and his family is still involved in the coal industry. F. R. Croft was first entered on the Electoral Roll at 93 King Street in 1928 when he listed "engineer" as his
Figure 5.3: (c1865) One of the earliest photographs of Newcastle. Mulimbah Cottage can be seen between the masts of the two sailing ships. Note the size of the house relative to surrounding buildings (Newcastle Region Public Library)
Figure 5.4 (1886) Plan of Newcastle produced by Mahlsteadt and Gee showing overall dimensions of Mulimbah Cottage (Newcastle Region Public Library).
Figure 5.5  Engraving of the City of Newcastle by Gibbs Shellard 7 Co from "Illustrated Sydney News". Mulimbah Cottage can be seen towards the front. (Newcastle Region Public Library)
profession. Following the death of F.R. Croft's wife in 1947, the house was vacated by the family and left to stand idle for a number of years (Figure 5.9).

5.6 The Church Acquires Mulimbah

In 1953 the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle purchased Mulimbah probably with the intention of erecting new offices for the Diocese on the site. It has been suggested that the Church initially made attempts to rent out the property but because of its poor state of repair, it was unable to find any tenants. After taking architectural advice, the Diocese decided that restoration was not a commercial proposition and arranged to sell the house for demolition in August, 1954 (Figures 5.10, 5.11).

In the following years the Diocese tried to redevelop the site on a number of occasions. Proposed uses for the site included business accommodation and residential units. In 1985, there was an attempt to construct a high quality group of self-care, single bedroom and double bedroom units for the aged. This particular proposal indicated that access to the site was to be made from Church Street and through the grounds of the Cathedral. Public opposition was so great against the proposal that the Church had to finally back down. During this time the site was left unattended allowing a thick covering of weeds to overrun it.

5.7 Newcastle City Council's Acquisition of Mulimbah

In September 1987 the City Council agreed to exchange a parcel of its own properties in New Lambton and Cooks Hill for the site of Mulimbah. The initiative for this exchange appears to have been taken by the Administrator who was directing the affairs of the Council in June 1986, but negotiations were carried on during the term of Lord Mayor John McNaughton.

Wishing to add to Cathedral Park, the City Council agreed to exchange properties valued at $457,000 for the Mulimbah site which was valued at $210,000. The large difference between the two valuations caused heated controversy within the Council and the town clerk arranged for an independent valuer to reassess the properties. However, this reassessment tended to confirm that there was a large gap between the commercial value of Mulimbah and the value of the Council's properties. Nevertheless, the Council proceeded with the exchange and the site became available for redevelopment as parkland.
Figure 5.6 (1891) A family portrait of the Parnells taken by Ralph Snowball (photograph courtesy of Mr Norm Barney)
Figure 5.7 (1897) "Newcastle and Suburbs". The plan gives a good indication of the extent of development which had occurred on site by this time (Newcastle Region Public Library)
Figure 5.8  (1927) Two aerial photographs of Mulimbah Cottage taken by Milton Kent (Newcastle Region Public Library)
Figure 5.9  (1950)  Aerial photograph of Mulimbah Cottage showing grounds and house in good condition (details unknown). Compare with Figure 5.10 (Newcastle Region Public Library)
Figure 5.10 (1954) Photograph taken by "Newcastle Morning Herald" just prior to the house being auctioned (Newcastle Region Public Library)
6.0 THE HOUSE AND GARDEN BETWEEN 1927 - 1947

The period between 1927-1947 represents the time Mulimbah Cottage was occupied by the Croft Family: a period of 20 years.

Interviews with some of the last residents of the House, namely Mr Ray Harkins (F.R. Croft's son-in-law) and Mr & Mrs Ken Croft (F.R. Croft's son and daughter-in-law), have provided a rare opportunity to seek details about the house and garden which might otherwise have been lost.

From all reports it would seem that little was done to change the garden during occupation by the Croft Family apart from the carrying out of routine maintenance and the replacing of annuals to some of the garden beds. It can, therefore, be assumed that the garden in terms of its layout and use of major plant material was established during the time of the Parnells or even earlier. Unfortunately, reliable photographic records of the site go back no further than 1891. However, these photographs do confirm that the basic configuration of the garden was the same at this earlier stage.

6.1 The House

As with the garden, the Crofts did little to change the house except for some improvements to the bathroom and the upstairs kitchen. These improvements were carried out soon after acquiring the house and they mainly entailed modernising the existing facilities.

The house was constructed with a rendered sandstone base and rendered brick walls for the upper level. Large hewn logs were used as rafters these were originally covered by slates or even timber shingles. During the time of the Crofts the roofing material was corrugated iron.

As suggested above the house had two levels. The upstairs provided the main living area for the family. Towards the front of the house there was a large lounge room and a dining room located on either side of a central hallway. Beyond these two rooms, to the east and west, were the main bedrooms. Interconnecting all these rooms was a wide verandah to the north. Each of the front rooms had direct access onto the verandah via french doors. To the rear of this upper level were two additional bedrooms, an upstairs kitchen, maid's room and bathroom. Direct access to the back yard could be made through the kitchen. Almost immediately outside the back door which was through the kitchen, was a cellar/pantry recessed into the hill side. During the time of the Crofts this was converted into a laundry.

The downstairs portion of the building only occupied the western half of the house and was reserved as the servant's quarters. This area included two bedrooms and a kitchen/dining area. As the Crofts did not employ any servants in the latter years, this downstairs area was mainly used for storage.
A feature of the house was the use of blind windows on the eastern side of the main approach stairs. These elements were used to balance the windows required to light the downstairs area. Of the little that remains of the house, the two blind windows are still in existence (refer later).

It is assumed that the original house would have been a simple Georgian-style building with four rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs. An outside kitchen may have also been located to the rear of the house. It is not known whether the front verandah was part of the original house, however at some stage it was upgraded with the use of Victorian elements (cast iron columns and panels). Reports indicate that the back section of the house was extended by Kemp not long after moving into the house. These extensions added the bedrooms, kitchen, maid's quarters etc mentioned previously. In the 1891 Snowball photograph, it is possible to note that a crack has formed where the old and new walls meet (Figure 6.1).

