



Audaciousville

The story of Dacey Garden Suburb,
Australia's first public housing estate

Samantha Sinnayah



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Foreword

Welcome to Audaciousville, the story of Dacey Garden Suburb. Better known on maps as Daceyville, this neighbourhood has a unique history as Australia's first public housing estate. Despite its unique status, very little of its history has been available to the general public — that is until now.

With funds made available through the Australian Government's Your Community Heritage Program we are marking the suburb's 2012 centenary with this publication. Read on and you will discover the suburb's fascinating past, from the dust bowl it once was, to its pioneering use of modern town planning. You will see the lives of families who have called Daceyville home and learn how the suburb was nearly destroyed in the 1970s. Opponents to the suburb may have criticised it as audacious in 1912, but as you'll discover, there is something worthwhile in being daring and bold.

Ron Hoenig
*Former Mayor of the City of Botany Bay
and Member for Heffron*

Slum Dog Sydney

c.1880–1910



- 1 Playfair Street, The Rocks, 1901
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, PXE 921 (v.2)/95
- 2 Toilet facilities at the rear of 16 Exeter Place, Surry Hills, 1900
State Records of NSW
- 3 John Rowland Dacey
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, P3/241

Fancy calling this home?

Inner city living might be fashionable today, but at the turn of the 19th century, it was anything but. Sydney's rapid increase in population, combined with a housing shortage and greedy landlords created appalling living conditions. Suburbs like The Rocks and Surry Hills were often described as slums with 35% of their homes considered dilapidated, unsanitary, and unfit for human habitation.

Unfortunately Sydney's working classes found themselves trapped in these homes, as affordable alternatives were unavailable. Daceyville was built in response to this situation.

John Rowland Dacey and The Housing Act, 1912

The building of affordable working class housing was first raised in the 1909 Royal Commission for the Improvement of Sydney, but it was not until NSW voted in its first Labor Government, in 1910, that words began turning into actions.

In Parliament, the Colonial Secretary, John Rowland Dacey, fought the battle, stating 'The day is past, when free Australians were content to be herded together in terraces of mere dog-boxes. In some suburbs they are compelled to herd together like flies... the time has come when we should create a Garden City and provide houses of an up-to-date character at the lowest possible rental.' ¹ Prominent men, like town planning advocate John Sulman, and politician, John Daniel Fitzgerald also argued for the scheme.



Despite their good intentions, many opposed the project. Real estate agents considered such an intervention into the free market as socialist. For Charles Wade, then Leader of the Opposition, Daceyville was more like 'Audaciousville', 'a mere drop in the ocean' to what was a much bigger problem. ²

Despite a difficult passage, The Housing Act, which for the first time, allowed the Government to become both a constructor and landlord of housing, was passed on 24 April 1912. The Housing Board of NSW was also established to oversee the work built under the Act.

John Rowland Dacey, unfortunately, never got to see his dreams become a reality, as he died unexpectedly, just two weeks before his landmark bill was passed in Parliament.

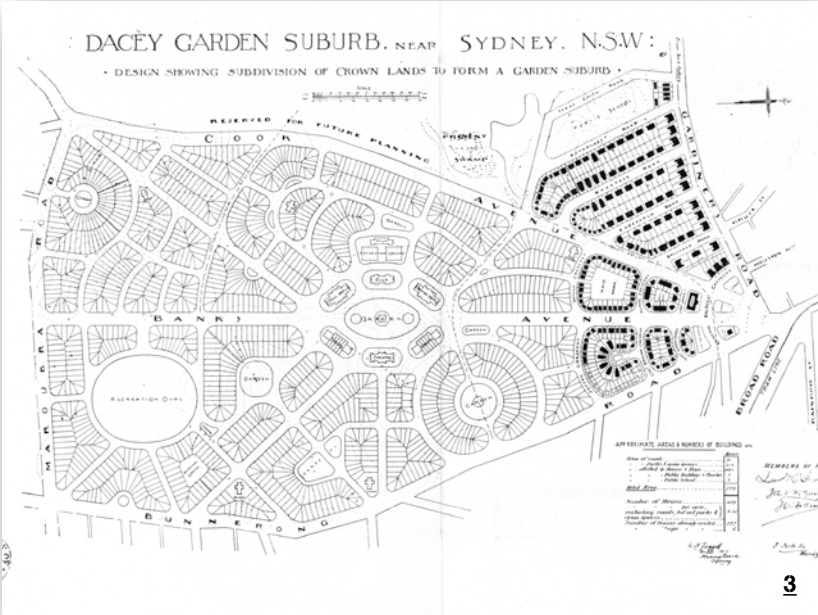
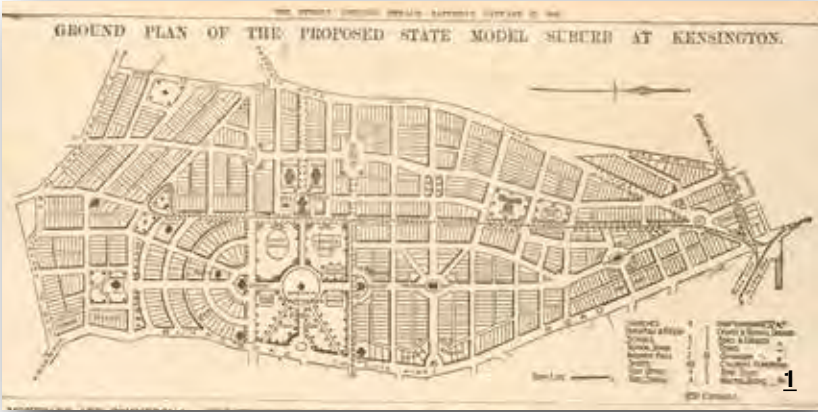
Designed to be the complete opposite of Sydney's inner city slums, Daceyville's planners took a very modern and scientific approach to developing the suburb. The ideas of the British Garden City Movement were a major source of inspiration, as shown by the suburb's alternative name — Dacey Garden Suburb. Born out of the ills of the 19th century industrial city, the 'garden city' movement sought to merge the best elements of city and country life. It believed in improving the morality, health and respectability of citizens, by providing them with a model environment of ordered streets, abundant nature and single-family homes.

In total, three street layouts were produced for Daceyville, with each improving on the previous one. The second plan, drawn up in 1912 by John Sulman and John Hennessey, provided the basis for much of the suburb as it stands today. To oversee the suburb's gardens, Joseph Henry Maiden, then Director of Sydney's Royal Botanic Gardens, was brought in as a consultant.

The Grand Experiment

Daceyville was originally envisioned 'to extend to the shores of Botany Bay,' and be a self-contained suburb, complete with its own tramline, schools and shops. There were even plans for a maternity hospital and hostels for bachelors and spinsters, to prevent families taking in lodgers which could lead to overcrowding. At one stage, large verandahs for sleeping were also suggested as 'open air beds' were thought healthy.

