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HISTORY HERITAGE RESEARCH



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Attachment C	List of Potential Heritage Items for future review
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1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives of Study Review

Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area (LGA) has a rich heritage dating from Aboriginal occupation through European Occupation and Settlement. Goulburn became the first inland city, and experienced growth through the first and second World Wars and more recent development in the late 20th Century. There are a number of heritage studies that have researched and recorded this history, however none comprehensively bring the entire local government area under the auspices of a single document. The objectives of this study provided by Goulburn Mulwaree Council (the Council) are to:

1. *Identify and record items of heritage significance considered worthy of conservation within the context of an historical, architectural and environmental assessment of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA.*
2. *Draw together existing information to identify and describe the particular environmental qualities of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, its unique and typical areas, assessing the relationships of physical landscape, built environment and townscape which contribute to its recognised character. Include all towns and villages.*
3. *Review existing heritage items for worthiness for retention as listed on Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage of Council's LEP 2009. Highlight any existing and potential conflicts.*
4. *Review and where relevant recommend amendments to conservation objectives, policies and strategies for inclusion in Council's Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plan.*
5. *Propose priorities for heritage conservation action in Goulburn Mulwaree LGA.*

This study has been undertaken by Sue Rosen (Sue Rosen and Associates) and Lisa Wrightson (Barker Ryan Stewart) in accordance with the brief dated June 2016 and objectives provided by Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

1.2 Study Area

Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is located 196 km south west of Sydney and 92 km north east of Canberra within the Southern Tablelands of NSW. The LGA covers an area of 323,180 hectares and includes the localities of Goulburn, Marulan, Bungonia, Lake Bathurst, Parkesbourne, South Marulan, Tallong, Tarago, Tirrannaville, Towrang, Windellama, Brayton, Brisbane Grove, Bullamalita, Currawang, Greenwich Park, Gundary, Inveralochy, Mayfield, Middle Arm, Mummel, Norwood, Oallen, Quialigo, Run-O-Waters, Tarlo, Wayo, Wollgorang and Yarra as shown in Figure 1 below. Not all these localities include listed heritage items.

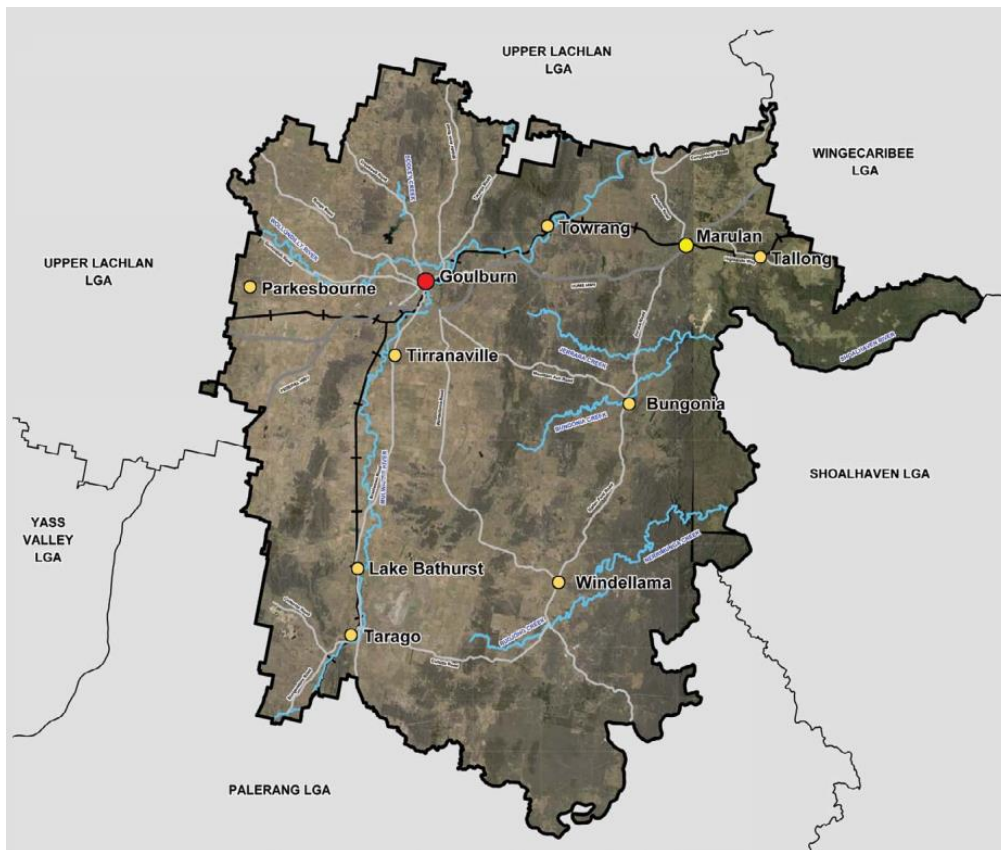


Figure 1 | Goulburn LGA [Source: Extract from Community Strategic Plan 2030]

1.3 Approach and Methodology

The methodology used in this report, is outlined in the brief from Goulburn Mulwaree Council dated June 2016 and the guidelines of the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

The specific tasks included in the brief included:

1. Review existing Heritage Studies undertaken for Mulwaree Shire Council and Goulburn City Council prior to amalgamation in 2004 and other relevant documents (list attached)
2. Review the Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan 2010 and Aboriginal Heritage Study 2012 and incorporate their recommendations into the heritage planning framework as appropriate
3. Update the thematic history of the LGA where required. The study team should include an historian
4. Invite public participation to identify heritage items prior to preparation of the draft Study
5. Review current Heritage Conservation Areas and the Goulburn Mulwaree DCP 2009 character precincts. Research, assess, map and develop management policies for significant places and precincts
6. Create statements of significance for items. Ensure that there are accurate property descriptions for all items
7. As part of Council's public exhibition of the Draft Heritage Study conduct stakeholder consultation and information workshops (public, Goulburn Heritage Group, Goulburn & District Historical Society) and a presentation to Goulburn Mulwaree Councillors
8. Provide analysis of stakeholder feedback and summary report to Council - allow time and resources to analyse up to 100 submissions
9. Review and if necessary suggest amendments to Council's Heritage Strategy

The thematic history presented in Section 3, for the most part, is a chronological narrative that refers to the historic themes as they interweave through time and place in the history of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA. The intent has been to give voice to the interconnections of the themes to present a narrative that the readership (the ordinary, non-heritage trained Goulburn Mulwaree citizenry) can follow as an integrated story. It is the appreciation of the citizenry of its history and associated sites and relics that will afford the best protection for the area's heritage assets.

The history presented here is limited to a distillation of previous studies that combine both the Indigenous and Non-Indigenous history of Goulburn Mulwaree. These are:

- Lester Firth Associates Pty. Ltd., Goulburn Heritage Study, prepared for Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning, 1983.
- Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, Heritage Archaeology, 2002 -2004
- Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review, Goulburn City Council, 2003.
- City Plan Heritage, Goulburn CBD Master Plan Heritage Report, 2008.
- Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd., Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan, 2009.
- Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Aboriginal Heritage Study Prepared by Australian Museum Business Services for Goulburn Mulwaree Council, January 2012.
- Louise Thom, Bungonia: Investigation into a Potential Heritage Conservation Area for Goulburn Mulwaree Council, July 2015.

The themes used as a basis for the thematic history are based on the Australian and NSW themes, which are included in detail in Attachment A to this study and summarised below in Table 1.

Table 1 | Australian and NSW Themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme
1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved
2. Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures
	Convict
	Ethnic influences
	Migration
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture
	Commerce
	Communication
	Environment – cultural landscape
	Events
	Exploration
	Fishing
	Forestry
	Health
	Industry
	Mining
	Pastoralism
	Science
	Technology
	Transport

Australian Theme	NSW Theme
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages
	Land tenure
	Utilities
	Accommodation
5. Working	Labour
6. Educating	Education
7. Governing	Defence
	Government and administration
	Law and order
	Welfare
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life
	Creative endeavour
	Leisure
	Religion
	Social institutions
	Sport
9. Marking the phases of life	Birth and death
	Persons

1.4 Limitations

This study was mainly limited to the existing documentation from Goulburn Mulwaree Council and its predecessors. The fieldwork has been limited to the post-European heritage within the LGA, where required to confirm existence or heritage value.

Potential heritage items were viewed and photographed from the street, road or other public locations. Sites were not entered.

Additional research was limited to that provided by Council, local heritage groups and the internet (where supporting documentation was available).

1.5 Author Identification

Preparation of the history was undertaken by historian and heritage consultant Sue Rosen. (Sue Rosen and Associates).

Project management, fieldwork, report writing and compilation has been undertaken by Heritage Planner Lisa Wrightson (Barker Ryan Stewart), Sue Rosen and Town Planner Megan Clarke (Barker Ryan Stewart).

Base maps for the project were provided by Goulburn Mulwaree Council and mapping provided by Council based on the fieldwork data provided during the project.

The report has been reviewed in its draft and final stages by Ian Stewart, Director of Barker Ryan Stewart, Jack Miller (Council) and other relevant Goulburn Mulwaree Council staff.

1.6 Acknowledgements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council would like to acknowledge the Office of Environment and Heritage who provided part of the funding for this project under the NSW Heritage Grants Program. The funding for the Heritage Study was in the ratio of 1 part Office of Environment and Heritage and 9 parts Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

The assistance of the local Goulburn Mulwaree Council staff, heritage groups, architects, planners and individuals is gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. This is especially in relation to the following groups:

- Goulburn and District Historical Society;
- Goulburn Heritage Group; and
- Marulan Historical Society.

2 Background

2.1 Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area

The Goulburn Mulwaree Council Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the Southern Tablelands region of New South Wales, Australia. The LGA covers a total area of 3,223 square kilometres and is bounded by the Upper Lachlan Shire Council in the North and West, Wingecarribee Shire Council and Shoalhaven City Council in the East and Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council in the South.

The population of the LGA in 2015, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, was 29,550 and is growing at about 1% each year. The Goulburn Mulwaree Council area is predominately rural; land is used for agriculture, sheep and cattle grazing and boutique industries. The city of Goulburn is a major regional centre, providing access to a variety of services and facilities including shopping centres, educational institutions, commercial services, medical establishments and recreation and sporting facilities. The LGA also includes several small rural villages and hamlets, including Marulan, Tarago, Lake Bathurst, Tallong, Bungonia and Towrang. Figure 1 above shows the LGA and the location of these villages.

The Goulburn Mulwaree LGA scored 951 on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) index of disadvantage, which measures degrees of social and economic disadvantage. A higher score on the index means a lower level of disadvantage, whereas a lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage. The average for NSW is 976.6, with the highest being Ku-ring-gai LGA at 1121 and the lowest Brewarrina at 788.

Much of the area is characterised by rich undulating agricultural lands and are part of the Hawkesbury Nepean and Shoalhaven Catchments, more specifically the Wollondilly River and Mulwaree Chain of Ponds.

2.2 Indigenous Recognition

Goulburn is recognised as an important meeting place that was inhabited, at first contact with Europeans, by the Gandangara and Ngunawal language groups. Within these larger groups, several distinct smaller communities existed.¹ It is recognised that the Gandangara and Ngunawal peoples are the traditional owners of Goulburn Mulwaree area, playing a significant and ongoing role in the history of the region. The earliest occupation site near Goulburn Mulwaree LGA in the Australian Alps has deposits that have been radiocarbon dated to 21,000 years ago. Most sites in the region date to 3-5,000 years ago.

¹ Goulburn Mulwaree Heritage Strategy 2015-18, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

3 Historical Context / Thematic History

Note: Relevant themes are included in square parenthesis and bold through this section. Blue indicates a national historic theme and red, a state theme.

3.1 Regional Aboriginal History and Heritage – Pre C.1820

3.1.1 Introduction

According to anthropologist, Norman Tindale, two major language groups occupied the Goulburn Mulwaree region at the time of first European contact; the Gandangara² to the north of Goulburn, and the Ngunawal³ to the south. The Wandandian and Wodi Wodi people lived on the land to the east of the Great Dividing Range, down to the coast. Tindale's 1974 map of tribal boundaries is based on the distribution of language groups, which are derived largely from linguistic evidence published between 1840 and 1956. The boundaries are approximate, and probably varied over time.⁴ [Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures]

The historian, Jackson-Nakano has suggested that Tindale's tribal boundaries incorporated a number of distinct communities with their own dialects linked by kinship networks, common belief systems, ceremonies, and customs.⁵ (refer to Figure 2 below). Charles Macalister, writing in 1907, claimed that the three 'tribes' of Argyle were the 'Mulwaree', the 'Tarlo' and the 'Burra Burra'. Of these, he claimed that the Burra Burra's were the most warlike. Their country included the Abercrombie district, Taralga and Carrabungla.

The term 'Mulwaree' comes from one of the Aboriginal groups that once claimed Lake George or 'Weereewaa', as part of their country. These groups were the Mulwaree, the Cookmai, the Pajong, and the Wallabalooa. Yet, blanket lists from the 1830s identify the usual occupation area for the Mulwaree Aborigines as being in the districts of Tarlo, Wollondilly and Lake Bathurst. Despite this uncertainty, the Mulwaree are thought to have held rights to the eastern shore and environs of Lake George including Bundang. The group's access to the lake was probably via Allianoyonyiga Creek.⁶

Jackson-Nakano raises the possibility that all Aboriginal groups in its immediate surrounds were designated the 'Mulwaree'.⁷ There is also evidence to indicate that the 'Mulwaree' group extended to the district northeast of the township of Goulburn. In 1902, the *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* reported that the breast plate of 'Mulwaree Tommy' also known as 'King of the Cookmai' was found on a property at Taralga.⁸ [Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures]

² Also known as the Gundungurra, Gundungari, Gurra-gunga, and Burragorang.

³ Also called the Ngunuwal, Ngoonawal, Wonnawal, Nungawal, Yarr, Yass tribe, Lake George, Five Islands tribe or Molonglo tribe.

⁴ Tindale 1974 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.12; Norman B. Tindale. 1974. *Aboriginal Tribes in Australia*. UCLA Press.

<http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/page/default.asp?site=2&page=tindale> cited in Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty. Ltd, Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan, Vol. 1 Historical Themes, 2009, p.20.

⁵ Jackson-Nakano 2001:xxi-xxiii and 13 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.12;

⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.28.

⁷ Macalister, Charles, 1907. *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South*, Sydney cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.28.

⁸ Jackson-Nakano, Ann, 2001. *The Kamberri: A History of Aboriginal families in the Canberra- Queanbeyan district and surrounds 1820 – 1927, and historical overview 1928 – 200, Weereewaa history Series Volume 1*, NLA Canberra cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.28.

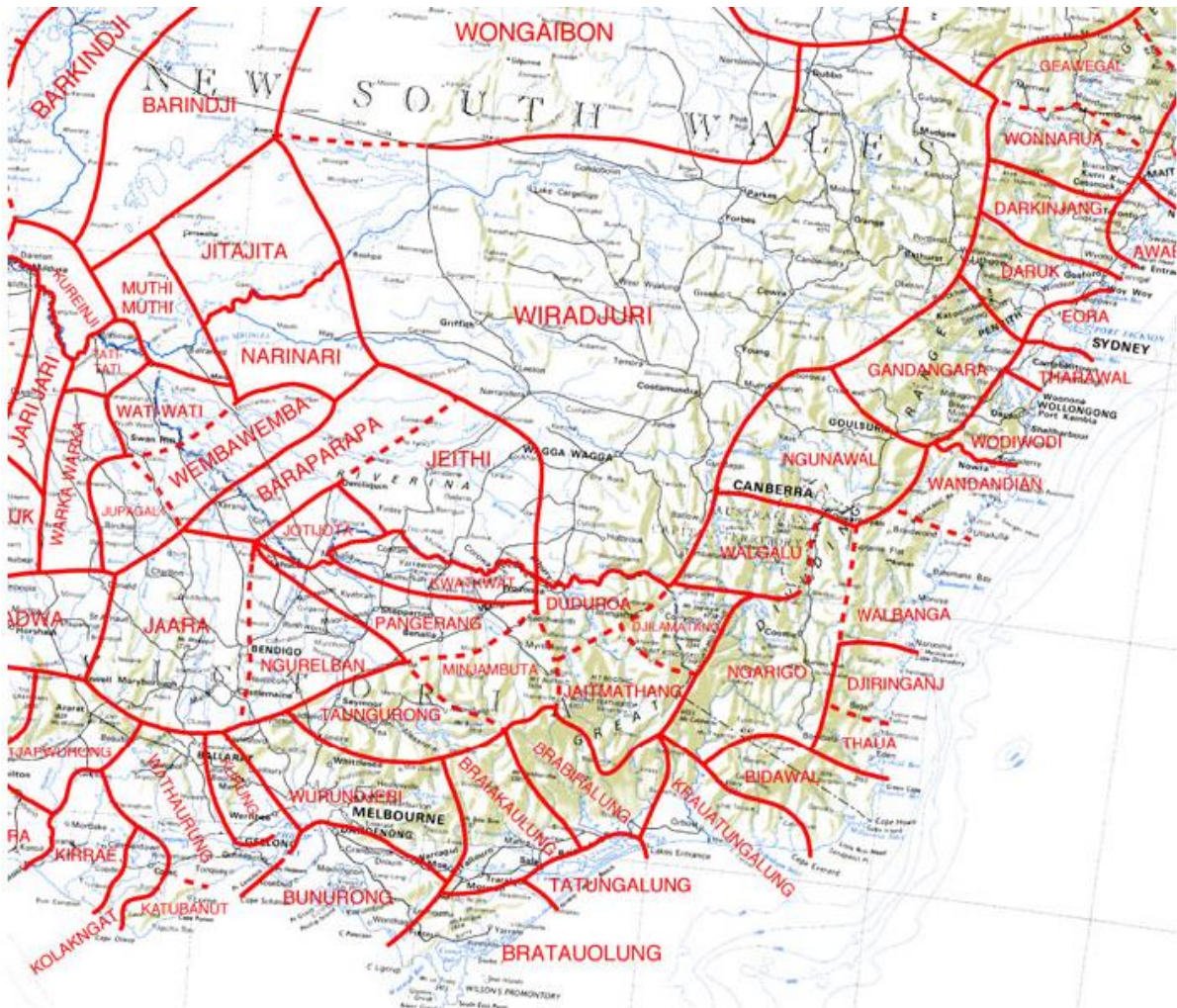


Figure 2 | An extract from Tindale's Map of Aboriginal Australia [South Australian Museum Collection AA338 Norman Barnett Tindale]

The majority of excavated Aboriginal sites in the Goulburn Mulwaree region date to within the last 3,000 to 5,000 years, when the local climate and environment approached modern conditions.⁹ These include open camp site of Nardoo on the eastern side of Lake George dated to 760 ± 110 Before Present (BP) and Sassafras rock shelter in Morton National Park, 3770 ± 150 BP.¹⁰ In the broader region, however, there is evidence of much longer occupancy. Excavation of Birrigai rock shelter in the northern foothills of the Australian Alps, approximately 80km south east of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA has established that Aboriginal people have lived in the broader region for at least 21,000 years.¹¹ To the east, late Pleistocene occupation sites have been identified in Morton National Park, at Bulee Brook 2 dating to $18,810 \pm 160$ years Before Present (BP)¹² and Bob's Cave, dated from $10,850 \pm 300$ BP.¹³ Recent excavations suggest that various tribes lived in the area as long ago as 15,000 BP. Several examples of camps have been found around the Tarlo, Tallong, Bungonia and Marulan areas, with the one at Tallong being an extensive quarry site where locals obtained materials for making implements.¹⁴ [Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures]

⁹ Flood 1980:3,18 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.12.

¹⁰ ANU-106; AN U-743 and Flood 1980:249 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.12.

¹¹ Flood 1996:33-35 cited in Australian Museum Business Service (AMBS), Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Aboriginal Heritage Study, 2012, p.12.

¹² ANU-9375 and Boot 1996:288 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.12.

¹³ ANU-8313 and Boot 1994:330 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.12.

¹⁴ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.28.

An absence of natural physical barriers meant that travel was relatively easy across the region, enabling the people to maintain inter-community contact.¹⁵ Large gatherings for corroborees have been recorded at Rocky Hill near the East Goulburn Anglican Church, the old railway quarry on the Wollondilly River, and Mulwaree Flats near the bridge at the brewery, as well as on the site of All Saints' Church in Eastgrove and Goulburn Railway Station.¹⁶ After crossing the Breadalbane Plains in 1834, the naturalist, John Lhotsky met a group of some 60 Aborigines camping at Fish River. He was told that they travelled as far as Goulburn, and Yass Plains, but not so far as Limestone [Canberra]. This information is corroborated by MacAlister, who claimed that people travelled from the Lachlan River to visit Goulburn. Adding further support, Mrs Ruth Bell stated in 2011 that there was a walking track between Goulburn and a meeting place on the Lachlan, and another route connected Goulburn and Lake George, which was a spiritual area and meeting place for several different communities.¹⁷

3.1.2 The Gandangara & Ngunawal

Food Resources

The Gandangara and Ngunawal engaged in 'fire-stick farming', burning areas to encourage regrowth which in turn attracted kangaroos. Fire was also used to trap game.¹⁸ Food resources included kangaroos, wallabies, possums and other small marsupials such as bandicoots, as well as emu, wild turkey, echidna, native ducks, fish and eels, freshwater mussels, snakes, native bees and ants.¹⁹ Possums were caught by climbing trees notched using a tomahawk, cutting a hole in the limb and administering a blow when it emerged.²⁰ The Wollondilly River and Cookbundoon Creek systems were home to a variety of wildlife, including eels, black swans, ducks and other water birds. Swans and water fowl also nested on the rocky isles in Lake Bathurst.²¹ Bulrushes were collected from river and stream banks during spring; the starchy roots were baked, and outer skin removed before eating.²² Bogong moths migrate in summer to the Bogong Mountains, Tumut and the Kosciusko region, where they aestivate at high altitudes in large numbers. The Ngunawal joined other groups in the high ranges, to feast on the moths roasted over hot ashes.²³ [Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Developing local, regional and national economies; Fishing; Agriculture]

Clothing

The people dressed in possum skin cloaks, made from some thirty to forty skins that had been made by securing and stretching them on the ground or on small sheets of bark with wooden pins, and then sun dried. The raw side was cleaned and softened by scraping with a stone or shell, and marked with decorative patterns before being rubbed with grease, pierced with a sharp bone, and sewn together with a bone needle using fibres of Stringybark or small sinews taken from the tail of a kangaroo or other animal.²⁴ Refer to Figure 3 for an example. [Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures]

Housing

The bark of stringy-bark and box trees was used for making gunyas (shelters). These were made by placing a sheet of bark over a fire, so it would expand and flatten in the heat. It was then bent double, and fixed to the ground against the direction of the wind (Figure 4). Cooking fires were tended in front of

¹⁵ Smith 1992:3 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

¹⁶ Tazewell 1991b:243; Wyatt 1972:111-112 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

¹⁷ Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:104-105; MacAlister 1907:82; R. Bell pers. comm. 25/07/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

¹⁸ Bennett 1967 [1834]:290; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:23 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

¹⁹ Bennett 1967 [1834]:173,301; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:29,32,34-35,37; MacAlister 1907:88; Wyatt 1972:107; Koettig and Lance 1986:18 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

²⁰ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:33-34; 37) cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

²¹ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:22-23 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

²² Bennett 1967 [1834]:183; Gott 1999 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

²³ Flood 1980:68-73,112; Helms 1890:14-15 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

²⁴ Govett, 1977 [1836-7]:8; Boswell 1890:6 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

the gunyahs; and in winter, an additional sheet of bark was added to the back.²⁵ [Peopling Australia; Building, settlements, towns and cities; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Accommodation]

Tools

Distinctive grinding grooves up to 5cm wide and 20cm long were formed in soft stone, where the edges of stone tools such as axes, chisels and knives were sharpened. Slabs of fine-grained sandstone were transported over long distances, and were used as whetstones in areas where there were no suitable natural stone outcrops. An example of a portable sharpening stone was found at Shaws Creek in 1901.²⁶ The bark of stringy-bark and box trees was torn into strips to be used as rope. Assistant Surveyor William Romiane Govett observed, in the 1830s, that women carried wooden digging sticks, which were approximately 1.5m long, that had been burnt at one end to create a hardened point. They carried one or two nets, he recorded that a child could be seated in one, and carried behind the mother's shoulders.²⁷ The women had a constant habit of stooping and digging for sweet potatoes, roots, and a sort of ground-nut, which they gathered and kept in their nets for the evening meal.²⁸ [Peopling Australia; Developing local, regional and national economies; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Industry; Technology]

Music, Dancing and Ceremony

Music and dancing were integral to corroborees and other ceremonies such as initiation ceremonies.²⁹ During the ceremony, young men had one of the incisors from their upper jaw removed (known as tooth avulsion), and were presented with a possum skin belt. On attaining manhood, they were permitted to marry, attend corroborees, and participate in tribal assemblies when any marauding or war expedition was in contemplation, or when the tribe was about to move from one part of the country to another.³⁰ Songs were also commonly chanted at camp, before going to sleep at night. When three or four people were together, they all joined in the chorus, and kept time by striking two sticks together.³¹ [Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Developing Australia's Cultural Life; Creative endeavor; Leisure;]

On death, people were buried in at least two traditions. Near Goulburn and Kugulgong Aboriginal people are known to have been buried in raised graves on the hill to the east of *Lansdowne House*.³² Some of these graves could still be seen in the 1860s; and interred remains may still be present, although this general area has since been disturbed by the construction of a dam, electricity substation, and housing subdivision.³³ In 2004, two hundred and ninety-eight stone artefacts were identified during an archaeological survey of the *Tall Timbers* subdivision, to the north of *Lansdowne House*.³⁴ It was recommended that the surface artefacts be collected and a sample of the sub-surface artefacts salvaged through excavation. This is one reason that this area was identified as culturally sensitive during consultation for the AMBS study of 2012, and it is believed that further archaeological material may be present in the immediate locality.³⁵

The other recorded burial style was found at Bungonia Caves, now part of Bungonia State Recreation Area. The skull of an Aboriginal child had been placed in a small chamber deep within a limestone cave,

²⁵ Bennett 1967 [1834]:168; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:14,23 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.18.

²⁶ Flood 1980:200; Smith 1992:42 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.18; Govett, 1977 [1836-7]:8; Boswell 1890:6 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

²⁷ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:8,13; Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:41 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.18.

²⁸ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:8,13; Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:41 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.18.

²⁹ Howitt 1904:512 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.19.

³⁰ MacAlister 1907:86-87; Bennett 1967 [1834]:176-177; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:10; Mathews 1896:327; 338-339,340 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.19.

³¹ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:29; Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:109 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

³² MacAlister 1907:85; Tazewell 1984:4 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.21.

³³ Hughes 1984:8; Wyatt 1972:110 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.21.

³⁴ Williams 2004:18 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.21.

³⁵ Williams 2004:24 and K.Denny pers. comm. 25/07/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.21.

approximately 400 yards (365 m) north of Bungonia Lookdown. The skull was found resting on a skin, beneath a string net. A layer of Stringybark and a pile of flat stones had been placed over the top. No other human remains were found in the cave, although there were some smaller bones that were probably wallaby. The burial has not been dated; however, the skin was old and rotting with age when it was found, in the latter half of the 1800s.³⁶ [Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Marking the phases of life; Birth and Death; Religion]



MALE AND FEMALE NATIVES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Figure 3 | A sketch of Aboriginal people from the Mulwaree Plains 'dressed in their usual manner', 1836 [W.R. Govett, *Sketches of New South Wales*, Gaston Renard Publisher, Melbourne, 1977, p.16]

³⁶ Etheridge 1893b:128-130 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.21.



NIGHT SCENE—THE GUNYAS, OR HUTS, OF THE NATIVES.

Figure 4 | Gunyas at night, based on a description of an Aboriginal camp site at Tarlo [W.R. Govett, *Sketches of New South Wales*, Gaston Renard Publisher, Melbourne, 1977, p.28]

War

According to information provided by Mrs. Ruth Bell, there was a war, at some unknown date, in the vicinity of Lake George, and possibly Collector, between the Ngunawal and the Wiradjuri from central NSW. Hostilities were sparked when Ngunawal women were kidnapped by the Wiradjuri to be wives.³⁷

Traditional weapons included spears, which were fashioned from reeds approximately 2-2 1/2 m long, or from sharpened hard wood generally 3.6- 4.2m long. They were tipped to a point, and some were barbed at the end with pieces of iron-bark fixed in place with hardened wattle and other gum.³⁸

Spear throwers (known as wummerah or woomerah), were used by the County of Argyle tribes, and could double as a paddle when fishing in canoes. They were approximately 1m long, with a flat handle and hook at the end). Boys practiced throwing reed spears from a young age, by aiming at each other and parrying the missiles with a short stick.³⁹ [Governing; Defence] Refer to Figure 5.

³⁷ Mrs Ruth Bell pers. comm. 25/07/2011; Kabaila 1998:8 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

³⁸ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:36; Flood 1980:50-51; MacAlister 1907:87 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

³⁹ MacAlister 1907:87; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:11; 36; Mrs Ruth Bell pers. comm. 25/07/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

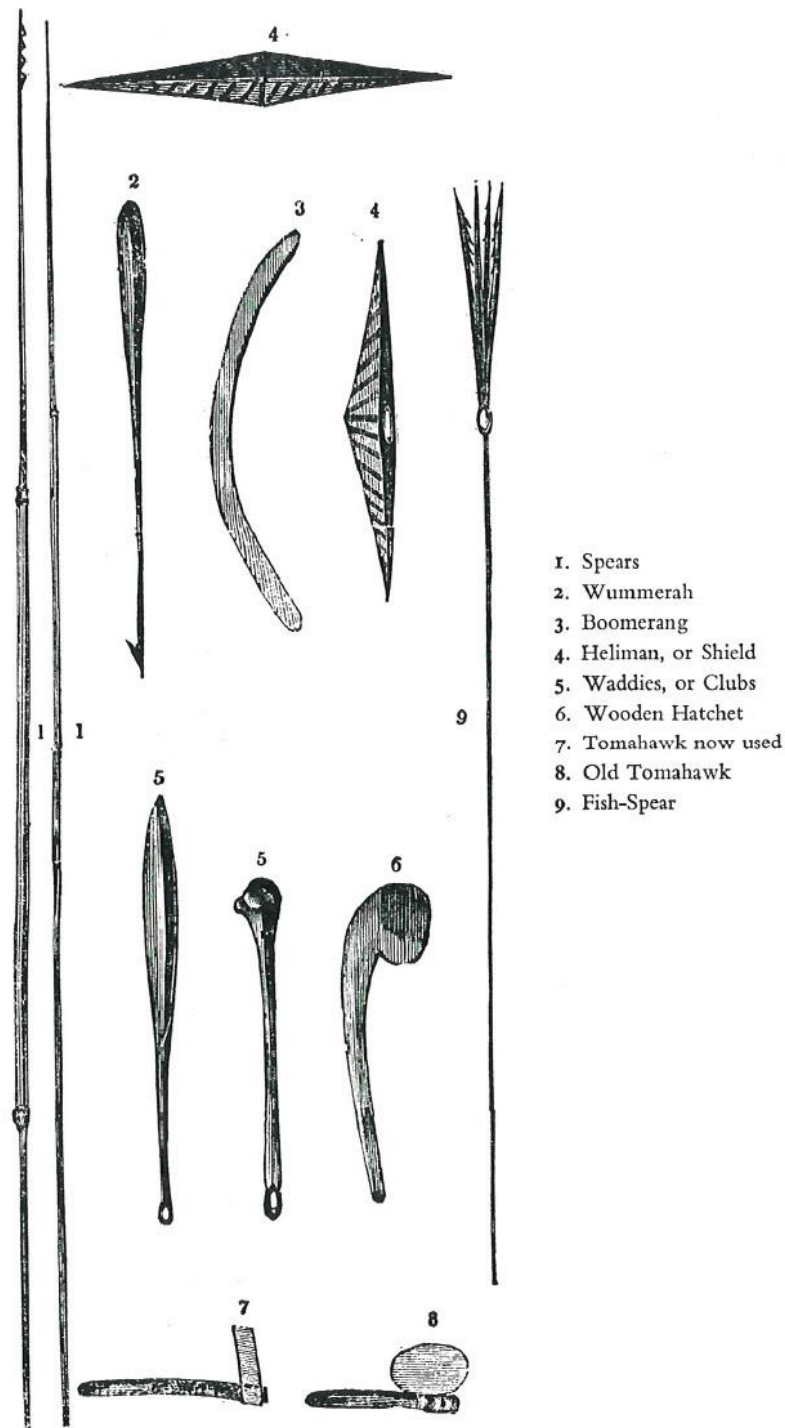


Figure 5 | Weapons of the Natives of New South Wales [W.R. Govett, *Sketches of New South Wales*, Gaston Renard Publisher, Melbourne, 1977, p.12]

3.1.3 Related Places and Sites

The following places are related to this period.