Additional to the main house was a three-roomed stable. Like the cellar/pantry, this building was also partially set into the hillside. As with the servants quarters, the Crofts mainly used the stables for storage. During the time of the Kemp-Parnells the stables were comprised of a sulky room, a laundry containing a copper and a fuel store. As there was no car access onto the site, the Crofts were unable to use the stable for parking their car and so it had to be garaged at Watt Street, next to St Philips Church.

Early photos of the site have revealed that a small timber shed was located towards the back corner of the site although no further details have been discovered. It would seem that the shed was no longer standing during the time of the Crofts.

6.2 The Garden

The accompanying drawing (Sheet No 6.1) was redrawn from a plan prepared by Mrs B. Bassett, daughter to Mr Ray Harkins, as well as using additional information from other sources including oral histories and photographs. (Refer Appendix C for Mrs Bassetts description of the garden and copies of her drawings).

Generally the majority of information relating to the garden refers to the front area between the house and King Street. As the most prominent part of the site this is understandable. In addition, it would seem that residents of the house would use the front area more frequently than the back; no doubt because of the better views, ease of access and availability of sun.
Broken bottles embedded in top of wall.

Edible figs planted behind bamboo.

Slope up to back fence.

750mm high retaining wall. Actual location not known.

Details of back section not well known. This area did include a small vegetable garden & orchard including pears & loquats + figs.

Area overgrown by sweet potato vine.

Pampas grass also present.

Plumbago near back gate.

CELLAR/LAUNDRY: Originally used as a cellar, but later converted into a laundry by the crofts.

Deadly Nightshade & Lautania (lettuce variety).
Figure 6.1 (1891) A view of the house taken by Ralph Snowball showing members of the Parnell Family. This is one of the few photographs giving clear details about the backyard including an intermediate retaining wall and a timber slab dividing fence.
The main access to the house was from King Street where an impressive entry was cut into the sandstone retaining wall (Figure 6.2). From here steps led up to the first of two terraces. This first terrace was merely a transition zone with a concrete path leading to a second set of steps. Privacy was provided from the street firstly by the change in level, over three metres towards the Wolfe Street corner, and secondly by a row of African olives (Olea africana) which grew behind a decorative iron railing fence. Originally the olives would have been neatly trimmed to form a low, formal hedge as shown in the Snowball photographs (Figures 5.6 & 6.1) however, by the time of the Crofts, the Olives had been let go allowing them to grow into small trees.

Travelling up the second flight of steps, located in line with the main axis to the house, one reached the upper terrace. Dividing the two terraces was a 1500mm high solid concrete wall which was covered with ivy. This upper terrace contained a couch lawn and was divided by a flagstone path which linked the steps to the main steps to the house.

Planting on the upper terrace was kept simple with the main contribution coming from foundation planting to the front of the house. Over the years it seems that these beds received the most attention with shrub plantings occurring during the time of the Parnells and annual plantings being preferred by the Crofts. To the eastern and western ends of the terrace grew screen trees and shrubs.

On either side of the house further steps and paths were to be found. Generally these areas were heavily planted with a variety of shrubs, sub-shrubs and annuals. To the eastern side of the house additional trees were planted including a pink orchid tree (Bauhinia variegata), a palm (possibly Archontophoenix cunninghamiana) and a pencil pine (Cupressus sempervirens)

The back section of the garden appears to have been regarded as the service yard with its main function being the area for hanging out the washing. Also in this area was a small vegetable patch and orchard. Access to the backyard was gained from steps located near to the Wolfe Street entrance. These steps led to a grassy terrace with a width of approximately 12 metres. Beyond this terrace it would seem that the garden was left to its own devices becoming overgrown with sweet potato vine, privet and pampas grass. The back fence, as well as the fence to the cemetery was constructed from vertical timber slabs which seem to have survived from early days.

Also to be found growing in this back section was a large pepper tree, located close to the well in front of the stable, and clumps of bamboo-like reeds (possibly Arundo donax) which had been planted behind the stable. Today these plants are still to be found growing on nearly one quarter of the site.

The following photographs (Figures 6.3 - 6.9) were taken by the Croft family and give an indication of how the garden once appeared.
Figure 6.2  Photograph of the King Street entry as published in the "Newcastle Morning Herald" (date unknown)
Figure 6.3: Front view of house showing windows to downstairs area

Figure 6.4: Detail of verandah showing blind windows and foundation planting
Figure 6.5: View of upper terrace looking east (Note ivy growing on retaining wall between levels [left hand side])

Figure 6.6: View of upper terrace looking west as seen from the verandah
Figure 6.7  Pathway running along western side of house with stable building in the background.

Figure 6.8  View taken from behind the house looking towards Wolfe Street. Note pepper tree and bamboo-like reeds.
Figure 6.9 Steps leading up to back terrace and service yard.
7.0 PHYSICAL SURVEY

This section of the report reviews the present condition of the site including key elements which may have heritage importance. The site was studied under five key headings:

1. The General Site
2. Remains of House
3. Internal Walls, Steps and Paths
4. Perimeter Retaining Wall
5. Vegetation

Information gained from the carrying out of a physical survey is used in the establishment of appropriate conservation policies (refer Section 9).

7.1 The General Site

The one hectare site occurs on the north facing slope of Newcastle Hill. Across the site there is a moderately steep 1:7 grade. The fall is relatively constant with major variations occurring where Mullimbah Cottage once stood and where the front terrace occurs along the northern boundary. The highest part of the site occurs in the south-west corner and falls in a north westerly direction with a height difference of approximately sixteen metres.

It would seem that the site has been regraded since the demolition of the building with the most recent regrading having taken place when work was carried out on the perimeter retaining wall in 1989. During this time the western section of the front inter-terrace retaining wall was removed. It is assumed that regrading was carried out to make the site safe and to allow vehicular access from the top corner of the site.