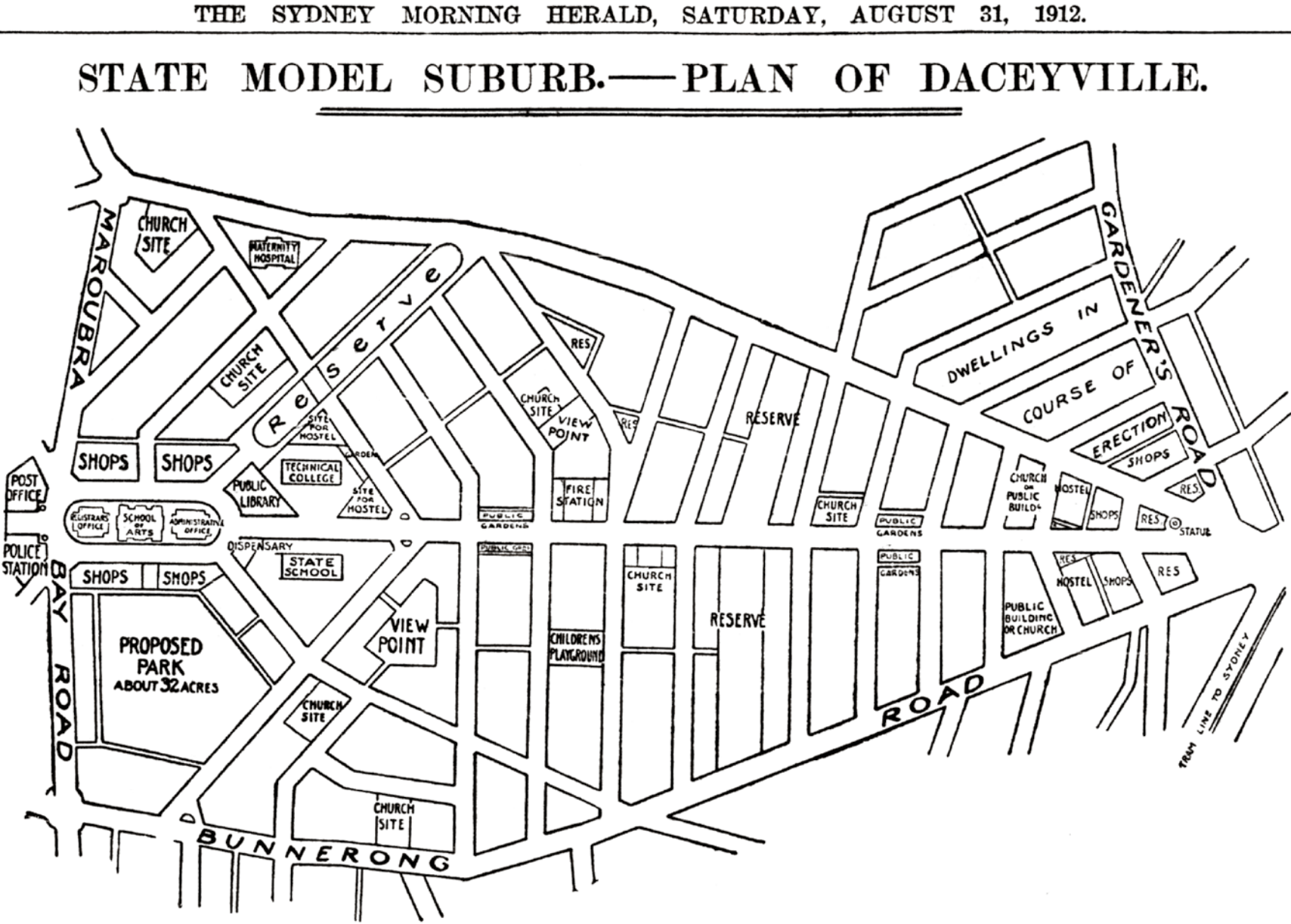
Many of these ideas appeared in the Sydney newspapers, as Daceyville was not just a new suburb, but a 'model' suburb, which the Housing Board hoped private developers and councils would build.



1 Department of Lands & James Daniel Fitzgerald (January 1912)
Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday January 27, 1912, page 3, State Library of New South Wales

2 John Sulman & John Hennessey (August 1912)
Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday August 31, 1912, page 21, State Library of New South Wales

3 William Foggitt (1915/1917)
New South Wales Parliamentary Papers, 4th session, 1919, Volume 1, State Library of New South Wales. MDQ 328.9106/5.





How many
differences
can you spot?

- 1 Bird's Eye View of Dacey Garden Suburb as it will appear when completed, 1918
State Records of NSW
- 2 Illustration of Dacey Garden Suburb 1919,
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW (MDQ 328.9106/5)