- Rock Shelter in Morton N.P.
- Corroboree site, Rocky Hill.
- Old railway quarry on the Wollondilly (North end Long Street).
- Mulwaree Flats near the Brewery.
- All Saint's Church site.
- Goulburn Railway Station.

- Walking track connecting Goulburn and Lake George.
- Walking track from Goulburn to the Lachlan.
- Grave site on hill east of Lansdowne House.
- Tall Timbers subdivision.
- Bungonia Caves burial site.
- Open campsite at Nardoo, east of Lake George
- Various quarry sites around Marulan

3.2 European Exploration: Encounters with The Region, the Gandangara and Ngunawal

3.2.1 Introduction

This section explores the first European encounters with the Goulburn Mulwaree region and its Aboriginal inhabitants from first settlement to approximately 1820. It identifies the key areas that were the focus of first European settlement of this area.

3.2.2 1788-1814

In March 1798 John Wilson in the company of a journal keeper, Hunter's servant, a boy named Barracks,⁴⁰ escorted Henry Hacking in a search for salt deposits beyond the Nepean, 'the party travelled from the Cow Pastures to the junction of the Bargo and Nepean rivers, returned to near Stone-Quarry Creek and then passed by later day Picton and Picton Lakes to Mount Jellore. From here they went across the Wingecaribbee River near Berrima to the summit of a hill known as Gingenbullen, west of later day Moss Vale, thence past later day Marulan to the summit of Mount Towrang about six miles in a direct line easterly from where Goulburn was later established. They followed a course that was later to be roughly approximated by the main southern road (Figure 6).

In the region of the Upper Wollondilly, Barracks commented that to the south, the tops of the hills looked to be very thin in timber; this view may have been enhanced by the appearance of Nattery or Bald Hill four miles north-east of Mount Towrang; the syenite and basalt hills not being conducive to the growth of trees.⁴¹ Aboriginal fire stick farming is also a likely contributor. This was the first European incursion into what became Goulburn Mulwaree. A plaque erected at Mount Towrang by the Goulburn and District Historical Society marks the terminus point of this expedition.⁴² [[Developing local and regional economies; Exploration](#)]

Much later Hamilton Hume, forgetting the earlier expedition, laid claim to have discovered in 1814, 'Argyle', the county in which Goulburn is situated. In his words:

... accompanied by my brothers, I discovered that tract of country now called Argyle. I was also there in the years 1815 and 1816, and in the year 1817, I accompanied Throsby to that part of the country.⁴³

⁴⁰ *Historical Records of Australia*, Ser. 1, vol. 2, p.715. See also R.H. Cambage, 'Exploration Beyond the Upper Nepean in 1798', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol.VI, pp.1-36.

⁴¹ R.H. Cambage, 'Exploration Beyond ...', pp.34-35; 'Journal Of A Second Journey'. *HRNSW*, Vol.3, p.824-827; Cambage, 'Exploration Beyond...', pp.22-33.

⁴² Edward Higginbotham & Associates, Vol. 1, p.23.

⁴³ Cited in Lester Firth & Associates Pty Ltd., Goulburn Heritage Study, Vol. 1, 1983, p.18.

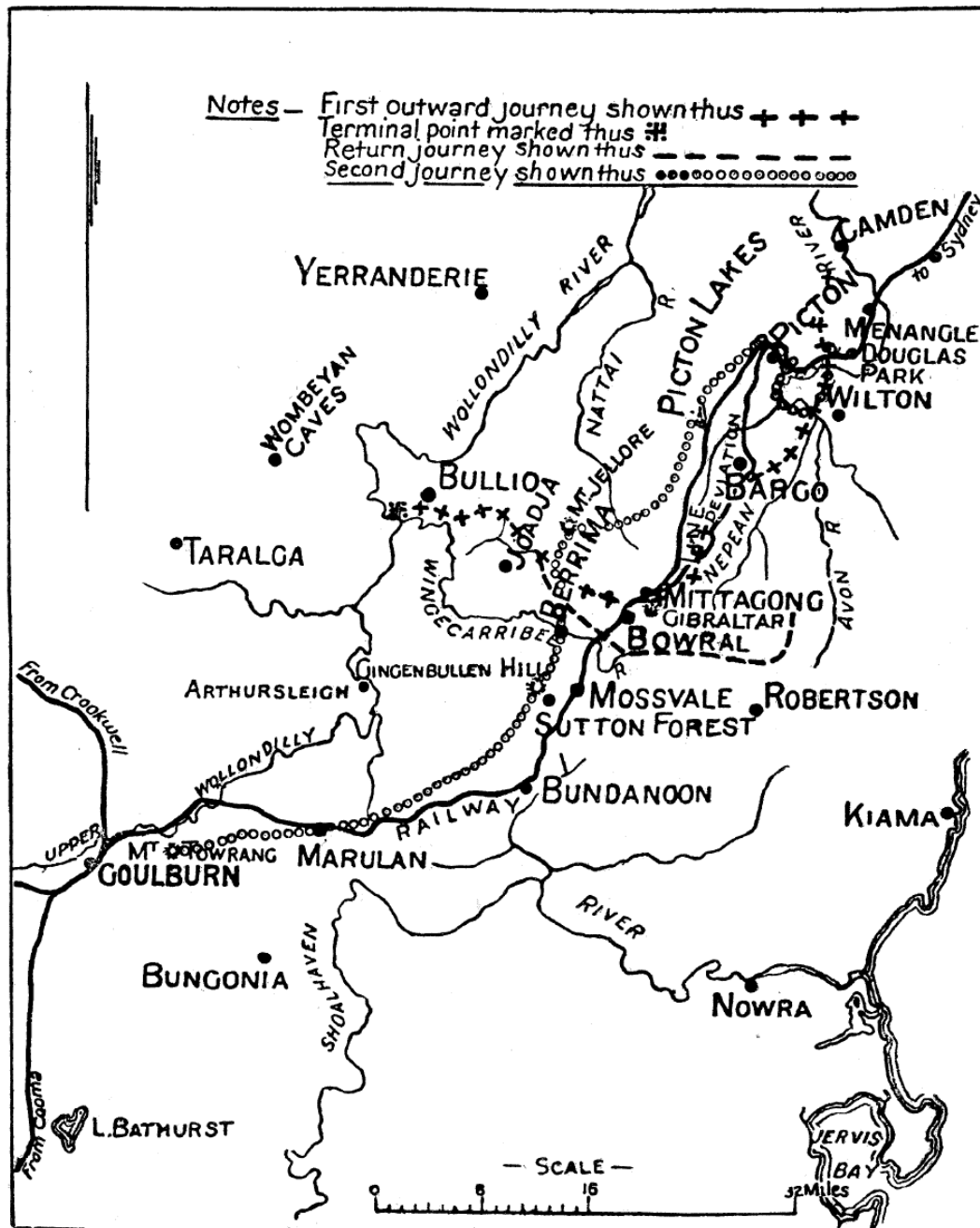


Figure 6 | Wilson's and Barrack's journeys, 1798 [R. H. Cambage, 'Exploration beyond the Upper Nepean in 1798', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 6, Pt. 1, 1920, after p. 2.]

3.2.3 1818-1820

Certainly, the 1798 expedition was not acted upon and it was 1818 before interest was again piqued. In March 1818 a party including Assistant Surveyor James Meehan, Charles Throsby, Joseph Wild and Hamilton Hume travelled over the 'Mittigong Flat' and the 'Mittigong Range' along a route that was to become the first road to the Wingecaribee River.⁴⁴ After crossing Paddy's River and travelling to the Marulan area the party split; Throsby travelled to the coast via Kangaroo Valley while Meehan and Hume travelled to the Goulburn Plains.⁴⁵ On this journey the Berrima, Bargo, Moss Vale, Bundanoon and Marulan

⁴⁴ R.H. Cabbage, 'Exploration between the Wingecarribee, Shoalhaven, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers', *JRAHS*, Vol.VII, Pt.V, 1921, pp.219-220.

⁴⁵ J. Revitt, *Historic Berrima*, Anvill Press, Narara, 1979, p. 3.

districts were traversed.⁴⁶ Throsby described the country two miles to the south-west of Wingello as having a 'good coat of grass intermixed with a considerable quantity of herbage, native lucerne, trefoil, burnet and chicory'. Land near the later Tallong railway station was described as 'pebbly and bad' by Meehan.⁴⁷ Heading west from Tallong, after crossing Barber's Creek Throsby described the country:

... Through a very rotten, stony, poor country, over a small stream of water to a beautiful piece of fine forest called Moorooaulin the country here changed in the most sudden manner from considerably barren to as picturesque and good forest as can be wished for well watered and abundant in herbage ... This country abounds in very fine granite, apparently fit for mill stones.⁴⁸

After splitting with Throsby, Meehan discovered the large Mulwaree Ponds 'with plenty of wild fowl' on the Goulburn Plains. Near the Inveralochy Bridge, where the Goulburn-Braidwood Road crosses these ponds he noted:

Found the head and some small pieces of the skeleton of a large animal which I suppose to be amphibious. Hamilton Hume found another of the same a little behind. At 10 miles the land begins to be nearly clear on the west side of the ponds, very thin good forest on east side of them.⁴⁹

In the vicinity of *Springfield*, Meehan wrote:

Went down the ponds, where met a very extensive plain to the northward and eastward, without trees on, is in gently sloped hills, a great part good. The landscape is beautiful, being surrounded by a chain of grassy forest hills ... the ranges are grassed the tops rocky and mixed with thin brush. There is nothing to prevent a cart being taken to here.⁵⁰ [**Developing local and regional economies; Exploration**]

The closest Meehan came to the later site of Goulburn was what became *Brisbane Grove*. One of their campsites was near the later site of Lansdowne Bridge, on the outskirts of Goulburn. Meehan is attributed with the naming of Goulburn Plains in honour of the UK Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.⁵¹

The earliest track to Goulburn had followed a line of trees blazed by Meehan in 1818, it ran generally to the east of the later Hume Highway to Bungonia and Lake Bathurst. In 1819, Throsby, constructed a cart track which ran from Stonequarry Creek (Picton) over the Cookbundoon Ranges to just north of Goulburn Plains, it was completed in 1821, and modified in 1822.⁵² Meanwhile, in 1820 Governor Macquarie travelled as far as the site of Goulburn, selecting village sites on route and making land grants. Macquarie crossed St. Patrick's River (Paddy's River) 'on a good bridge' and 'about a mile from this little Rivulet came to the Wollondilly River' which was crossed via a rough and rocky ford. Macquarie described the country beyond the Wollondilly. In the vicinity of the Mulwaree Ponds, the road passed:

... through a closer forest country along the bank of the river till it takes a sudden bend to the westward and where a small rivulet from the south-east joins it, forming at this point or junction a most extensive beautiful reach or basin. The country here opens again into very extensive plains or downs to the westward forming with the river a very rich landscape, plains and pretty little hills interspersed with them, extending 7 or 8 miles to the westward. The native

⁴⁶ Cambage, 'Exploration Beyond the Upper Nepean in 1798', pp.5-8.

⁴⁷ Cambage, 'Exploration between the Wingecaribbee, Shoalhaven, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers', p.221.

⁴⁸ cited in Cambage, 'Exploration between the Wingecaribbee, Shoalhaven, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers', pp.221-222.

⁴⁹ cited in Cambage, 'Exploration between the Wingecaribbee, Shoalhaven, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers', pp.234-235.

⁵⁰ cited in Cambage, 'Exploration between the Wingecaribbee, Shoalhaven, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers', p.235.

⁵¹ Firth & Associates, Vol. 1, p.18.

⁵² *The Roadmakers: A History of Main Roads in New South Wales*, Department of main Roads, New South Wales, 1976, p.17.

name of these plains is 'Mulwarry', but which I have named 'Breadalbane Plains'. From the junction we continue our journey in a south-easterly direction till we reach the north-west boundary of 'Goulburn Plains' ... which in fact is a continuation of the Great Mulwarry Plains. Here we halted ... in a noble extensive rich meadow near a fine large pond of fresh water, the cattle being up to their bellies in as fine, long, sweet grass as I have ever saw anywhere.⁵³

Macquarie and his party camped at the junction of the Gundry Creek with the Mulwaree Ponds, it was noted that some Aborigines joined the party which was accompanied by some Aborigines from the Sydney region. The locals provided five eels caught in the Mulwaree and slept by the camp fire, through a violent rain storm. They recovered all but two of the Governor's horses which had taken fright and stampeded.⁵⁴

In August 1820, Wild travelled south of the Cookbundoon Range to find a large lake (Lake George). From the hills to the north-east of Lake George, he saw the fires of Aborigines who he thought were numerous.⁵⁵ Hume made casual reference to Aborigines foraging for food between North Hill and South Hill in 1821 or 1822. Traces of the people could still be found in 2002 including stone axe heads there were quarries where these were obtained with broken heads in different stages of manufacture scattered about. Stone knives for skinning animals and mortars for preparing food have also been found.⁵⁶ The meadow referred to by Macquarie, is undoubtedly the product of Aboriginal land management. [**Developing local and regional economies; Exploration; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures**]

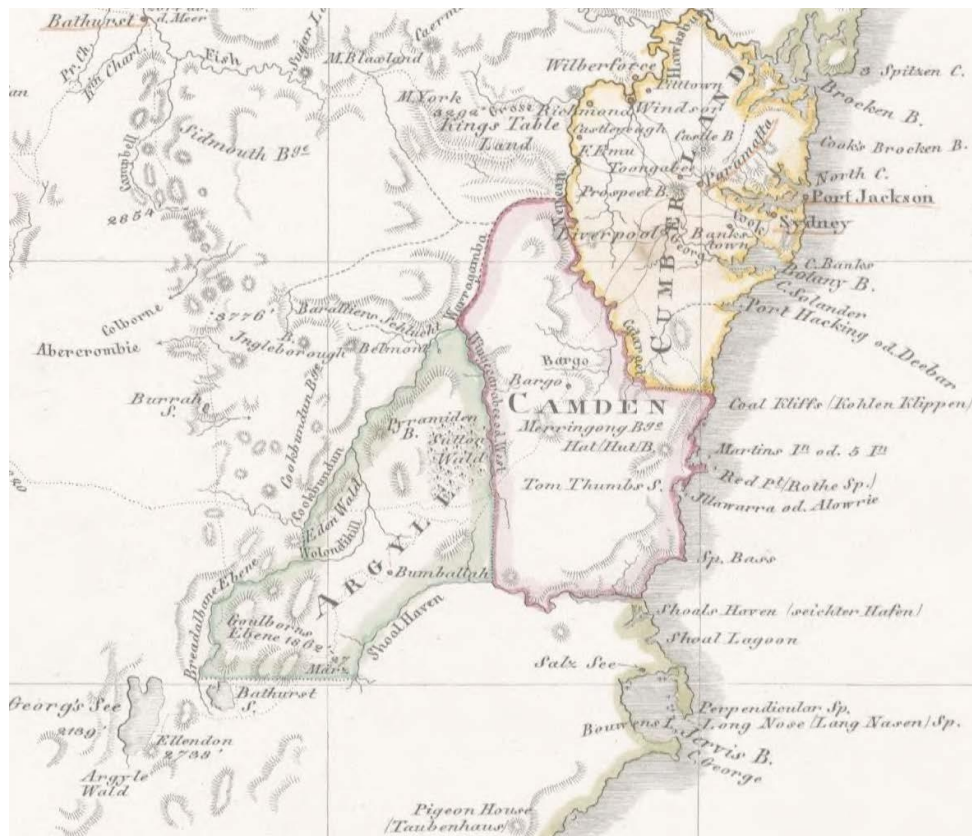


Figure 7 | The Interior of New South Wales, by John Oxley. This map, printed in Germany in 1828, records the extent of exploration by John Oxley and others in 1822. It also shows the settled districts up to that date. Outside the County of Cumberland (Cumberland Plain), the Counties of Camden and Argyle are the only areas delineated. [Source. National Library of Australia. Map Rm 3599.]

⁵³ Cited in Cambage, 'Exploration between the Wingecarribee, Shoalhaven, Macquarie and Murrumbidgee Rivers', p.266.

⁵⁴ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, pp.28-29.

⁵⁵ Watson 1931 and Flood 1980:35 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

⁵⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.29.

3.2.4 Related Places and Sites

The following places are related to this period;

- Nattery or Bald Hill
- Mount Towrang
- Mulwaree Ponds
- Campsite of Meehan near Lansdowne Bridge
- Lake George
- North and South Hill

3.3 European Occupation, The 1820s

3.3.1 Introduction

The exploration of Hume, Throsby and Meehan opened up the route to the South Western Districts beyond Goulburn. After restrictions were removed from accessing the Cow Pastures area, south of the Nepean in 1820, areas to the south west, such as Goulburn Mulwaree and beyond were targeted by Europeans, eager to escape the confines of the crowded Cumberland Plain. A stockyard was established for Surveyor-General John Oxley and Throsby near Bargo in 1821 and others followed, creeping south-west to the Berrima district (James Atkinson at *Oldbury*). Goulburn Mulwaree was increasingly traversed by exploring parties pushing further south, including, for example, Hume and William Hovell's expedition to Port Phillip in 1824 which set out from Gunning.⁵⁷ Hume and Hovell camped at Murray's Flat, Wollondilly River and South Hill, near Goulburn during their expedition of 1829. From the 1820s pastoral properties were established over what was once open forest, disrupting the traditional ways of life of the Gandangara and Ngunawal. **[Developing local and regional economies; Exploration]**

The original system of land tenure in New South Wales was based on British common law with legal title to land dependent on the validity of each change in tenure from the time of grant. In 1825 Governor Darling received instructions to arrange for a new survey to divide the settled districts into counties, hundreds and parishes. Unoccupied lands were to be valued for sale at not less than the average value for the parish, if not otherwise reserved for community and civic functions. Prior to this date land was obtained by grant from the Crown.⁵⁸

In 1826, the extent of unauthorised occupation of land caused Governor Darling to specify 'Limits of Location' outside which land could not be occupied. 'Tickets of Occupation' were issued to pastoralists up to 1827, and from that time annual rentals were introduced. Trespassing beyond the Limits of Location was not permitted, as the colonial administration was unable to police an extended area. Squatters, lured by rich inland pastures, largely ignored the restrictions. They pushed through to take up extensive holdings along the major inland rivers. In 1828, Major Thomas Mitchell commenced mapping an area from the Moruya River in the south then westwards to Yass, Mulwaree, Orange, Wellington and Liverpool Ranges then east to the Manning River in the north..⁵⁹ In 1829, the 'Settled Areas' were extended to embrace this additional area and outside of which, the government decreed it would not sell or grant land, nor permit permanent settlement.⁶⁰ **[Developing local and regional economies; Building, settlements, towns and cities; Government and Administration; Land tenure; Pastoralism;]**

Several surveyors spent months surveying what became Goulburn Mulwaree. These surveys were frequently post occupation, but the definition they provided was the hallmark of European occupation of an area. In 1824 Hoddle surveyed 'Inverary Farm; Bungonia Road, Bungonia, Yarralaw and Jacqua Creeks; Parishes Bungonia, Inverary, Yarralaw in County Argyle'.⁶¹ Between 1827 – 1831, he surveyed

⁵⁷ *Australian Dictionary of Biography* entries cited by Edward Higginbotham & Associates, Vol. 1, p.22.

⁵⁸ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.33.

⁵⁹ Edward Higginbotham & Associates, Vol. 1, p.22. His campsite at Wollogorang Lagoon has been identified.

⁶⁰ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.32.

⁶¹ State Records NSW – Survey Book [Hoddle] Book No. 225, Item No. 2/4865, mfm reel 2625 cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.127.

farms in the parishes of Marulan, Jerrara, Inverary, Bungonia, Tirranna, Goran and Mullengullenga and the village of Bungonia.⁶² [Developing local and regional economies; Pastoralism; Governance]

3.3.2 Occupation

Twenty or more stations, including Rossville, Baw Baw, Cardross, Lansdowne, Maxton, Strathallen, Springfield (figure 8) and Tirranna (Figure 9) were settled by the end of the 1820s, well before the township of Goulburn was surveyed and built.⁶³ [Developing local and regional economies; Pastoralism]



Figure 8 | Springfield c. 1860. [NLA].

⁶² State Records NSW – Survey Book [Hoddle] Book No. 279, Item No. 2/4913, mfm reel 2626 and Survey Book [Elliot] Book No. 285, Item No. 2/4919, mfm reel 2626 cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.137.

⁶³ Firth, Vol.1, p.2. Tirranna was still owned in 2004 by descendants of the original settler, Dr Andrew Gibson, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who took up the land grant in 1828; Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.36.



Figure 9 | A drawing in pencil, 45.8 x 35.3 cm, by Hardy Wilson [1881 – 1955] of Old Tirranna Goulburn NSW [NLA]

Several large estates were established in the vicinity of what was to become the Town of Bungonia. In 1822, Dr David Reid, a retired naval surgeon, established *Inverary Park* after he was granted 2,000 acres to the south east of what would become the town. In 1824 Robert Futter, a retired navy lieutenant, was granted 2,000 acres establishing *Lumley Park*. Over the following years Futter increased his holdings and by 1831 his estate comprised 5,000 acres with a large stone homestead complex. These two estates became the administrative centre of the Bungonia district. Reid and Futter were appointed magistrates and courts of petty sessions were held on the properties. A school and post office were also established at *Lumley Park* homestead while the area's first lock-up was built along the South Road at the proposed settlement of Inverary. A detachment of mounted police sent to curtail bushranging in the district was stationed at barracks built by Futter. Other early estates in the area includes James R. Styles's *Reevesdale* (originally named *Parramarrago*) grant of 2,000 acres, William Mitchell's 3,000 acre, *Brisbane Meadows*, and William Bradbury's 4,000 acre *Spring Ponds*.⁶⁴ **[Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Pastoralism; Government and Administration; Education; Law and Order]**

The Bradleys of *Lansdowne* at Goulburn were among the more successful landholders. Jonas Bradley had arrived in the colony as a sergeant in the NSW Corps in 1791. He was granted 75 acres of farmland near Windsor in 1800, and he and his two sons, Thomas and William, each received 100 acres near Goulburn in 1825. These initial grants were extended by purchase and grant and were consolidated in the name of William. By the time of William's death in 1868, he held about 32,000 acres in the immediate Goulburn district and further afield in the Monaro area he held over 300,000 acres. *Lansdowne* (built by 1830) was considered a fine house by writers of the time and described as:

A large weatherboard dwelling house, with substantial farm buildings and one of the best barns in the country.⁶⁵

William Pitt Faithfull acquired a grant of land near Goulburn on 12th October 1827 and founded the

⁶⁴ Revitt, *Bungonia*, pp. 9, 19-25, 39-40. Heritage Archaeology, *Report*, pp. 17-18 cited in Thom, p.7

⁶⁵ Cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p.20. By 2004 *Springfield* was claimed to be the oldest registered Merino flock in Australia in the possession of the one family

Springfield stud, breeding Merino sheep.⁶⁶ Generally, substantial dwellings such as *Lansdowne* and *Lumley Park* were not constructed before the late 1830s given that improvements had to be carried out, land surveyed and deeds secured.

Occupation by pastoralists led to further settlement, the establishment of roads, towns and inns, and an influx of convict workers, who built the roads and shepherded stock.

3.3.3 Conflict

Land grants marked the official occupation of Gandangara and Ngunawal country. They were initially used as 'stock stations' and occupied under 'tickets of occupation' by Cumberland Plain property owners. The priority, c. 1820 was the Bathurst area to the north west and occupation of the County of Argyle was less intense. However, toward the end of the decade, in 1828, Argyle had a higher percentage of colonial born and ex-convict occupiers than any other district.

Although a number of local histories repeat the claim that European settlement in the region was remarkable for being one of the few at which there was no feud between black and white races, there were a number of violent incidents between Aboriginal people and European pastoralists recorded in the 1820s.⁶⁷ For example, Throsby wrote to Macquarie in September 1824, reporting that two Aboriginal girls had been abducted by servants of Captain Richards Brooks of Bungendaw (Bungendore). He reported that the men refused to give the girls up, and that their relatives were assembling with large numbers of spears.⁶⁸ **[Developing local and regional economies; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Pastoralism; Defence; Law and Order]**

In 1826, Governor Darling sent a detachment of troops to the County of Argyle when two stockmen were speared at Lake Bathurst, and unusually large numbers of Aboriginal people from different tribes began to assemble at Lake George and David Reid's *Inverary Park*.⁶⁹ The groups dispersed on the arrival of the troops, and an Aboriginal man was later gaoled for murder. It is believed that the murder of these stockmen was the result of the violation of Ngunawal women.⁷⁰ One of the murdered men, Thomas Taylor, was described in a newspaper as a quiet, harmless hut-keeper from Lake Bathurst. However, Christiana Brooks, wife of Captain Brooks, noted in her diary that Aboriginal people evinced some hostility to the stock keepers of particular stations.⁷¹ A 'Government Notice' regarding the incident made it clear that the hostility likely stemmed from the actions of stockmen:

The Governor is concerned to think, from the Reports he has received, that the Proceedings of the Natives are the Effect of Resentment at the Outrages committed upon them by Stock-keepers, who interfere with their Women, and by such, and other Acts of Aggression, provoke them to retaliate.⁷²

The change in land use had a serious impact on the availability to the Gandangara and Ngunawal of once abundant natural resources. In the mid 1830s Govett noted that:

The kangaroos have either been killed, or have fled in search of more retired forests. Sheep and cattle have taken their place, the emu and turkey are seldom seen, the millions of parrots have even become scarce ...⁷³

⁶⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.34.

⁶⁷ Young Folks 31/08/1897, cited by Smith 1992:17; Wyatt 1972:110 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

⁶⁸ Jackson-Nakano 2001:25; Smith 1989:12 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

⁶⁹ There are accounts by Reid of his relationships with local Aborigines, especially Cry and Marauenou during 1826. State Library of NSW Manuscript Collection mfm. CY875 cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.136.

⁷⁰ Revitt and Revitt 1979:46-48; Jackson-Nakano 2001:25-26; *The Australian* 6/05/1826, pp.2-3 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14; Orr, 1978, p.42 cited in in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.31.

⁷¹ *The Monitor* 29/11/1827, p6; Jackson-Nakano 2001:25-26 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

⁷² *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* 10/05/1826, p.1 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

⁷³ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:2 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

According to oral tradition passed down from Gandangara elders there are undocumented massacre sites at Narrambulla Creek and the Eastgrove sporting ovals.⁷⁴ Although the tradition and locations of the sites are unverified, this was an issue raised by Pejar LALC as being an important aspect of the interactions between Europeans and the local Aboriginal community in the 2012 Aboriginal Heritage Study. [Developing local and regional economies; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Pastoralism]

As the European occupation progressed, the locals continued to practice their customs as best they could and as circumstances allowed.⁷⁵ The alluvial flats along the Wollondilly River, near the junction with the Nattai River (to the east of the LGA), was another place where groups gathered, including those from Goulburn and the Shoalhaven district until c.1893.⁷⁶ The connection between the Goulburn and Shoalhaven groups is illustrated by a Gandangara dreaming story about Gurangatch and Mirrigan the fisherman, which describes how the Wollondilly River and Wombeyan Caves were created. The story ends at the boundary of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, where a Shoalhaven River story starts.⁷⁷ [Developing Australia's cultural life; Creative endeavor]

3.3.4 Related Places and Sites

The following sites related to this period are listed below:

- The 20 or so stations taken up in the 1820s including Rossville, Baw Baw, Cardross, Lansdowne, Maxton, Strathallen, Springfield and Tirranna, Inverary Park, Wollogorang, Lumley Park, Glenrock, Brisbane Meadows, Reevesdale
- Wollogorang campsite of Surveyor General Mitchell
- Murray's Flat, Wollondilly River
- South Hill, near Goulburn
- Eastgrove sporting oval, potential Aboriginal massacre site
- Narrambulla Creek, potential Aboriginal massacre site
- Caoura Station and Bosworth, Tallong

3.4 Settlement, 1830 – 1870

3.4.1 Introduction

This section discusses the period of settlement from 1830 until 1870. It was a period of pastoral expansion with further intense impacts on the local Aboriginal communities as well as the beginning of growth for Goulburn and the outlying villages that were an important part of life in rural Australia at that time.

3.4.2 Pastoralism

The 1830s was a period of pastoral expansion stimulated by high export prices of Australian merino wool. The Goulburn locality was to become one of the Colony's best wool growing areas. The town grew to support European settlers and to provide services for trading and the shipment of goods along the Great South Road. Initially, the Europeans constructed simple slab and bark huts, Dr Robert Waugh noted in 1835:

A man goes and sits down - as it is called - on land as he pleases, builds a hut in three days and lives there for a dozen years ... I live in a house that you would not put a pig into in Scotland ... I had seen a man with 1,000 sheep living in a house made of sheets of bark like the letter A.⁷⁸

⁷⁴ D. Freeman pers. comm. 25/05/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.14.

⁷⁵ Flood 1980:71-73 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

⁷⁶ Etheridge1893a:50 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

⁷⁷ D. Freeman pers. comm. 25/05/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

⁷⁸ Waugh cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p.20.

By the late 1830s, the European market for Australian wool was established and increased numbers of skilled tradesmen or "mechanics" were immigrating to New South Wales, enabling residences of quality to be erected. [[Developing local and regional economies; Pastoralism](#)]

In 1836 a £10 annual Depasturing Licence was introduced for squatters, providing some recognition, but not tenure, of the vast acreage's they occupied. The land was unsurveyed and the boundaries of the runs were subject to negotiation with adjoining landholders.⁷⁹ In response to demands for more secure tenure, the 1847 Orders in Council permitted a holder a 'pre-emptive right' to purchase a homestead area with a pastoral licence of adjoining land in the settled districts, pastoral leases with terms up to 8 years in intermediate districts and 14 years in unsettled districts.⁸⁰ [[Developing local and regional economies; Government and Administration](#)]

After the 1850s gold discoveries there was a demand for land that had already been taken up by the squattocracy. As a result, the 1861 *Free Selection Before Survey Act* allowed selection of land in leased areas. It also allowed Conditional Purchase and pastoral leases for one year in settled districts and five years in second-class settled districts or unsettled districts. The Robertson Land Act, was an attempt by government to assist the settlement of people returning from the goldfields by allowing the purchase of small blocks of land. A settler could be assigned a minimum of 40 acres and a maximum of 320 acres at a cost of £1.00 per acre. Initially the land acts did not result in a large-scale redistribution of land, as established landowners already possessed large properties, and through the land acts they were able to legitimise expansion in a process known as 'dummying'.⁸¹ Selectors invested great effort into these small landholdings to achieve the level of productivity required to maintain the land, particularly since the acts required improvements, to the value of £1.00 per acre, to be made to the property within three years of its acquisition. This resulted in the ringbarking of trees, clearing, fencing, and the damming of creeks and rivers in order to satisfy the requirements. In 1875 amendments, doubled the maximum selection to 640 acres. By the 1880s larger landowners also began to fence and ringbark trees on their properties..⁸² The Robertson Land Acts ultimately spelt ecological disaster as small holders stocked more livestock than their land could sustain, resulting in erosion and major changes to vegetation communities.⁸³ In 1863 the Torrens Title system under which title to land was guaranteed by the Crown was adopted.⁸⁴ [[Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Building, settlements, towns and cities; Government and Administration; Land tenure](#)]

Increased occupation led to increased friction between settlers and the local people. The latter resented the interference with their hunting grounds and food resources, and settlers resented the loss of the sheep and cattle. Stockmen defended their flocks and herds, leading to reprisals and continual conflict. In 1839 the introduction of the 'border police' was aimed at controlling the situation, with the cost funded by an annual charge of one penny per sheep depastured, threepence per head of cattle and sixpence per horse. The 'Unsettled Lands' were divided into a number of Squattage Districts, each under the control of a Crown Land Commissioner.⁸⁵ [[Governing; Building, settlements, towns and cities; Government and Administration; Defence; Law and order](#)]

Works related to the processing of produce from the rural surrounds were started in or near Goulburn in the 1830s and 1840s. These operated on a modest scale because road freight charges were exorbitant. By 1838 there were four flour mills worked by horses, one windmill and Bradley's newly completed steam mill to serve local farmers.⁸⁶ Drought and depression from about 1838 to 1842 adversely affected local pastoralists who turned to the production of tallow. A boiling down works operated from about 1844 to the mid-1850s and kindred enterprises such as a tanneries and soap factories were also started.