Other changes in grade occur near to the rear (south) boundary where the land becomes quite steep and parts by the Cathedral Park boundary where there are level changes of between 300mm and 500mm.

Overall the site seems to be well drained and stable.

The site is presently serviced by a mains water supply which has been extended from Cathedral Park. (refer Figures 7.1 and 2).

According to various records, a well once existed in front of the stable building close to the Wolfe Street entrance. No evidence of the well was found although it appeared that this part of the site had also been regraded.
Figure 7.1  General View of the Site from the Council Car Park.

Figure 7.2  View Looking back to the top, south west corner of the site.
7.2 Remains of House

Only one section of the house still remains visible and intact, namely the lower portion of the north east corner including the blind windows and steps leading up to where the front verandah used to be.

The wall itself was constructed using sandstone blocks with brickwork over the lintels to the blind windows. A cement render was used to cover the base materials and then incised to represent stone coursing.

Generally the wall is in fair condition. The most damage has been caused by the demolition work resulting in the top section showing signs of deterioration with the brickwork to the lintels being the most severely affected element. Cracking has occurred throughout all the render with some sections coming away altogether. Surprisingly the iron arch bars supporting the lintels show little sign of corrosion.

It is important that the wall be protected to prevent any further loss or deterioration. All material which has broken free should be reinstated, hopefully, in such a way that the top of the wall could be sealed. Failing this, the wall should be rebuilt re-using the existing building fabric. (Figures 7.3, 7.4)

Pressure building up behind the wall should be relieved to prevent the wall from being pushed over.

The main steps are in a poor state of disrepair presumably as the result of demolition work. The work not done by the demolishers has now been taken over by weed growth which will slowly widen cracks with their roots and further loosen bricks. The stairs are of similar construction as the wall however more bricks have been used, in particular, the mid-supports to the treads.

Exploratory digs have been undertaken around the building’s perimeter and it would seem that all below ground material is still present. If required, it would be possible to uncover the full extent of this material to reveal the building’s overall footprint, however, advice from an archaeologist would be required. (Figures 7.5, 7.6).
Figure 7.3  Deterioration of the top section of the remaining wall

Figure 7.4  Detail of the lost brickwork lintel and the remaining iron arch bar
Figure 7.5  Front view of main steps with most weed growth removed

Figure 7.6  Side view of Front Steps
7.3 - Inter-Terrace Retaining Wall, Steps and Paths

Inter-Terrace Retaining Wall

Only one section of the retaining wall which divides the two front terraces remains. The second half had been knocked over during the work on rebuilding the perimeter wall in 1989. The wall is of solid concrete construction with a simple off-form finish. The remaining section is still in good condition except for a section next to the central steps where a large crack has formed. Overall the wall has a slight lean forward. If this section of the wall is to be retained then work would have to be undertaken to reduce any hydrostatic or gravitational pressure that may be forming. (Figures 7.7, 7.8, 7.9)

Steps

Only the central steps, which connect the upper and lower front terraces remain. The steps were constructed using bricks with a cement render finish. Generally these steps are in very poor condition. It would seem that the removal of the side retaining wall and the loss of supporting earth has caused the steps to break up causing large sections to fall away. If required, it would be possible to reconstruct the steps as most of the material used can be found on the surrounding ground (Figures 7.10, 7.11)

Paths

Exploratory digs around the site only uncovered two paths. The first path, constructed from concrete only 25mm thick, was found linking the King Street steps with the central steps. The condition of the path was very poor and it would seem that the pressure exerted at the base of wall and onto the path, has assisted in breaking up the path.

The second path joins the central steps with the main steps. The section uncovered would seem to suggest that entire sandstone path may still be present. A usual feature of the path is the size of the gaps between each stone. It could be possible that the ground has begun to shift causing the stones to stretch apart.
Figure 7.7  Typical finish to internal retaining wall

Figure 7.8  View showing extent of remaining retaining wall.  (Note slight lean forward.)
Figure 7.9 A Section of the retaining wall near to the central steps showing severe failure
Figure 7.10 Central steps. (Note, loss of supporting material to the bottom and side.)

Figure 7.11 Detail of central steps
Figure 7.12  The broken up concrete path once connected the King Street steps to the central steps.
Figure 7.13 The sandstone path laid between the central steps and the main steps.
7.4 Perimeter Retaining Wall

This sandstone retaining wall forms the northern and western boundary of the site. The height varies from one metre at the Wolfe Street entry to a maximum height in excess of three metres at the south west corner of the site. In the last twelve months repairs to the wall have been carried out by Council. Generally the work has involved repointing joints; however, one section of the wall between the Wolfe Street entry and the north west corner had to be rebuilt entirely with an additional section south of the entry point also having to be rebuilt. (Figure 7.14)

It is felt that the work done by Council has been a fair attempt at repairing the wall, however, the necessary sensitivity required to do an excellent job has not been present. To assist in making further comments the wall will be discussed in three sections.

Section 1: South West Corner to Wolfe Street Entrance.
Section 2: Wolfe Street Entry to King Street Corner
Section 3: King Street (including King Street Entrance and Steps)

Section 1:

Work to this area has involved the repointing of joints between stones and the rebuilding of the lowest section. It would seem that the mortar used to do the repointing may have been the wrong type. The problem, with this is that moisture will tend to evaporate through the stone and not through the joints. This will merely increase the rate of weathering on these stones. In addition to this, a better job would have been achieved if the joints had been recessed slightly thus allowing the stonework to become the dominant feature of the wall. (Figure 7.16).

With respect, to the rebuilt section, it is possible to detect a change in the direction of the coursing. In the old section the coursing tends to run horizontally, where as in the rebuilt section there has been a tendency to follow the ground line (Figure 7.15). In addition to this the new coping stones are shorter in length than the original stones.