From sand to suburb



Photographs: State Records of NSW

Construction

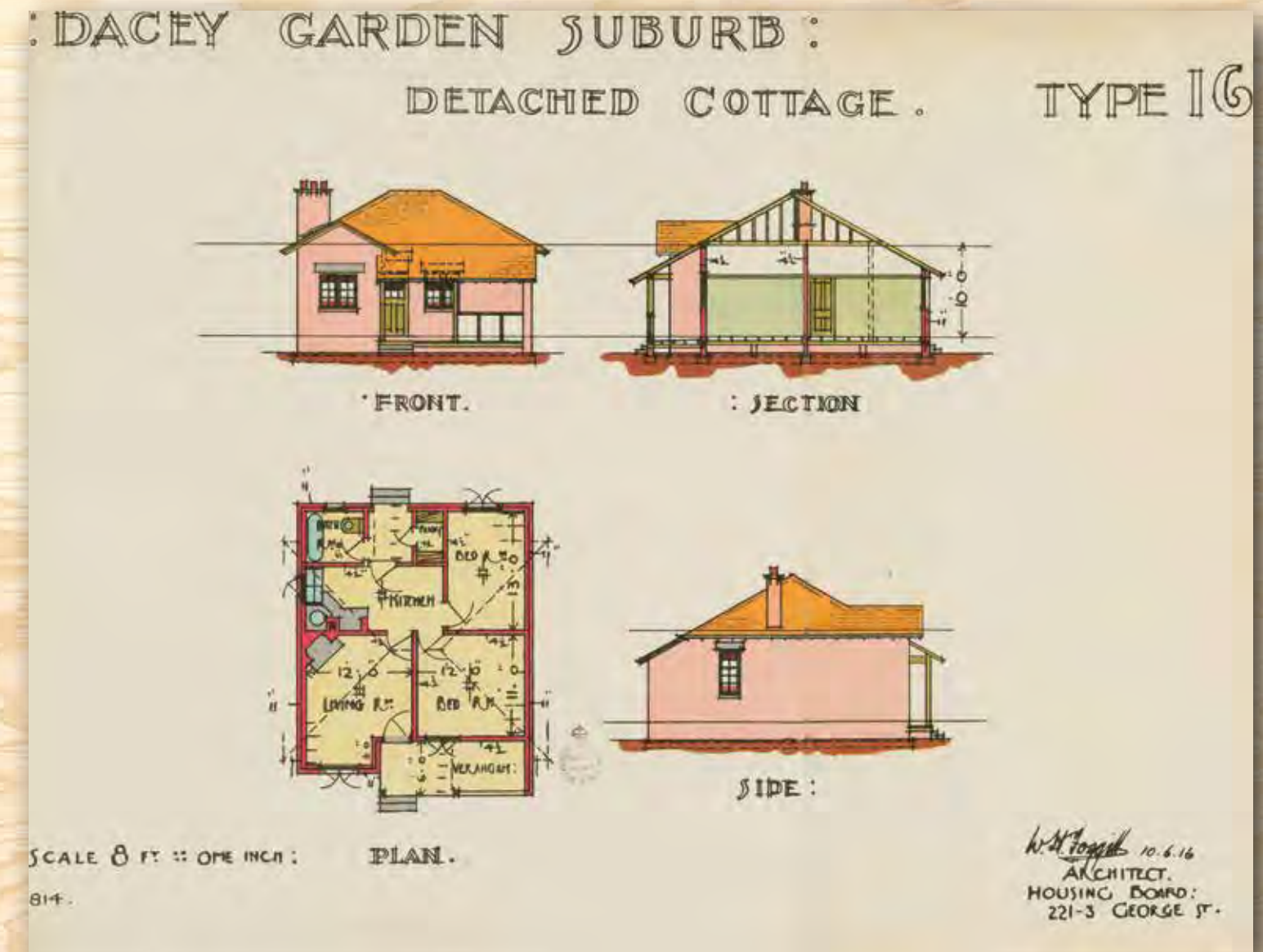
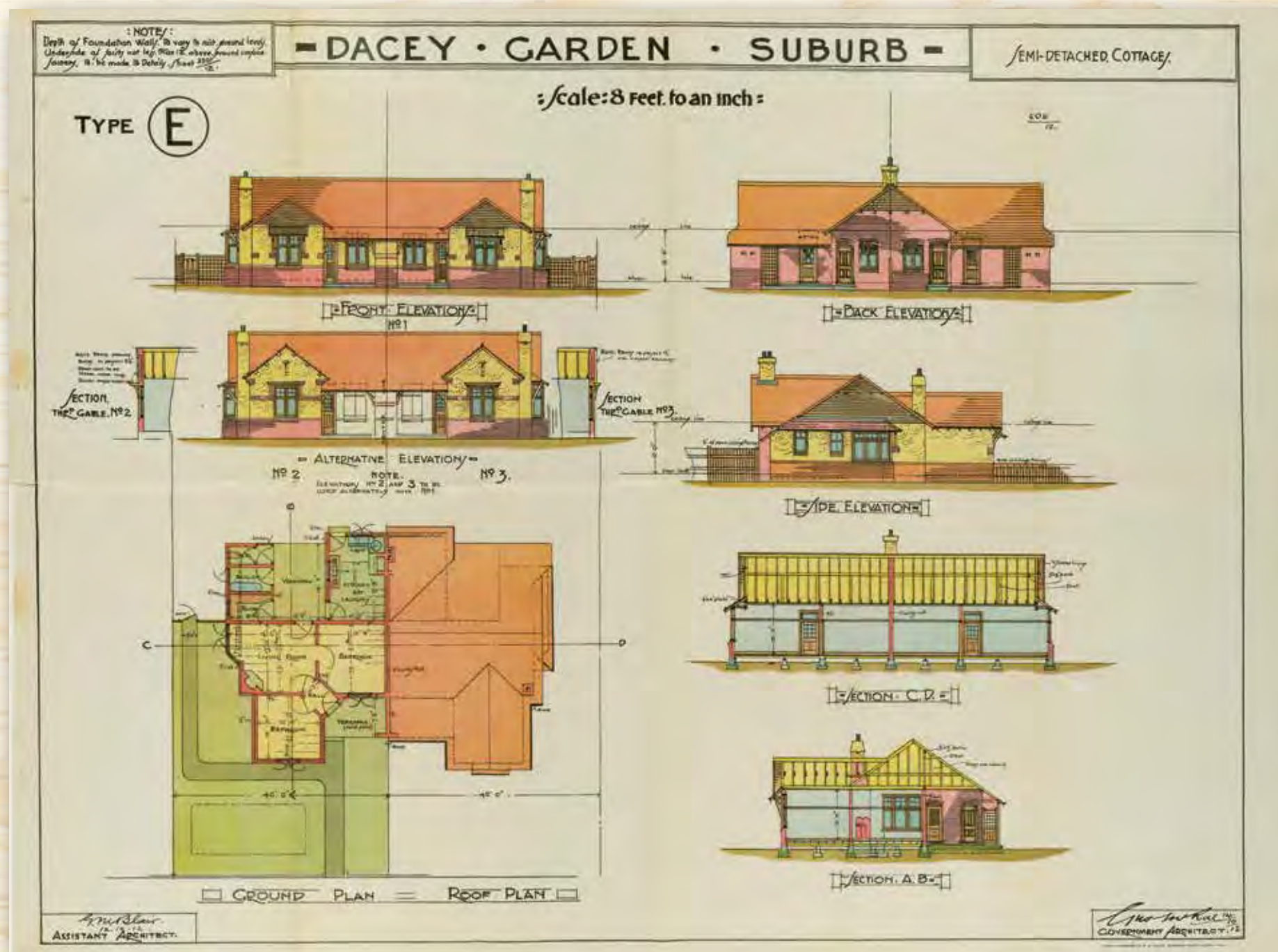
Work started on 6 June 1912 and, as these photographs show, it was a mammoth task. To produce Daceyville's ordered streets, sand dunes had to be demolished and the landscape reconfigured. In order to prevent flooding, a giant stormwater drain also had to be constructed.

When the suburb's builders finally turned their attention to house-building, they initially completed two homes a week. Despite this flying start, the suburb's progress was not as straightforward as its grand avenues. Rising building and labour costs, combined with a lack of funds, slowed construction.

Comments made by Charles Reade, of the British Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, also affected the suburb's plans. To him, Daceyville's road layout, though understandable, was 'extravagant and costly.' Furthermore, the suburb lacked 'anything corresponding to a cul-de-sac or narrow town planning road of modern times.'³

Taking these factors into consideration, Government architect, William Foggitt, redesigned Daceyville's street layout midway through construction. Today, if you stand on Cook Avenue facing away from the Kingsford roundabout, Sulman and Hennessey's Daceyville lies to your right and Foggitt's revised suburb to your left. These latter streets are smaller, curvier, and 'friendlier' than their predecessors. This section also contains Colonel Braund Crescent, reportedly Australia's first planned cul-de-sac.⁴





House Styles

The changes in Daceyville's street layout are also reflected in its houses. Its initial homes, built between Gardeners Road and Cook Avenue are larger and more ornate, than cottages found in Foggitt's Daceyville. The difference can be clearly seen in the two house plans reproduced here, from 1912 and 1916.

As Daceyville was intended to be a self-funded enterprise that would not burden taxpayers, the cost of each building was a major issue for the suburb's house designers, as rents were based on these costs. Between 1912/1913 the building costs of houses in Daceyville ranged from £505–£640. By 1917/1918 this had been reduced to £350–£388, by building smaller homes and employing cost saving techniques, such as large concrete blocks, which were relatively new at the time. In total about 20 different house styles were built in Daceyville.

