

Lennox's Lansdowne Bridge

location Hume Highway over Prospect Creek, Lansdowne, New South Wales.
owner Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales

the plaques

types **National Engineering Landmark and Information Plaques**

location On the south east corner of the bridge.

The Lansdowne Bridge is a magnificent surviving example of Lennox's work. It is one of two convict-built bridges in New South Wales still carrying highway traffic.

The bridge has been classified by the National Trust (NSW) and is in the Register of the National Estate.

plaque text

Lennox's Lansdowne Bridge

This bridge over Prospect Creek was built by convicts during 1834–35 under the direction of David Lennox, Superintendent of Bridges. The sandstone elliptical arch has the largest span, 33.5m, of any surviving masonry bridge in Australia and typifies Lennox's high standard for permanent bridge construction in New South Wales. Size, appearance and durability make the bridge an outstanding example of colonial engineering heritage.

Dedicated by The Institution of Engineers, Australia and the Department of Main Roads, NSW, 1986.



David Lennox (1788–1873)

Lennox trained as a stonemason and worked on various bridge projects in Britain before emigrating to Sydney in 1832. His first major project was a stone bridge at Lapstone and upon its completion in 1833, he was appointed Superintendent of Bridges.

Lennox's most famous bridge, the Lansdowne over Prospect Creek, was opened in 1836. He subsequently designed and built numerous bridges on the Southern Road and the Parramatta Road, and he completed the one in Parramatta bearing his name in 1839.

In 1844 Lennox was appointed Superintendent of Bridges at Port Phillip and completed the bluestone and granite Princes

Bridge over the Yarra in 1850. It has since been replaced. By the time he resigned in 1853, Lennox had constructed 53 bridges in Victoria.

He retired to Parramatta and died there in 1873.