Section 2

The obvious problem to this section of the wall relates to design changes. Firstly the width of the Wolfe Street entry has been increased. Secondly the overall height of the wall when compared with the original wall (refer Fig 6.1) has been decreased. Thirdly the configuration of the wall has been changed towards the King Street corner including the addition of an extra sandstone column. Early photos of the site (Eg Figure 6.1) show that there was not a major stepping down of the wall towards the King Street corner. This has been done so that the new steel railing fence, which has been placed on top of the wall, (also a variation from the original), had somewhere to finish neatly. For some unknown reason, work done on this section of the wall has been better executed compared with the rebuilt wall in Section 1 in terms of mortar joints and stone coursing. The stone used for the reconstruction work is different from the original stone with a variation in texture, colour and form; although it is appreciated that matching old stonework can be difficult.
Once again the coping stones are shorter in length than the original stones and they have been cut using a power saw resulting in a smooth face which is inconsistent to the original.

Finally, the stepped section running towards the King Street corner has not been kept horizontal but slopes down. This has been made even more noticeable by the presence of the new fence.
Figure 7.14 A general view of the perimeter retaining wall.

Figure 7.15 Section 1 of the Wall (Note slight change in the direction of the coursing.)
Figure 7.16  Detail of Section 1 showing repaired mortar joints almost flush.
Section 3 (Figure 17.18)

Generally this wall has had little done to it except the repointing of some mortar joints, the addition of drainage holes and some minor repairs. Once again the comments made previously still apply. The drainage holes have been placed well back into the wall to avoid detection, however, drainage water is likely to increase erosion where the water is allowed to spill onto the sandstone below (Figure 17.19). The preferred treatment would have been to eliminate these drainage holes altogether and to provide a proper sub-soil drainage system behind the wall supplemented with weep holes located towards the base of the wall.

It should be noted that some cracking of the wall had been observed near to the King Street corner, which may have been caused by the 1989 Earthquake or may be indicative of some ongoing instability. (Figure 17.20)

Sandstone Columns

Where repairs have been carried out on the sandstone columns, a cement mortar has been used. Chances are these repairs will not be successful and more damage could result (Figure 17.21)

When reassembling the columns, a cement mortar was used to join sections: a better technique would have been to dowell the units together.

When relocating existing sandstone columns, little care was taken to return the columns to the same location and orientation (Figure 17.22).*

The level of finish of the new sandstone columns is less than desirable. As new stone was being used smooth surfaces and crisp, well formed edges would have been expected (Figure 17.23)

* Note:

When the site was inspected late November 1990, it was noted that some effort has been made to relocate the columns and have them orientated properly, although it is difficult to say whether the existing sandstone sections have been returned to their original positions.

It was further noted that the bases to the concrete columns have had sections cut away to take the new steel railing fence. It is suggested that a better detail would have been to use a spacer to keep the fence well clear of the sandstone column.
Figure 7.17  View of the rebuilt wall

Figure 7.18  View of Section 3 of the Perimeter retaining wall
Figure 7.19  Detail of recessed drainage hole
Figure 7.20  Detail of corner of wall where cracks are beginning to show

Figure 7.21  An example of a 'repaired' column
An example of a wrongly positioned sandstone column

Note: This column has now been repositioned and appears to be in the correct location, however, because of the lack of proper documentation before the work commenced, it is difficult to assess.
Figure 17.23 A badly hewn sandstone column. (Note cement mortar joints)

Note: This column has now been relocated and replaced with an existing sandstone column.
7.5 Vegetation

Generally the site is covered by a mixture of weeds and grasses. Remnant vegetation arising from previous gardening activities has been limited only to a handful of trees, mainly camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora) and african olives (Olea africana). Both of these trees are growing along the eastern boundary. Additional to these trees, there is also an over-mature poplar (Populus sp) mixed in with the african olives. This tree has lost its vigour and so it would not be expected to last much longer.

Three isolated trees can also be found on site: the first is a frangipani (Plumeria acutiloba) growing midway along the southern boundary. Judging by its size, it would appear to have been planted sometime after the demolition of the house. The second tree is a Date Palm (Phoenix dactylifera) located near to the Wolfe Street entrance. Although the tree is a substantial size, the 1954 photograph (Figure 5.10) shows that the tree is only just emerging through the overgrowth suggesting that it may have been self sown or that it was a late inclusion in the garden. The third tree, which is definitely self-sown, is an Orchid Tree (Bauhinia variegata). This tree is growing where the building once stood. It is assumed that the parent plant was once growing in the garden bed to the east of the house.

Of the weeds growing on the site, it is known that the bamboo-like reed, which covers a large portion of the site, was planted behind the stable by one of Mulimbah's residents. Other weeds and grasses occurring on site include the following:-

Castor Oil Plant (Ricinus communis)
Cobbler's Pegs (Bidens pilosa)
Common couch (Cynodon dactylon)
Deadly Night Shade (Solanum nigrum)
Harry Wandering Jew (Commelina benghalensis)
Kikuyu (Pennisetum clandestinum)
Lantana (Lantana camara)
Purple Top (Verbena bonariensis)
Red Natal Grass (Rhynchelytum repens)
Sow Thistle (Sonchus oleraceus)
Morning Glory (Ipomoea indica)
Figure 7.24  Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and African Olives (*Olea africana*) growing along the eastern boundary.

Figure 7.25  Frangipani (*Plumeria acutifolia*) growing near to the southern boundary.
Figure 7.26  The Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)
8.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mulimbah Cottage and its site is significant because the house was built and first occupied by Mr Simon Kemp, a well-known and highly respected member of the Newcastle community during its formative years. Kemp will be remembered for his work as an inkeeper, investor/entrepreneur, builder and most importantly as a civil servant particularly his involvement as an early alderman and lord mayor of Newcastle Council.

Mulimbah Cottage was occupied by only two families; the Kemp-Parnells and the Crofts for a period in excess of one hundred years. Both these families played important parts in the history of Newcastle and this lends significance to the site and house.