Type E and Type 16 house plans, 1912 & 1916
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, (MDQ 328.9106/5)



BURKE'S AVENUE (TYPE No. 16), RENT £36. 00. WEEKLY, DACEY GARDEN SUBURB



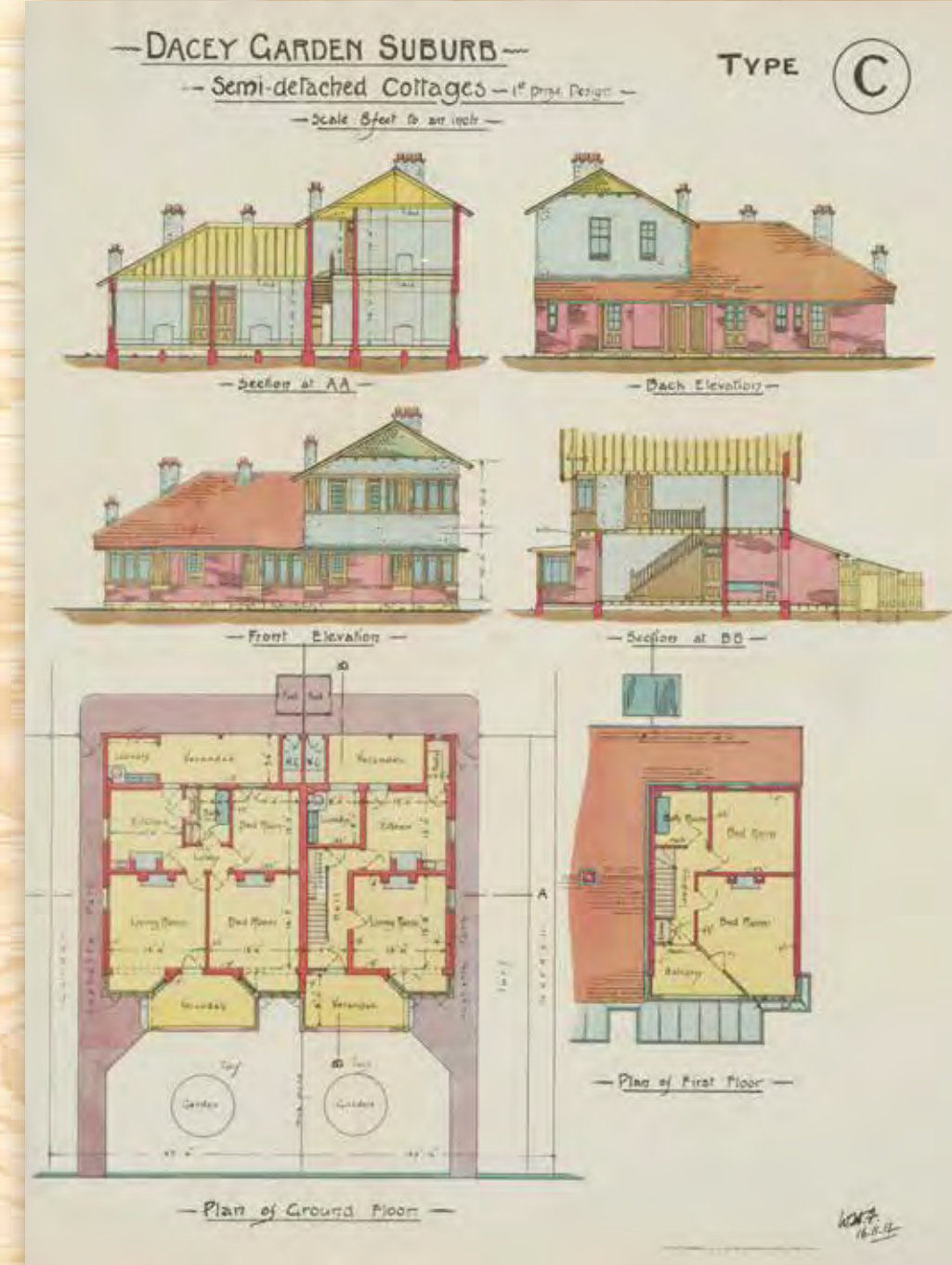
TYPE E—ASTOLABE-ROAD, DACEY GARDEN SUBURB



1+2 Finished Type E & Type 16 houses.
State Records of NSW

3 John Rowland Dacey wanted every Daceyville house to have large verandahs for sleeping. According to Dacey, these "open air beds" were more "than a passing fad".

Daily Telegraph, Thursday February 1, 1912, page 11.,
State Library of NSW



Competition

The Housing Board initially tried to involve Sydney's architects in the design of Daceyville's houses. In October 1912 the board set up a design competition, however due to low prize money only junior architects entered the competition. S.G Thorp won first prize in the detached — semi-detached category. His winning entry was built on Solander Road.

S.G Thorp's winning entry
Plan — Mitchell Library,
State Library of NSW, (MDQ
328.9106/5)

Photograph State Records
of NSW



HOUSE PLAN TYPE SEMI-DETACHED PAIR—HOUSE AND COTTAGE—COTTAGE LET AT £36. 00. PER WEEK. HOUSE LET AT £44. PER WEEK. DACEY GARDEN SUBURB



1 Solander Road & Lane are named after Swedish-born naturalist Daniel Solander who assisted Sir Joseph Banks on the HM Bark Endeavour.

Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, PXA 1028/9

2 Astrolabe Road & Boussole Road got their names from two ships which were part of La Perouse's expedition to Australia. After leaving Botany Bay on 10 March 1788, they were never seen again.

Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, ML X980/3A

3 Isaac Smith Street remembers Captain Cook's nephew and midshipman on the HM Bark Endeavour. Cook is reported to have said, "Jump ashore, Isaac," making him, not Cook, the first European to have landed on Australian soil. He can be seen in this picture, standing at the boat's bow.

Captain Cook's Landing at Botany, A.D 1770 National Library of Australia

4 Banks Avenue commemorates Sir Joseph Banks, well-known naturalist from Captain Cook's exploration of Australia.

Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, PXA 1028/1

5+6 Burke Crescent & Wills Crescent are named after Australia's ill-fated explorers who attempted to cross Australia from south to north in 1860. Burke Crescent was renamed Colenso Crescent in 1961 to prevent the Crescent being confused with similar sounding streets in the Botany and Mascot area.

Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, DG V/Exp/1*

Explorers to War Heroes

When Daceyville was first planned, it was just 11 years after Federation. Canberra was in its initial planning stages and the idea of Australia as a proud and growing nation was strong. This mood is clearly illustrated in the naming of Daceyville's first streets which celebrate names involved in the discovery and exploration of the country.

From 1914 onwards this mood changed, as Australia entered World War I. During the war years Daceyville's original aim of providing affordable housing for Sydney's working class, was replaced with the notion that it had been built as a Returned Soldiers' Settlement. The association most likely began when 50 war widows and returned soldiers were let homes rent-free. This link became even stronger when Daceyville's newer built streets were named in honour of war heroes.