⁷⁹ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.32.

⁸⁰ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.32.

⁸¹ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.33.

⁸² Shumack 1977: 108, Raffaele 1988: 70-73 cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.33.

⁸³ Shumack 1977: 108, Raffaele 1988: 70-73 cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.33.

⁸⁴ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, pp.32-33.

⁸⁵ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, pp.32-33.

⁸⁶ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31.

[Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Building, settlements, towns and cities; Industry]

3.4.3 The Impact of Occupation on Aboriginal Communities

There is evidence that from the 1830s, Aboriginal men were employed as farm labourers and stockmen at rural properties such as *Caoura*, *Bosworth*, *Glenrock* and *Bumballa*. They undertook tasks such as hunting wild cattle, stripping bark, cutting firewood, carting water, carrying messages and gathering potatoes. They were paid with clothing or rations such as tobacco, beef and flour.⁸⁷ Naturalist, George Bennet in the early 1830s noted that Aboriginals from the Burrogorang and Cox's River area were pox marked from an outbreak of small pox some two years earlier. Introduced diseases, including smallpox, influenza and measles, had a devastating effect on the Aboriginal population. Small pox was known by the Aborigines as 'Thunna, thunna,' or 'Tunna, tunna'. Bennett described the symptoms, stating that the adults suffered more severely than the children.⁸⁸ It is also possible that the effects of a smallpox epidemic originating around Sydney in 1789 may have preceded contact with Europeans in the Goulburn region.⁸⁹ [Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Building, settlements, towns and cities; Labour]

The traditional Aboriginal diet and economy were maintained in these early years of occupation, albeit constrained and diminished. In 1836, James Backhouse, a naturalist and Quaker missionary investigating the NSW penal system, noted an Aboriginal woman eating raw sow-thistle as a salad.⁹⁰ Koettig and Lance suggested that the plant he described was probably from the family *Asteraceae*.⁹¹ There are accounts of moth feasts taking place into the 1850s; this practice had ceased by 1878.⁹²

The effects of drought and European settlement, particularly the stock displacement/destruction of native flora and fauna forced the Ngunawal to search for alternative food sources. [Developing local and regional economies; Peopling Australia; Governing; Pastoralism; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures]. In 1832, an Aboriginal woman at Goulburn informed Bennett that:

You ought to give the blackfeller milliken [sic], bullock and sheep, for white feller come up here, drive away opossum and kangaroo, and poor black feller get nothing to patta [sic], merry, merry, get hungry.⁹³

Govett described, in the 1830s, an 'apple-tree' (possibly *Eucalyptus bridgesiana*) which grew on rich alluvial flats.⁹⁴ He observed an Aboriginal man using an axe to make an incision in the tree, releasing a clear, watery potable fluid that possessed acidity reminiscent of cider. Sweet nectar was obtained from whitish deposits formed by insects on various trees, such as the Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*/E. *mannifera*). In good seasons, up to nine kilograms of this important food could be obtained from a single tree.⁹⁵ Following contact with Europeans, the processing of possum skins was adapted to incorporate new materials. By the 1830s, glass was sometimes used to scrape the skins, which could be sewn together more rapidly using large needles and whitey brown thread.⁹⁶ [Developing local and regional economies; Agriculture; Technology]

⁸⁷ Tallong Community Focus Group 2010:34-35, 62 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22; Backhouse 1843:440; Reverend William Hamilton in Report from the Select Committee on the Condition of the Aborigines, NSW Legislative Council Votes and Proceedings 1845 & 1846, cited in Smith 1992:27-28 cited in AMBS, 2012, pp.22-23.

⁸⁸ Bennett, George, 1834 *Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, Singapore and China : being the journal of a naturalist in those countries during 1832, 1833 and 1834* Facsimile ed. [1967] Libraries Board of South Australia, Adelaide cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, pp.29-30.

⁸⁹ Flood 1980:32 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

⁹⁰ Backhouse 1843:441; Trott 1966 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

⁹¹ Koettig and Lance 1986:18 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

⁹² Flood 1980:68-73, 112; Helms 1890:14-15 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

⁹³ Bennett, p.24 cited in cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.30.

⁹⁴ R Falconer pers. comm. 29/11/11 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

⁹⁵ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:25; Aslanides 1983:2; Bennett 1967 [1834]:115,319-321 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.; Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.14.

⁹⁶ Govett, 1977 [1836-7]:8; Boswell 1890:6 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.15.

Govett claimed that Aboriginal men, women, and even children had become exceedingly fond of tobacco. It could be stored in a bladder purse converted into a tobacco bag, and carried under a traditional string belt. In the early 1830s Lhotsky was perplexed by the demand for tobacco, which was among goods used as payment for labour, he could not satisfy the numerous requests he received for it:

I gave some bits to the first askers, and so on, but soon every tongue was loudly clamouring for tobacco.⁹⁷

Governor Macquarie had begun a policy of distributing blankets to Aboriginal people in 1814, and overtime they became increasingly dependent on the annual government issue. As access to traditional lands for hunting became more difficult and game became scarcer, blankets began to replace the traditional possum skin cloak. They were also sold or exchanged for other goods.⁹⁸ Blankets were distributed at properties such as *Lumley*, *Inverary Park* and *Reevesdale* near Bungonia until 1843, with the Mulwaree Aborigines receiving their blankets at *Tirranna* to the south of Goulburn until c.1837, indicating that at the time, the group's range extended over the area known as the Gundry Plains and on both sides of the Mulwaree River. In 1843, government blanket distribution was centralised at Goulburn.⁹⁹ However, One local history states that blankets and rations were distributed by William Bradley at *Lansdowne*, where Aboriginal people camped on the hill near the homestead in the 1840s and 1850s.¹⁰⁰ **[Peopling Australia; Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Commerce; Welfare]**

In the 1830s Aboriginal people began to adopt some European holidays and pastimes, for example, they gathered for a Christmas feast at *Tirranna*, and other smaller farms on the Gundry Plains, where settlers customarily distributed provisions and spirits among them.¹⁰¹ They also began to dress in a mix of traditional dress and European-style clothing. The hair of the women was decorated with grease and red ochre, and their heads were adorned with kangaroo incisors, possum tails, and the extremities of other animals. Some wore fillets (head-bands), called Cambun or Bolombine, bound around their foreheads and daubed with pipe-clay (kaolin). Pipe-clay was also used to decorate the upper body, including the upper face, breast and arms, while others hung yellow Sulphur Crested Cockatoo feathers from their beards.¹⁰² At an encampment at Tarlo, Govett observed a woman with a necklace made of small pieces of yellow reed, and a nasal septum with pierced with a small bone.¹⁰³ Straw, sticks and emu bones were worn by both men and women in septum piercings, which were regarded as highly ornamental. One of the men at the Tarlo camp wore a crescent-shaped brass breastplate, which hung from a chain around his neck.¹⁰⁴ Breastplates had been introduced by Governor Macquarie in the 1810s, to mark the chief of a tribe who could act as an intermediary with the government. They became symbols of authority.¹⁰⁵ Intergroup hostilities continued further undermining the population, in June 1839 Aborigines from the Molonglo area attacked King Cry's group on *Inverary Park* killing two men and four women.¹⁰⁶ **[Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Creative endeavor; Law and order]**

In 1845, Francis Murphy of Bungonia reported that the formerly numerous Aboriginal population had declined to an estimated 20-100 individuals, and the survivors had joined up with other people from the Goulburn district.¹⁰⁷ The influenza epidemic in 1846-7 had a disastrous impact; and in 1848, the bench of

⁹⁷ Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:106 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

⁹⁸ Tallong Community Focus Group 2010:33 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

⁹⁹ Jackson-Nakano 2001:11-12, 15; Tracey and Tracey 2004:28 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

¹⁰⁰ Wyatt 1972:110 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

¹⁰¹ Bennett 1967 [1834]:322-324 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

¹⁰² Bennett 1967 [1834]:323-326 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.16.

¹⁰³ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:29 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

¹⁰⁴ Bennett 1967 [1834]:176 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

¹⁰⁵ Kaus 2010; Tazewell 1991a:2 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

¹⁰⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.126.

¹⁰⁷ Koettig and Lance 1986:14 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

Magistrates estimated that the local Aboriginal population consisted of only 25 people.¹⁰⁸ Alexander Harris in *Settlers and Convicts* recorded one Goulburn Aborigine's assessment of the effect of European land use:

Plenty water before white man come, plenty pish [fish], plenty kangaroo, plenty possum, plenty everything: now all gone. Poor fellow now, black fellow! By and By, that got nothing at all to patter [eat]. Then that tumble down' [then he will die]'.¹⁰⁹

3.4.4 From Goulburn Plains to Goulburn

The original town plan of Goulburn had its origin in a scheme for settlement of discharged soldiers from the NSW Royal Veteran Companies.¹¹⁰ In 1828, Assistant Surveyor Robert Dixon surveyed a few allotments for the 'township of Goulburn Plains', situated within the bend of the Wollondilly River, immediately above its confluence with Mulwaree Ponds, near present day Tully Park.¹¹¹ Assistant Surveyor Elliot was sent to mark out lines for "the immediate purpose of locating several discharged men of the Royal Staff Corps" there. Elliot proposed a more extensive subdivision than Dixon's, and his plan was approved by Governor Darling on 1 October 1829 as 'Plan of Township of Goulburn Plains', a date that could be considered to be the birthdate of Goulburn township.¹¹² The plan was a small rectangular grid layout with a central open space named Darling Square. It was located on the early northern access track from Sydney which came via Sutton Forest and Tarlo.¹¹³ A later 1882 plan for the Old Township, retained some of the features of the Old Goulburn Plains subdivision. However, it, too, was changed with the building of the northern branch line to Crookwell and later industrial developments. The Supertex factory and Tully Park Golf Links occupied much of the area in 1983.¹¹⁴ **[Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Land tenure]**

The first Goulburn Court House and lockup was built in 1830 and comprised a little rough-hewn timber courthouse. Nearby were the bark roofed quarters of the officers and the humpies of the Mounted Police. It is believed that barracks and accommodation for the mounted police were established in the general vicinity of the later *Riversdale*. The *Mounted Police Inn* (later the *Policeman's Arms*), with the licence held by John Cole, was established by 1833.¹¹⁵ **[Developing local and regional economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Land tenure; Government and administration]**

The inns of Goulburn also played an important role within the expanding town, providing accommodation for travellers, space for functions, such as early Circuit Court hearings, as well as public meetings and concerts, including *The Coach and Horses* and *The Carriers Arms* in Grafton Street.¹¹⁶ **[Developing local and regional economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Land tenure; Accommodation]**

The Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, on a visit to Argyle in June 1832, objected to the northern 'Goulburn Plains' site for the future town on the grounds of flood susceptibility and the revised location of the main south road. He selected a new site to the south west above the Mulwaree Ponds. Surveyor Govett prepared a plan and the allotments were marked on the ground by Hoddle in 1833. The plan was notified as the Town of Goulburn 'on 21 January 1833. (See Map No.2).¹¹⁷ This 'new township' was planned on the standard rectangular grid or chequerboard pattern favoured at the time. Sections were

¹⁰⁸ Tazewell 1991b:244 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.13.

¹⁰⁹ Cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.14.

¹¹⁰ Wyatt cited by Firth, Vol. 1, p.22.

¹¹¹ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 22.

¹¹² Firth, Vol. 1, p. 22; Tom Bryant, 7 March 2017

¹¹³ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 22.

¹¹⁴ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 24.

¹¹⁵ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 24; Ransome Wyatt, *The History of Goulburn*, Municipality of Goulburn, 1942, p.190

¹¹⁶ S. Tazewell, 'Hotels in Goulburn', *Goulburn and District Historical Society Newsletter*, No. 98 cited in Firth, p.36. The *Woolpack Inn* was at allotment 7 of section 24, the *Cottage of Content/Travellers Rest Inn* at allotment 5 of section 20 and the *Builders Anns* at allotment 6 of section 32. [Firth, p.36.]

¹¹⁷ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 25.

generally 10 chains x 10 chains (200 m x 200 m), while the original allotments had 1 chain (20 m) frontages and 5 chain (100 m) depths. Streets 99 foot (30 m) wide separated the sections. Although little regard was paid to contours, the surveyor's variation of the pattern to give townscape prominence to a site for a church (St Saviours) shows a degree of town planning skill, together with engineering practicality.¹¹⁸

[Building settlements, towns and cities; Government and administration]

The plan of eight town blocks bounded by Sloane, Goldsmith, Bourke and Clinton Streets was aligned with the course of the Mulwaree River at some 25° east of north, and now contains many of the city's most important historic buildings. This was at variance to the pattern of the earlier northern settlement which was retained and is the reason for the breaking alignment of Goulburn's streets. Lands between Sloane Street and Mulwaree Ponds were reserved for public recreation, later to become the railway station and yards. In the centre at Montague and Auburn Streets, land was also reserved for a Courthouse and Gaol, and on the opposite northern corner, a Market Place, today's Belmore Park.¹¹⁹ It contained only a few bark and wooden habitations. There were also the homesteads of the surrounding settlers, for example, *Lansdowne Park*, *Cardross*, *Norwood* and Dr Gibson's farm at *Tirranna* near Soldiers Flat where a 100 acre subdivision for veterans of the Napoleonic wars, was farmed for tobacco and other crops.¹²⁰ [Building settlements, towns and cities; Land tenure; Government and administration; Accommodation]

In 1836:

The old town of Goulburn consisted of a courthouse of slabs, covered with bark, a lock-up house, a few huts occupied by the mounted police and constables, a cottage of roughly cut timber and a small inn ... as well as a better house or two at a short distance.¹²¹

The 1840s represented a time of immigration and Caroline Chisholm, the famous 'immigrant's friend', was associated with Goulburn. The Goulburn Immigration Barracks, a place where families waiting for employment or changing places might stop and where they were sure of being in a respectable home, were in use in Clifford Street in 1841.¹²² By that time there were 655 people in the town and by 1845 the population had grown to 1,200. There were five stores and five inns in 1844 and by 1867 there were more than 20 hotels.¹²³ A large gaol was built in 1842 on the site of the present Court House. One advertiser of real estate described Goulburn as a town to which the government has given the 'impress of a municipal character', another spoke of it as 'The capital of the Southern Districts of the Colony'. Goulburn people actively sought government activity. In particular, they argued vigorously that the government had erred in siting a substantial courthouse at Berrima instead of Goulburn. The establishment of a substantial Court House in the new township (1847-50) was considered proper recognition of the town and signified that it had become a 'halfway metropolis' serving the south of the colony just as Maitland served the north and Bathurst the west.¹²⁴ Nevertheless, the new township merely comprised a 'few scattered buildings of brick and others of wood'; it was a place of bark humpies where storekeepers sold rum in five gallon casks to shepherds.¹²⁵ But Goulburn prospered to emerge as a well-established town by 1850. Coach making was important, boot factories were established in 1844 (Gillespie's) and 1850 (originally W.M. Teece and later Baxter's) and the *Goulburn Herald* opened in 1848. In 1846 the population was 1,171, by 1851 it was 1,526 and there were 296 houses of which 212 were of stone or brick providing an air of permanence to the

¹¹⁸ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 25.

¹¹⁹ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 25.

¹²⁰ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31; Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.168.

¹²¹ Cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31.

¹²² There is reference to 'Mr Bull's brick building in Clifford Street, lately used as an Academy' being the immigration barracks, *GH*, 21 October 1848. For Caroline Chisholm in Goulburn see *SMH*, 11 November 1844 and *GH*, 8 December 1849. A later report that there was a need to establish an immigration depot and which does not refer to the temporarily *GH*, 4 August 1855. No record has been found that indicates Caroline Chisholm's activities in Goulburn were any greater than in other country centres. Firth, note 27.

¹²³ City Plan Heritage, Goulburn CBD Master Plan Heritage Report, p. 15

¹²⁴ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31.

¹²⁵ Cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31.

town.¹²⁶ [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Government and administration; Accommodation; Immigration**]

The extent of growth in the 1840s and further expectations are reflected in the Town of Goulburn map of August 1849. Subdivision has extended to Deccan Street in the west, Combermere Street to the south and into the north to link the old and new townships. Eastgrove did not yet exist and northern expansion is clearly inhibited by the lands of Bradley and Lithgow. Victoria Park is shown reserved for a square, the Gaol and Court House are built and sites have been identified for the Market and Hospital.¹²⁷

3.4.5 Formation of the Goulburn Mulwaree Villages

Bungonia

The name Bungonia is thought to be a corruption of the Aboriginal term "Bun-gunyah" meaning either "good camp site" or "camp on creek". This new township was surrounded by Bungonia Creek and its tributaries on three sides which made it an ideal place for a settlement. The main reason for the establishment of the town of Bungonia was the development of a branch of the New South Road to Braidwood and Bungendore after 1830. This new route branched at Marulan and headed west towards Goulburn and south to Bungonia through both *Lumley Park* and *Inverary Park*. The old Argyle Road, which had been in use since 1822, had passed further to the west through the small proposed settlement of Inverary, which had never developed. Thus, there was a good reason for the establishment of a new settlement on Futter's *Lumley Park* to serve travellers and surrounding pastoral properties.¹²⁸ Surveyor General Mitchell wrote to Futter on 16th December 1830 noting that a suitable site for a township at *Inverary* had been noted where 'the new line of road crossed Bungonia Creek'. Futter was requested to relinquish a ½ square mile [320 acres] of his land and in return would be compensated with additional land by grant. Hoddle undertook the survey for the Village of Bungonia from 1st - 3rd December 1831. [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Government and administration**]

On 10 September 1832 NSW Executive Council issued a Minute which described the Village as follows:

It will be seen by this Plan that the scite [sic] is watered on three sides by Bungonia Creek and its tributaries, and that the new line of road passes along the western side. Sections 1 and 5 situated near the water and the road side are divided into allotments of a convenient shape for Inns, or for shoeing smiths, wheelwrights and such other mechanics as are most likely to establish themselves first and by whose location the increase of Villages in some measure depends. The Church allotment is placed on a very beautiful and conspicuous site near the road. The scites [sic] for the gaol or Court House are near each other in a central part of the township, and there are two reserves which may be appropriated to any other public purposes.¹²⁹

The survey provided smaller allotments for businesses, such as Inns, wheelwrights, or smiths, along its western side near the road, while a reserve was also made for a Church (Church of England) on a "beautiful and conspicuous site". Reserves were also made for a court house and gaol in the centre of town and another two were set aside along the river for any future community need.¹³⁰ [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Government and administration; Land tenure; Communications; Towns, suburbs and villages**]

¹²⁶ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31.

¹²⁷ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 31.

¹²⁸ Goulburn Historical Society, History of Bungonia cited in Thom, p.8

¹²⁹ cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.127.

¹³⁰ Higginbotham, Edward & Associates Pty Ltd, Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan: Volume 1: Historic Themes, Goulburn Mulwaree Council, 2010, pp. 55-56, 80, 89-90. Revitt, Bungonia, pp.6-7. Heritage Archaeology, Report, pp. 20-21 cited in Thom, p.8.



Figure 10 | 1833 Plan of the Town Of Bungonia. [SRNSW Map 120]

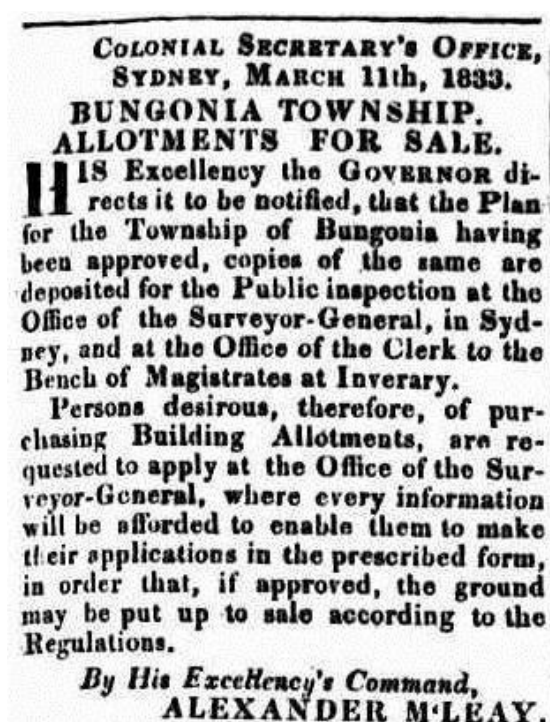


Figure 11 | The Sydney Gazette And New South Wales Advertiser, Saturday 16 March 1833. [Thom, p.21]

Between 1833 and 1836 only a small number of allotments within the Bungonia township were sold (Figure 11), but further sales were undertaken between 1837 and 1840.¹³¹ It seems that much of the early allotment purchases were speculations by merchants or other businessmen who brought allotments in many of the new townships (Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia) to ensure they had good business premises no matter which township flourished. As the price of allotments in Bungonia at this time was a minimum of £2 an acre this was not an expensive proposition.¹³² For instance, the Sydney merchants Benjamin and Moses, who later had branches of their Argyle Store in Sydney, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan, brought four allotments in Bungonia (8 of Section 2 and 4-6 of Section 6), but never opened a branch in the town.¹³³ Consequently, little private settlement or construction was undertaken. This fact is borne out by the census data below which indicates that over its first 20 years of life the town only contained between 16 and 20 houses (this seems to include businesses and churches). **[Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing local and regional economies; Accommodation; Commerce; Towns, suburbs and villages]**

The Town of Bungonia was formally gazetted in 1833 (Figure 10) and allotments within the town plan became available for sale with Futter being the first applicant.¹³⁴ He applied for five allotments (1-5 of Section 1 and 1-4 of Section 5) in the northwest corner of the township immediately adjacent the bridge over Bungonia Creek which led into the settlement.¹³⁵ This was the ideal location for an inn due to its proximity to the road and entry into the town. Subsequently, Futter engaged stonemason Patrick Kelly to construct an inn that was completed in 1837.¹³⁶ Another early land applicant was John G. Lynch who applied for many allotments between 1835 and 1836, but only acquired the title to nine within Sections 2 (5-6 and 12-14) and 3 (12-15) on the western side of the township. In 1838 he was described as a settler and storekeeper.¹³⁷ **[Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Government and administration; Accommodation; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Towns, suburbs and villages.]**

Aboriginal people were familiar visitors to the Town. On 4th May 1839, resident, John Sceales recorded in his diary that:

Blacks of the Mulwara tribe all arrived today under the Two Chiefs, old and young Thonguiry – there are about twenty of them encamped close to the house [Lynch's house].¹³⁸

Inns

Lynch established a general store, which he ran with his clerk John Sceales, and a public house), the *Ship Inn*, licenced to Edward and Catherine Hughes, between 1839 and 1840.¹³⁹ Later in 1840 Sceales became the licensee renaming it the *Victoria Inn*.¹⁴⁰ Futter's Inn, was initially licenced to Hugh O'Donnell, as the *Hope Inn*, until 1846 when John Armstrong took over the license. Another inn to the north of the town along the New South Road was licenced to Nathan Mandelson as the *Hit or Miss Inn* from 1837 to 1840 and to William Shiels until 1843.¹⁴¹ **[Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing local and regional economies; Accommodation; Commerce; Towns, suburbs and villages]**

¹³¹ *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser* 24 June 1837, p. 4; 26 August 1837; 13 December 1838; 21 May 1839, p. 2; 25 April 1840, p. 2 cited in Thom, p.13.

¹³² *The Sydney Herald*, 19 November 1835, p. 3 cited in Thom, p.13

¹³³ Martha Rutledge, 'Benjamin, Samuel (1804–1854)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/benjamin-samuel-1768/text1977>, published first in hardcopy 1966, accessed online 11 March 2015. Cited in Thom, p.13

¹³⁴ *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 16 March 1833, cited in Thom, p. 12

¹³⁵ *The Sydney Herald*, 25 March 1833, p. 4; 9 Dec 1833, p. 4, cited in Thom, p. 12

¹³⁶ Patrick Kelly also built the Lumley Park homestead and the Bungonia Parsonage, Thom, p.12 *The Sydney Herald*, 11 May 1837, p. 2 cited in Thom, p. 12

¹³⁷ *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 8 May 1838, p. 2 cited in Thom, p.13

¹³⁸ Cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, pp.125 -126.

¹³⁹ *The Sydney Herald*, 4 November 1840, p. 2 cited in Thom, p.13

¹⁴⁰ Heritage Archaeology, Report, pp. 25-28. Higginbotham, Goulburn, p. 90 cited in Thom, p.13.

¹⁴¹ Higginbotham, Goulburn, pp. 89-90 cited in Thom, p. 12

Churches

As Bungonia was initially planned to be the administration centre and social hub of the surrounding estates it was not long before the local Church of England congregation began to organise the construction of a church within the township. However, between 1834 and 1836 there were difficulties with the tenders offered for the construction work, which resulted in only the lower stone walling being laid. It was not until 1893 that the Christ Church, which now stands, was completed. As an interim measure the Anglican congregation had constructed a wooden chapel, St Luke's, on a different plot of land, to allow services to be held until the stone church was completed. Work proceeded on the erection of a parsonage which was almost finished in 1840 when the first resident minister, Napoleon Woodd, arrived to serve the community. Reverend Woodd stayed until 1849 when he was replaced by the Reverend Thomas Hassall, who was the first Australian ordained minister, and his wife Ann. Reverend Hassall became known as the 'galloping parson' due to the large amount of travel he conducted within his large parish as he routinely visited the estates, farms, and shepherd's huts in the area. However, he left Bungonia in 1853 following the depopulation of the town during the gold rush which left him and his family without servants that were a necessity due to the amount of time he was away from home. The Reverend E. B. Proctor succeeded Hassall as the minister for Bungonia and remained there until the parish was absorbed by the Marulan Parish in 1888. Proctor had been a medical student prior to his ordination and with this experience maintained a free dispensary at Bungonia for his poorest parishioners. Following the amalgamation of the parish of Bungonia, the parsonage was leased to members of the Styles family, following the sale of the Reevesdale. They remained there until the 1950s.¹⁴²

The other important religious community at Bungonia was the Catholic congregation who between 1839 and 1840 raised funds for the construction of a church. Land for a cemetery outside the town boundaries was donated by Futter. However, similarly to the Anglican Church, construction stopped on this project when the walls were around 9 feet high due to the economic recession, but it was ultimately completed and opened as St Michael's Church in 1847. Prior to the construction of the church, services were held in the *Hope Inn* when it was under the management of Hugh O'Donnell. The church bell, which was cast in 1833, was donated by Futter of *Lumley Park* suggesting that he was one of the heads of the Catholic congregation in the area. This congregation was strong, with 102 communicants in 1853.¹⁴³ **[Developing Australia's cultural life; Religion]**

Civil Administration

Another administrative function soon granted to Bungonia was a Court House in 1835 to provide accommodation for the courts previously held at *Lumley Park* or *Inverary Park* and a lock-up in 1836 which replaced the one at *Inverary*.¹⁴⁴ Despite land being put aside for these institutions in the original town plan, it is unclear where the Court House and lock-up were built). In any event, in 1835 the town boasted a police force of two constables, one lock-up keeper, and a scourger, while a N.C.O. and four troopers of the mounted police were stationed at *Lumley Park*.¹⁴⁵ The following year a district constable, Thomas McGully, was also added to oversee this force.¹⁴⁶ During the 1830s and 1840s this force was necessary for the protection of the district against the increased numbers of bushrangers that bailed-up travelers and raided properties.¹⁴⁷ However, following the slow decline of Bungonia the police office (headquarters) and court of petty sessions was moved to Marulan in 1847. **[Governing; Law and order]**

In accordance with its original administrative function it seems likely that Bungonia boasted a post-office prior to 1836, as by this time tenders were being called for the conveyance of mail to and from Bungonia

¹⁴² Revitt, *Bungonia*, pp. 33-35 cited in Thom, p.14

¹⁴³ *Australasian Chronicle* 18 August 1840, p. 2; 24 October 1840, p. 3. Revitt, *Bungonia*, p. 38 Cited in Thom, p.14

¹⁴⁴ *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 26 April 1836, p. 4 cited in Thom, p.15.

¹⁴⁵ *The Sydney Herald*, 27 July 1835, p. 2 cited in Thom, p.15.

¹⁴⁶ *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 9 February 1836, cited in Thom, p.15.

¹⁴⁷ *The Sydney Herald*, 20 November 1837, p. 3; 26 October 1838, p. 2 cited in Thom, p.15.

to most of the surrounding towns.¹⁴⁸ However, the earliest official records indicate that the first known postmaster to be appointed to Bungonia was John Armstrong in 1848. The first post office was apparently a substantial colonial style building with a verandah (weatherboard, Georgian) built opposite the police station (existing) that was still standing in the 1930s. The Armstrong family were strongly connected with the post office, retaining management of it up until the early 1900s.¹⁴⁹ **[Developing local and regional economies; Communication]**

Decline

Soon after Bungonia's establishment, pastoralists discovered good grazing land on the Yass and Limestone Plains to the south and traffic increased on the New South Road through Goulburn. Consequently, Goulburn began to prosper at the expense of Bungonia and eventually subsumed much of the town's administrative functions and discouraged large businesses from establishing there. Thus, the development of the Great South Road heavily favoured Goulburn at the expense of Bungonia. By 1838 the south road from Marulan to Bungonia had deteriorated to the point where many of the wooden bridges were impassable and it was impractical for dray traffic despite it still being used by the local population.¹⁵⁰ Bungonia remained only to serve the local pastoral properties and never expanded beyond its original boundaries.¹⁵¹ **[Developing local and regional economies; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport]**

The fortunes of Bungonia over the decades following its effective bypass by the Great South Road can be aptly demonstrated by the NSW census returns. In 1841 the town consisted of 16 households within the town limits including a Police station and lockup, at least one store, and two inns. The population consisted of 82 people including 40 men, 18 women, and 24 children (under the age of 14).¹⁵² In 1846 the population had increased slightly to 98 consisting of 29 men, 23 women, and 46 children, while the township still consisted of 16 inhabited houses of which 15 were built of wood, one of stone or brick, and two were apparently unfinished but occupied.¹⁵³ In 1851 following the gold discoveries at Braidwood the population decreased markedly to 67 consisting of 23 men, 18 women, and 26 children. Within the town there were 17 inhabited houses of which 15 were built of wood and two of stone or brick, although four of these houses were apparently unfinished.¹⁵⁴ **[Developing local and regional economies; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport]**

¹⁴⁸ *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 1 October 1836, cited in Thom, p.15.

¹⁴⁹ Revitt, *Bungonia*, p. 7 cited in Thom, p.15.

¹⁵⁰ *The Sydney Herald* 8 February 1838, p. 2 cited in Thom, p.8.

¹⁵¹ Higginbotham, *Goulburn*, pp. 80, 89. Revitt, *Bungonia*, pp. 7-8 cited in Thom, p.8.

¹⁵² NSW 1841 Census: http://hccda.anu.edu.au/pages/NSW-1841-census-01_1 Accessed 10/3/2015 cited in Thom, p.16.

¹⁵³ NSW 1846 Census: http://hccda.ada.edu.au/pages/NSW-1846-census-01_29; http://hccda.ada.edu.au/pages/NSW-1846-census-01_30; http://hccda.ada.edu.au/pages/NSW-1846-census-01_36 Accessed 10/3/2015 cited in Thom, p.16.