The exposed parts of the house and those sections yet uncovered represent one of the few examples of Georgian Architecture still remaining in the Newcastle Area. Therefore the house would also have archaeological significance.

The cultural significance of Mullimbah Cottage and its site is derived primarily from the historical association with the people who lived and worked in the house and the roles they played in assisting to develop Newcastle. Therefore the significance of the site is of local importance to the people of Newcastle and those people interested in its growth and development.
9.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

The aim of this conservation policy is to nominate particular elements and/or activities which retain and recover the cultural significance of the site for the benefit of the local community.

1. Because little remains of the building and other original structures, paths etc, any redevelopment should seek to restore the function of those elements where sufficient details concerning location and use are available. Examples of this are as follows:-

* redefining the boundaries of the site to ensure that the integrity of the site is kept intact to reinforce the fact that the site has always been developed as an independent allotment.

* allow access onto the site using original entry points.

* re-establish terraces, steps and paths in original positions.

2. Retain and restore all above grounds parts of the building including the lower-ground section of the north-east corner wall and the front steps leading up to the verandah. Wherever possible, all original materials should either be made secure or re-used in any necessary reconstruction work. The aim of any such work should seek to preserve the existing building fabric in its location and to prevent if from any further decay.

3. Any redevelopment work which endeavours to meet the Council's requirements to have the area used as open space should ensure that all remaining parts of the building, either above or below ground, are not threatened by such work.

4. The perimeter sandstone retaining walls should be protected to prevent any further accelerated deterioration. Future work on the wall should seek to reinstate the wall's previous character in terms of form, materials and appearance.

5. Any redevelopment should seek to enhance the cultural significance of the site and to make people more aware of its historical associations.
10.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The Heritage Act, 1977, states that a person shall not move a relic protected by a conservation instrument without approval from the Heritage Council. Further, no-one may disturb or excavate any land in New South Wales to discover, expose or move a relic without an Excavation Permit issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales. According to the Heritage Act, a "relic" is defined as any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and which is 50 or more years old.

Officers of the Heritage Council and archaeologists generally believe the safest way to preserve something is to leave it in the ground where conditions are kept stable and the items are free from potential theft or vandalism. With this in mind, Excavation Permits are only granted when there is a clear purpose and a need established for the carrying out of an archaeological dig. If information can be obtained using other techniques, for example carrying out a detailed research programme, then excavation would be seen as unnecessary. There are other occasions where the proposed development of a site might threaten concealed relics. In these instances Excavation Permits are issued to allow an archaeological investigation to go ahead prior to the commencement of any development.

As the remaining portions of Mulimbah Cottage and external structures are older than fifty years, they are classified as 'relics' under the Heritage Act and therefore the services of an approved archaeologist would be required.

It is expected that an archaeologist would be needed to carry out the following:

* visit the site and inspect all relics
* review the heritage study and design proposal for the site's redevelopment and make comments as required
* assist the Council in preparing an application to the Heritage Council requesting for an Excavation permit,
* carry out inspections as the work progressed to ensure that everything was being along in accordance with Heritage Council Guidelines.

An additional sub-consultants fee would be charged by the archaeologist to cover this work.
11.0 DEVELOPED CONCEPT PLAN

The Developed Concept Plan (Figure 11.1) has been developed as a consequence of the heritage value of the site and the desire to provide a park garden for use by the general public. The significance of the site in terms of position and historical value needs to be considered in planning for future use of the site. The statement of significance emphasises the local importance of the site and the former cottage. Landscape development is thus encouraged to consider, if not highlight this significance. Additionally, use of the site as an extension of the Cathedral park adjoining, and as a functional garden-park for use by the general public needs to be recognised.

Appendix 'F' within this report provided two options for development. The final concept plan uses the best elements of both options. The previous function of the site as a residence has been used as the feature of park and the footprint of the re-constructed as a viewing - seating platform former house.

The layout of the former front entry path, garden and front steps is retained and reconstructed where necessary using and highlighting the existing remains.

It is recommended that the old style plants in the layout of the garden of the time be replanted. The historical background documented within this report can be utilised for this work.

The feature of the park will then become the rehabilitation and reference to the former house and garden.

The upper slopes of the site that adjoin the Cathedral Park are less important in historical significance and less detail is known of the former garden. This area also has a more definite link to the Cathedral Park and is used as a pedestrian thoroughfare. The Mulimbah Gardens linking with the accessway in Wolfe Street.

To better tie the Mulimbah Gardens to the adjoining park and allow pedestrian access and use of the gardens, a pathway is proposed. Additionally, a lawn garden provides a pleasant relaxed seating area. The construction of formal steps to the upper slopes in the same style as the house entry steps establish a level change. This provides a distinct change from the upper slopes of the garden adjoining Cathedral Park to the formalised garden below.

Several specimen trees are planted to the upperslopes for interest and visual amenity. Boundary planting along the southern and western boundaries contains the site and creates a more secluded, pleasant surrounding.

The cost of maintenance within the garden is reduced by keeping the extent of formal gardens to a minimum.

Public appreciation and use of the gardens is maximised by providing hardsurface paths connecting major pedestrian routes. The layout of these paths intersect with the viewing platform highlighting its significance and encouraging public use of the structure.
APPENDIX A

Historical Background (Support Material)

Figure A.1  1835 Advertisement
Figure A.2  1867 Funeral Notice and Obituary for Simon Kemp
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE.

S. KEMP.

IN returning thanks for the patronage
with which he has been favoured since he
opened the above Establishment, begs to assure
Gentlemen and Families travelling to and from
Sydney, that they will find every sort of accom-
modation and comfort at the Commercial Hotel.
S. KEMP having made considerable additions
and improvements to his house, can now ac-
commodate a greater number of travellers than
he has hitherto been able to do; and he pledges
himself to keep a constant supply of Spirits,
Wine, Porter, Ale, &c., of the best quality, and
at moderate prices.