7 Sergeant Larkin Crescent & Colonel Braund Crescent are named after two members of NSW Parliament who lost their lives at Gallipoli. Sergeant Larkin (L); Lieutenant Colonel Braund (M)

Australian War Memorial

8 Captain Jacka Crescent honours the first Australian to receive the Victoria Cross for services in WWI. During the night of 19 May 1915, he single-handedly protected an Australian trench from Turkish attack.

Australian War Memorial

9 Major General Bridges Crescent commemorates the Major General who was in charge of the first division that landed at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli. He died the following month after suffering a severe shot to his thigh.

Australian War Memorial

10 Joffre Crescent & Haig Avenue honour the Commanders-in-Chief of the French and British forces respectively. General Joffre (L), General Sir Douglas Haig (R)

Australian War Memorial

11 The Colenso's, of Colenso Crescent were a well-known family in the area. During WWII four of the family's boys enlisted in the army and were sent to Singapore. Brothers Bill and Ray, the eldest and youngest of the family to serve, were killed in action. (L-R) Bill, Frank, Ted and Ray

Courtesy of Bill Akhurst

A Change of Plans

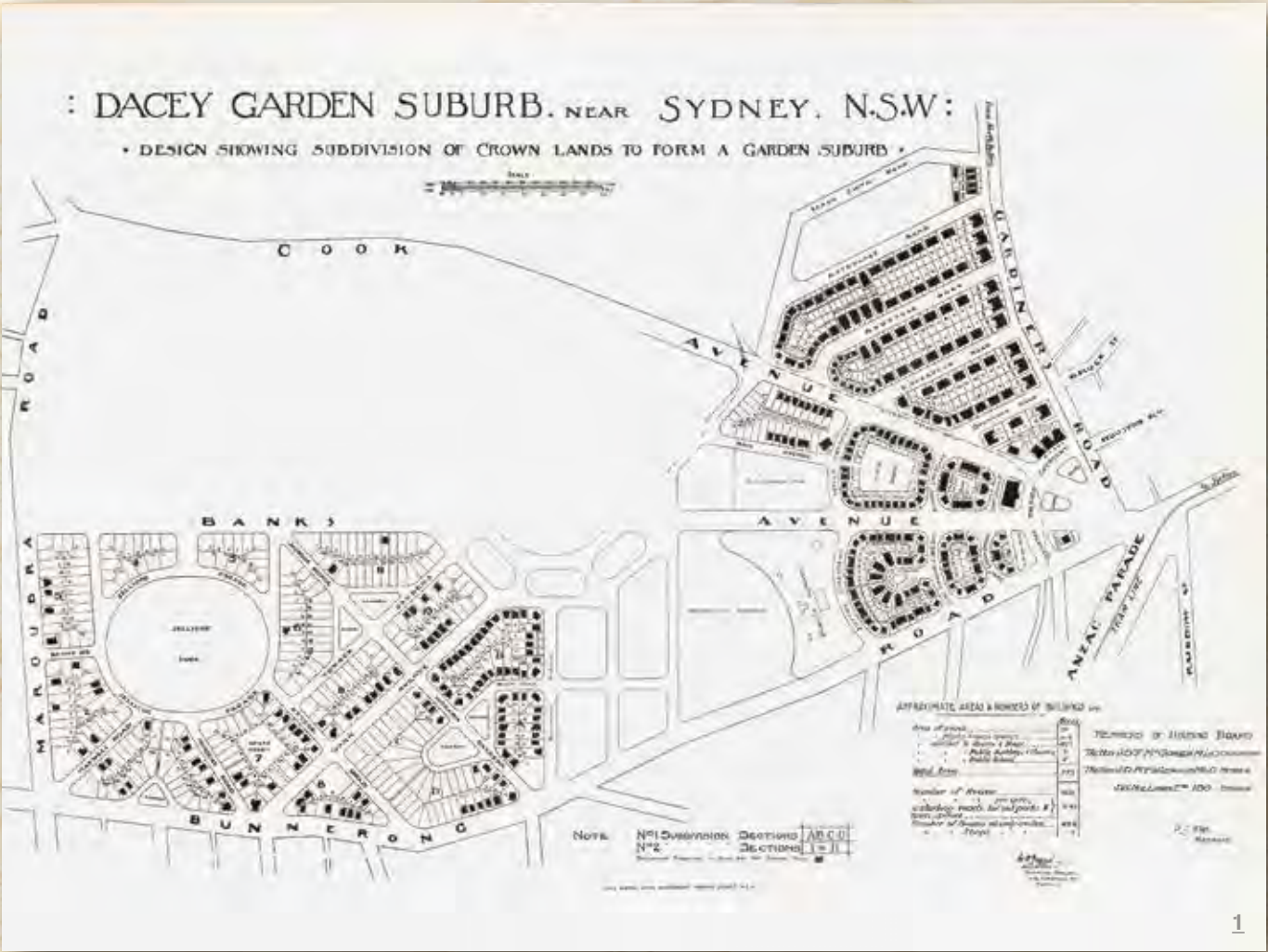
By 1919, the social and political scene, that had allowed Daceyville to be constructed, had changed. The Nationalist Party now held power in NSW and there was an overall lag in house construction across the state, due to The Great War. Sydney's housing shortage was made worse by the fact that there were thousands of war widows, returned soldiers and their families who needed to be resettled. According to estimates there was a shortage of at least 12,000 homes.

Daceyville was never going to provide enough houses to eliminate this shortage. In May 1919 Premier Holman announced an amendment to the 1912 Housing Act. Instead of building Government-owned homes which it would lease, the Government would provide financial assistance for people who wanted to buy an existing home, or purchase land on which to build one. This put an end to the construction of Daceyville as a rental estate. The suburb's remaining empty land, at its southern end, was subdivided and offered for private sale.

When Daceyville's last rental property was finished in June 1920, just 315 of the suburb's intended 1473 houses had been built. Of the many amenities once planned, six shops, a baby health clinic, a large community hall, a police station and one public school were built.

The freehold section of Daceyville was originally known as Daceyville Subdivision No. 1 and 2. In 1930, it was renamed Pagewood. Despite the Government's offer it was not occupied as quickly as its rental counterpart. As these pictures show, its basic road construction, lack of drainage and

problems with shifting sand from nearby sand dunes must have had an adverse impact on buyers. Many plots of land remained unsold as late as the 1940s



- 1 Map showing constructed housing in Daceyville, and Subdivision No. 1 & 2, 1921
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, MDQ 328.9106/5
- 2+3 Conditions at Daceyville Subdivision No. 1 & 2, 1928
City of Botany Bay Library & Museum Services
- 4 Daceyville Subdivision Map, 1926
City of Botany Bay Library & Museum Services

Living the Dream...



The finished suburb, as photographed by the Housing Board of NSW
State Records of NSW

Inhabited, as houses were completed, 67 families called Daceyville home by June 1913. Homes were distributed via ballot and some 500 families applied in 1913.