¹⁵⁴ NSW 1851 Census: http://hccda.anu.edu.au/pages/NSW-1851-census-01_44; http://hccda.anu.edu.au/pages/NSW-1851-census-01_37 Accessed 10/3/2015 cited in Thom, p.16.

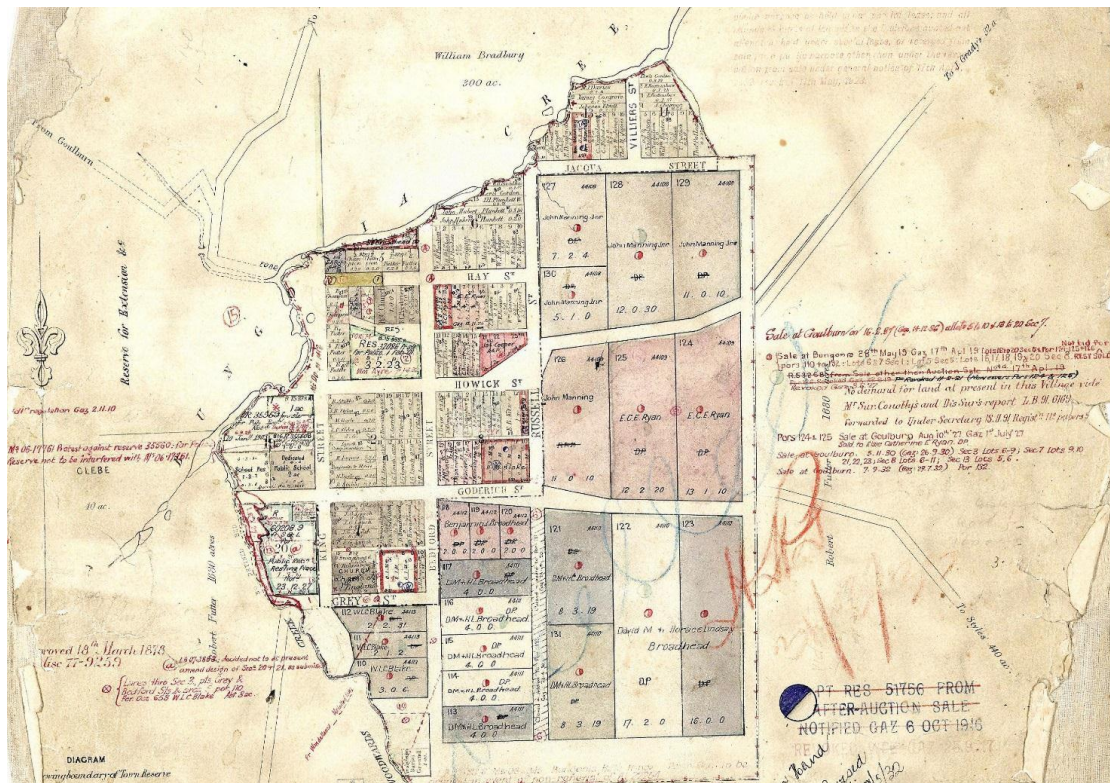


Figure 12 | Town of Bungonia, 1871. The plan was modified into the early 20th century. [LPI]

Marulan

The Great South Road has largely determined the history of Marulan. In 1829, a new line of road between Sydney and Goulburn was marked out by Surveyor General Mitchell that became known as the Great South Road. It ran from Bargo Brush to Berrima and to Marulan, then on to Goulburn, with a branch to Bungonia¹⁵⁵. An encampment six kilometres north of the present town, the Wingello Stockade was constructed in 1834 where the convicts and their gaolers were housed.¹⁵⁶ As the road progressed this camp moved to Towrang which became the principal penal establishment in the southern district and was noted for its harsh discipline. A tree said to be used in flogging recalcitrant prisoners is also still standing at Towrang. There were usually at least 250 convicts huddled there. They slept on bare boards with a blanket apiece, 10 men to a box or cell. One of the two official floggers was later found murdered.¹⁵⁷ The stone in the Catholic Church in Marulan is said to be convict-cut. [Developing local and regional economies; Peopling Australia; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport; Convict]

The township of Marulan was born, and officially gazetted on 11 March, 1835. It was established at the intersection of the road running to Bungonia and then to the coast and that to the Goulburn Plains. As usual a large church reserve was set aside, although the first establishment is indicated as the *Woolpack Inn* and a post office in 1836. By 1845 there were another two inns, a store, and several bark huts. A chapel had been erected by 1847 and in that year the police station, originally at Inverary, then Bungonia, was moved to Marulan, along with a Court of Petty Sessions.¹⁵⁸ By 1836 there was a daily mail service to the post office, and in 1848 a two horse coach ran a one day service from Camden to Marulan and on to Goulburn. Later there was a night coach on the run. In 1850 there was also a schoolhouse, a blacksmith and wheelwright to serve the local population and travellers. St Patrick's Catholic Church was built in 1863 and a Church of England was erected in 1866. From 1868 Cobb & Co., ran a service from Marulan to Goulburn and then to Cooma. This service became redundant with the establishment of the railway. Bushrangers were attracted to the gold shipments from Braidwood. In 1864

¹⁵⁵ The Roadmakers, p. 33.

¹⁵⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.104.

¹⁵⁷ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.13.

¹⁵⁸ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.103.

the notorious Ben Hall was in the area, and his gang - and later Lowry's gang held up mail coaches at Marulan.¹⁵⁹

On 6th August 1868 the Great Southern Railway reached Marulan. The station, originally known as Moorooloolen, with its goods shed and stockyard was built 2.5km east of the existing town. Soon a shop, bakery, and accommodation house joined the *Terminus Hotel* built in 1866 to cater for the navvies. The irresistible pull of the railway brought some businesses from the old town. **[Developing local and regional economies; Peopling Australia; Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport; Government and administration; Commerce; Religion; Accommodation]**

Lake Bathurst

The area known as Lake Bathurst lies some 27kms south-east of Goulburn, flat undulating country bordered on the east and west by a chain of hills and part of what was to be known as the Goulburn Plains in Ngunawal country. To the east is a smaller body of fresh water, a marshy area traditionally known as the Morass which was once covered in wetland swamp vegetation. This geographical curiosity explains why explorers, Meehan and Hume (referred to previously), were so impressed in 1818 with the agricultural potential of the 'Goulburn Plains' for agricultural settlement. Meehan's glowing report of the lake which he named Lake Bathurst after the British Colonial Secretary, was obviously made in a 'good' year - the lake was full, birdlife was abundant, the grasslands green. Such an attractive report, that in 1820 Macquarie came to see for himself on the way back from a visit to the newly discovered Lake George, and within a few years the first land grants were made for pastoral settlement. The first grant in the area was 1000 acres to Daniel Cooper, ex-convict and a substantial businessman and landholder around Sydney, *Waterloo Plains Station*. Cooper's Sydney business partner, Solomon Levey, also took up land, and between the two of them they owned most of the land around Lake Bathurst.¹⁶⁰ **[Developing local and regional economies; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Pastoralism; Agriculture]**

Neither, however, were settlers, but sent overseers and assigned convicts to improve and work the land - some cattle, mainly sheep, and crops and horticulture to support the workers. Little remains of the rough colonial 'gentleman's residences' they built although seldom visited, however on *Waterloo Plains* Cooper had built a barn designed by the architect of his Sydney home, Francis Greenway.¹⁶¹

Another early landholder at Lake Bathurst was retired Admiral John Gore who received the grant as reward for services rendered under Lord Nelson. Gore's father had sailed with James Cook, and descendants of the family are buried in the St. John's Church cemetery.¹⁶² Although a village reserve was set aside in the early years [to the north of the lake], it was not successful. The large landholdings themselves were 'villages' in their own right, containing the workers and artisans needed to provide for life on a large property. The land on the village of Lake Bathurst sits was once the property of James Coddington [former soldier and ex-convict], a manager of Cooper's holdings, but its establishment date is unknown. It is possible that in the 1840s, after his death, that the land was sold up in parcels, much of it to former convicts and servants of the surrounding properties. What became a village was known then as Tarago [not to be confused with the village today further south]], on the road between Goulburn and Braidwood.¹⁶³ The village does not seem to have been substantial as the only registered inns seem to have been at Waterloo Station and south at Sherwin's Flats [1840s]. Even later, Cobb & Co. coaches had depots north and south of the village. However, there were sufficient residents in the area on rural properties to warrant a church - St. John's [Anglican] - built of brick in 1860 - still standing. **[Developing local and regional economies; Peopling Australia; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Pastoralism; Agriculture; Transport; Convict]**

¹⁵⁹ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.104.

¹⁶⁰ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.154.

¹⁶¹ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.154.

¹⁶² Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.168.

¹⁶³ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.155.

Currawang

The Phoenix Mine, on the Lake George side of Hennessey's Hill, on the Currawang Road, was the site of the township of Currawang. From 1866 to 1872, Currawang remained the largest copper producing mine in NSW, and spawned a relatively stable and prosperous community. From 1871, the mine became known as the Phoenix Mine, and the town boasted a population of well over 400, with two public houses, four stores, and a school. A new brick school was built in 1873 capable of accommodating 150 children, but was demolished by Education Department in the 1920s. St Matthias Church and cemetery date from 1874 (Figure 13).¹⁶⁴ [Developing local and regional economies; Building settlements, town and villages; Peopling Australia; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Mining; Agriculture; Transport; Convict]



Figure 13 | The Anglican Cemetery with St. Matthias' Church in the background, Currawang, c. 2004. [Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.157.]

Tarlo and Myrtleville

The first white child born west of the Cookbundoons was Thomas Taylor Jr, born at Tarlo in 1828. In 1856 E. G. Bennett had drawn up a plan of portions for a village reserve (Figure 14) and by 1860 Tarlo had a population of about 400 persons. At the same time, nearby Myrtleville had a population of about 100, with all the essential elements of a village in place, including a store, post office, flour mill, school, hotel and butter factory.¹⁶⁵ [Developing local and regional economies; Building settlements, town and villages; Peopling Australia; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Agriculture; Industry]

Towrang

Towrang was developed following the convict stockade, which was developed from 1836 to house convicts for the construction of the Great South Road. From this it developed as a town to service the surrounding rural areas and included all the essential village elements. The railway reached Towrang in 1868 and many of the railway workers were houses in town. The railway serviced the rural produce of orchards, cream and wool produce. [Developing local and regional economies; Building settlements, town and villages; Peopling Australia; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Agriculture; Industry; Transport]

¹⁶⁴ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.156.

¹⁶⁵ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.159.

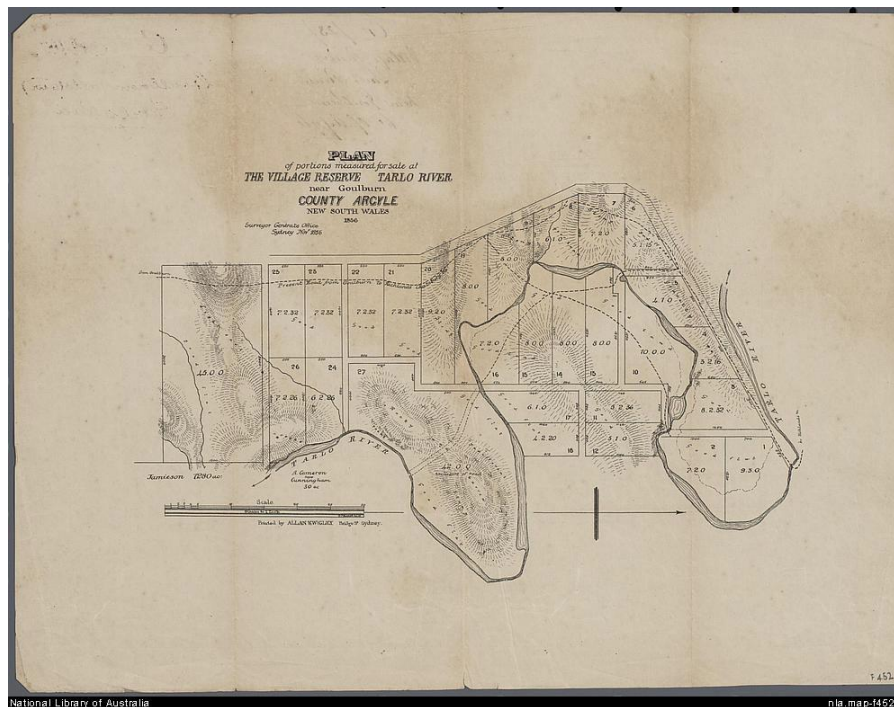


Figure 14 | Bennett, E. G. Plan of portions measured for sale at the village reserve Tarlo River County Argyle, 1856 [NLA F 452].

Windellama District

The Windellama district is historically associated with gold diggings. Around the mid 1800s the Blanketburn, Spa, and Manton's Reef, Gold Mines claimed a population of about 1000 people. There were three schools (Figure 15) about thirty hotels and inns, and a row of shops comprising a butcher, baker, grocer and a blacksmith. Much later, in the early 20th century it became known for its limestone and marble quarry, much sort after by the Sydney building industry.¹⁶⁶ [Developing local and regional economies; Building settlements, town and villages; Peopling Australia; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Agriculture; Mining; Commerce]



Figure 15 | Windellama East School c.1880. The school operated until 1893. [Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.16]

¹⁶⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.156.

3.4.6 The Great South Road

The alignment of the main south road from Sydney was influential in determining Goulburn Mulwaree's settlement pattern (Figure 16). The first roads to Goulburn generally followed the tracks of the explorers over the Mittagong Range, through Bong Bong to Bungonia and Lake Bathurst, via a circuitous indirect route. In 1820 Meehan and Oxley used a crossing on the Wollondilly at Kenmore to proceed to Lake Bathurst and Macquarie followed the route from Paddy's River via Kenmore.¹⁶⁷

Riley's Road from 1822 took a similar direction, but avoided the passage over the Cookbundoon Range and remained the main route for a considerable period. In 1829 the settler's expressed dissatisfaction with the poor standard of roads, and the Government was also under pressure from influential settlers around Bungonia to locate the road through their district. A year after the marking out of the early Goulburn Plains township, no approval had been given for the route of the main south road beyond Barbers Station (Marulan).¹⁶⁸

The Great South Road, south from Goulburn roughly approximated the route of Hamilton Hume and William Hovell who, in 1824, were the first Europeans to travel overland to the south coast of what became the state of Victoria. After leaving Hume's property at Gunning they travelled close to the site of the town of Tumut and in November 1824 reached the Murray River in the vicinity of Albury.¹⁶⁹ These early road routes were dictated by the need for water and pasturage. Key features of such roads were the natural contours, watering places and level, sheltered campsites. Road verges were wide to allow for feed for the bullocks that were the principal form of heavy transport. Initially the line of road avoided crossings which required bridges and obstructions were bypassed rather than built over. The best roads were those that crossed the shortest distance between two points, subject to obstacles, existing towns and traffic requirements. The steepness of a road was at times considered to be a higher imperative than straightness. The expense of cutting through hill sides was also a factor in the best road design. Roads that contoured along the slope were superior to those with a direct descent. Ideally, the construction process was to avoid large geological formations wherever possible, but ultimately the line was a matter of compromise between practicality and cost.¹⁷⁰

In 1829, Mitchell traced a new road line via Mittagong to Berrima on to Marulan where the road split to Goulburn and to Bungonia. It replaced two former lines, the Old Lake Bathurst Road via the Cookbundoon Range and Riley's Road which followed the Wollondilly to the junction with Paddy's River. Subsequent southern development favoured the Goulburn branch as the principal southern route.¹⁷¹ During Bourke's visit in 1832 the landholders and residents of the district again complained that poor roads were the major factor hindering development and growth. His Excellency replied that the roads to the Capital (Sydney) from southern and western parts of the colony would be completed without delay, and the Surveyor General was directed to complete the work as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, in 1836 the 'new great southern road' was still incomplete.¹⁷²

With the route of the main southern road fixed and the plan of the new township approved by 1833, Goulburn grew with the increasing traffic activity as lands further south were settled.¹⁷³ The road over Governor's Hill was built by convicts in the 1840s. The main road crossed the Mulwaree River into Grafton Street and led into the town.¹⁷⁴ Cowper Street formed the western edge of the settlement. The great

¹⁶⁷ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 27.

¹⁶⁸ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 27.

¹⁶⁹ 'Historical Roads of New South Wales. Development of the Route of the Hume Highway', *Main Roads*, Vol. XIII, No.4, June 1948, pp.122-126.

¹⁷⁰ Sue Rosen, 'That Den of Infamy: The No.2 Stockade Cox's River' An historical investigation into the construction, in the 1830s, of the Western Road from Mt. Victoria to Bathurst by a convict workforce', PhD Thesis, University of Western Sydney, 2006, pp.51-57; Grace Karskens, 'The Grandest Improvement in the Country': An Historical and Archaeological Study of the Great North Road, NSW 1825-1836, MA Hist. Arch thesis, University of Sydney, 1985, pp.169-176.

¹⁷¹ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 27.

¹⁷² Firth, Vol. 1, p. 27.

¹⁷³ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 28.

¹⁷⁴ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 28.

road from Sydney to the Murrumbidgee was located to the south of the Glebe reserve lands near Bradley's Mill and Brewery.¹⁷⁵ [**Developing local and regional economies; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport;**]

The Great South Road also attracted bushrangers to the area. Bushranger John Williams, alias 'Duce', a member of 'Blue Cap's' gang, was born at Goulburn in 1846 and it was in Goulburn court that Frank Gardiner was convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to seven years gaol at Cockatoo Island. Ben Hall's bushranging gang, including John Gilbert and John Dunn, harried the area in the mid-1860s. They raided homesteads and vehicles on the Great South Rd, including the Sydney Mail Coach. A sign adjacent the Goulburn-Braidwood Road, 17 km south of town, details a confrontation between the gang and the four Faithfull brothers who successfully repelled the attack from their wagon during a running gun battle.¹⁷⁶ [**Developing local and regional economies; Governing; Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport; Law and order**]

The Towrang Stockade, 9.5 km to the east and the road building program played a significant role in the development of early Goulburn from about 1833 to 1843 and operated as the headquarters for the road building operation. The Great South Road was built by ironed convict road gangs stationed in stockades or more ephemeral road party sites for the better behaved. Semi-permanent stockades as headquarters were established along the route with convicts working on the roads in ironed gangs with a convict overseer. The gangs slept at night in portable wooden huts.¹⁷⁷

Located to the north of Goulburn, approximately 16-17kms north east from the Towrang Stockade was the Wingello Stockade, dating from about 1834, a few years earlier than Towrang. The Wingello Stockade was located at Long Swamp to the south of the town of Wingello and like Towrang housed the convict road gangs and the overseers. No evidence of this stockade remains today.

Physical evidence of the stockade has survived to the present day, including the powder magazine, three headstones in the cemetery area, stone foundations of soldier's and convict's huts, remains of the *Harrow Inn*, a series of stone culverts and an excellent small stone bridge (Figures 17, 18 and 19). The bridge, believed to have been designed by David Lennox, bears a keystone dated 1839.¹⁷⁸ Harrow's Inn occupied two sites in the vicinity, one near the stockade (c1843-1857) and the other earlier on the veteran's allotments (c1840-1843).¹⁷⁹ [**Developing local and regional economies; Governing; peopling Australia Developing towns, suburbs and villages; Transport; Law and order; Convict**]

¹⁷⁵ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 28.

¹⁷⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.13.

¹⁷⁷ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 30.

¹⁷⁸ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 30.

¹⁷⁹ Tom Bryant, 7 March 2017.

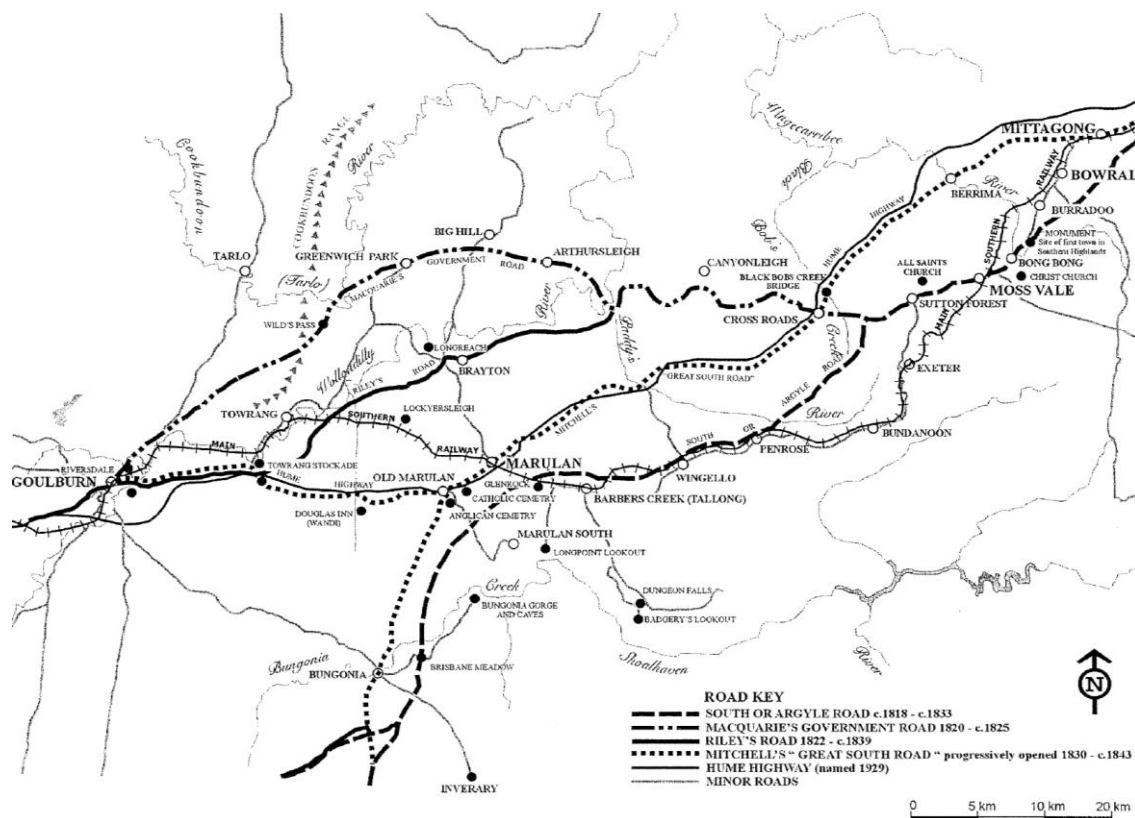


Figure 16 | Evolution of the Great South Road [Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review, 2003 – Author of Map: Tom Bryant]



Figure 17 | Stone culvert Towrang Stockade. [Community Heritage Study, p.72]



Figure 18 | Stone Culvert Towrang Stockade [Community Heritage Study, p.72]



Figure 19 | Stone Towrang Bridge [Photo from Jack Miller – Goulburn Mulwaree Council]

3.4.7 Aboriginal Spiritual Matters

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, Mary Gilmore identified the top of Rocky Hill near the Goulburn War Memorial as a 'bora ground' where initiations occurred. Two stone rings were still visible at this location in 1923, although by 1926 the larger one had been partially destroyed by a road. It is likely that ceremonial activities took place in this location, and that there may be burials in the vicinity.¹⁸⁰ MacAlister notes that initiation ceremonies were also performed on a little red hill opposite Kenmore Hospital.¹⁸¹ There are a number of hills in the vicinity of the hospital that MacAlister may be referring to. The nearest hills are

¹⁸⁰ Smith 1992:35, 43; R. Bell and K. Denny pers. comm. 25/07/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.19.

¹⁸¹ MacAlister 1907:85 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.19.

located between the rail line and Gorman Road, approximately 1km to the south east; adjacent to Taralga Road, approximately 1km to the north east; and near a bend in the Wollondilly River, approximately 1.5km east north east. The little red hill was not described in detail, and based on currently available evidence its location cannot be identified with more precision beyond this general area.

Mathews noted that in the historic period, coastal and inland tribes attended each other's ceremonies. Informants from the Shoalhaven told him that they attended ceremonies on the Tumut River, and people from Yass stated that they were present at ceremonies in Queanbeyan or Braidwood.¹⁸² Lhotsky described the music he heard at a corroboree as majestic and melancholy. Their strain was in 2-4 time, which they marked by beating crotchets, and in moments of greater excitement, quavers.¹⁸³

Few European people witnessed traditional Aboriginal funerary customs. In the 1830s, Govett encountered three women sitting at the graveside of an unknown individual near Mount Wayo, immediately north of the study area. They mourned by making small cuts on the back of their head with axes, and wept and lamented until they were exhausted).¹⁸⁴ In 1849, Macalister described a similar public demonstration of grief at the funeral of Miranda, who was one of the chiefs in the County of Argyle. His funeral took place near Abercrombie, approximately 165km north of the study area. On that occasion, the women also wore knots of white pipeclay smeared in their hair and on their faces.¹⁸⁵ Men were observed mourning by shout[ing] furiously and making wild exclamations, with fierce countenances and violent gestures. In at least one case, the Aboriginal community remembered the location of a burial on the Mulwaree Plains which had been destroyed by European settlers, and the custom of women weeping at the burial site was still observed, even though the grave was no longer extant (Figure 20).¹⁸⁶ Lhotsky noted that 'to mention even the name of a dead person, give a deep apprehension to all Papuas [Aboriginal people] I met with'.¹⁸⁷

Aboriginal burial methods changed over time.¹⁸⁸ There are only a few descriptions of earthen burial mounds in the Goulburn Mulwaree region, and according to Govett this type of burial was not common. This type of grave was sometimes marked with carved trees, and Etheridge suggested that only notable, initiated men were accorded such treatment; for example, celebrated warriors, prominent headmen, and powerful wizards or "doctors".¹⁸⁹ The grave at Mount Wayo was a dome-shaped mound approximately 3 feet (90cm) high, surrounded by a flatgutter or channel that had an outside edge of clay. Trees around the grave had been incised with stripes, zigzags and other designs.¹⁹⁰ **[Developing Australia's cultural life; Peopling Australia; Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures; Religion; Creative endeavor; Law and order]**

The Rev. Benj. Hurst in 1842 reported to the Methodist District meeting in Sydney upon his ministrations to the Aborigines of the Goulburn district:

The past year has been one of great anxiety to the Missionaries on this Station, in consequence of the apparent fruitlessness of their labours So inveterate are the prejudices of one tribe against the otherso powerful their superstitions, and so frequent their quarrels, that until the Gospel shall be brought to bear upon their hearts there can be but little hope that any attempts to induce them to associate peaceably for any length of time will be successful. But, perhaps, the most formidable obstacle in the way of their conversion is their

¹⁸² MacAlister 1907:86-87; Bennett 1967 [1834]:176-177; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:10; Mathews 1896:327; 338-339,340 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.19.

¹⁸³ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:29; Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:109 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.22.

¹⁸⁴ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:44-45 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

¹⁸⁵ MacAlister 1907:84-85 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

¹⁸⁶ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:44-45 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

¹⁸⁷ Lhotsky 1979 [1835]:106 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

¹⁸⁸ Byrne 2007:11 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

¹⁸⁹ Etheridge 1918:11-12 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

¹⁹⁰ Govett 1977 [1836-7]:45 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.20.

connection with the worst class of Europeans.¹⁹¹

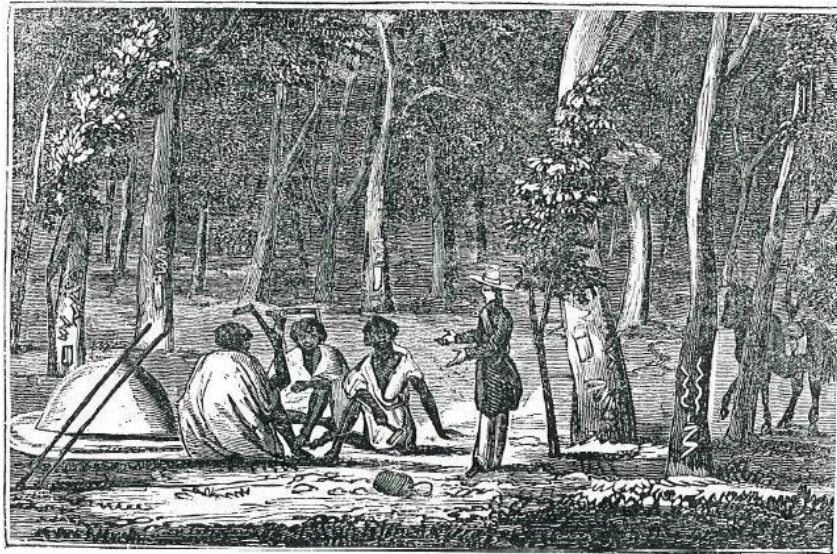


Figure 20 | 'Three women mourning at a grave near Mount Wayo Wales [W.R. Govett, *Sketches of New South Wales*, Gaston Renard Publisher, Melbourne, 1977, p.44]

3.4.8 From Town to City, 1850-1868

The discovery of gold in other localities in 1851 interrupted the growth of Goulburn Mulwaree. Initially it seemed as if the town would be deserted:

The once busy bustling town of Goulburn is now reduced to a hitherto unknown site of quietness. Shops are lacking customer, some are closed, men are scarce, husbands have left wives, servants quitted their employment. In short, nearly all that could have packed up and are off for the diggings around Braidwood.

Rewards were offered to stimulate prospectors to search for a local goldfield and the *Goulburn Herald* described the unattractive features of life in the goldfields to deter prospectors.¹⁹² [Developing local, regional and national economies; Mining]

By 1856 there had been some recovery and the population of 1,518 in 1851 had grown to 1,779. This was mainly because the town acted as a supplier on the main transport route to the Tuena and Braidwood goldfields. The opening in 1854 of a grander and more substantial bridge (Fitzroy Bridge) across the Mulwarree Ponds at the point of entry into the town facilitated the movement of goods and people along a route from Towrang to Reynolds, Grafton, Sloane, Clinton and Cowper Streets. By the end of the 1850s Auburn Street was emerging as the main commercial street and building activity around Belmore Park established its centrality.¹⁹³ Agitation for Goulburn to become a municipality was taken up in 1856 with demands for 'clear, fresh and cheap water', and for roadworks and drainage schemes. [Developing local, regional and national economies; Transport, Commerce, Towns, suburbs and villages]

In 1859 Goulburn was incorporated as a municipality, however, its effective functioning as a municipality proved difficult. Many meetings lapsed through lack of a quorum and a lawsuit to test the constitution of the council effectively negated council work until 1868 when the Municipalities Act 1867 was passed. In the meantime, Goulburn became a city. In 1863, the Queen by Royal Letters Patent created the new bishopric of Goulburn, appointed Rev Mesac Thomas as the first bishop, and ordained that 'the town of

¹⁹¹ Cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.31.

¹⁹² For rewards see GH, 31 May and 7 June 1851 and 3 November 1858. For deterrents see GH, 24 May and 16 August 1851. Firth, note 28.

¹⁹³ Dr Robert Waugh's building in Market Street 1853 was joined by others similarly styled. The Bee Hive Store faced Belmore Park from Auburn Street. The Mechanics Institute was built 1859-60. Firth, note 29.

Goulburn shall henceforth be a city'.¹⁹⁴ This meant it became Australia's first inland city, a distinction of which local people are still proud. The new city impressed visitors with its wide streets and dark red brick houses 'well and substantially built', although they noted few signs of growth in the mid 1860s.¹⁹⁵

[**Governing; Developing Australia's cultural life; Government and administration, Towns, suburbs and villages, Religion**]

Visitors may not have observed that the population structure had changed so that the proportion of sexes was now fairly even. In this way Goulburn was distinguished from other country centres where the high proportion of males indicated a frontier type of social life, rather than a more settled and urban lifestyle. It did not, however, mean that the city was free of the scourge of bushrangers who, c.1865, troubled those who lived on the outskirts.