Newcastle.
August 1, 1835.

Extensive Stabling.

Figure A.1: 1835 Advertisement for Simon Kemp's Commercial Hotel
NEWCASTLE.

Funeral.—On Thursday morning the mortal remains of the late Mr. Simon Kemp were interred in the Church of England cemetery, near King-street. Shortly after eleven o'clock the melancholy cortege started from the late residence of the deceased, and was followed to the place of interment by a very numerous assemblage of persons.

Maitland Mercury 9 Feb. 1867

DEATH OF MR. SIMON KEMP.—On Tuesday afternoon last, shortly before two o'clock, Mr. Simon Kemp (late Mayor of Newcastle), an old and respected citizen, expired at his residence, King-street. The deceased, who had been a peaceful resident in this city for the last thirty-three years, had for the past few days been suffering from a severe attack of "paraphlegia," which was borne by him with Christian resignation. He was 70 years of age. Yesterday all the principal stores in town were kept partially closed, out of respect for the deceased gentleman, and as a further tribute to his memory I may observe that all the vessels in harbour had their flags hoisted half-mast high. During his lengthy residence in Newcastle, Mr. Kemp had by his affable manners endeared himself to many, and his numerous charities on various occasions have been the theme of much commendation, and many win those who have received succour from him in the time of their tribulations that will now deplore his loss as a benefactor. Within the past few years Mr. Kemp had been elected as alderman for the city ward, and was chosen as Mayor of the Municipal Council in February last, 1866; and whilst acting in that capacity he discharged those duties which had devolved upon him with the greatest credit and efficiency. He will be buried in the Church of England cemetery on Thursday evening, when doubtless a very large concourse of people will pay their respect for the deceased by following his remains to their last resting place.

Maitland Mercury 7 Feb. 1867

Figure A.2 (1867) Funeral Notice and Obituary for Simon Kemp as published in the Maitland Mercury.
APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGY

1804-23  Newcastle is settled and becomes a haphazardly arranged convict settlement

1822-3  Assistant Colonel Surveyor Henry Dangar formally lays out the town of Newcastle and imposes a regular grid pattern.

1827  Simon Kemp and family arrive in Australia and settle on AACo's Port Stephen's Estate

1831  Kemp resigns and moves to Newcastle

1834-36  Lots 125, 126 & 127 are sold by the Government and exchange hands a number of times

1836  Kemp buys the site

c.1840  Kemp builds "Mulumbimbah Cottage"

1849  Caroline Kemp, daughter of Simon Kemp, marries Edward Parnell, the son of a wealthy squatter.

1856  Mary Ann Kemp, wife of Simon Kemp dies.

1859  Newcastle Council is formed

1860  Kemp is elected as an alderman to the Council

1866  Kemp becomes Mayor of Newcastle at the age of 76

1867  Kemp dies and is buried in the adjoining cemetery

c.1867  Caroline and Edward Parnell take up residence in Mulumbah Cottage

1908  Death of Edward Parnell having been a Magistrate in New South Wales for 54 years

1927  Mulumbah Cottage is sold to Croft Family who immediately take up residence thus ending nearly 90 years of occupation by the one family.

1946  Death of Mrs F. R. Croft

1947  The Croft's leave Mulimbah Cottage.
1953 Mulimbah Cottage changes hands with the Church of England becoming the new owner. 1954 Mulimbah Cottage is unable to be rented out due to its poor state of repair and is demolished.

1956 Death of Mr F. R. Croft

1954-1986 The Church unsuccessfully tries to develop the site on a number of occasions but is beaten each time by Public Opinion.

1987 Newcastle City Council acquires the land by carrying out a land swap with the Church amid great controversy.
APPENDIX C

Notes from Mrs Berry Bassett, daughter of Mr Ray Harkins (F.R. Croft’s son-in-law), describing the garden.

"Is a ground cover whose name I cannot remember but it has small compact pink bud like flowers. It grows over our lower terrace near Brenda’s."

"I cannot remember the name - a large succulent that is supposed to shoot up and flower once every 10 years or 50 years or 100 years depending on who tells the tale."

"In the flower beds on either side of the big steps and depending on the season, at the front would be pansies - one year small ornamental chillies - delphiniums, salvia, alyssum (white and mauve) and lobelia. One year there were sweet peas against the wall of the house grown on wire netting and the whole garden was a mixture of blues and pink - I think (and you know I’m no gardener and I’m dredging this out of 50 years of clutter in my mind) - there were hollyhocks larkspurs and lupins, stocks and somewhere a deep blue - I think it was called "Love in the Mist" I think thats what its called - I’d know the flower if I saw it. Wallflowers also . Bleeding Hearts. Statice. Poppies.

"I know there was wisteria somewhere - could it be on the Wolfe Street side near the shrubbery or was it near the old well? And a laurel tree."

"Somewhere near the cement pool was a drooping bell like flower (really quite a few) I wouldn’t be sure but I think it was foxglove and there was also maiden hair fern both there and in the shrubbery near the back gate. There were also some geraniums (pale pink) somewhere. Oh and didn’t we have pampas grass somewhere up the back. The only fruit tree I remember was a loquat tree in the back yard and lots of sweet potatoes behind the privet hedge and at the side of the house was some shrubs which had blue/black berries - I called it the inkberry tree because when I squashed them the fluid was like ink."

"Also wasn’t there some plumbago near the back gate?"