Though Daceyville fell well short of its original plans, compared to most areas in Sydney the suburb was well-served, boasting amenities we now consider basic. Sewerage connection, kerbed streets and electricity were all part of the suburb's respectable package, and rents were reportedly 15-20% cheaper than equivalent private rentals.

When a journalist from the Australian Women's Weekly visited in 1913, he was full of praise. 'Every housewife would be delighted with the light and ventilation of the cottages...There are dozens of minor conveniences which have required thought, and will mean pleasure to the occupants'.

As the upkeep of front gardens was central to Daceyville's success, all rental agreements stated that each house's garden must be

kept 'in good order to the satisfaction of the Board.' Intentionally left fenceless, these gardens were a means for residents to contribute to the suburb's look and character.

According to reports, some residents raised 'brilliant rose beds and even rose gardens in the sand.'⁵ In 1915, Annual Gardening Competitions were also started, offering residents a prize of £2 for the best garden in each street. However, not all residents were so successful with their plots. In 1917 the Housing Board had to pay the water rates of a few renters who could not afford to maintain their gardens. In later years some prize gardeners recall plants being stolen from their garden beds.

Stories such as these highlight the 'lived' experience of Daceyville's highly planned landscape.⁶ Ideals may have shaped the suburb's layout, but residents brought these spaces to life, sometimes in ways its designers would never have imagined.





1 Daceyville Police,
c.1920s
Courtesy of Dianne Noy



St Michael's of Daceyville formally became a parish in 1924, and later established a school and convent in the suburb. John Rowland Dacey never saw this, but one of his daughters did so regularly, as a parishioner.

Daceyville Sisters, c.1920s
Courtesy of Our Lady of Sacred Heart Archives, Kensington



Though Daceyville Public had humble beginnings in a temporary wooden building on the suburb's edge, it moved into its formal brick home on Joffre Crescent in 1920. During the following decades, the school would continue Daceyville's tradition of firsts by being given the state's first temporary school building in 1950, and establishing NSW's first primary school band in the 1960s.

Daceyville Public School, 1914
State Records of NSW



Early residents

1 The Evers c. 1920s. Members of the family still live in this house today.

Courtesy of Max Evers

2 The residents of 32 Astrolabe Street, c. 1918

Courtesy of Margaret Wilson

3 Nell McOscar came to Daceyville with her two children in 1916. With her husband Hugh away at war, she may have received preferential treatment.

Courtesy of Doreen McOscar





Children, especially, seemed to have used Daceyville and its spaces in alternative ways. As these kids both lived and attended school in the suburb, they knew its landscape well and had plenty of time to explore it.

Colonel Braund Crescent may claim to be Australia's first planned cul-de-sac and one of Daceyville's most modern features, but the grassy patch at its centre was a popular spot for good old-fashioned school fights. According to Reg James, who grew up in the Crescent during the 1920s and 30s, its location, just down the lane from Daceyville Public, made it very convenient

as fights were not allowed on school grounds. 'We'd all form a ring and there was always a teacher around to see it didn't get too bad... Everyone knew when a fight was on.'

Reg, and his older brother, Keith, also used Daceyville's greenery in a way its planners might not have anticipated. Keith fondly recalls stripping fronds off the branches of Daceyville's iconic palm trees to produce 'lances and swords', while Reg liked to construct makeshift fishing rods out of the same material.

Though they played within Daceyville's boundaries, they also fondly remember hanging out in the sandy scrub that sat to the west and south of the suburb. 'Level with where Bonnie Doon Golf Course is now, we used to have coconut fights,' recalls Keith. 'We'd dig down in the sand and make a pit and underneath there'd be coconut (collected brown sand that went hard, about as large as a cricket ball)... Another group would dig another pit and we'd play war in trenches.' Even as late as the 1950s, local kids such as Max Evers, made use of these alternative playgrounds.



Despite the antics of the children, a strong community did form in Daceyville. In the early years, a progress association, gardening working bees and a cricket group were established. As the years passed, many close relationships formed in clusters around the suburb, where neighbours would look out for each other or help when needed. The fact that the leases of homes could be passed down through families also helped create a sense of permanence in the suburb.

James's family album
c.1920s -1930s
*Courtesy of Keith James &
Naomi Murray-Kalogiros*



1 Marilyn Mercer's 1st birthday party, corner of Bunnerong Road and Colonel Braund Crescent, 1944
Courtesy of Marilyn Mercer
 2,5,6 Evers family album c. 1950–51
 Daceyville's modern use of concrete curbing in lieu of traditional fences can be clearly seen in the background of these photographs
Courtesy of Max Evers.
 3,4 Brooks family album c. late 1950s
Courtesy of Dulcie Brooks



1



2



3



5



4



6



Slattery family album
c. 1960s
Courtesy of Anne Slattery



Margaret Gleeson, who grew up in Daceyville in the 1950s, recalls 'it was a village-like community' where resources were pooled. 'We were one of two houses in our part of Daceyville that had a telephone. From about 4.30 of an afternoon there'd be continual phone calls, you know, if different men had got overtime that night they'd ring us up to give a message to the wife.'⁷

Anne Slattery recalls earning extra pocket money doing the shopping for the local war widows, who, at that time, would have been in their 80s. 'One of the old ladies had leg ulcers... when you walked into the house there was a smell, an old smell. You wanted the

money and you wanted to help them but it was just awful having to face those bandaged legs.'

The suburb's 'model' homes however, did not fare as well. As early as the 1930s, families had already started enclosing verandahs to create extra rooms. By the 1950s, some of the houses were looking the worse for wear. When the Brooks Family came to Daceyville in 1954, they decided to use what money they had to improve the home that the Commission allocated them. At their own cost, they installed a new kitchen, bathroom, and even added a sunroom.



Dacey Garden Theatre

Dacey Garden Theatre used to stand at the suburb's entrance on General Bridges Crescent. In the early years it operated as a silent picture theatre where patrons would bring their own cushions for seats. In its latter years, it held school balls, the Police Boys Club and even a gig by AC/DC. It was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire in 1985. Today its site is occupied by Foggitt House, a block of pensioner flats.



- 1 'Miss Tip Top' getting ready for Daceyville Public School's fancy dress ball, c. 1950s
Courtesy of Dulcie Brooks
- 2 Dacey Garden Theatre, 1916
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, Government Printing Office 1 – 31679
- 3 First Communion breakfast, Dacey Garden Theatre, 15 August 1923
Our Lady of Sacred Heart Archives, Kensington
- 4 Grand Reopening of the Tivoli at Daceyville, c.1938
Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, POSTERS 1744





Disrepair, Threat + Renewal

1

After the Housing Board was abolished in 1924, due to major administrative issues, the management of Daceyville was passed to the Public Trust Office and then to the Resumed Properties Department. In 1942 the Housing Commission of NSW was established, and in 1948 Daceyville was added to its portfolio. According to residents, a series of tradesmen initially operated within the suburb, however, as the years passed, a more relaxed approach was taken towards general maintenance and renovations.