It was in the countryside about Goulburn that there was most growth in the 1860s. While Goulburn grew from 3,241 in 1860 to 4,453 in 1871, the electorate of Argyle which took in the surrounds grew from 6,583 to 9,303. Selectors and tenant farmers tried wheat growing, particularly to the north. Several large estates in the district were subdivided and offered for sale.¹⁹⁶ At Inverary Park, the first Combine wheat harvester is reputed to have been put into use.¹⁹⁷ [**Peopling Australia; Developing local, regional and national economies; Agriculture, Land Tenure**]

In 1868 the city received what was perhaps its greatest economic boost when the much anticipated railway arrived. Locals had dwelt happily on the prospects of the stimulus it would provide for agriculturalists, pastoralists and local traders. The first signs of advantage to Goulburn were the employment the railway contractors offered for the construction of cuttings, supply of bricks, building of a large viaduct at North Goulburn, and demolition of houses in what were Mulwarree, Cole and Sterne Streets. The growth of the municipality was reflected in the establishment of a Masonic lodge, two Odd Fellow's lodges and a Mechanics Institute by 1867. By 1870 four newspapers had been established – *The Herald* first in 1848, *The Argus* in 1864, the *Southern Morning Herald* in 1868 and finally the *Evening Post* in 1870. Almost immediately, new mills (since demolished) appeared on the corner of Auburn and Clinton Streets, a short lived meat preserving company began operations in Bradleys Mill and Brewery and land about the newly erected Goulburn Railway Station was subdivided and offered for sale.¹⁹⁸

Economic activity during this period centred on trade, with Goulburn the town at the crossroads. Coaching firms were numerous and many of the earlier slab and bark inns and huts were replaced by brick or stone buildings. The 'Social Map of Goulburn 1860' clearly shows Sloane Street as the major civic frontage with telegraph office, court-house, post office, fire engine-station and hospital, as well as stores and banks along its length. Auburn Street was the commercial centre with a continuous row of shops on the western side. The main road from Berrima and Sydney travelled along Grafton Street into Sloane Street. Clifford Street developed as a major thoroughfare linking the city to the north, via Marsden's Crossing Place.

Both Sloane and Auburn Streets were improved becoming more attractive when attempts were made to drain the lagoon. *Empire* reported on 2 June 1857 that the principal street was Auburn and that Auburn, Sloane and the north side of Market Square were 'well built on'. The majority of houses and public buildings were built of red brick, a few cottages were of a 'coarse kind of flaky stone' and 'inferior in appearance'. Census returns confirm that over 70% of Goulburn's houses were of brick, stone or concrete in the latter half of the 19th Century and this may help explain why so many remain. [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing local, regional and national economies; Commerce, Transport, Accommodation**]

¹⁹⁴ GH, 30 March 1864. Firth, note 30.

¹⁹⁵ SMH, 13 July 1865. Firth note, 31

¹⁹⁶ The large estates offered for sale included *Lumley Park* 1862, *Burgalore* 1862, *Glenrock* and *Balanya* 1862, *Strathaird* 1865, *Manar* (Braidwood) 1866, *Kenmore* and *Strathallen* 1866, *Norwood* 1866, *Curraudooley* (Lithgow's 16,784 acres at Lake George 'more extensive than many a German Sovereign State') 1866, *Bois Chere Estate* 1867, *Gurrunda* 1866, *Cottle Wolly* 1866. The size of flocks in Argyle were comparatively small in the 1860's indicating the presence of small settlers, D N Jeans, *op cit*, p 292. Firth, note 32.

¹⁹⁷ Anne Wiggan, Bungonia, 2 March 2017.

¹⁹⁸ Firth, Vol.1, p.41; City Plan Heritage, Goulburn CBD Master Plan Heritage Report, p. 15

3.4.9 Related Places and Sites, 1829-1860

The following residential places are related to this period:

- Lansdowne Park
- Riversdale, Goulburn
- St Clair Villa, Goulburn
- Ardgowan (10 Cowper Street, Goulburn)
- Worker's stone cottages and a bluestone cottage in Goldsmith Street, Goulburn
- A pair of Georgian shop/residences in Clifford Street, Goulburn
- Two storey stone Georgian residence 5 Lithgow Street, Goulburn
- 8 Grafton Street, 56 Chatsbury Street, 4-6 Lithgow Street, 145 Clifford Street, 20 Chantry Street, Goulburn – early Georgian residential buildings
- Early timber and stone cottages Bishop Street, 191 Nicholson Street and 169 Kinghorne Street.¹⁹⁹
- Timber and brick dwellings in Grafton, Mulwarree, Bradley, Australia and Addison Streets, Goulburn
- Brackley Cottages and major homestead buildings including Garroorigang on the Braidwood Road, Goulburn
- Nooga / Shamrock Lodge, Rosemont Road, Boxers Creek
- Brisbane Grove houses – "The Towers", "Yattalunga"
- Lockyersleigh, Carrick
- Wilds Pass area, Greenwich Park
- Marulan homesteads – Glenrock
- Marian Vale Homestead, Marulan
- Norwood Homestead, Middle Arm
- Kippilaw Homestead, Parkesbourne
- Veterans Allotments, Towrang
- Danganelly farmhouse – Towrang
- Caoura Station barn, Tallong

The following commercial places are related to this period:

- The Goulburn Brewery (formerly Bartlett's Brewery and Bradley's Brewery) on Bungonia Road
- Stone archway in Market Street leading to premises of Bull and Woodward (general suppliers), Goulburn
- Grafton Street Inns - The Coach and Horses and The Carriers Arms, Goulburn
- Mendelson's on the Corner of Sloane and Clinton Streets, Goulburn²⁰⁰, including Mendelson's Stables at the rear of the Inn and adjoining terrace houses (of which only part of a wall remains)
- Inn sites in Reynolds Street, Goulburn
- Coolavin Hotel, previously the Southern Railway Hotel, Goulburn
- The stone remains of the Kennedy/Argyle Brewery in Faithfull Street, Goulburn
- Rock of Cashel Inn site, Sloane Street, Goulburn
- Dr Robert Waugh's premises in Market Street, Goulburn
- Brayton Marble Quarry
- Wandj, Robert Plumbs Inn, Marulan
- Terminus Hotel, Marulan
- Various stores, Marulan
- The Loaded Dog Hotel, Tarago
- Former Inn, (Edinburgh) Tarlo
- Towrang stockade, graves, bridge and culverts

¹⁹⁹ Firth, Vol. 1, pp. 34-35.

²⁰⁰ S. Tazewell, 'Hotels in Goulburn', *Goulburn and District Historical Society Newsletter*, No. 98 cited in Firth, p.36. The *Woolpack Inn* was at allotment 7 of section 24, the *Cottage of Content/Travellers Rest Inn* at allotment 5 of section 20 and the *Builders Anns* at allotment 6 of section 32. [Firth, p.36.]

The following institutional places are related to this period:

- Remnants of a schoolhouse adjacent to the site of the first Presbyterian church in Craig Street, Goulburn
- Court House in Sloane Street, Goulburn
- The former Mechanics' Institute, Goulburn
- Abutments of early Lansdowne bridge across Mulwaree River, near brewery
- St Michaels Church, Bungonia
- The Parsonage, Mountain Ash Road, Bungonia
- Old Marulan cemeteries
- Marulan railway station and yard
- Uniting church, Parkesbourne
- Marulan School
- Tirranna School and church
- Anglican church ruins, Yarra

3.5 The Late Colonial Boom, 1869 – 1893

3.5.1 Introduction

The railway from Sydney reached Goulburn in 1869 and was not extended further until the 30 km stretch to Gunning was added in 1875. Work then proceeded quickly to reach Albury in 1881 and spurs to tap the major centres of the Riverina were also built. By the early 1850s the Great South Road had only extended as far as Yass where a bridge crossing the Yass River was completed in 1854. A track then continued to Bookham, Jugiong and Coolac to Gundagai where the Murrumbidgee was crossed by ford.

By 1865 all creeks were bridged between Adelong Crossing and Albury along the Great South Road. Control of the roads was assumed by the Department of Public Works in 1861. At that time very little construction work had been undertaken between Goulburn and Albury.²⁰¹ The opening of the railway from Sydney to Melbourne in 1883 siphoned off a good deal of the long distance traffic. The road lost much of its early significance as a transport route and improvements lagged. Little in the way of construction or maintenance activity occurred and the condition of the road declined. During the Sydney Melbourne Reliability Trial of 1905, for example, the Great Southern Road, was described as an unmarked track, impassable for motor vehicles in wet weather.²⁰² **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Transport]**

3.5.2 Impact of the Railway and Public Works Program

The extension of the railway in the late 1870s was part of a policy adopted by the government to vigorously promote public works. These spending policies boosted employment on projects such as the Post Office, gaol, Court House and Cooma Railway (Figure 21). The gaol alone directly employed 100 men on construction, while local industry supplied most of the materials including some five million bricks. Once again the city was identified as a government service centre and an appropriate place to establish major government buildings and agencies.²⁰³

For Goulburn there were a number of consequences. Initially, it remained the railhead from 1869 to 1875 while the government debated further development of the railway. The city had the opportunity to develop as a rail centre, a place where farmers brought their wheat to be milled and their wool and other produce to be railed to Sydney. It also developed as a railway administrative centre, a convenient

²⁰¹ *The Roadmakers A History of Main Roads in New South Wales*, DMR, 1976, p. 48.; 'Historical Roads of New South Wales. Development of the Route of the Hume Highway', *Main Roads*, Vol. XIII, No.4, June 1948, pp.122-126.

²⁰² *The Roadmakers ...*, p. 110;144;194.; 'Historical Roads of New South Wales. Development of the Route of the Hume Highway', *Main Roads*, Vol. XIII, No.4, June 1948, pp.122-126.; Max G Lay, *History of Australian Roads*, Australian Road Research Board, Victoria, 1984, p.14 cited in 'Roads and Traffic Authority, Upgrade of Heritage & Conservation Register for the South West Region, NSW, Thematic History', p.25.

²⁰³ Firth, Vol. 1, p. 46.

distance from Sydney for crew changes. A permanent way workshop was established in 1882 with the Goulburn office responsible for the oversight of the permanent way from Picton to Albury. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Government and administration, Transport; Utilities]**

The major Government buildings were completed by 1887. The *Penny Post* in 1886 records that:

For a time, great good was caused. Business was brisk, houses were let before they were finished and tradesmen of all sorts had their hands full. When the work was finished many of the men had to go away, and in 1886 Goulburn is emphatically dull. No work to speak of is going on and the number of tradesmen out of work seems to be increasing ... The disastrous season has left the farmers who are the backbone of the city, in a bad state, and the fall in the price of wool had made a bad matter worse.²⁰⁴

The district's primary production was stimulated by the possibilities of cheap rail transport. Initially wheat, then wool production rose. The number of sheep in the district increased from 318,902 in 1881 to 521,979 in 1891. The extension of the railway to the Riverina stimulated wheat growing in that area which quickly overtook the Tablelands as a wheat district. The town's commercial and manufacturing enterprises also endeavored to use the advantage of rail. Some firms, notably Rogers, opened branch stores along the line. Another firm, R. T. Ball and Co.'s foundry and engineering works secured contracts for railway stock which they supplied into the 1890s. Other iron foundries and engineering works were busy manufacturing engines, boilers, agricultural machines and building materials such as cast iron columns and lace work.

During this period there are constant references to business and manufacturing ventures many of which have since disappeared. These included breweries, boiling down works, soap factories, clothing manufacturers, condiments, cake and biscuit factories and engineering works. The Fitzroy Brickworks were established c. 1880. Local iron foundries provided much of the decorative cast iron, so popular during the Victorian period which lost favour at the turn of the century.²⁰⁵ Goulburn's aspiration to become a great commercial and manufacturing centre serving the southern railway line was however short-lived. The government adopted a policy of differential railway rates which made it cheaper to dispatch goods between Sydney and more distant centres, than between country towns along the line. The aim in rushing the rail line through to the Riverina was to capture that trade for New South Wales, or more particularly, Sydney. The policy had the effect of disadvantaging towns such as Goulburn, in terms of supplying goods and services to other centres, compared with Sydney.²⁰⁶ **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Work Government and administration, Transport; Agriculture, Industry, Labour]**

In 1881 Goulburn was the third most prominent city in the colony after Sydney and Newcastle but by 1891 had given way to Broken Hill. Other cities, particularly those in the wheat and dairying districts grew in size and influence, while the population of Goulburn dropped marginally.

Goulburn was provided with a reticulated water supply, constructed in 1885 and became operational in 1886. It was a steam operated pumping facility which was later replaced by an electric motor in 1918. Not long after the pump house was constructed, a weir was also built which helped to ensure the water supply to Goulburn.

²⁰⁴ EPP, 1866, as quoted by B. Pennay, *Goulburn – A Hundred Years Ago, Investigating Towns*, Two Series cited in Firth, Vol.1, p.59.

²⁰⁵ Firth, Vol. 1 pp.48-49.

²⁰⁶ Firth, Vol. 1, p.46

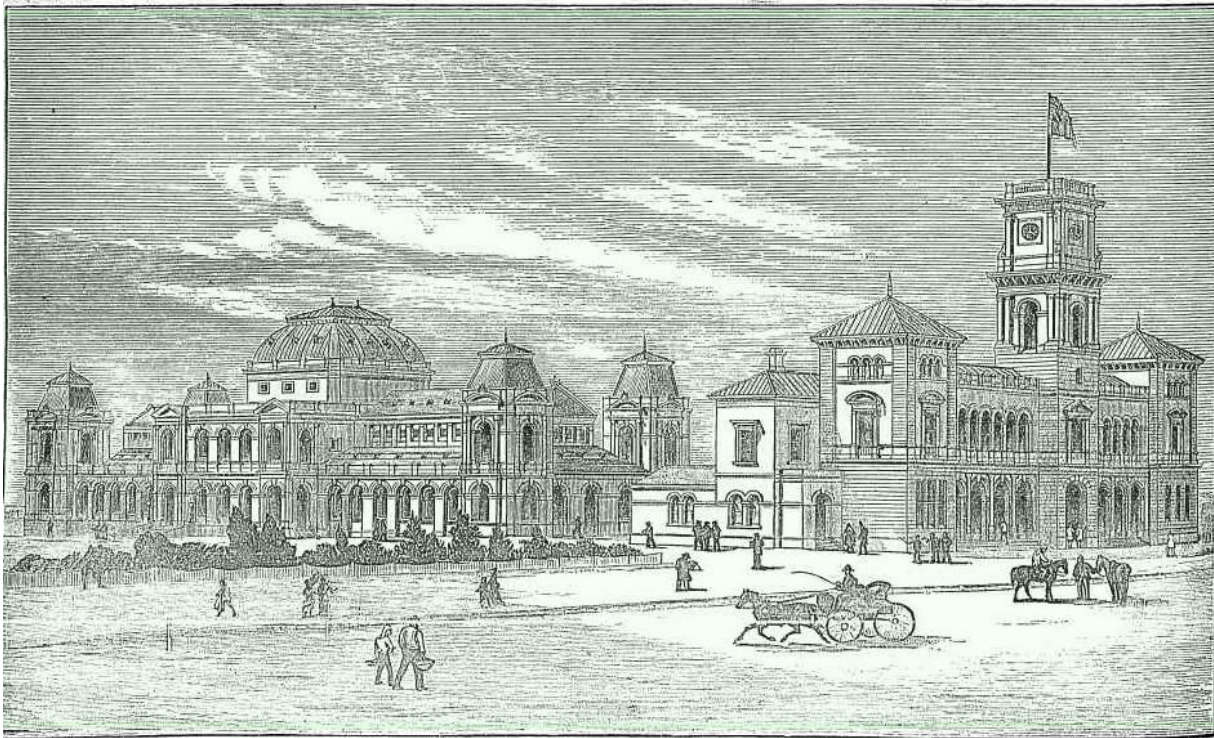


Figure 21 | Then new public offices in Goulburn depicted in the *Australasian Sketcher*, 31 January 1880.

3.5.3 Victorian Expansion – Land and Building Boom

Goulburn, like the rest of the colony, had a boom in land sales particularly in 1881 and 1882. Sub-divisions opened up Eastgrove, North Goulburn, Springfield, Garfield and City View with a great deal of buying and selling (Figure 22). Large areas of land in North Goulburn beyond Citizen Street, previously held by Bradley, were released after his death (1868) and subdivided with a north/south grid orientation similar to that of the old town, creating today's marked directional inconsistency between north and central Goulburn. The Victoria Recreation Ground that faced Citizen Street was subdivided, and Park and George Streets formed. As sometimes happened the subdivisions resulted in land sales, but not necessarily immediate house building. Five hundred allotments were offered at Eastgrove (with a special train being run from Sydney) and the Lansdowne Estate was subdivided.²⁰⁷ The Eastgrove subdivision was carried out with little regard to the natural features of the site. Roads run at right angles to the steep contours in the east with resultant scouring and maintenance problems, while the lower areas are subject to flooding. [Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Government and administration, Transport; Land tenure]

²⁰⁷ Firth, Vol. 1, p.47.

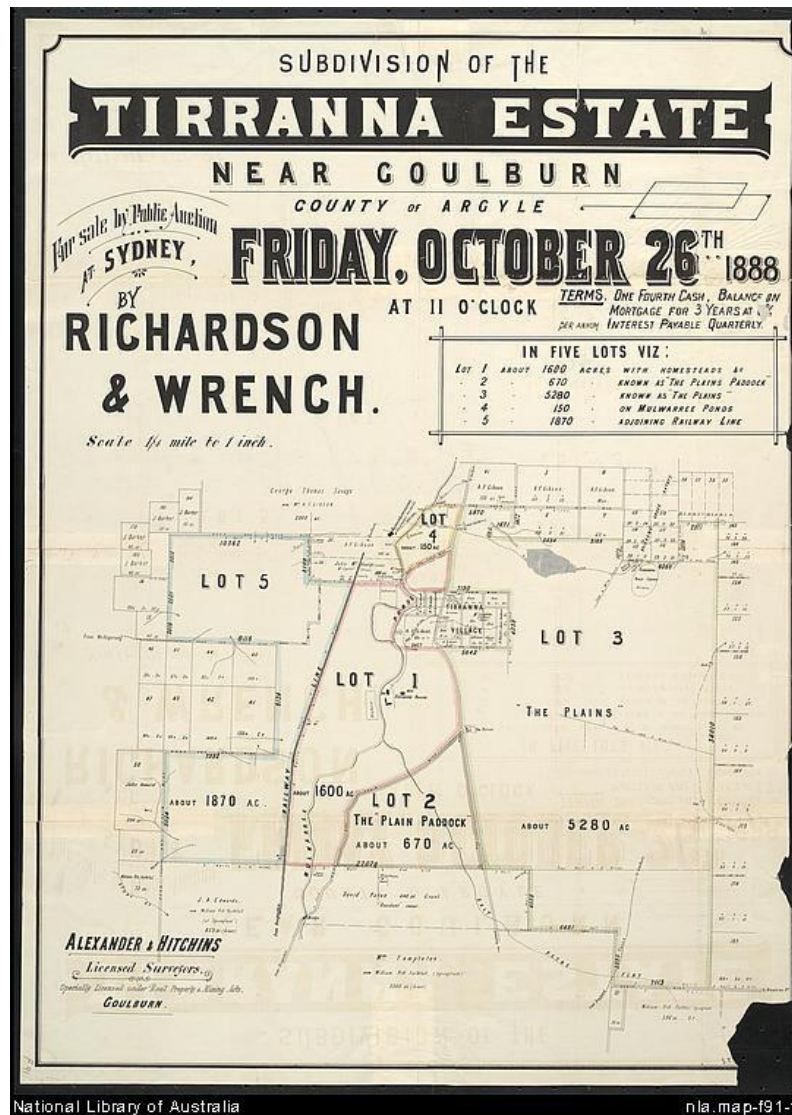


Figure 22 | Sales Map for auction of the Tirranna Estate subdivision 26th October 1888.

By 1888 the number of houses had increased to 2,050, almost doubling the 1,141 houses recorded in 1881. The city began to stretch beyond the compact area it had occupied previously, which was defined by Cowper Street (known as the West Side), Clinton and Sloane Streets as the southern and eastern peripheries and a straggle from the new to the old township in the north. New or improved bridges provided better access over the Mulwaree near at Bradley's Brewery and at the Fitzroy Crossing. Other locations included over the Wollondilly to Kenmore at Confoy's Kenmore Hotel, Thorne's Crossing on Braidwood Road and Marsdens Crossing over the Wollondilly River on Crookwell Road. These were all constructed in the 1850s. There had been at least four bridges over the Mulwaree, one possibly upstream, one constructed in the 1850s of which the abutments are extant, another in 1878 and the current bridge in 1902.²⁰⁸ Just as important was the extension of Auburn Street with a well-constructed bridge at Clinton Street that made possible closer connection of South Goulburn. From 1881 to 1891 the population rose from 6,839 to 10,916. The City of Goulburn grew more rapidly than in any other decade and the large number of public buildings testify to the city's prosperity at that time. In addition to the Post Office, Town Hall and Court House, and the nearby Catholic and Anglican Cathedrals, there were churches and schools in central and suburban locations, new shops in Auburn Street, the massive gaol, a new hospital and Goulburn Pumping Station and weir (Figures 23 and 24).²⁰⁹ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation]

²⁰⁸ Tom Bryant, 7 March 2017.

²⁰⁹ Firth, Vol. 1 pp.47-48.



Figure 23 | Weir and pumping station, photo c. 1897. [J.H. Harvey, State Library of Victoria, Image H91.300/447]



Figure 24 | Hospital, constructed c.1889-90s. [J.H. Harvey, State Library of Victoria, Image H91.300/400]

In terms of social activity, the 1880s saw the establishment of many friendly society lodges for the mutual benefit of members, together with Temperance societies, Bands of Hope and Rechabites to discourage over indulgence. Glee clubs, harmonic, philharmonic, choral societies and the Goulburn Liedertafel (1891) provided entertainment.²¹⁰ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Welfare; Creative endeavour]

²¹⁰ Firth, Vol. 1 p.48.

In the commercial sphere, Charles Rogers was prominent in the boom period. Based on his father's furniture business, he developed the Great Arcade (1886), on the site adjacent to the present State Government Office Block. The arcade was an elephantine building, 330; (100 m) by 661 (20 m) and four to five storeys high, capped with a tall tower 112' (34 m) high. Earlier he built some cottages and a series of large dwelling houses fronting Sloane Street to the rear of the arcade (c. 1880). In 1889 he opened the Arcadian Skating Rink which became the Arcadian Drapery Palace, and in 1889 employed 100 people. In 1880s Furner Bros and Jones built the main part of the building now used by Young's, and stores were built extensively along Auburn Street.²¹¹ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Commerce; Accommodation; Sport]

The environmental character, extent and form of the city is clearly shown in a series of excellent elevated pictorial views of Goulburn during the 1880s. The drawings demonstrate a changing emphasis and character. The first is from the *Australasian Sketcher* 27 March 1880 looking from South Hill down Auburn Street, and conveys the image of 'the city in the plains' emphasizing a rural aspect (Figure 25).²¹²

The second (1882) shows Goulburn from above Eastgrove and focuses attention on the railway (Figure 26). The drawing shows detail of the form and buildings of, the central area. The newly constructed Post Office without clock, the nearby Old Gaol, Lewis's early Court House facing Sloane Street, the Hollis building in Auburn Street and the character of the newly planted and renamed Belmore Park can be seen (Figure 21).

The third is from the *Illustrated Sydney News*, 25 October 1888 and emphasizes the manufacturing aspect of Goulburn's economy. The foreground shows the mills, R. T. Ball and Co.'s foundry and engineering works, the railway workshop and the bridge link to the south. Although Goulburn was a prosperous, thriving growing city in the 1880s, the shades of the coming depression were already beginning to be cast by 1887 (Figure 27).²¹³

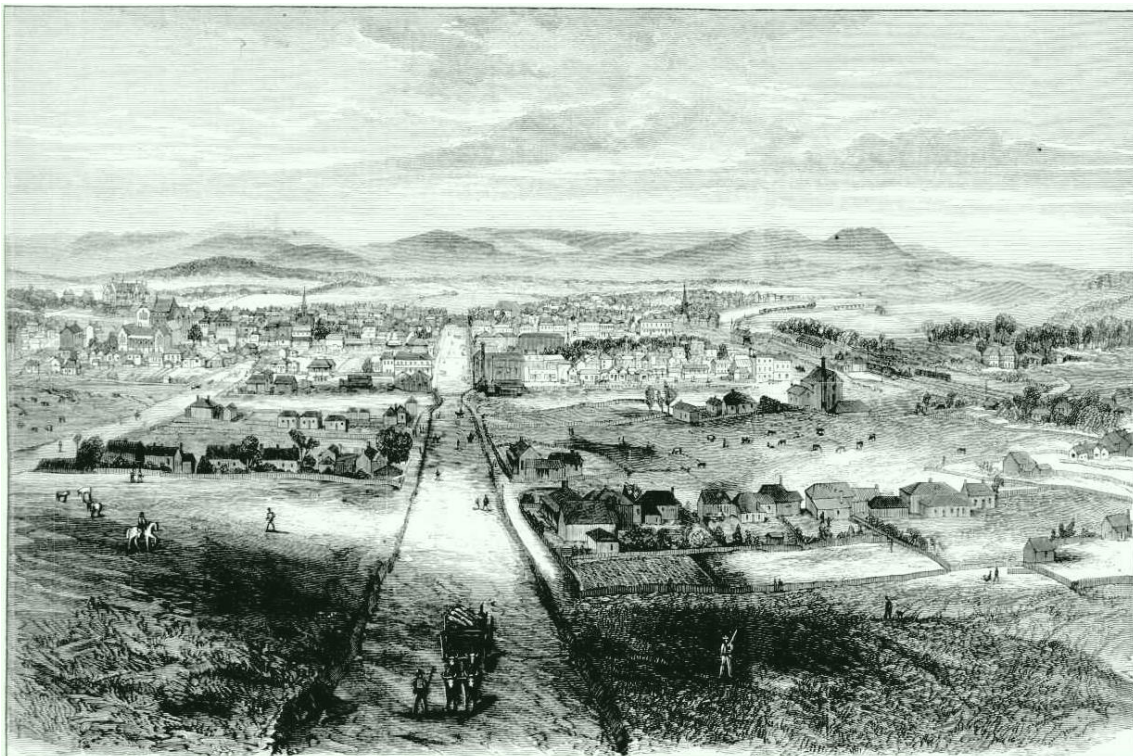


Figure 25 | View down Auburn Street from South Hill as depicted in the *Australasian Sketcher*, 27 March 1880.

²¹¹ Firth, Vol. 1 p.48.

²¹² Firth, Vol. 1 p.49.

²¹³ Firth, Vol. 1 p.49.

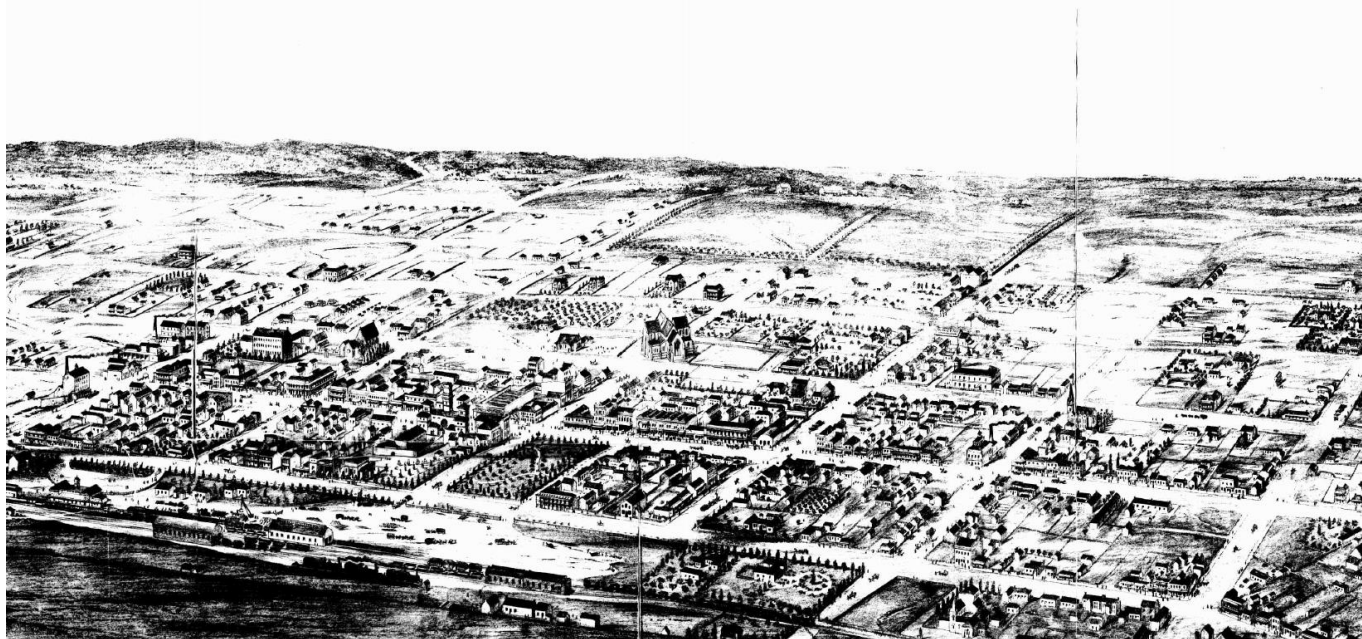


Figure 26 | View from above Eastgrove as depicted in the *Australasian Sketcher*, 30 September 1882.



Figure 27 | A birds-eye view depicted in the *Illustrated Sydney News*, 25 October 1888

3.5.4 Village Life

Bungonia

By 1856 the population of Bungonia had increased to 108 consisting of 30 men, 30 women, and 48 children who resided in 20 inhabited houses of which 14 were now stone or brick and six of wood construction.²¹⁴ Thus, it appears the diggers returning to the town following the gold rushes did bring back some wealth and prosperity. However, over this period the population of the town had not significantly risen demonstrating that Bungonia had settled into the role of a small rural settlement that serviced the needs of the surrounding pastoral estates. This included the servicing of the teamsters hauling the products of the estates, primarily wool and wheat, to the major regional centres and ultimately Sydney. Over the following decades Bungonia continued to serve this function, it slowly contracted in size and lost services. By 1872 only around 36 adults were listed on *Greville's Post Office Directory* as living in the town. The range of occupations they represent: teachers, innkeepers, storekeepers, farmers, servants, labourers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, sawyers, bricklayers, carriers, constables, and ministers, aptly demonstrates the service function the town performed for travellers and the surrounding estates. [Building settlements, towns and cities; Towns, suburbs and villages]

At Bungonia, the churches were always strongly associated with the education of the town's children. The earliest school was associated with St Michael's Church and was in operation prior to 1866 when it was under the supervision of Miss Annie O'Brien (later Mrs Armstrong) and had a class of 30 students. This school became a provisional public school in 1868 and was conducted in a stone building at the rear of the *Hope Inn* near the St Michael's Church grounds. In 1880 it was upgraded to a full public school and new grounds were granted for it on the corner of King and Goderich Streets (Allotments 4-5 of Section 19) on which a new granite, rubble, and stone building was constructed in 1882, which still stands today. The public school had a fluctuating attendance as many children had to walk up to four and a half miles to attend and could be prevented from coming for weeks by flooded creeks or rivers. There was also a fair amount of sickness among the children and the isolation of the town was very disagreeable to the teachers posted there. Despite this, and through the aid of some dedicated teachers, the school remained open until 1973.²¹⁵ [Building settlements, towns and cities; Educating; Towns, suburbs and villages; Education]

In 1862 Bungonia's remaining police force consisted of two constables, which over the following years reduced to one. A police station had been constructed in 1835 on the eastern side of King Street, next to the public school. In 1907 it was replaced with a magnificent blue stone building probably due to the deterioration of the original police buildings. This was staffed until 1932 when it was finally closed and became a private residence.²¹⁶ [Building settlements, towns and cities; Towns, suburbs and villages; Law and order]

In 1872 Water Reserve No. 27 for Public Recreation and Water Supply was gazetted, comprising 1390 acres [579 ha] on Bungonia Creek. Following an inspection in 1889 and report by an officer of the Mines Department, in which the area was described as a 'recognised public resort', a caretaker was appointed. The area was named Bungonia Caves by the Minister for Mines. Louis Guymer was the first and only caretaker, between 1889 and 1909. He discovered further caves and erected gates, guard rails, ladders etc. at the lookouts and in Grill, Drum and Mass Cave. Grill Cave was open to tourists. A caretaker's cottage was constructed in 1896 however, it was never occupied. It was destroyed by fire in 1897 and the archaeological remains may be seen near the intersection of the Adams Lookout and Bungonia Lookdown Roads. [Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing Australia's cultural life; Towns, suburbs and villages; Leisure]

Tallong (Barber's Creek)

The area of Barber's Creek (later Tallong) and its population was widely dispersed in the 1850s.