"I hope you can decipher the plan. I know its a mess but I’m working the next two days and won’t get a chance to improve on it and it’s 11.30 pm now. I think if I walked around, I’d remember where things were but I loved the old place and the cemetery as it was - even the branch of the tree that dipped over the first flight of steps - and I’ve never set foot inside the ‘cemetery park’ as I feel it should have been only mown and the old tombstones left in their places. That old graveyard was a real comfort to me except for the Hannell’s tombstone which, always felt threatening, and oddly enough Pat Asquith, who is Mr Masseys granddaughter felt exactly the same. And Mulimbah should have been preserved."
Joseph L. Kress - an elector 1855
Simon Kemp - Mayor 1866
Edward Farrell - Alderman 1869

Harcourt was incorporated in 1859

J. D. Jones 1828

[Diagram with labels: Footpath, King St, etc.]
House

Stove walls, helicopters, barn logs
Cedar doors, perimeter boards
Architraves, string bands on
all rooms doors. Fireplaces in
bedrooms, ceiling, dining room;
rear bedroom.
Shutters on all windows.
Basement doors lead to
basement kitchen. Slates free
front fence. Cast iron
masonry and all cost was
installed.
Range cup boards over stairs, to kitchen.

Storage
D15 141 1953
APPENDIX D

Plant Material

The following plans have been identified as being in garden of Mulumbah Cottage during the time of the Crofts.

African Olive (Olea africana)
Agapanthus (Agapanthus orientalis)
Alyssum (Lobularia maritima)
Aster (Callistephus chinensis)
Azalea (Azalea indica)
Bleeding Hearts (Dicentra spectabilis)
Camphor Laurel (Cinnamomum camphora)
Common Couch (Cynodon dactylon)
Date Palm (Phoenix dactylifera)
Delphiniums (Delphinium elatum)
Fig (Ficus carica)
Freesia (Freesia x hybrids)
Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea)
Giant Reed (Arundo donax)
Hollyhock (Alcea rosea)
Ivy (Hedera helix)
Lavender (Lavandula dentata)
Larkspur (Consolida ambigua)
Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella damascena)
Laurel (Laurus nobilis)
Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)
Lobelia (Lobelia erinus)
Lupin (Lupinus polyphyllus)
Nemesia (Nemesia strumosa)
Maiden Hair Fern (Adiantum aethiopicum)
Orchid Tree (Bauhinia variegata)
Ornamental Chili (Capsicum annuum)
Pampas Grass (Cortaderia selloana)
Pansy (Viola x wittrockiana)
Pencil Pine (Cupressus sempervirens)
Pepper Tree (Schinus areira)
Plumbago (Plumbago curculata)
Poplar (Populus sp)
Salvia (Salvia splendens)
Stock (Mathiola incana)
Sweet Pea (Lathyrus odorata)
Sweet Potato Vine (Ipomoea batatas)
Trailing Lantana (Lantana montevidensis)
Violet (Viola adorata)
Wall Flower (Cheiranthus cheiri)
Wisteria (Wisteria sinensis)
APPENDIX E

The following are notes and drawings of key elements prepared during on site inspections.
RECONSTRUCTED WALL

RE-USED

FLUSH JOINTS SOME RECES

NEW STONE & MORTAR

NEW CURVED STONES: NOT WELL HEWN.
PVC PIPES AS DRAINAGE HOLES - WILL WEAR AWAY STONES.

ORIGINAL REVERSED CURVES:

INSIDE

OUTSIDE

ALL WALLS APPEAR TO BE REPOINTED

COURSING SIM TO EX WALL

KING STREET GATE

KING ST. FENCE

PAUL:
CLAYISH FROG'S FEET FROM TOP

MORE DEFINED COURSING

JOINTING MORE OPEN

DIFF STONE

PAUL: PHOENIX "DACTYLIFERA"
(THE DATE PALM)

RECESS WATER PEBBLE

PVC PIPE SET IN CONC

OUTGROWTHS PAUL CLUB BEADS

NIGHTSHADE

BITUMEN PATH

S/STILE

NEW S/STILE POST

NEW BITUMEN TIMBER FENCE

SIM TO TOP OF NOBLE ST. GATE

MORTAR

NEW STONE & MORTAR

NEW 300 OLD 900-1000

COPING STONES IN SHORTER LENGTHS

KING ST. FENCE

COPING COURSE

COPING COURSE

NOTE RACHIS LEAFLET

TRUNK PATTERN

OUTGROWTHS PAUL CLUB BEADS

NIGHTSHADE

BITUMEN PATH

S/STILE

NEW S/STILE POST

NEW BITUMEN TIMBER FENCE

SIM TO TOP OF NOBLE ST. GATE

MORTAR

NEW 300 OLD 900-1000

COPING STONES IN SHORTER LENGTHS
**GARDEN STEPS**

- PART VIEW FROM BASE: SEE PHOTOS.

  - WEEDS OVER.

  **MAINLY BRICK CONSTRUCTION WITH CEMENT RENDER OVER**

  **STEPS UNCOVERED: 30 APR 90**

  - STEPS IN POOR CONDITION. BRICKS UNDER RENDER BREAKING UP. FEW LARGE SECTIONS REMAIN IN TACT.

  - NEED TO REBUILD. ENOUGH EVIDENCE REMAINS TO DETAIL UP ACCURATELY.

**TYPICAL DETAIL SECTION OF STEPS**

**SECTION OF STEPS (BRICKS + RENDER) STILL REMAIN**

**REMAINING SECTION OF PATH**

**PATH BREAKING UP**

**FULL WIDTH GROWS UP TO BASE OF WALL**

**FILMS: 1ST 3/6 25 APR 90**

**+ 12 25 APR 90**

**+ 12 30 APR 90**

**NOTE: SOME SECTIONS OF STEPS HAVE BEEN PUSHED FORWARD TO CHAIN PROFILE**

---

**SECTION**

**PLAN**

**DETAIL SECTION OF PATH:**

**CONCRETE PATHWAY TO Filing ST. TERRACE**

**WALL IN GOOD CONDITION. EVIDENCE OF FORM WORK HORIZONTAL BOARDS**

**CONCRETE PATH**

**GRANITE SUB BASE**

**5-10MM**

**SECTION OF STEP OLD PUSHED FORWARD**

**WALL: REMOVE EARTH BENEATH SECTIONS OF STEPS TAKING MAN**

**MAIN BRICKS MAIN**

**SECOND BRICKS MAIN**

**3RD BRICKS MAIN**

**4TH LINE OF BRICKS MAIN**

**5TH LINE OF BRICKS MAIN**

**6TH LINE OF BRICKS MAIN**

**PLUS CEMENT RENDER**

---

**Sheet No.**

**E.9**
UPPER TERRACE: PATHWAY
TO HOUSE

RIVER STONE

EARTH IN BETWEEN
STONES:

INSPECTED

150mm
COVERING,
OF DIRT
APPROX

9/15 FLAGSTONES

* SIZES ARE NOMINAL.