By the 1960s, Daceyville was no longer the 'model suburb' it was designed to be. The suburb's once healthy abundance of green space was now often overgrown or casually used for off-street parking. Furthermore, many of its buildings were in need of modernisation, both inside and out.

These issues, combined with the suburb's convenient location — in the eastern suburbs, between the city and growing job markets like Port Botany, made its redevelopment imminent. In 1970, John Bourke, Chairman of the Housing Commission, stated 'Dacey Gardens cannot continue in its present form much longer. It will have to be redeveloped.'⁸



2

- 1 Dacey Garden Theatre, 1978
Housing NSW
- 2 Banks Avenue, c.1970s
Housing NSW
- 3 A Daceyville home, c.1970s
Housing NSW
- 4 General Bridges Crescent, c.1970s
Robert Freestone



3



4

Eastern Suburbs Railway

Daceyville's first real threat appeared when the State Government proposed to extend the eastern suburbs railway from Bondi Junction to Kingsford. With such a transport link, the time had come to transform Daceyville, and its abundant gardens, into a high-density estate.

In 1974, influenced by current trends in urban planning, the Commission proposed bulldozing the entire suburb, and its unique streetscape, in favour of the walk-up apartments and high-rise buildings that were then in vogue. If the plan had gone ahead the suburb's 315 homes would have been replaced with about 1500 units in a mix of high-rise buildings and walk-up flats.

Residents fiercely protested against these plans and created the Daceyville Preservation Society. They were supported by the Builders Labourers Federation, well-known for their 'Green Bans' on Waterloo and The Rocks, as well as the local newspaper, who published eye-catching headlines like 'Demolishing a Dream.'

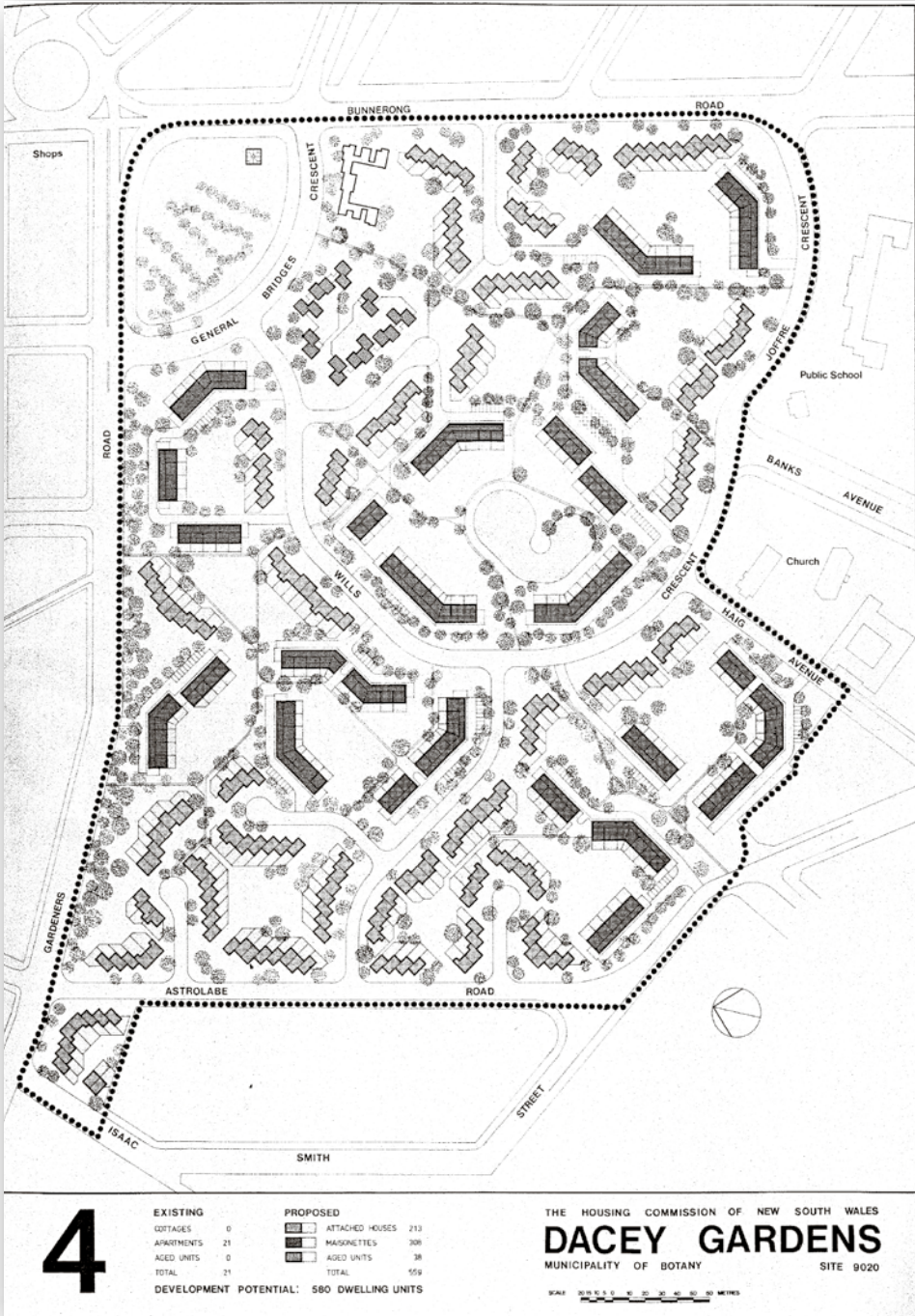
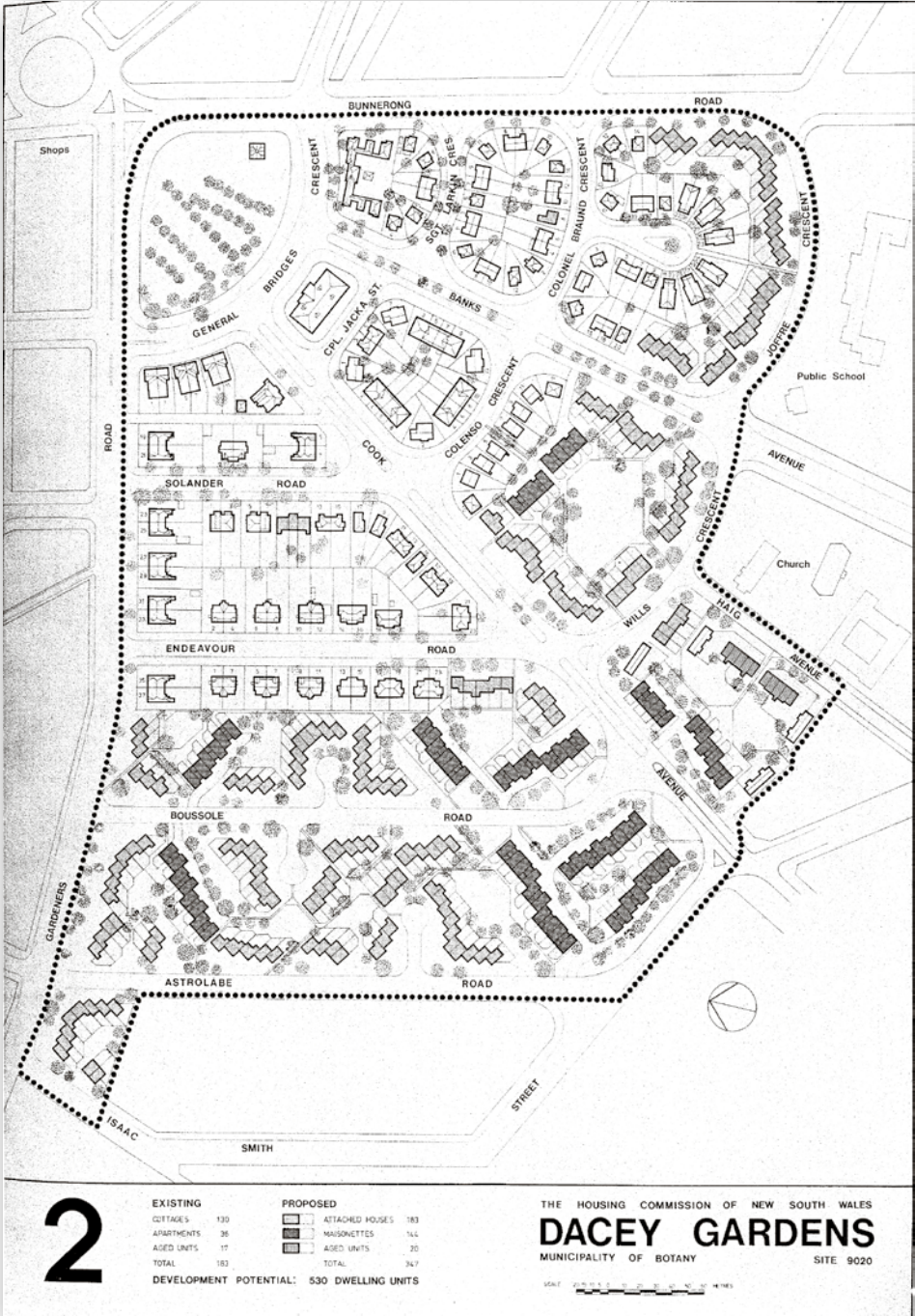
The Chairman of the Housing Commission responded, saying 'These 'trendies' have no appreciation of the cost involved in rehabilitating old dwellings.'⁹ Ultimately, however, the 1976 cancellation of the Kingsford extension temporarily halted the Commission's redevelopment plans and sent them back to the drawing board.