²¹⁴ NSW 1856 Census: http://hccda.ada.edu.au/pages/NSW-1856-census-04_29; http://hccda.ada.edu.au/pages/NSW-1856-census-04_33 Accessed 10/3/2015 cited in Thom, p.16.

²¹⁵ Revitt, *Bungonia*, pp. 41-42 Cited in Thom, p.15

²¹⁶ Revitt, *Bungonia*, p. 39. Higginbotham, *Goulburn*, p. 91 cited in Thom, p.15; Anne Wiggan, *Bungonia*, 2 March 2017

Woodcutters, rail-workers, small scale mining workers and their families made up most of the population at that time. The construction of the great southern railway and viaduct in the 1860s increased the population temporarily and the Tallong Public School was formally established in 1865 for a short period.²¹⁷ The area was opened up to farming at this time and a platform was added at Barber's Creek in 1878 close to the water tank. The station became the focal point of Tallong and by 1882 the public school had been re-established. Not long later in 1892 a general store and Anglican church opened and the first community hall in 1896²¹⁸. [[Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing Australia's cultural life; Towns, suburbs and villages](#)]

Lake Bathurst

The railway from Goulburn to Queanbeyan reached Lake Bathurst in 1884. The sand and gravel on the shores of the lake were so suitable for ballast on the new tracks that a spur line was built to extract it and used until the railway reached Bombala in 1921. These were also years when the lake was full and the romance of steam brought picnicking day trippers from Goulburn in such numbers that special trains ran to a new station built on the spur line by the lake. The lake was also an attraction for rowing and sailing, some 3000 people attending a regatta in 1885.

Lake Bathurst was officially named as such in 1884, when Sherwin's Flat became Tarago, it remained the rural centre of the surrounding region, the railway station, school [1869] and church the focus of its life. Lake Bathurst once boasted the largest sailing club outside of the Sydney Harbour area. The first Christian Service held in Southern NSW took place between Lake Bathurst and the Morass in October 1820.²¹⁹ [[Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing Australia's cultural life; Towns, suburbs and villages; Leisure](#)]

Kingsdale

Kingsdale is located approximately five kilometres north of Goulburn. *Kingsdale* was originally located on *Kingsland*, one of the properties of Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur. The subdivision was created in the later part of the 1880s. [[Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing Australia's cultural life; Pastoralism; Towns, suburbs and villages](#)]

3.5.5 Related Places and Sites, 1869-1893

The following residential places relate to this period:

- Cole Park homestead, Baw Baw
- Chantry Street Cottage designed by E.C. Manfred, Goulburn
- Manfred designed residences Church Hill and West End and Bradley, Goldsmith, Church and Hurst Streets, Goulburn
- The following Manfred houses - 44 Montague Street (1888), Tarcoola, cnr Verner and Cowper Streets (1893), 213 and 215 Faithfull Street, 211 and 227 Cowper Street, 6 Hurst Street (1890), 63 Clinton Street (1886), 16-18 Beppo Street (1886) and 82-84 Union Street (1880), Goulburn
- Cottages at 150-180 Cowper Street and 14-20 Bradley Street, Goulburn
- Two storey row houses with decoration, in Montague Street, opposite St Clair Villa in Sloane Street, in Bradley Street and elsewhere, Goulburn
- Simpler cottages of Australia, Addison and City View Streets, Goulburn
- Three storey terraces built by Rogers (1881), Ravensworth (Mary's Mount Monastery, 1885 in Sloane Street (c 1880), Rossneath 'Cottage Villa' by Manfred), Carrawarra (1883), Antrim House (George Street, c 1880), and the grand houses of Cowper Street, Goulburn
- The North Goulburn Rectory in Chantry Street, Goulburn
- Railway Employees house in North Goulburn
- 1873 stone school building in Bungonia

²¹⁷ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.147. The original school building is the oldest single teacher school in Australia.

²¹⁸ Tallong Community Focus Group: *Tallong: A Heritage*, 2009.

²¹⁹ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.155.

- Remains of gold diggings at Inverary, near Bungonia, also known as the Depression Village.
- Evidence of mining on the Shoalhaven
- Burrungurroolong Homestead, Tirrannaville
- Dwellings in Brisbane Grove – Homeden, Weston, Sofala, Brigadoon, Wyadra

The following commercial places relate to this period:

- 194 – 204 Auburn Street, Goulburn
- Former Cookbundoon Inn, Towrang
- Number of shops and stores in George Street, Marulan

The following institutional places relate to this period:

- Post Office, Goulburn
- St Saviour 's Cathedral, Goulburn
- Court House and Old Police Station, adjacent to Court House, Sloane Street, Goulburn
- Town Hall, Goulburn
- St Nicholas Anglican Church, Goulburn
- Goulburn Railway Station and Station Masters' Residence
- Wesleyan Church, Cnr Goldsmith and Bourke Streets, Goulburn
- S S Peter and Paul Cathedral, Goulburn
- St Patricks College, Goulburn
- Goulburn Reformatory
- St John of God Hospital, Bourke Street, Goulburn
- Christ Church, West Goulburn
- Temperance Fountain, front of Belmore Park, Goulburn
- Hospital, Goulburn
- Technical Education Classroom, at rear of Mechanics Institute, Goulburn
- Fire Station, Goulburn
- Goulburn Pumping Station, part of Waterworks, Goulburn
- Permanent way workshops, Goulburn
- Belmore Park, Goulburn
- Tarago railway station
- Uniting Church, Parkesbourne
- Church of England, Marulan
- Public school and Anglican church, Lake Bathurst
- Anglican church, Bungonia
- Railway dam, Tallong
- St Stephens Anglican Church, Tallong

3.6 The Turn of the Century, 1890 – 1914

3.6.1 Introduction

This section is based around the turn of the century which was a period of static or general decline in population for the Goulburn area. It did however see the advent of the motor vehicle, growth in fruit production and a number of institutional buildings developed.

3.6.2 Gandangara and Ngunawal

Knowledge of how to use traditional equipment, such as boomerangs, was still taught to young men at Yass in the twentieth century. Hatchets or axes (also called tomahawks by European observers) had a ground stone head made of sharpened stone or flint, fastened to a wooden haft. Iron-headed axes had also been long adopted following contact with Europeans.²²⁰

²²⁰ MacAlister 1907:87; Govett 1977 [1836-7]:11; 36; R. Bell pers. comm. 25/07/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.17.

Aboriginal bush skills continued to be recognized, with trackers employed by the police force in the Goulburn and Yass districts in the early Twentieth Century. Other occupations during this period included breaking wild horses at Yass, and driving them overland through Goulburn to Sydney; and working as linesmen for the Electricity Commission.²²¹ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Developing Australia's cultural life; Working; Labour]

3.6.3 Depression and Droughts

In contrast to the previous land boom and building boom, the next 20 plus years were marked by depression, drought and cautious recovery. The depression of the 1890s reflected the world wide depression with capital inflow to Australia virtually ceasing in 1891. The 1861-90 period of massive investment in new pastoral stations, arable farms, in railways and mines, and in the towns and cities, had largely come to an end. Wyatt reports that the wave of financial failures begins to occupy increasing space in the Goulburn newspapers from 1891-94.²²² Speculative ventures and building society collapses were followed by bank closures and suspension of payments.

As mentioned earlier, the preceding boom caused by government and railway activity was somewhat dampened by differential rates for the rail goods transportation. As a result, by the end of the century the large railway workshops were scaled down putting men out of work. These actions also affected supporting industries such as the iron foundries.

The depression of the 1890s also hit the wool industry and Goulburn was not well located to benefit from the rise of the wheat and dairying industries that were responsible for the colony's economic recovery. However local fruit production rose. [Developing local, regional and national economies; Pastoralism]

In 1899, along with many other centres, Goulburn made claim to becoming the Federal Capital. The choice of nearby Canberra in 1908 was greeted with some enthusiasm by those who foresaw the benefits that the building and development of a national capital nearby might confer on Goulburn.²²³

3.6.4 Kenmore and Other Developments

About the turn of the century the principal developments in Goulburn were toward the north. The building of Kenmore Lunatic Asylum was a major project that began in 1894, although tenders for buildings were still being let in 1909. Kenmore was an expanding area at this time and a large Catholic orphanage was built not far from the mental hospital. Kenmore school was opened in 1906 and subdivisions opened up Kenmore for housing. There was development in the rural surrounds with the opening of the Crookwell railway line in 1902 and Kingsdale school in 1909. The biggest stimulus resulted in the subdivision of large properties was the government's Closer Settlement Scheme which resulted in the subdivision of large properties near Taralga and closer to Goulburn in 1909-10. [Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Health; Utilities]

Despite the above stimulus, between 1891 and 1911 there was a marginal decrease in Goulburn's population and an almost static housing stock as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 | Population & Dwelling Change 1891-1911 - Goulburn

	1891	1901	1911
Population	10,916	10,612	10,023
Occupied Dwellings	1,828	1,904	1985

²²¹ D. Delponte pers.comm. 18/07/2011; Western Argus 15/06/1926, p31; R. Bell pers. comm. 25/07/2011 cited in AMBS, 2012, p.23.

²²² Wyatt, p.82

²²³ EPP, 14 and 16 November 1989 and 10 October 1908 cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p.60.

Nevertheless, there were changes in and around Auburn Street, especially c. 1906-1909. By 1901 Rogers had moved to what is now Dimmey's store and subsequently constructed additions in Montague Street. Marcus Clark and Co. opened in a store previously occupied by Maples, baths were built in Sloane Street, closed and then opened in Victoria Park. In 1908 William Conolly moved his mill to the site of the baths (the mill in 1983 had been successfully recycled as an amusement centre/skating rink), the Catholic presbytery next to S.S. Peter and Paul Cathedral had substantial additions and renovations, Anglicans launched an ever hopeful appeal to build a tower for St. Saviour Cathedral and new police buildings were erected on the corner of Sloane and Clifford Streets and in North Goulburn. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing Australia's cultural life; Commerce; Sports; Religion]**

The new Lansdowne Bridge was opened in 1902 (soon to be replaced) and the advent of the motor lorry made demands on district and town roads. Streets and footpaths were constructed and the planting of street trees urged by the Goulburn Tree Planting Association (100 Plane, 22 Wattles and 50 Elm Trees were planted in Goldsmith and Auburn Streets). Trades connected with carts, sulxies, buggies and wagons declined and the first motor garage opened in 1908. Horse traffic was still common, however, into World War I. The Shires Act of 1905 transferred control of public roads to local government, but with limited local finance, road conditions did not improve. Its importance was only regained after the primacy of motor vehicle traffic was established. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Transport;]**

The main industries in the Tallong area (Figure 29) through much of the 20th century were apple and pear orchards [with many first places being awarded to the town at the Royal Sydney Show] along with grazing and wood cutting.²²⁴ Tirranna, on the edge of Goulburn became the location for the Goulburn Golf Club in this period. Golf had been played in the Goulburn district on a number of grazing properties in the 1880s, including *Strathallan*, [now occupied by the NSW Police Academy. But it was not until 18th August 1898 that the Goulburn Golf Club opened its course after C. M. Shaw, manager of the Bank of Australasia, with the assistance of E. W. Kelso, principal of King's College, laid out what was described as an 'apology for a golf course' six miles south of Goulburn on *Burrungurroolong* [Tirranna].²²⁵ **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Developing Australia's cultural life; Agriculture; Sport]**



Figure 28 | The village of Tallong centred upon the establishment of the railway.

²²⁴ Cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.151.

²²⁵ Wyatt, Ransome T., 1998. *A History of 100 Years of Golf in Goulburn*, Goulburn Golf Club, Goulburn, NSW cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.170.

3.6.5 Related places and Sites

Compared with the previous period there was reduced building activity, although the changes on architectural style are quite evident particularly in the residential sphere.

The following residential places are related to the period:

- Queen Anne style houses in Church, Clifford and Hurst Streets, Goulburn
- 14 Church Street, Goulburn
- 17 Kinghorne Street, Goulburn
- 216 Cowper Street, Goulburn
- Bourke Street and 8 Beppo Street, Goulburn
- 24 Hurst Street, Goulburn
- 12 Hurst Street, Goulburn
- 133 Kinghorne Street, Goulburn
- 44 Montague Street, Goulburn
- 85 Bradley Street, Goulburn
- Corrinyah in Brisbane Grove
- Dwelling in Bumballa Street, Tallong

The following commercial places are related to the period:

- 180-186 Auburn Street, Dimmey's Store on south-west corner of Auburn and Montague Streets, Goulburn
- Goulburn Permanent Building Society, Former ANZ/Union Bank, corner Auburn and Clifford Streets
- 380-386 Auburn Street, Goulburn, Edwardian shopfronts
- Produce Store at Northern End of Auburn Street, Goulburn
- Stores in George Street, Bungonia

The following institutional places are related to the period:

- Boer war Memorial, Goulburn
- Hollis Fountain, Goulburn
- Stone piers front fence to Park
- Goulburn Police Station residences.
- Kenmore Mental Hospital Precinct
- 36 Verner Street, Goulburn, Bishop 's Residence and Presbytery
- Victorian Band Pavilion, Belmore Park, Goulburn
- Public Baths 1892-1907, now Leisure Centre, Goulburn
- Orphanage, Kenmore 1906.
- Goulburn Technical College and Museum (built 1901), 160 Bourke Street, which became in 1912 the High School.
- Lansdowne Bridge, Goulburn, across Mulwaree River
- Rossi Bridge, Baw Baw
- Police station in Bungonia
- Rifle range, Bungonia
- Tallong School

3.7 Wars and the Inter-War Period, 1914 – 1945

3.7.1 Introduction

This section considers the period between the world wars. Following the turn of the century, Goulburn and surrounds began to recover from the depression and drought. World War I and after saw a period of growth in some ways assisted by the war through soldier camps and post war soldier settlements. This growth was interrupted by the great depression of the late 1920s and 30s and World War II following.

Although WWII did see some employment and industrial growth relating to either war related efforts or employment opportunities for women during the war.

3.7.2 1914 – 1920

The economic recovery that occurred after 1906 continued into the war years. The population of Goulburn fluctuated with the arrival and departure of soldiers at the AIF camp in the old showground. In February 1914, the 3rd Light Horse Brigade was encamped at *Tirranna*, the four regiments and detachments of army service corps and army medical corps being present. The brigade was commanded by Colonel J. A. K. Mackay, C.B.²²⁶ [**Governing; Defence;**]

In 1911, there were 10,023 people and 1,985 occupied dwellings; in 1921 the population had risen to 12,715 and there were 2,467 occupied dwellings. There was constant building activity. In 1911, 1912 and 1913 Council approved about 30 new dwellings each year. In 1919, when 38 were approved, there was comment that this represented a drop in the number of approvals in comparison with previous years. Despite this activity, it was certainly the impression of local people that there were too few houses in Goulburn. The sanitary inspector reported that 1-in-7 of 700 houses inspected in 1914 had two, three or four families living in it, and cited sad cases of overcrowding to Council, such as that of four families consisting of 18 persons sharing a four-roomed cottage in 1916. His work in supervising building construction had grown so great in 1914 that the Council provided him with a bicycle to visit different sites.²²⁷ [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation**]

The relocation of Conolly's Mill and subdivision of the old site provided Council with a gift of Manfred Park. A number of houses were built in Walker Street and the newly opened Glebe Avenue. Elsewhere in the city housing approvals clustered in Kinghorne, Clinton, Bradley, Faithfull and Verner Streets. Most were for brick dwellings, as builders probably took advantage of the improvements made at Gulson's Brick and Pottery Co. works with the introduction of steam powered plant in 1913. In other streets where there was building such as Lagoon and Coromandel, weatherboard seems to have been more common. In Opal Street there were approvals for a mixture of weatherboard and brick dwellings.²²⁸ [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation**]

Giant wheat stacks stretched from Baxters Boot Factory to *Garroorigang* and beyond to the roundhouse as the Wheat Board used Goulburn to store the wheat crop in the last years of the war. It seems that about 70 men were employed lumping the wheat, and that residents were sometimes discomforted by weevils and mice from the reject wheat. Gillespie's Boot Factory enjoyed a boom with large defence department contracts for boots, and when the Auburn Street factory was destroyed by fire in 1915, the company began planning a new tannery and garden suburb for workmen on and around Gibson Street. Work began on the project in 1917. Unfortunately, Gillespie's ceased trading in 1926. Baxter's Boot Factory (originally W.M. Teece) continued trading and was still operating in 1941²²⁹ and is still operating today (2017). [**Building settlements, towns and cities; Commerce; Industry**]

The churches continued to be expansive. The Sisters of Mercy acquired St Michael's Novitiate in Kenmore Street, just prior to the war in 1910, a Catholic Boys Orphanage, Manfred designed, was opened at the end of 1913, and in 1916 St John of God Hospital opened. All three carried out functions for the diocese which developed from 1890, at a greater pace than Goulburn itself. [**Developing Australia's cultural life; Educating; Governing; Religion; Welfare; Health; Education**]

Following the formation of the Goulburn Motor Club in 1911, Goulburn held the first "Tourist Trophy Race of Australia" in 1914 which was run over local public roads. In 1924 the Australian Motorcycle Grand Prix was held which was run on a triangular circuit and extended from the outskirts of Goulburn to Windellama, across to Bungonia and back and involved four (4) laps. It was the thought to be the first race of its kind in Australia. [**Developing local, regional and national economies; Developing Australia's**

²²⁶ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.168.

²²⁷ EPP, 15 January 1915, 13 January 1917 cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 61.

²²⁸ Goulburn City Council Building Registers cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 67.

²²⁹ Wyatt, Ransome T, *The History of Goulburn, N.S.W.*, The Municipality of Goulburn, Goulburn, 1941, p.263.

cultural life; Leisure]

Council gave considerable attention to providing electricity, water and sewerage services in the war years and into the 1920s. It was realised, by 1910 that Marsden Weir was inadequate to meet water requirements and schemes to supplement the storage led to the construction of Rossville Weir in 1915 and a services reservoir at the rear of St Patrick's College. A power station was erected by Council in 1913 and the electric light first switched on in May 1914. There were big increases to the plant to meet demand in 1917 and 1919, and again in the 1920s. Sewerage schemes under consideration since the early 1880s at last became a reality with the first ten places connected by January 1919.²³⁰ **[Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Utilities]**

With the provision of such services it seemed, at that time, appropriate for Goulburn to launch the Greater Goulburn Movement publicising the attractions and possibilities of the city. Moving pictures and journal articles were prepared in 1918 to make the city's appeal known to tourists and investors and business enterprises. Goulburn emerged from the war aggressively trying to diversify and augment its economic base.²³¹

3.7.3 Tallong

At Tallong a Memorial Hall was opened in May 1920, replacing an earlier community hall from 1896. In 1919, an existing hall was pulled down and a new hall of reinforced concrete was built with volunteer labour. The foundation stone was laid on 13 December 1919 by Mr. J. J. Hoare, the oldest resident. The new hall was opened on 14th May 1920 by Sir George Fuller M.L.A. who also unveiled a marble tablet recording the names of enlisted soldiers from the town.²³² **[Building settlements, towns and cities; Developing Australia's cultural life; Educating; Education; Utilities]**

3.7.4 Goulburn in the Twenties

During the inter-war period Goulburn claimed a position as fourth largest city in the State after Sydney, Newcastle and Broken Hill. Year books reported that by 1921 Goulburn had developed after 20 years of stagnation into the leading town of the interior not dependent on mining. Population grew, particularly in the 1920s; the census of 1921 recorded 12,715 which by 1933 had increased to 14,349, when growth seems to have steadied. By way of contrast the rural surrounds remained almost static with the Shire of Mulwaree recording populations of 7,009 in 1911, 7,135 in 1921 and 7,270 in 1933.²³³

There was a great deal of building activity in the 1920s reaching a peak in 1926 and 1927. The number of occupied dwellings rose from 2,467 in 1921 to 3,248 in 1933. Three housing estates of note were established. In the late war years Gillespie and Co. Ltd. had opened up Buffalo Crescent with model housing for employees. The planning of the estate was influenced by the Garden City Movement and featured individual bungalows arranged about a central common recreation reserve. In 1923, the newly established Goulburn Woollen Mills provided cottages for a manager, secretary and nine workmen along Taralga Road in a suburb to be called Bradfordville. There were also two groups of houses built with the aid of the War Services Commission in Kinghorne and Sloane Streets. However, some questioned whether the soldiers' homes were really 'homes fit for heroes'.²³⁴

The majority of housing either infilled vacant inner city land or was constructed in the areas north of Citizen Street and south of Clinton Street, particularly in what is now known as West Goulburn. There were frequent re-subdivisions of large blocks, sometimes around large villas, for example Cooyal with blocks to Deccan, Verner and View Streets (1926) and Hurstville/Bulwarra (1923). The subdivision of the old showground (Goldsmith, Cowper, Albert Streets) which was replaced by the Yass Road site (now Workers'

²³⁰ Firth, Vol. 1, p.67

²³¹ Firth, Vol. 1, p.68.

²³² *The Scrutineer* on 19th May 1920 cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.151.

²³³ Firth, Vol. 1, p.68.

²³⁴ *EPP*, 8 July 1922 cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p.69.

Arena) was not built on until the 1930s.²³⁵ . [Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing Accommodation; Land tenure; Welfare]

3.7.5 The Depression

The struggle to develop a manufacturing base continued into the inter-war period and showed some success in the early 1920s, although the initial growth could not be sustained particularly during the depression years. Gillespie and Co. closed in 1926. Goulburn Woollen Mills were in trouble in 1929 and gave way to Amalgamated Textiles Ltd. In 1929 Tooth and Co. stopped brewing at Bartlett's brewery which they had acquired in 1921 and turned it into a depot. Several other enterprises were short lived once the depression of 1929 hit. With the Wall Street 'crash' unemployment increased dramatically and building virtually ceased Australia wide. Wyatt records that in Goulburn the number of people engaged in secondary industries increased in the twenties from 677 in 1917-18, to 752 in 1927-8 and fell to 635 in 1937-8.²³⁶ . [Developing local, regional and national economies; Industry]

For Goulburn people one of the visible reminders of the depressed times was the camp that grew up at the foot of Governor's Hill. The makeshift dwellings were tolerated by the Council and the camp survived into the house hungry 1940s and 1950s. Other homeless folk squatted in paddocks along the riverfront.²³⁷ [Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation]

3.7.6 Signs of Recovery

However, Goulburn's recovery from the depression of 1929 which stretched into the 1930s, was slow if building activity is taken as a guide. Goulburn did not share the building progress that other large centres were able to report in the three or so years prior to 1939. This meant that Goulburn remained 'house-hungry' from the depression through the thirties and war years. Many families were forced to continue to share houses with one or two other families. This increased pressure for accommodation in the subsequent post war period, 1945-54. Little building took place after 1928 until the late 1930s. There were, however, improvements made to the roads and streets, some changes in Auburn Street, and the construction of several buildings to serve the city in its new-found role as a wool selling centre serving the important sheep studs of the region.²³⁸ [Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation; Land tenure]

There was considerable increase in road traffic in the inter-war years and with the passing of the Main Roads Act in 1925 the Great Southern Road became eligible for assistance from the Main Roads Funds. Development of the road really took off after 1928 when it was proclaimed a State Highway and named in honour of Hamilton Hume. From that time, the road was improved by the construction of deviations and the construction of bituminous or other dustless surfaces. Concrete came into favour for bridge construction as it was seen as a low maintenance material. In the 1920s the Main Roads Board focused on the 'great arterial highways' of the state and began a process of improving width, lines, grades, crossings and surfaces in an effort to improve safety.²³⁹

The highway was improved when it was concreted to Marulan by 1929. A deviation over Governor's Hill made it an easier climb for motor lorries, but an abrupt bridge over the Crookwell railway line on the northern approach to Goulburn continued to cause concern. Auburn Street was reconstructed and the middle lanes concreted. To locals it seemed to be 'probably the finest shopping centre in any inland centre'. There was a spirited defence given for nose-in angle parking, even if it did mean the loss of recently built garden plots mid-street. More long lived were some of the 2,000-3,000 trees council had planted in streets and parks between 1934 and 1939. [Developing local, regional and national

²³⁵ Firth, Vol. 1, pp.69-70.

²³⁶ Firth, Vol. 1, pp.69-70.

²³⁷ Firth, Vol. 1, pp.70-71.

²³⁸ Firth, Vol. 1, p.70.

²³⁹The Roadmakers ..., p. 110;144;194.; Historical Roads of New South Wales. Development of the Route of the Hume Highway", *Main Roads*, Vol. XIII, No.4, June 1948, pp.122-126.; Max G Lay, *History of Australian Roads*, Australian Road Research Board, Victoria, 1984, p.14 cited in 'Roads and Traffic Authority, Upgrade of Heritage & Conservation Register for the South West Region, NSW, Thematic History', p.25.

economies; Transport]

In Auburn Street, the Council made important changes when it decided to remove all verandah posts and balconies in 1927. The change was not swift and notices for compliance were still being issued in 1935. For some it seemed that the new cantilever awnings of the 1930s 'served to brighten and modernise the city's shopping area'.²⁴⁰

There were other changes in and around Auburn Street. Picture theatres such as the *Empire/Odeon* and the *Ritz* (now demolished) and chain stores such as Selfridges appeared. A Salvation Army Home (1936) on the hill, to the south overlooked the street. Around into Montague Street the CWA Rest Room and Montague Premises were built. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Developing Australia's cultural life; Commerce; Leisure]**

The most important new buildings were the huge wool stores for they signified a new economic activity. R. D. Gray and Sons began as wool sellers in 1930. Ray Bladwell and Company began shortly after, in 1934. They built in Verner Street in 1936-7, and amalgamated with Farmers and Graziers in 1942. In 1939 Goulburn was given official recognition as an appraisement centre by the Central Wool Committee. As a wool selling venue, Goulburn attracted overseas buyers to the area. It gave status to the city as a wool centre with important sheep studs in its hinterland. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Industry]**

In 1936 at Bungonia, a new reserve for Public Recreation and Preservation of Caves (Figure 29) replaced the former reserves, trustees were appointed and improved public access, signs and picnic facilities were provided. With the formation of the Sydney University Speleological Society in 1948, interest in caving and exploration of the area steadily increased and a number of new caves and extensions were discovered. Mass Cave was used for Catholic services during the 1950s and contains the remains of an altar.²⁴¹ **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Developing Australia's cultural life; Sport; Leisure, Religion]**



Figure 29 | Entrance to Bungonia Caves.

²⁴⁰ W. Bayley, *The Lilac City*, p.115 cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 71.

²⁴¹ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.18.

3.7.7 World War II

The war interrupted the city's recovery from the Great Depression. Goulburn endured drought between 1939 and 1945 which cut back rural activity. War time restrictions on travel, such as petrol rationing affected local retailers adversely, though the presence of soldiers encamped at the showground brought some spending to the town.

There was very little building activity in the war years; in 1939 there were 27 Council approvals for dwellings and the figure dropped to just over a dozen in 1940 and again in 1941, three in 1943, four in 1944 and six in 1945. There was a general shortage of materials and manpower, as well as government regulations that impeded building. Farmers and Graziers erected a huge wool store at the corner of Verner and Sloane Street. A munitions factory, subsequently converted to Pacific Chenille Craft Co. factory in Chantry Street, was built and the gasworks extended to supply it. St Joseph's College at North Goulburn was extended to provide retirement accommodation for the sisters, and a chapel was erected.²⁴²

During the war three underground concrete reinforced fuel storage tanks of 200,000 gallon capacity each, and another 54,000 gallons were constructed at Lake Bathurst (Figure 30 and 31). A 4,000 gallon tank was also constructed for storing Ethyl. These were part of 32 emergency fuel stores constructed in secret locations during the Second World War by the American Air Force and the RAAF. Construction of the tanks at Lake Bathurst, the closest to Canberra, commenced in 1943 and were completed at a cost of £50,000, two-thirds of which was funded by the US Defence. A secret storage facility was built just south of the village to hold 658,000 gallons of fuel. From 1943 to 1945 these were guarded in a lonely vigil by troops. Their bunker and turrets remain visible. Following the war several alternative uses for the tanks were unsuccessful.²⁴³ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Defence]



Figure 30 | The installation of petrol storage tanks south of Lake Bathurst in 1943. [SLNSW in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.169.]

²⁴² Firth, Vol. 1, p.72.

²⁴³ Air Force Historical Records, Department of Defence, Canberra; Dennett, Colin J. 1998., *The Story of Lake Bathurst New South Wales* cited in Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.168.

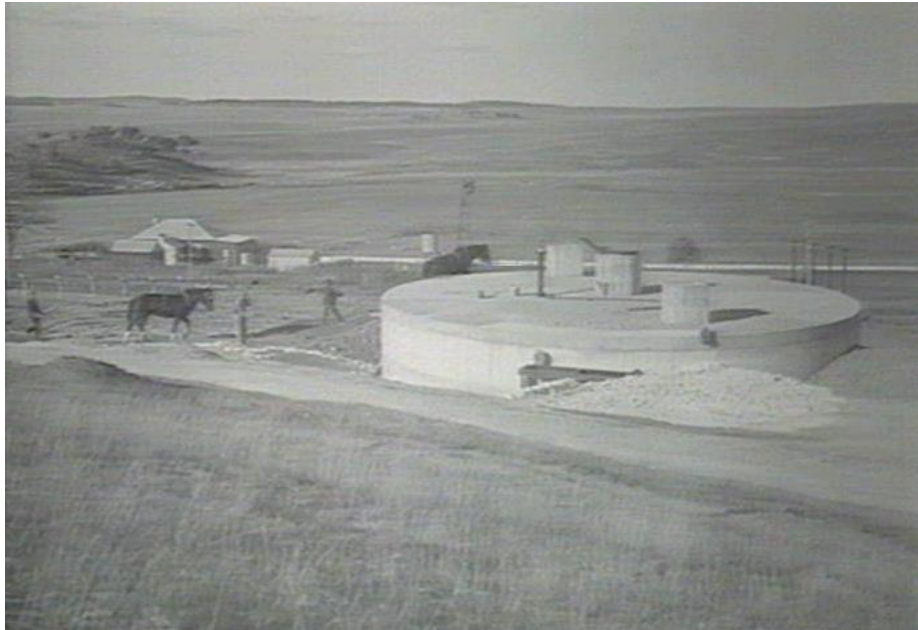


Figure 31 | Construction of the tanks using horses for haulage. [Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.169.]

During the war, patients at Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital were moved to Orange and to Sydney hospitals as the hospital was upgraded in 1942 and taken over by the Army for a military hospital. Locals recall seeing white red cross hospital trains delivering wounded servicemen.²⁴⁴ [Governing; Defence]

By 1944 plans for post war reconstruction were being formed and implemented. The Chief Clothing Co. factory opened in Manion Street, later known as Supertex, it was one of 100 factories to that date deliberately sited in country towns to provide employment, particularly for women. The factory employed 120 in 1954. By the end of the war there was some promise of continuing with the recovery that had been so rudely interrupted by outside forces. Governments spoke boldly of recovery, full employment and decentralisation policies that augured well for Goulburn in the post war years.²⁴⁵ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Commerce; Industry]

3.7.8 Related Places and Sites

The following residential places are related to the period:

- Californian Bungalow and Colonial Revival houses in Kinghorne and Hurst Streets and Buffalo Crescent and 278 Bourke Street, Goulburn
- Federation duplex row of Faithfull Street, Goulburn
- Soldier settler's housing between Prince and Gibson, and Victoria and Avoca Streets and bungalows of Buffalo Crescent and the streetscape of Glebe Avenue, Goulburn
- Spanish Mission houses at 1 Murray Street, Goulburn
- International/Moderne/Ocean liner style at 78 and 80 Deccan Street, Goulburn
- 38 Montague Street, flats

The following commercial places are related to the period:

- 191 Auburn Street, Goulburn, 'Neo-Classical Mediterranean' AMP Society Building, 1926
- 7 Montague Street, Solicitor's Building, Former CML Building, 1933, Cnr Auburn and Clifford Streets, Goulburn
- J W Craig's, Goulburn

²⁴⁴ Goulburn Penny Post, 4 March 1942; 23 March 1942; 25 March 1942; Gary White, pers. comm. August 2017]

²⁴⁵ Firth, Vol. 1, p.72.