STONES LAID ON STEEP GRADIENT (VARIABLE)
MAY HAVE SHIFTED OVER YEARS.

☐ THERE MAY BE MORE STONES TOWARDS
HOUSE NOT INVESTIGATED.

COUNCIL: 303 ONEU (NARATAH DEPOT) 676811
PHIL THOMPSON (CATHEDRAL PARK).
9/15 TES. CATH PK.

STEPS TO HOUSE (REFER PHOTOS).

TOP STONE COURSE

STONE & MORTAR
SUPPORT TO
STEPS.

20
CENTIMETERS

RUBBLE &
EARTH FILL
BETWEEN
SUPPORTS.

TOP
SECTION
KNOCKED
OVER

NUMBER OF STEPS
(EST). TO [CHECK]

DIAGRAMMATIC ELEVATION

Cement render with imitation stone coursing,
stone substrate.

NOTE: BRICK ARCHES USED TO FORM OVER LOWER
GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS + ARCH BARS (204).

WALL TO
HOUSE

STEP IN WALL
(400mm)

RENDER SPALING
AWAY.

EASTERN ELEVATION

ACUMULATION
OF RUBBISH.
PHILIP THOMSON
CATHEDRAL (CATHEDRAL PL)
4/5

WORK ON CATHEDRAL PK - EARLY 70S.
BOUNDARY FENCE - TIMBER SLABS QUTE WIRE SET INTO GROUND & WIRED AT TOP.
MRS NOKE (SP?) HUSBAND USED TO PLAY CHURCH ORGAN (CHRISTCHURCH)
LIVED IN ADJOINING 2 STOPOUS HOUSE
MAY REMEMBER MORE DETAILS CONTACT

*JOHN BOWE ~ CATHEDRAL PARK

---

EASTERN WALL

POSSIBLY OLD STEP

CONCRETE & RUBBLE

LARGE PIECE OF DIMENSIONED S/5

DIFFICULT TO DETER FULL EXTENT OF WALL WHICH IS BURIED & HAS RUBBLE Fill TO ONE SIDE

SECTION 7

BRICKS BECK DIRT

---

BRICKS USED TO FORM ARCH

BAUMILL (MAY BE ORIGINAL SEED STACK)

IRON ARCH TIES

CRACKING OF CR.

EXPOSED S/5

19417

2000

1170

1300

0.5 8330

ARCH BARS IN GOOD CONDITION ~ SOME EXPANSION DUE TO CORROSION WALL SEEMS SOUND EXCEPT FOR TOP REMAINING COUSE REF PHOTOS

NOTE: TRENCH TO REAR ALSO DUG
NO BUILDING FABRIC DISCOVERED

- WATER PIPES DISCOVERED
ASSUME BELONG TO ORIGINAL WATER SERVICE

- FURTHER DIGGING MAY REVEAL STONE PERIMETER WALL

---

STABLE PILLET

GAL IRON WATER PIPES

TOWARDS REAR BOUNDARY

Sheet No.

E4
APPENDIX F

Suggested Approaches

Sheet No. F1  Approach 1

A simple extension to Cathedral Park. Landforms are carried through (ie rolling banks) and the planting style is kept the same (ie trees in turf). The site would be developed to allow access through the King Street corner to encourage better usage of the total park. The heritage aspects could be covered simply naming the extension in an appropriate manner (eg "Kemps Corner").

Sheet No. F2  Approach 2

This approach seeks to make the most of all remaining heritage items and re-establish similar functions compared to the original (eg. Front garden is recreated in form only, not plant material, existing walls and steps are rebuilt, a timber deck constructed to imitate the upper floor level of Mulimbah Cottage etc). The back section, where relatively few details have been uncovered, is then developed as terraces of varying sizes to allow people to sit and take in the views. These terraces would be heavily planted with colourful plans to create further interest.
APPROACH NO.1
EXTEND CATHEDRAL PARK TO CREATE 'KEMPS CORNER'

MANTAIN AXD TO CHERSCHEUCH, CATHEDRAL

CARRY OUT TREE PLANTING ALONG PATHS

CARRY OUT SCREEN PLANTING TO CONTAIN THE PARKS

DEVELOP CORNER ENTRANCE TO ENCOURAGE USE WITH HUNTER ST WALL AS THE FORMER MAIL DROP

DEVELOP A STRONG CONNECTION WITH CATHEDRAL PARK

EXTENSION TO CATHEDRAL PARK
& MULIMBAH COTTAGE HERITAGE STUDY

Corner of King & Wolfe Streets

for Newcastle City Council
APPROACH No. 2
DEVELOP THE SITE AS A SEPARATE ENTITY TO CREATE 'MULIMBAH GARDENS'.

EXHIBIT RIVER WALK TO ENCOURAGE VISITORS INTO THE PARK.

DEVELOP STREETS TO PROVIDE A RICH DELICIOUS OF PLANTS & FLOWERS.

CONSTRUCT TIMBER FENCING TO FOMULAD PEOPLE OF UPPER FLOOR LEVEL & VERAFAQH.

MOTHER OF KEMP LOOKING AT VIEW.

EXPLORE REMAINS OF BUILDING TO REHABILITATE PREVIOUS FOOTPRINT.

DEVELOP SITE AS AN INDIVIDUAL BLOCK.

EXTENSION TO CATHEDRAL PARK & MULIMBAH COTTAGE HERITAGE STUDY
Corner of King & Wolfe Streets for Newcastle City Council.