Daceyville redevelopment plans, 1979
Housing NSW

Redevelopment Mark II

When the Commission reconsidered the redevelopment of Daceyville, they had new issues to consider. Firstly, high-rise buildings were now out, as the Department of Civil Aviation opposed increasing residential numbers under Sydney east-west flight path. Secondly, in 1978, the National Trust officially recognised Daceyville's historical significance.

In light of both of these issues, the Commission produced four initial plans for the suburb in 1979. These ranged from Plan 1, which saw full conservation of Daceyville's remaining houses and streetscapes, to Plan 4, which proposed demolishing the entire suburb and replacing it with a new street plan which would allow more homes to be constructed at Daceyville. In the end, Plan 2, which conserved Daceyville's most historically significant streets and redeveloped its back streets, was chosen.



By 1982, when Daceyville's redevelopment plans were finally settled, its planners had devised a number of sophisticated methods to increase the suburb's housing stock without demolishing as many homes as first planned.

The most important step was to reduce the size of Daceyville's larger back gardens, so pensioner housing could be built in these spaces, hidden behind the suburb's historic streetscape. Additional pensioner apartments were also created by subdividing Daceyville's larger homes into two or three apartments. To improve housing stock for families, the suburb's smaller cottages were given rear-facing second storey extensions. These were also hidden from the street, by the construction of long extended sloping roofs that appeared in keeping with the suburb's streetscape.

Although Daceyville's redevelopment was of ultimate benefit to the suburb, some longer-term residents disliked being uprooted and resettled as building work swept through the suburb. Some described it as like living in a war zone. Others moved out of the suburb altogether.



Daceyville Today

Compared with the families who originally called Daceyville home, nearly half of the suburb's current population lives alone and 36.8% of its residents are over 60.¹⁰ The majority of homes are still under the jurisdiction of Housing NSW. However, just under 30 homes are in private hands, due to an offer the Commission presented to residents in the 1960s.

Of the suburb's public housing tenants some feel that they have 'won the Lotto' when they are placed in Daceyville, while others have their complaints. Barbara Lane, who arrived seven years ago, still talks ecstatically about the place she now calls home. 'I didn't know about Daceyville but when I got here I couldn't believe my luck. All these trees and space! I just love the trees. When we came inside [my flat] I couldn't believe my luck to get all these beautiful trees just outside my verandah. Sometimes I sit there just after midnight and look at the trees and I am very grateful.'

Riki Stevens, an ex-inner city dweller, feels the same and loves the peacefulness of the garden suburb. Despite the activity that surrounds Daceyville, such as students from the University of NSW and the bustling shops and buses of Kingsford, he feels Daceyville is still rooted in its original character, and is a refuge from the hustle and bustle of modern life. 'Daceyville has a strong sense of locality and of loyalty to the locality. I hope that can spread around us'.



1+2+3
Daceyville's new infill pensioner flats,
redeveloped houses and new homes
c.1980s
Housing NSW
4 Interior of a Daceyville house, 2010
Courtesy of Kathleen & Rex West

Footnotes

- 1 NSW Parliamentary Debates, Session 1911–12, vol 44 Series 2, p. 3251
- 2 NSW Parliamentary Debates, Session 1911–12, vol 44 Series 2, p. 3080
- 3 Rodney Keg, ‘Dacey Garden Suburb: A Study’, unpublished thesis, Department of Town Planning, University of New South Wales, 1988, p. 100
- 4 Robert Freestone, ‘Australian Responses to the Garden City Idea’, Paper presented to Section 21 51st ANZAAS Conference, Brisbane, May 1981 (Quoted in Keg, p 100)
- 5 The New Home’, Sydney Morning Herald, 12 December 1913, p. 8
- 6 For more, see Ian Hoskins work on Daceyville, ‘Constructing Time and Space in the Garden Suburb’ in Sarah Ferber, Chris Healy and Chris McAuliffe (eds), Beasts of Suburbia, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 1994, p. 1–17 & ‘Cultivating the Citizen: Cultural politics in the parks and gardens of Sydney, 1890–1930’, unpublished PhD thesis, Department of History, University of Sydney, 1996
- 7 Siobhan McHugh, Shelter from the Storm, Allen & Unwin in conjunction with the NSW Federation of Housing Associations, 1999, p. 111
- 8 J. Bourke, Housing Commission Minute, dated 3/3/1970, NSW Department of Housing File P/9020, p.1 (Quoted in Keg, p 184)
- 9 ‘Redevelopment of Dacey Gardens,’ The Messenger, 23 October 1974, p.6
- 10 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census

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