- 17 Montague Street, Goulburn, Elmslea Chamber, 1935-36
- 20-22 Montague Street, Goulburn, Halsbury House 1938
- Goulburn Evening Post Building
- Goulburn Golf Club, two storey extensions
- Tully Park Golf Club House, Goulburn

The following institutional places are related to the period:

- War Memorial Rocky Hill, Goulburn, 1924/25
- St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Goulburn, 1924/25.
- Victoria Park Oval, Goulburn
- Cowper Street, Goulburn, Methodist Church 1925
- Masonic Temple, Bourke Street, Goulburn, 1928, by Manfred
- Goulburn High School, 1928, featuring Moorish turrets and Flemish influenced gables
- CWA Rest Room, Goulburn, 1937
- Alterations interior, S S Peter and Paul, 1928
- Nurses Quarters, 1928/39, Private Wards, Base hospital, Goulburn, 1933/37
- Mortuary Chapel, Catholic Cemetery, 1938 (relocated from Marulan)
- Church House, Goulburn, St Saviours Grounds, 1923
- Showground and pavilion, Goulburn
- War relics – Pistol Ranges and Nissen Huts
- Bunkers and Turrets associated with WWII fuel reserves, Lake Bathurst
- Tallong hall
- Kingsdale lime kilns and quarries
- Kenmore Hospital

3.8 Post War Growth and Change, 1945 – 1969

3.8.1 Introduction

Following WWII Goulburn experienced rapid growth in housing, population and industry. However, competition from nearby Canberra and Queanbeyan saw this growth slow. This section considers these impacts and what items might be highlighted.

3.8.2 Immediate Post War Housing and Development

In the immediate post war years and into the mid 1950s Goulburn's population grew rapidly from 15,991 in 1947 to 19,147 in 1954. The growth created housing problems especially in the forties when building materials were very scarce. The NSW Housing Commission erected its first houses in Wheatley Avenue and Kinghorne Street in 1945. By 1953 it had built 135 houses, mainly in the south and west, to help meet the demand. There were a large number of approvals for new buildings particularly in 1949 and 1950. Many chose fibro and galvanised iron as building materials since they were readily available and comparatively cheap.²⁴⁶ [[Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing Accommodation; Welfare](#)]

The rural surrounds prospered after the drought of the war years when the number of sheep in NSW had fallen from 125 million in 1942 to 96 million in 1945. Wool prices soared during the period of the Korean War (1950-1953) to the satisfaction of local producers and agents. Council opened modern, well equipped abattoirs in 1951 that stimulated the production of cattle and fat lambs. [[Developing local, regional and national economies; Pastoralism](#)]

There was confidence that the city would continue to grow. The locomotive depot was still the largest in the southern part of the state. Supertex had started production in the munitions factory built during the

²⁴⁶ Firth, Vol. 1, p.77.

war. A planning document of 1956 predicted a future population of 75,000.²⁴⁷ The increased post-war birth rate created problems for Goulburn schools as accommodation was inadequate for the rising enrolments. A government and a Catholic primary school were opened in West Goulburn in 1952, mainly in response to the Housing Commission building programs along the Hume Highway between Mary and Kelso Street, in Gray Avenue, Lansdowne Street and Finley Road. In 1954 the Christian Brothers opened a Boy's Agricultural college at Inveralochy, near Lake Bathurst, which later became the Holy Cross Seminary.

A further stimulus to growth in that area was the migrant hostel which operated between March 1951 and March 1954 in Nissen huts adjoining what had been the Yass Road Showground. The showground had given way to the Recreation Area in Braidwood Road for the conduct of shows. In the other (northern) direction Kenmore and Bradfordville were added to the Municipality in 1951. [Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Educating; Accommodation; Immigration; Education]

3.8.3 Growth of Canberra

From the mid 1940s onwards, Canberra emerged as a competing centre. Hitherto Canberra's growth had been modest, and Goulburn had felt little or no threat, but from 1955 Canberra soared ahead. In 1939 fears had been expressed that Goulburn school leavers left the district for Sydney, Wollongong or Melbourne. In 1969 it was Canberra that seemed to attract Goulburn's youth.²⁴⁸ Through the sixties insurance companies opened major offices in Canberra leaving only local branches in Goulburn. Catholic and Anglican bishops had moved to the core populous Canberra and the Nation's Capital began to exert hegemony over the region that had once been Goulburn's. Queanbeyan also grew closer in size to Goulburn but still had to look to Goulburn as the State Government's administrative centre for the region.²⁴⁹ Population change comparisons are shown in Table 3 below. [Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Towns, suburbs and villages]

Table 3 | Population Change Comparison 1947-1971

	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Goulburn	15,991	19,193	20,554	20,871	21,606
Mulwaree	5,601	5,063	4,900	4,442	3,853
ACT	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Queanbeyan	5,033	7,310	9,448	12,515	16,058

3.8.4 Other Challenges

Goulburn's challenges were not only from within the region. The amalgamation of councils to form the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947 had displaced Goulburn as the fourth largest city in the state. From 1954 to 1971 Goulburn had one of the slowest rates of growth in the state.²⁵⁰ In 1958-59 the city struggled to retain its status as a wool selling centre. Success led to the establishment of large wool stores in the south of Goulburn. The city also struggled to gain a teachers' college, partly to stem the exodus of school leavers. It eventually extracted a government commitment to locate a college in Goulburn in November 1966. There was a slowing in the pace of building approvals in this period. Brick veneer began to emerge as a common building material from 1965 on but more particularly after 1969. The Housing

²⁴⁷ Report on the Southern Tablelands Regional Development Committee on the Possible Future Development of the Southern Tablelands Region of New South Wales, 1956, p.49 cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 76.

²⁴⁸ Development Corporation of NSW, Report on Selective Decentralization, Sydney, 1968 cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 78.

²⁴⁹ Firth, Vol. 1 p.78.

²⁵⁰ J. Steinke, Regional trends in Australian Population Distribution 1947- 1966, Department of Decentralization and Development 1969, cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 79.

Commission built another 500 dwellings between 1954 and 1966 in the west, south, Ifield, and a few in Bradfordville.

Development up to 1947 was largely confined to further infilling gaps in the old subdivision pattern. This resulted in a level of stylistic mix in the inner residential district evident today. By 1950s the Housing Commission and Council were providing large subdivisions primarily in the south. The suburbs of Garfield and Ifield expanded. Dwelling types fell into two categories, the double fronted single storey fibro Housing Commission type which was criticised in a 1953 Town Planning Report as not having sufficient variety of design or building material to present a pleasing aspect, and the typical red brick rectangular or 'L' shaped post-war style with standard timber or steel windows and little decoration.²⁵¹ **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation; Commerce, Industry, Pastoralism, Towns, suburbs and villages]**

Centrally, chain stores continued to expand with a Woolworths supermarket in 1966. Picture theatres were unable to withstand the advent of television which reached Goulburn via Wollongong and Canberra. Odeon succumbed first in 1966 and Hoyts Ritz in 1971. A new Government office block was promised in 1966 as an apparent pledge of continued government activity. Schools expanded, a new Olympic pool complex was opened in Victoria Park (1966) and McKell Place was graced with the long awaited Lilac Time Hall (1960) added to its doctor's surgery block (1956) and Lady McKell nursery (1954). Council received a large number of building applications for service stations and motels as more and more private motor vehicles increased the highway trade. There were expressions of disquiet about the likely effect of the introduction of diesels on local railway activity. Manufacturers remained difficult to entice to the city and Goulburn continued to look to its rural surrounds, its function as a transport node and to government for stimulus to growth.²⁵² **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Building settlements, towns and cities; Accommodation; Commerce, Industry, Pastoralism, Towns, suburbs and villages]**

In 1965, the Chatsbury Bush Fire devastated the Tallong area and most of its orchards. The fire not only destroyed most of the area and the livelihoods of many of its residents, but also swept through Wingello. It was eventually stopped [or burnt out] four days later near Nowra on the South Coast.²⁵³

3.8.5 Related Places and Sites

The following residential places are related to the period:

- 98 Deccan Street, Goulburn
- 40 Wollondilly Avenue, Goulburn
- Post war housing commission residences (require additional research)

The following commercial places are related to the period:

- Goulburn Speedway, Governors Hill, Goulburn
- Paragon café, Auburn Street, Goulburn
- Lilac cinema, Lilac Place, Goulburn

The following institutional places are related to the period:

- Inveralochy Boys School, Holy Cross Seminary, 1954
- War memorial swimming Pool, Goulburn

²⁵¹ Firth, Vol. 1 p.79.

²⁵² Firth, Vol. 1 p.80.

²⁵³ Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study, Draft Report, p.151.

3.9 Adjusting to steady State Development, 1969 – 1980

3.9.1 Introduction

This section explores the period from 1969 until the early 1980s. Decentralisation and changes in industry saw changes to Goulburn and surrounds, particularly during the 1970s recession. In an attempt to revitalise, a new teacher's college was developed along with significant public housing stock, not only for low income earners but also for State employees associated with the gaol, teachers college, police and the like. New subdivisions added to the increase in housing stock, however the 1970s depression saw change to industry and employment in the form of downturns and closures.

3.9.2 Major Developments

The commitment of a multi-million dollar teachers' college encouraged Council to construct the McDermott Drive bridge in 1969 and to facilitate development in Bradfordville. These included: sewerage connection (commenced 1962) stretching to Kenmore in 1974-5; industrial sites (1969-74); and a shopping centre (c. 1973). In 1975-78, the Housing Commission constructed 222 dwellings at Mary's Mount. In 1979 it began to develop another 80 at Bradfordville. Bradfordville and Wollondilly primary schools and Mulwarree High School were built during 1969-74.²⁵⁴ [Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Building settlements, towns and cities; Educating; Utilities; Education; Accommodation]

From 1969 to about 1974 Goulburn appeared to be progressing well. A Department of Decentralisation report predicted an increase of population to 35,000 by the year 2000. This contrasted with a prediction of 23,000 by the Development Corporation of NSW.²⁵⁵ The abattoirs were extended in 1971. A quality housing area opened in Hoddle Avenue/McAlister Drive and a Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1972. In Auburn Street, the Huntly Arcade and Corinthian Mall gave promise of small specialist off-street shopping. Parallel parking was eventually adopted with two lanes of traffic in each direction and traffic lights appeared in 1970. The Council began to plan a large civic centre near St Saviour's Church, a water storage scheme at Pejar and a new fire station was built.

A large number of scholarship students were directed to the Teacher's College giving it an annual enrolment of about 900. To some extent this expansion offset the parallel decline in the manufacturing workforce which dropped by 220 or 16%, in spite of the appearance of new small enterprises such as the National Brush Co and Golden Pet Foods at Bradfordville.²⁵⁶

The demand for housing increased. Students favoured low price rental accommodation, college staff looked to quality housing. The number of new dwellings approved each year was substantially higher than the 60 or so each year in the 1960s (Refer to Table 4 below). [Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Building settlements, towns and cities; Educating; Governing; Utilities; Education; Accommodation]

Table 4 | Council Approval History – 1969-1975²⁵⁷

Year	New Dwellings	Additions Alterations	New Commercial Premises	New Flats
1969	58	164	7	3
1971	59	166	6	7
1972	71	142	8	25

²⁵⁴ Firth, Vol. 1 p.81.

²⁵⁵ Report on Selective Decentralization cited in Firth, Vol. 1, p. 81.

²⁵⁶ I. Burley, 'Demographic Trends in NSW: Prospects for Provincial City Growth in the 1980's, Planning for a Provincial City in the 1980s, Seminar, Goulburn CAE, 1978 cited in firth, Vol. 1, p.82.

²⁵⁷ These figures are for approvals. There were several applications for example for town and house/flat development in 1973 that were approved and not constructed

1973	109	215	5	117
1974	73	197	10	6
1975	90	244	8	0

Land values rose and Council entered the market selling 39 lots in 1970 and 29 in 1971 mainly in Bradfordville, the Hoddle Avenue area and also at Eastgrove. The latter area had been connected to the sewerage scheme in 1970 and as a result moderately priced new dwellings were subsequently built. Since the mid 1960s the Commission had developed in Ifield about Albert, Meekhan, Gerathy and William Streets. The houses built in Queen and Nichols Streets, Bradfordville, in Allison and Joshua Streets to the north and in Ifield passed relatively quickly into private ownership. In the early 1970s the Commission developed a large number of houses in the south about Broughton Street. In 1973-75 there was a break in its building programme before the move towards Bradfordville.

The Woodlawn mine, located to the west of the town of Tarago, was established from 1978-1998 and mined gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. It has since diversified and the site now operates as a waste bioreactor and wind farm. The mine is in the early stages of being reactivated.

By 1982 the Housing Commission had built 1,250 dwellings in Goulburn. At that stage 870 were for rental and of these 280 were being purchased. There were about 90 occupied by Department of Decentralisation sponsored personnel, teachers, policemen, corrective services personnel and other government employees. Only Wagga had a higher number of similarly designated houses. This bears out Goulburn's heavy dependence on State Government activity. In 1976, 32% of Goulburn's workforce was employed by the State Government as compared with 15% of NSW's workforce.²⁵⁸ **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Building settlements, towns and cities; Governing; Welfare; Accommodation]**

3.9.3 Mid 1970s Recession

In the mid 1970s recession hit, compounded by drought and poor markets which hurt livestock producers. The total number of sheep on the Southern Tablelands fell from 7,434,370 in March 1969 to 6,154,810 in 1978 and 3,611,415 in 1980-81. The number of cattle fell from a peak of 589,500 in March 1975 to 457,654 in March 1978 and 256,148 in 1980-81.²⁵⁹ The abattoirs, which employed 250, curtailed production and eventually closed in 1980. The continued depression in metal prices cast a cloud over the further development of Woodlawn Mines, that was fully operative from 1978, near Tarago. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Building settlements, towns and cities; Industry; Pastoralism]**

Reductions in government expenditure affected public instrumentalities in the town. Big employers such as Kenmore Mental Hospital, Goulburn Base Hospital, local schools and the College of Advanced Education cutback on staffing. Student and staff numbers at the College were further reduced when teacher education scholarships were phased out, and the College amalgamated with Riverina College of Advanced Education in 1982. However, the State Rail Authority built a large wagon repair centre, maintaining its involvement in the town, despite closing the Permanent Way Workshop in 1981. **[Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Educating; Health; Accommodation]**

In 1974-75 the State and Commonwealth governments agreed on groupings of local government authorities to provide the basis for regional management in the state. A subsequent report found that Canberra exerted a strong social and economic influence on the south-east region. Goulburn was the region's major rural distribution centre, as well as the regional centre for the State government administration.²⁶⁰ An exchange between the mayors of Queanbeyan and Goulburn over the relocation of a Commonwealth funded air traffic controllers centre to Queanbeyan reveals something of

²⁵⁸ Firth, Vol. 1 pp.81-82.

²⁵⁹ Firth, Vol.1, p.83

²⁶⁰ Report of the South Coast Region Joint Steering Committee to the minister for Planning and Environment and the Minister for the Australian Capital Territory 1976, cited in Firth, Vol. 2, p.85.

continuing sensitivities.

Ald Madew (Mayor of Queanbeyan) said Goulburn for many years had received a "very fair share" of expenditure of State and Commonwealth Governments. In comparison, Queanbeyan had developed as a satellite of Canberra and had not attracted its fair share of development... (Queanbeyan) has the regional headquarters of several State Government departments, but it has very little regional role in the terms of State Government administration. All these facilities are related to the servicing of Canberra and to the limited extent the south coast and Lower Monaro... With a population equal to Goulburn, Queanbeyan does not even have a technical college." Ald K. Cole (Mayor Goulburn) replied "The fact of (much) money being spent to develop Canberra and indirectly Queanbeyan, has been very much to the detriment of Goulburn. It took from this, the oldest inland city in Australia, its primacy. We lost many of the services which we had provided in the past to the Canberra-Queanbeyan area, but we have accepted this".²⁶¹ [**Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Government and administration**]

Between 1976 and 1981 Goulburn's population increased marginally from 21,735 to 21,750. Only Broken Hill and Armidale experienced less growth in that period. Since 1947 Goulburn has been overtaken by Wagga Wagga, Albury, Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo, Tamworth, Lismore, Maitland, Gosford, Campbelltown, Wollongong and The Entrance. The number of housing approvals declined from an annual of 70 or more, to 44 in 1981 as finance became more difficult with the rise in interest rates. The increase in Goulburn's housing stock did not keep pace with the rest of the State and nor did real estate values. Values peaked relatively early and the Valuer-General's report of 1981 indicated that Goulburn was the only town or city where value had declined. A study of the effects of a proposed highway by-pass on Goulburn's retail trade was gloomy in its predictions, but made the point that the economy of the city was broadly based and that Goulburn was more than 'the Star of Highway 31', that local tourist officers were promoting.²⁶² The opening of the motorway in 1981 brought Sydney within quicker reach. Hopes were raised that Sydney manufacturing and distribution firms might reach as far as Goulburn to establish branches, as they had already in Picton, Bowral and Moss Vale. It was also thought that the availability of natural gas would make the city attractive for industry.

In Auburn Street the principal change was the opening in 1980 of the Argyle Mall which incorporated KMart lifted commercial activity to the northern end of Auburn Street. This development led to the closure of Knowlman's, an old local firm. [**Developing local, regional and national economies; Governing; Transport; Government and administration**]

Times were bad, but they had been so before and there was confidence that the people of the oldest inland city could meet the challenge of the 1980s as they had met previous challenges.

3.9.4 Related Places and Sites

Places from this period are still to be identified.

3.10 1980 – 2016

3.10.1 Introduction

From the 1980s there has been continual growth within the Goulburn Mulwaree area. This is shown within subdivision and building and dwelling approvals. More details of which are shown in the social and economic section of this report, Section 4.

Some significant changes within this period that have influenced or were influenced by the area in terms of growth, pressure and change include the following:

- NSW Police Academy relocation in 1984, coupled with the closure of the College of Advanced

²⁶¹ *Goulburn Post*, 10 and 11 November 1982, cited in Firth, Vol.2. p.85.

²⁶² P. Philbbs, A. Holsman and B. Garner, *Impact of a Bypass on the Economic Base of Goulburn*, School of Geography, UNSW, 1981 cited in Firth, Vol. 2, p.85.

Education in 1982;

- Construction of the Big Merino tourist attraction in 1985;
- Establishment of the Goulburn Rail Heritage Centre in 1989;
- Construction of new art gallery, library and administration building for Council in 1989;
- The freeway bypass of Goulburn in 1992;
- Upgrade of Goulburn Correctional Centre to include a Super Maximum Facility in 2001;
- Amalgamation of Goulburn and Mulwaree local government areas in 2004; and
- Sydney – Canberra Regional Corridor Strategy 2008.

More details are provided below in relation to some of the most significant of these changes.

In addition, pressure on rural areas from the “tree change” phenomenon, a relatively good supply of housing at a reasonable cost compared to Sydney and Canberra, together with the close proximity to Sydney and Canberra for commuters, has brought about changes to rural areas and villages. This coupled with the downturn in the agricultural markets generally has led to pressure for subdivision of larger land holdings, some of which contain significant historic homesteads and associated rural buildings.

3.10.2 Highway Bypass

Many rural towns have been significantly impacted by freeway / highway by-passes and in 1992, Goulburn was subject to the Hume Highway by-pass which led to the decline of highway service industries. To offset these impacts Council undertook a main street improvement program which coincided with the opening of the bypass. Fortunately, the loss of highway traffic caused a change in the mix of businesses but not a loss of business.²⁶³

Goulburn and Mulwaree have continued to encourage new businesses and local events to bring visitors and new residents to Goulburn to offset any impacts of the by-pass. The area has thrived since the bypass and this is due in part to the continued business growth. The town centre of Goulburn and surrounding rural villages have begun to tap into the visitor markets, using the history of the area as a drawcard.

Other events such as the Australian Blues Music Festival, speedway events, Vibesfest music event, Rose Festival, Tallong Apple Festival, Spy Fest, Marulan Kite Festival and the Steampunk and Victoriana Fair just to name a few have also helped put Goulburn on the map and draw crowds from far afield.

3.10.3 NSW Police Force Academy

In 1984 the NSW Police moved its training academy from Redfern to Goulburn and took over the former Goulburn Campus of the Riverina College of Advanced Education. Since that time the police have worked with Charles Sturt University to create a professional development centre and a new school of policing at the campus. This continued growth has seen the 40ha site include over 80 training facilities as well as a driver training centre on a separate 80ha site close to the academy.

The Academy has meant increased visitors and economic growth for the area, employment, housing, education opportunities for the youth and more.

A police chapel and wall of remembrance were dedicated in 1990, although of a contemporary, relatively simple design the “chapel embodies the idealistic commitment of the Police Force to the spiritual as well as the temporal”²⁶⁴.

²⁶³ City Plan Heritage, Goulburn CBD Master Plan Heritage Report, p. 16

²⁶⁴ NSW Police Website - http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/recruitment/the_training/the_academy/chapel_services, viewed 4 February, 2017.

3.10.4 Tourism and the Big Merino

With the decline in rural industries and the by-pass, tourism has grown. Part of the kick start of the rural tourism industry in particular was the construction of the Big Merino, symbolic of the “Big” icons that are known through-out mostly regional NSW and Australia.

The Big Merino was opened in September 1985 as a monument to the Goulburn and surrounds fine wool industry and was a model of “Rambo”, a stud ram from a local property “Bullamallita”. It was relocated in 2007 to be closer to the freeway exit, Figure 31 shows the relocation process.



Figure 32 | Relocation of “Rambo” in 2007, [<http://www.bigmerino.com.au/big-merino.html>, viewed 4 February 2017.]

Apart from the Big Merino, Goulburn and local villages have become locations for tourists interested in history. The intactness of the villages and Goulburn enables these places to tell their story through their built form. Some examples of historic places that have more recently been made into tourist attractions or similar include:

- Goulburn Rail Heritage Centre (1989) which is an important focus for rail and train enthusiasts;
- St Clair Villa Museum and Archives (1970s);
- Historic Waterworks Museum as shown in Figure 33 – home of the Steampunk Victoriana Fair;
- Rocky Hill War Memorial (1924/25) and museum, remembering those who have fought;
- Garoorigang Homestead, a privately owned heritage property that includes weddings, bed and breakfast accommodation and guided tours;
- The Goulburn Cathedrals (St Saviours and St Peters and Pails) regularly host events and orchestras as well as guided tours of the bell towers; and
- Riversdale – National Trust Property in Goulburn that is open for viewing.



Figure 33 | Historic Goulburn Waterworks Museum, [<http://www.goulburnwaterworks.com.au/>, viewed 7 December 2017.]

Statewide, farmstays, rural tourist accommodation (such as on websites like Stayz or AirBnB) and bed and breakfast accommodation has also grown in popularity and use of rural properties for functions, such as weddings, and festivals is also increasing. A number of historic farm houses and properties are being used as accommodation and other facilities for locals and tourists. In addition, the natural elements of the local area bring tourists for recreational pursuits and environmental knowledge.

Goulburn has a history of motor sports since 1914 and the Goulburn Speedway is another important part of that history and is tourist attraction that began in the 1960s but gained in importance through the 1980s and 90s and is still used today for regular racing events. The history and heritage of motorsports in the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is likely to increase in importance.

Another growing trend is the family history / genealogy tourism which shows the importance of cemeteries and memorials to assist with tracing family trees and history. Others prefer to follow the self-guided tours of Goulburn and Marulan.

3.10.5 Related Places and Sites

The following commercial places are related to the period:

- The Big Merino, "Rambo"

The following institutional places are related to the period:

- Council civic centre, library and art gallery
- St Michael's NSW Police Memorial Chapel

4 Social and Economic Context

4.1 Locational Influences

Goulburn is located approximately 192 kilometres south-west of Sydney and 95 kilometres north-west of Canberra. The Goulburn plains witnessed the expansion of settlement from Sydney in the late 1810s, with convict labour and large-scale pastoral settlement dominating the area.²⁶⁵

Goulburn became the first inland city in 1863, predominately because of the landscape and topography of the area, including flat terrains and undulating areas which facilitated the expansion of the pastoral industry. The discovery of gold and the construction of the railway line from Sydney also contributed to population growth in the area.

Today, the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is highly accessible and well located in the Sydney-Canberra corridor, with excellent road and rail connections. Agriculture and grazing remain dominant industries in the region, contributing to growth and economic development. Over more recent decades given the region's central location, there has been growth in health care, social assistance and public administration sectors.

Locational influences such as population, climate and growth can impact on heritage through pressure for growth, need to provide protection from climatic extremes and accessibility requirements for a generally ageing population.

4.2 Social Influences

The amalgamated LGA of Goulburn Mulwaree Council includes, Goulburn as a regional centre and a number of small towns and villages that play a significant role in the local economy and social character of the region. Goulburn has had continual growth over the years with spikes due to a number of external and internal forces, including railway, industry location, World Wars and soldier settlements, development of Canberra, highway access and bypass, just to name a few. The small towns and villages provided a regional network to the important pastoral and wool industries that supported Goulburn. Unfortunately decline in rural industries has seen a decline in a number of these small villages and localities. Recent growth due to the "tree change" and rural tourism industry has seen a renewed growth in these areas with the rural areas experiencing higher growth than Goulburn in recent years.

The Goulburn Mulwaree LGA had a population of 29,550 in 2015²⁶⁶ with continual growth driven by natural increase and net migration to the area. The population of the Goulburn Mulwaree region is anticipated to grow in the next decade, with a shift in demographics likely to increase demands on services and facilities such as, educational institutions, medical establishments and aged care services.

Socially, impacts on heritage are important because they frame the character of an area and the ability for protection through interest groups, political influences or the like. As a community develops and changes so does their view of their environment. Heritage has become a benefit to Goulburn and the surrounding villages through economic benefits, employment and tourism. In many cases it is no longer seen as a burden but an avenue for opportunity.

²⁶⁵ (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, Archaeology in the Goulburn Region – Southern Tablelands)
<http://www.higginbotham.com.au/goulburn.html>

²⁶⁶ ABS, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2015

4.3 Economic Influences

The Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area is a prosperous inland region, with a rich history and strong agricultural base. Varying types of agriculture have played a significant role in contributing to the local economy, employment and regional growth. In 2015-16 alone, the total output / sales of the agricultural industrial in Goulburn Mulwaree was \$125 million²⁶⁷.

Aside from the historical importance and the contribution of agriculture to the local economy, the region has experienced an increase in economic diversity, with a growth in retail, public administration, health care and manufacturing industries. Health care and social assistance is the largest single employer in the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, followed closely by retail trade.

Due to the location of the Goulburn Mulwaree region on the Sydney to Canberra corridor, it is readily accessible and a strategic location for potential industrial development. Furthermore, as an economic development diversification strategy, Goulburn Mulwaree Council continues to invest in promoting tourism and related activities, with the aim of generating a flow on effect for the community and local businesses.²⁶⁸

In recent years, a number of festivals and niche events have begun to be held in Goulburn and surrounding areas which have not only created new jobs, but flow on effects into retail, tourism and service industries. The Goulburn Mulwaree Employment Lands Strategy, prepared in 2016, identified the growth of the tourism industry and its relationship to cultural heritage.

*Goulburn has many beautiful heritage buildings within the town centre as well as the multiple museums such as Goulburn Rail Heritage Centre, the Waterworks and the Riversdale Homestead. Additionally, the Goulburn War Memorial, the multiple churches within the town centre and the Big Merino all attract visitors.*²⁶⁹

In addition to the above, St Clair Villa Museum and Archives is an important museum and community resource.

Historically the major industries in the rural areas have been pastoral based, mainly wool, fat lambs and cattle grazing. Due to downturn of the traditional agricultural industries in recent years, the area has begun to diversify into alternative enterprises including canola, lavender production, berries, grapes, olives and poultry.

The economic influences of an area can begin to place pressure on built heritage, whether it is for housing expansion, subdivision or just affording maintenance and upkeep. There are a number of options for addressing these pressures, such as permitting and encouraging adaptive reuse, funding options for upkeep and maintenance, and incentives for retention of historic built form.

An example of a recent successful redevelopment of a heritage precinct was outlined in the Employment Lands Strategy.

*The Marian College Conference Centre and the St Patricks Hall (Figure 14 below) redevelopment in Goulburn town centre are both adaptively reusing existing historic buildings, as well as constructing new facilities on site. Between them they will bring \$21m of investment into Goulburn and provide conference facilities, hotel rooms, serviced apartments as well as multi-dwelling housing.*²⁷⁰

The Employment Lands Strategy also considered the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for the main centres of the LGA, including Marulan and Goulburn. Both of these centres have significant

²⁶⁷ Profile ID / National Institute of Economic and Industry Research

²⁶⁸ Goulburn 2020

²⁶⁹ Hill PDA Consulting, Goulburn Mulwaree Employment Land Strategy, November 2016, p. 51.

²⁷⁰ Hill PDA Consulting, p. 52

heritage buildings which are a major strength, however it is also seen as a weakness due to the run-down nature of some of the buildings or the unsympathetic development that has occurred nearby.

The Strategy went on to recommend reviews to planning and development controls and promotions to encourage re-development and restoration opportunities, similar to the recommendations foreseen from this Study. From an economic perspective, *attractive historical centres that are pleasant, safe and easy to walk through encourage investment and redevelopment*.²⁷¹

4.4 Attitudinal Influences

Attitude is defined in the Macquarie Dictionary as “*position, disposition, or manner with regard to a person or thing.*” Influence is defined in the Macquarie Dictionary as “*power of producing effects by invisible or insensible means*”. Therefore, attitudinal influence is the power of effecting the position, disposition or manner of a person or thing by an invisible or insensible means.

Attitudes towards heritage and its protection or lack thereof have changed, predominantly since the introduction of heritage legislation and supporting planning legislation in the late 1970s. Most Councils commissioned heritage studies in the 1980s and 90s to identify and list significant heritage buildings or places thereby ensuring their protection.

Initially these listings, which in many cases lacked supporting documentation, were met with concern and objection as the real meaning was unknown. Many saw heritage listing as a way of stopping progress or, on the other hand facilitating development. Fear of the unknown led to the value of heritage buildings dropping, this ultimately led to their decline through demolition or neglect. There was also political pressure from some owners to allow them to be removed / delisted to make way for what they saw as new more economically viable development, such as units or shopping centres.

However, more recently heritage has come to be seen as a benefit and an advantage through incentives, funding and education programs. A shift in attitudes, that heritage adds a unique character to a place and the important contribution of historic residential, commercial and institutional buildings, has seen heritage values respected and valued by many residents. Homes with character and history have been valued higher and contribute to the important character and elements of a town, village or rural area. In many cases, it has also been a catalyst for change in an area, bringing economic vitality through tourism.

Goulburn Mulwaree is no stranger to any of the above attitudes in relation to heritage values of the community and land owners alike. It is important to understand the influence heritage has had on the local area, its residents and in particular, the town of Goulburn.

²⁷¹ Hill PDA Consulting, p. 119.

5 Physical and Environmental Context

5.1 Physical Qualities

An understanding of the landscape and environment of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA and its region is essential to any investigation of land use and social history, and thus the heritage assessment of relics and items of cultural significance. The environment has been shaped by ongoing natural processes and forces over time which have influenced the nature of human occupation and activity. It has also determined the nature of physical evidence of that occupation. Similarly, human occupation and land use activities have modified the environment, the landscape and impacts of climate change, affecting the type and condition of historical and archaeological remains.

As can be seen throughout history, the natural environment is an important determinant of human occupation, land use and cultural heritage. Factors such as climate, terrain, water supply, availability of food resources, materials for tool production and shelter affected the nature and extent of the Gandangara and Ngunawal people's occupation of the area, their economy and material culture. Natural features of the landscape determined social organisation, with tribal boundaries designated by physical markers in the landscape. Moreover, land and landscape is central to Aboriginal identity in both traditional and contemporary society and this relationship is expressed through stories, art, ceremonies and other cultural forms, both physical and non-physical. These factors in turn determine the nature of cultural heritage items and sites in the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA and the significance of the area to the Gandangara and Ngunawal.

The landforms and land systems which characterise Goulburn Mulwaree and its surrounds have similarly determined the extent of European occupation and activity. There have been several different land uses within the LGA in the historic period, including pastoralism, mining, forestry, and agriculture. Most of the archaeological mining remains within the LGA relate to gold. The landscape has influenced the use and adaptation of technology, economic and social organisation and the lifestyle of inhabitants. It is important in its own right in assessing and interpreting historical, social, scientific and aesthetic significance of the LGA. Over time, human activity has impacted upon and modified the environment and has affected the survival and condition of various archaeological remains, of European and Gandangara and Ngunawal origins.

Below is an overview of the physical qualities that shape the LGA.

5.1.1 Geological Formation

The Goulburn Mulwaree LGA lies within the Lachlan Fold Belt and is underlain by Ordovician age sediments and Silurian age intrusive, this sequence has experienced extensive faulting and folding. The major rock unit in the region is the Adaminaby Group, responsible for the rounded hills, flat terrain and varying degrees of outcrop, which define the Goulburn Mulwaree area.

Not only does the geology of the area facilitate varying types of agriculture and large scale farming, but mineral and rock deposits in the region offer opportunities for mining and quarrying.

5.1.2 Soils

The major soil types in the Goulburn Mulwaree region favour sustainable and productive agriculture and are predominately red-brown earths, derived from unconsolidated sediments. The soils of the region reflect the landscapes and topography that define Goulburn, including flat terrains and undulating areas.

5.1.3 Climate

The inland position of the Goulburn Mulwaree region contributes to a wide temperature range, involving mild to hot summers and cool winters, indicating a sub-tropical highland climate. The LGA has an annual average rainfall of about 650 millimetres occurring throughout the year. Droughts over recent years have

contributed to a reduction in soil moisture and tighter constraints on water allocations, having significant impacts on agriculture and biodiversity.

The future climate of the Goulburn Mulwaree region is expected to be hotter and drier than it is today, with an increase in extreme weather events such as an increase in number of hot days and bushfire risk, fewer frosts and variable rainfall patterns.

5.1.4 Vegetation

Much of the Goulburn plains were cleared of significant vegetation in the 1830s for the purpose of irrigation and dry land agriculture.

Goulburn Mulwaree lies almost wholly in the South-Eastern Highlands bioregion. Vegetation in this bioregion is described as predominantly wet and dry sclerophyll forests, woodland, minor cool temperate rainforest and minor grassland and herbaceous communities. The landforms are typically steep, dissected and rugged ranges, which extends across southern and eastern Victoria and southern NSW.

7% of Goulburn Mulwaree Council area is within National Park or Nature Reserve, these being the Bungonia State Conservation Area and Jerralong Nature Reserve, and parts of Morton National Park and Nadgigomar Nature Reserve.²⁷²

5.2 Environmental Qualities

Part of the environment is not only the physical elements, but the quality or condition of those elements. Heritage items and areas are impacted by the quality of the environment in which they are located as well as potential impacts from that environment. This section considers the main environmental elements and discusses the quality and impact that they may have on the heritage of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA.

5.2.1 Catchments

The Wollondilly River forms part of the Hawkesbury- Nepean Catchment which flows to the north. The Shoalhaven River defines the LGA boundary to the east. Nearly half of the LGA waterways flow east to the Shoalhaven River. Both the Wollondilly and Shoalhaven River Catchments form part of the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment. A small part of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA falls west of the Great Dividing Range and is within the Lachlan River Catchment, which forms part of the Murray-Darling Basin. The Wollondilly River Catchment contains two water storage facilities, Pejar Dam and Sooley Dam. It also contains the most intensively developed and settled area of the LGA²⁷³.

Many of Goulburn Mulwaree's waterways are suffering from the on-going impacts of human actions and natural events such as native vegetation clearance for agriculture resulting in excessive overland runoff, the introduction of exotic plants and animals and periods of prolonged drought. Certain agricultural practices, mining and quarry activities, new rural residential development, increased urban development and area of impervious infrastructure, water extraction, sewage overflows and discharges also impact adversely on Goulburn Mulwaree's waterways.

Some of the impacts include:

- High salt levels in the soil and water,
- Disturbed riparian vegetation,
- Exotic and noxious weed infestation, particularly in riparian areas,
- Severe gully and sheet erosion,
- High nutrient levels, and
- Impact of artificial barriers, particularly for fish passage²⁷⁴.

²⁷² Goulburn Mulwaree Council, *State of the Environment Report 2013-2016*, 2016

²⁷³ Goulburn Mulwaree Council, *Goulburn Mulwaree Waterways Plan*, 2014

²⁷⁴ Goulburn Mulwaree Council, *Goulburn Mulwaree Waterways Plan*, 2014

5.2.2 Biodiversity

Areas in Goulburn Mulwaree LGA that support important ecological processes include wetlands, riparian areas and areas covered by native vegetation.

There are numerous wetlands including Lake Bathurst, The Morass, Wollongorang / Wologobong Lagoon, Narrambulla Creek, and Breadalbane Plains. These wetlands provide water filtration, recycling of nutrients, improve water quality, fauna habitat and drought refuge for fauna. Riparian land in Goulburn Mulwaree is defined by 40m and 20m buffers around streams. They are important in supporting species interactions, nutrient cycling, filtering of sediments, phosphorous and organic nitrogen, reducing erosion and enabling corridor movement. Native vegetation refers to indigenous trees, shrubs and ground cover provided by native plants and includes corridors and serves many ecological processes.

Threats to the biodiversity in Goulburn Mulwaree LGA reflect the rural nature of the area and its proximity to the large population centres of Sydney and Canberra. There are a number of key threatening processes that have negative impacts on biodiversity, including feral animal infestation, diseases, noxious and exotic weed infestation, land clearing, bushrock removal, high frequency fires, salinity, and climate change.²⁷⁵

5.2.3 Climatic Impacts

The climate of an area can have impacts not only on the natural but the built environment as well and on design of future buildings. Goulburn Mulwaree, like many areas of Australia is impacted by high and low temperatures, rainfall or lack of, storm events and the flow on impacts of these including flooding, drought and bushfires.

Goulburn is located at the confluence of the Wollondilly River and Mulwaree Ponds. Flooding from these waterways result in the inundation of adjoining lands, increasing risks to life and property. The areas most vulnerable to flooding are Eastgrove, the Braidwood Road area, and properties near the Marsden, Victoria Street and Kenmore Bridges over the Wollondilly River. Most other urban areas and villages (apart from Tarago) within the local government area are not located near major watercourses and would not, therefore, be subject to mainstream flooding²⁷⁶. Tarago is close to the Mulwaree Ponds.

Goulburn Mulwaree is a significant agricultural area and can and has been impacted by lack of rainfall causing drought conditions. This not only affects agricultural production but impacts water supply to urban areas. Long periods of dry weather coupled with summer storms and high temperatures can potentially be a catalyst for bush / grass fires. This not only potentially impacts on bush and vegetated areas but on the built environment close to these areas.

High and low temperatures have a significant impact on the design of future buildings, they need to be cool in summer and be able to provide warmth in winter. Solar access in winter and shade in summer are important elements of new residential development. Existing buildings need to be adaptable to provide or be upgraded to provide these elements.

5.3 Human Habitation

Section 3 above discusses the discovery, development and habitation of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA from Aboriginal settlement and beyond. The locality was always used as a meeting place, place to reside, and as food and water source. It was not until European occupation in the 1800s that substantial clearing and permanent structures began to create a built environment.

All through the landscape there are elements of the Aboriginal occupation and the European occupation that followed through until the present day reflecting changing forms of occupation and technologies.

²⁷⁵ Eco Logical Australia, *Goulburn Mulwaree Biodiversity Strategy*, July 2007

²⁷⁶ *Goulburn 2020*, 2006

This section considers the impact of human habitation on the landscape and particularly the impact on the city of Goulburn and the importance of the rural villages.

5.3.1 Significance of Rural Villages

As stated above, the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA includes the localities of Goulburn, Marulan, Bungonia, Lake Bathurst, Parkesbourne, South Marulan, Tallong, Tarago, Tirrannaville, Towrang, Windellama, Brayton, Brisbane Grove, Bullamalita, Currawang, Greenwich Park, Gundary, Inveralochy, Mayfield, Middle Arm, Mummel, Norwood, Oallen, Quialigo, Run-O-Waters, Tarlo, Wayo, Wollongorang and Yarra as shown in Figure 1.

The areas outside of Goulburn City Centre and surrounding residential / rural residential areas have played a significant role in the history and development of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA. In particular, the villages / hamlets of Marulan, Bungonia, Lake Bathurst, Parkesbourne, Tallong, Tarago and Towrang, all provided much needed community centres for the rural areas. Prior to the motorcar, living in rural areas could be lonely and it was the villages and sense of community they provided, that helped.

Most of the village / hamlet areas provided schooling, community facilities such as a hall, shop, churches, police / law enforcement and a hotel. Some of the larger village areas such as Marulan provided more extensive services and more recently were a stop off on the highway when travelling to Canberra.

Over the years the extent of the services and buildings that remain in these localities has changed, some areas have increased and grown like Marulan, others have decreased and left mainly archaeological evidence, like Bungonia. All of the villages have however retained their sense of community and continue to provide a range of services and assistance to their residents.

Goulburn Mulwaree Council worked with the communities in recent years and each established values and actions for improvements to their area. Some examples of what was important to the residents includes:

- Provision of facilities and services to the community;
- Protection of the environment;
- Maintain the village / rural atmosphere;
- Planning for the community's safety, including fire protection;
- Small scale commercial opportunities;
- Low impact tourism operations; and
- Communication and infrastructure.

It is important that these rural villages maintain their links to residents and community to ensure social capital is maintained.

5.3.2 Goulburn Town Centre

Goulburn was the first inland City in Australia and has been the city for the southern tablelands, providing services, infrastructure, facilities and employment. Goulburn has an extensive history of habitation and development that has been outlined in the history in Section 3 of this study.

Goulburn provides a network of services and an economic focus for the region, particularly for schooling, employment, tourism, government, law enforcement, retail, transport and industrial / manufacturing to the surrounding villages and rural localities referred to in the previous section.

Neither Goulburn or the villages are more important than the other as they work together to create the community of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA and reveal the historical development of the area. It is important however, to protect and preserve the historic elements that show how and why each settlement has developed and create a historic map of the development of the City and surrounds.

5.3.3 Population Change

Goulburn Mulwaree LGA experienced a decline in population from 1990 to 2000 due to structural adjustments and industry reform. Since this time there has been an annual population increase of 1.1%. In 2012, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recorded a population of 28,628, with a near balance in gender ratio.

For over a century, the economy of the Goulburn Mulwaree region was dominated by farming and agriculture, with the workforce and service industries driving population growth.

The changing economic character of the region has contributed to the recent shift in population. Today, the average age of Goulburn Mulwaree residents is 41 years, with 58% of total residents employed across a range of industries, including health care, retail, administration and education.

Along with many other jurisdictions in Australia, Goulburn Mulwaree Council must consider the potential social and economic impacts associated with an ageing population. Recent statistics show a decrease in households with children and estimates from Profile ID suggest 32.5% of the population will be aged 55 years and over in 2021.

5.4 Infrastructure

As technology improves, infrastructure servicing and requirements change. Infrastructure for transport, power, water supply, communications, effluent disposal and waste are provided in Goulburn Mulwaree LGA. The extent of supply depends on the location and remoteness. Below is an overview of most of the infrastructure provided and what impact if any it may have on the heritage values of Goulburn Mulwaree.

5.4.1 Electricity

Much of the electricity infrastructure is located in the north of the local government area, which reflects its passage to/from the Sydney metropolitan area and the bulk of the demand patterns.

The Council has advised electricity upgrades are planned across the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA. This includes upgrades to many of the currently run down and ageing infrastructure facilities and improvements to the security of supply.

There are also off-grid options for electricity supply including most commonly in the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, wind and solar. Solar power is the most common with a number of residential properties opting for solar power to supplement their energy use and/or providing hot water. Some rural or remote properties rely solely on solar power with battery backups.

Solar power options have the potential to impact negatively on the appearance of a heritage building and managing those impacts in conjunction with the desire for sustainability can be a challenge.

5.4.2 Gas

Currently, the Sydney to Moomba natural gas pipeline runs to the north of Goulburn, through Marulan and on to Sydney. It supplies natural gas to towns within the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area.

There is currently spare capacity within the existing lines, which negates any current need to increase supply. There is no plan to supply natural gas to Tarago or other smaller villages across the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area.

Many rural properties use bottled gas supplied through local businesses.

5.4.3 Telecommunications

Mobile phone towers are currently located along the Hume Highway, which runs through Goulburn Mulwaree. New towers are proposed at Tarago and Marulan to increase mobile coverage.

All telecommunication exchanges within the local government area are fibre optic exchanges, and IDSN technology is available at most exchanges. Broadband internet is available at Marulan and Goulburn and the National Broadband Network (NBN) is being rolled out, although relatively slowly.

Augmentation of the existing mobile phone coverage is required primarily for rural and isolated areas. Villages will continue to lose potential business opportunities until telecommunication infrastructure is upgraded to national standards.

5.4.4 Transport networks and services

The Goulburn Mulwaree Council road network consists of State and regional roads that fall under the jurisdiction of the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, and local roads maintained and funded by the Goulburn Mulwaree Council. The local (urban and rural) network within Goulburn Mulwaree is in excess of 1,250 kilometres.

The available public transport services in Goulburn include local bus, long distance coach, school bus and rail services. Taxi services are also available within Goulburn.

CountryLink operates two rail services daily between Canberra and Sydney, and Melbourne and Sydney, stopping at Goulburn. There is also one rail service daily between Sydney and Canberra that stops at Tarago.

The remainder of the local government area is spread across a large geographic area. This makes the provision of an efficient and reliable public transport network inefficient. Goulburn Mulwaree has a high reliance on the use of the private vehicle, particularly for the journey to work (approximately 85 per cent of workers travel to work by car). It is likely that the use of the private car for other trip purposes is more than 80 per cent.

Considering future projected growth rates, it is likely that public transport for villages will continue to be limited to school bus services.

5.4.5 Water Supply

The major water storages that service Goulburn Mulwaree are the Sooley and Pejar Dams, and Rossi Weir. These facilities are, however, primarily used to supply water to Goulburn. The Goulburn Water Treatment Plant was established in 1952. Raw water is pumped from the Rossi Weir for treatment, then distribution for town use. More recently the Highlands Source Pipeline has been constructed to add to the existing sources in Sooley and Pejar Dams. This pipeline will provide assurance and security for water supply not previously experienced in Goulburn Mulwaree are many years of historic droughts.

Marulan is the only other urban area to be supplied with town water and is extracted from the Wollondilly River. Other villages within the Goulburn-Mulwaree LGA are currently too small to be economically served by water and sewerage services.

As population grows, additional upgrades to the water supply will be undertaken if necessary.

5.4.6 Sewerage

The only two sewered towns within the local government area are Goulburn and Marulan.

The Goulburn Sewage Scheme services approximately 98 per cent of the developed urban area however approximately 150 septic tanks remain in service. The Marulan Sewage Treatment Plant produces 2526 megalitres per year of effluent, which is used for irrigation of 30 hectares of farmland.

Goulburn's wastewater treatment plant is currently being upgraded, due for completion in December 2017. Progressive upgrades will continue to wastewater services alongside population growth.

Currently, the other villages within Goulburn Mulwaree are too small to be economically serviced by a reticulated sewerage system. It is assumed that the current sewage management arrangement is sufficient to meet the demands of these villages.

5.4.7 Waste management

Council has existing landfill sites at Goulburn and Marulan. There is a domestic recycling program to encourage residents to recycle and minimise waste generated at the household level. Recyclable wastes are collected, hand-sorted and sold to recycling companies, including Smorgan Steel and Visy.

The Council also has a waste transfer facility at Tarago, which processes approximately 60 cubic metres of waste per week and operates a commercial waste collection service for businesses in Goulburn.

There is a Bioreactor located west of Tarago at Woodlawn which has the potential to receive up to 400,000 tonnes of waste per annum, and produce approximately 20 mega watts of green electricity as a by-product. The Woodlawn facility will continue to operate to 2020 and beyond.²⁷⁷

Council is currently considering the option of sending waste from the local government area to this facility at Woodlawn.

²⁷⁷ Parsons Brinkerhoff for Goulburn Mulwaree Council, *Goulburn 2020*, 2006

6 Precinct Context

Up until 2004, Goulburn City was a stand-alone LGA, as was Mulwaree Shire which included an expansive rural area and villages surrounding the city of Goulburn, where its offices were located. In 2004, the State government ordered an amalgamation of Goulburn City and part of Mulwaree Shire, initially named Greater Argyle, was renamed Goulburn Mulwaree in 2005 after considerable community concern. The remainder of Mulwaree Shire was incorporated into Eastern Capital City Regional Council which is now named Palerang Council and Upper Lachlan Council in the north.

This section considers the context of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA on a locational / precinct basis. Considering the expanse of urban and village areas as well as the rural interface provides important information into the history of development of an area and where it will head into the future, including protection of its environmental and built heritage.

6.1 Goulburn City

The importance of Goulburn in a regional and State context was first identified when it was proclaimed Australia's first inland city in 1863. The natural and built form boundaries that define the extent of the city, including the Main Southern Railway, Mulwaree River / Ponds, Wollondilly River and topographic constraints to the west. These constraints reflect the development of Goulburn from early settlement and continue to influence where it grows into the future.

Goulburn Plains was originally surveyed in 1828-29, however by the early 1830s this area had been identified as being susceptible to flooding. Therefore, in 1833, a number of town blocks were identified in a higher location and the town of Goulburn was notified. The original blocks included those bound by Sloane, Bradley, Cowper and Clinton Streets, with more blocks outlined for future growth between Cowper and Faithfull Streets. By 1850 the town of Goulburn was well established and not long after the proclamation as a city the railway arrived, which sparked a new boom of development, which increased further when the Melbourne to Sydney Railway link was opened in 1883. The railway particularly stimulated an increase in primary production and manufacturing industries. The early 1880s also saw the opening of new subdivisions and housing.

The worldwide depression of the 1890s ended the boom and saw a negative impact on a range of sectors. The recovery did not commence until the turn of the century with the construction of the Kenmore Asylum, Catholic Orphanage and considerable housing. The first motor garage opened in 1911 and the motor vehicle influenced the need for more and better roads.

The first world war saw considerable growth for Goulburn as the military had camps, manufacturing increased (including the boot factory) as well as being a centre for wheat storage. Church activity also increased in the area with the construction of a boys orphanage and the St John of God hospital. Council also started providing power, sewer and water services and by the 1920s Goulburn was the fourth largest city in NSW.

Goulburn had developed a manufacturing base and during the interwar period this developed and several companies began to build housing for their employees. By 1928 the Great South Road had also been proclaimed as a State Highway and was named in honour of Hamilton Hume. It was part of the highway improvement program which also influenced Council to remove all the verandah posts from the streets. Unfortunately, the great depression halted the development of the 1920s, which was further stifled by the second world war.

Following World War II Goulburn saw rapid population growth as well as extensive housing construction by the NSW Housing commission. By 1953 the commission had built over 135 houses in Goulburn, mainly to the south and west. The growth of Goulburn slowed again following the development of the National Capital in the mid 1940s, however growth did continue, for example Council opened abattoirs in 1951, new schools both State and Catholic in the early 1950s, and the teachers college in the late 1960s.

The recession of the 1970s slowed development which was then boosted by the NSW Government and their decentralisation policies. The police academy replaced the teachers college in the 1980s and has continued to expand, as has, the now maximum security, prison which has been a base of employment for Goulburn since the first gaol and courthouse.

Goulburn has been a regional centre that has survived despite a number of downturns in the economy, closure of major industries and employers, being bypassed by the highway and the growth of the national capital within an hours drive. It is this history of development that can be seen in the heritage that remains in the built form in Goulburn.

Figure 34 below shows the main CBD and surrounds of Goulburn and the important historic elements.

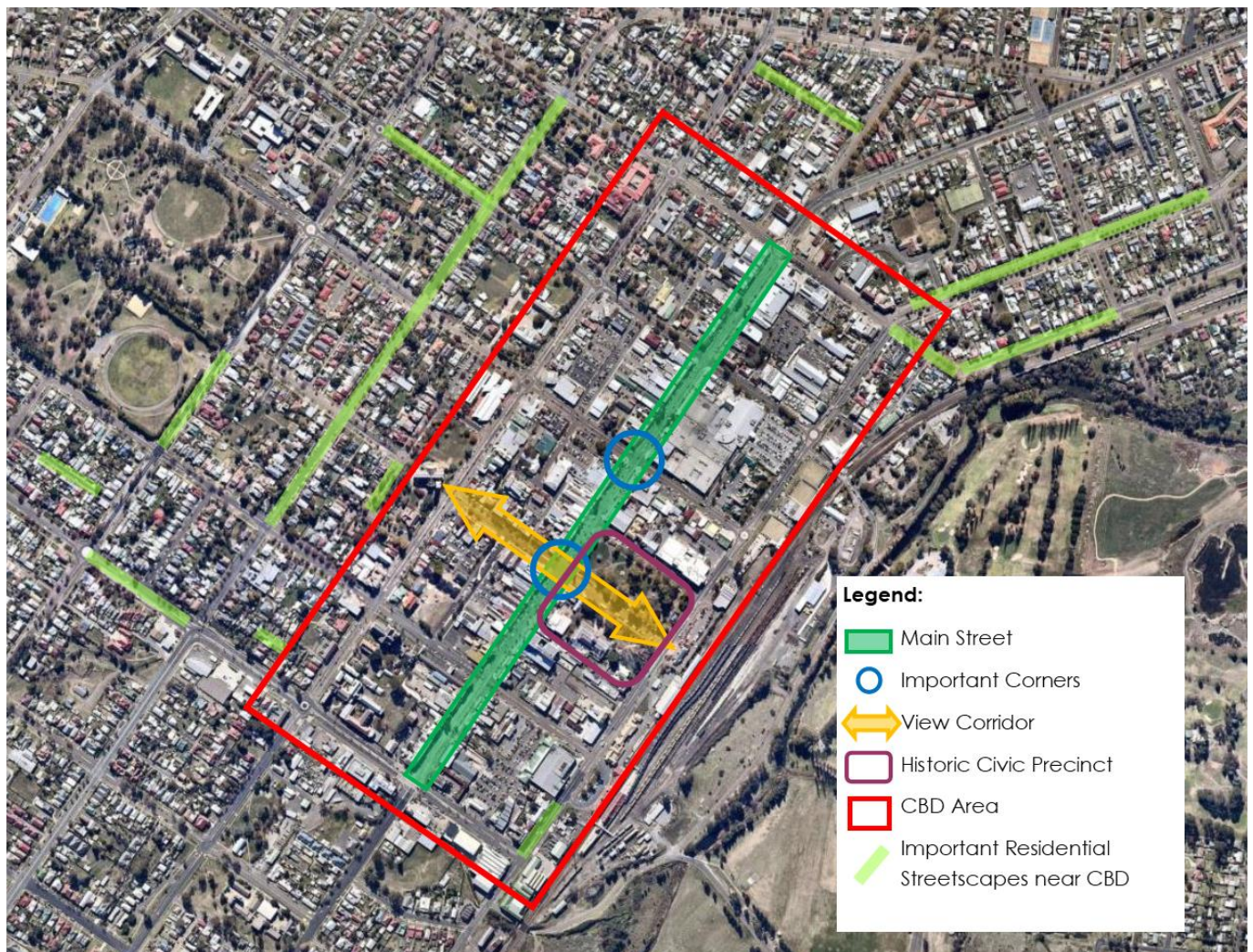


Figure 34 | Central Goulburn Historic Elements

6.2 Towns and Villages

As stated above the surrounding towns and villages have played an important role in the LGA in terms of support for rural residents and providing a community focus. The section below provides an outline of each of the main towns and villages and the elements that have influenced their growth.

6.2.1 Bungonia

Bungonia was established following the development of the New South Road through to Braidwood and Bungendore in about 1830. It was formally surveyed in December 1831. It thrived as a major centre on the road, providing water from Bungonia Creek and other services for those travelling along the road including inns, wheelwrights, and blacksmiths. Unfortunately, the growth of Bungonia stopped when the traffic began favouring the route through Goulburn to the south.

The town still remained as a centre for the surrounding pastoralists and includes on top of the travelling based services, police, school, courthouse and churches. In the 1930s the Bungonia Caves were officially reserved and became a destination for recreation and holidays. The area provides access to the National Park to the east of the village. Today most of Bungonia has been lost, apart from a few key buildings and the existing lot / title layout. It has significant archaeological importance which has been recently researched.

6.2.2 Marulan

Marulan, originally known as Moorooloolen, was developed as a stop along the Great South Road and later the Hume Highway. It was this road development that determined the location of the settlement and influenced its growth. The Wingello Stockade, built to house convicts to construct the new road was only 6km to the north of the town. Marulan was officially gazetted as a town in March 1835 at the intersection of the road to Bungonia and the coast and the road to Goulburn Plains. It developed rapidly as a town and by 1836 had a daily mail service to the post office, inn, church stores, school, police station, wheelwright and blacksmiths.

Marulan continued to grow as a major stop, particularly when the railway came through in 1868 and as a stop for Cobb and Co coaches through to Goulburn and Cooma. The town has grown to service the local community and now includes a number of industrial activities. One of the main industrial activities were the numerous quarries which provided Marulan sandstone which was used extensively in construction throughout Goulburn and surrounding districts. It was and still is an important employment base and still provides a stop for those travelling south on the Hume Highway. Significant heritage elements still remain in the town, particularly within the main street which is the focus of the existing heritage conservation area.

It should be noted that when the railway arrived in 1868 the town gradually moved to its current location, which means that today only archaeological evidence remains of the original site.

6.2.3 Tarago

Tarago was originally known as Sherwin's Flat and was established in 1827. It took the name Tarago from William Sherwin's land grant in 1840. The railway station was opened in 1884 at the same time as Lake Bathurst and the name was changed. Tarago includes a number of churches, town hall, a school, a large recreation area and police station. In the late 1960s the town was known for the Woodlawn mine which was established to the west of the town. The town is a stop on the road to Braidwood and Bungendore and includes a hotel and some other small businesses. It services the surrounding rural areas and travellers.

6.2.4 Lake Bathurst

Lake Bathurst was originally known as Tarago and was first established in the 1840s. It was not officially named Lake Bathurst until the 1880s. The town was close to the waterbody and wetlands named Lake Bathurst and the Morass. In 1884 the railway reached Lake Bathurst and it became a destination for day trippers for picnics and sailing. It once had the largest sailing club outside of Sydney Harbour and held a regatta in 1885 which 3,000 people attended.

It became a small village that serviced the surrounding rural areas and included a school, church, store etc. Some fuel storage tanks were built for emergency supplies during World War II, some of which were funded by the United States. Its unique history provides now for a small town located on the main road from Goulburn to Braidwood.

6.2.5 Tallong

Tallong was formerly known as Barbers Creek and was originally established in the 1860-70s for the construction of the railway. Like many villages built or developed for the construction of infrastructure, it declined but remained to service the local community and rural sector. The locality is known for its apple, pear and peach orchards as well as berries, grazing and wood cutting. Unfortunately, a major fire in 1965 burnt out many of the orchards, family homes and community facilities. The community has recovered and still holds an apple festival in May each year. The village still includes a school, general store, community hall, park and church.

6.2.6 Towrang

Following from the first explorers and settlers of the region, the Great South Road commenced construction in the 1830s and was built mostly by convict labour. Towrang was the location of one of the stockades to house the convicts during the construction. It then became a stop along the route of the road. The railway arrived in 1868 and many workers were located in Towrang. It was quite an active railway siding for the surrounding areas rural produce, including orchards, cream, wool and grazing.

Towrang was also the base for many extractive and related industries on nearby land including a silver mine, marble quarry, slate quarry and brickworks. The town included a number of services for the community including store, churches, hotel, school and others, however most of these have now closed or been demolished. The area still retains remnants of the village / town it once was and these elements are located spotted about the remaining hamlet.

6.2.7 Other localities

The remainder of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is made up of localities and a number of other small villages. Of note are the following with a brief overview of any relevant history.

- Currawang – was the site of a township from 1866-1872 related to one of the largest copper producing mines in NSW. The mine was also known as the Phoenix Mine and in 1871 had a population of 400 people.
- Tarlo and Myrtleville – were also the site of small towns that included a range of facilities and services. By 1860 Tarlo had population of 400 and Myrtleville 100 people.
- Windellama – was associated with the gold diggings in the mid 1800s. It had a population of 1,000, three (3) schools, 30 hotels / inns and a number of shops. It was later known for limestone and marble quarrying.
- Parkesbourne – Henry Parkes named the settlement when he visited the small village in the 1860s after himself and the Scottish word “bourne” meaning home. He was the education minister at the time and dropped into the church which was being used as the local school.
- Kingsdale – this area was the second largest lime producing centre in NSW in 1925, including five different companies.

The majority of these areas, that were villages are now mainly localities with the occasional church, school, hall or cemetery marking the place where a village or town once stood.

6.3 Rural Areas

The pastoral elements of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA were settled well before Goulburn or other villages and by the end of the 1820s it was known as one of the best wool growing areas in the colony. The area was settled further and land was granted throughout the LGA for a variety of primary production purposes.

In the early days, this was mainly for grazing of sheep for wool, for local and overseas markets. But by 1868 when the railway arrived primary production increased as access to the Sydney markets improved. Production increased and became more varied when the rail link between Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1883.

By the early 20th Century Goulburn continued to grow, but the importance of the village areas began to decline, particularly with the advent of the motor vehicle.

Further decline was experienced when a drought co-incided with World War II, however the end of the drought and war meant that the rural areas could once again prosper, although unfortunately not to the extent it once had.

The Goulburn Mulwaree LGA has always been known for its primary production and ability to produce quality products ranging from wool, meat, dairy productions, skins/hides, fruit and berries, wheat, brewing and tobacco. This diversity has enabled the rural areas to continue to provide, and with increases in technology, this is likely to continue. There has been pressure at various times to permit greater subdivision in the rural areas of Goulburn Mulwaree, particularly with pressure from Canberra, within a one hour drive. It is important to limit this expansion to ensure the character and production potential of the rural areas is not diminished.

Pressure on rural industries and primary production has also come in the form of the “tree changers”, moving and wanting the quiet lifestyle, not disturbed by tractors, machinery or the like. Council has produced a publication that outlines what it is like to live in a rural area of Goulburn Mulwaree in an effort to reduce these potential and in some cases real conflicts.

The rural areas are important to the historic context of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA as they are the reason that the area was originally developed.

6.4 Existing Heritage Character Precincts

There are currently six (6) heritage character precincts that have been identified in the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, including four (4) Goulburn heritage conservation areas (HCA), Marulan HCA and a proposed HCA for Bungonia which is currently in the form of a draft LEP amendment.

The details of these character precincts are shown below.

6.4.1 Goulburn

Goulburn HCA is identified within the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP and incorporates a significant part of Goulburn's commercial and residential areas and has four (4) separate areas identified as shown in Figures 35 - 38 below. The areas include the central Goulburn area, Lansdowne Estate / South East Goulburn, the Waterworks and Kenmore.

The Goulburn central area is a large area which includes several sub-precincts within the one conservation area. The sub-precincts include the town centre / commercial area, inner west housing area, inner south housing area, and Grafton and Reynolds streets. This also includes the railway area. The sub-precincts for the Goulburn central area were identified by Lester Firth in his study of Goulburn in 1983.

This HCA identifies with the development of Goulburn as a city and regional centre and provides a record of how the town developed through the years, particularly reflective of the boom times and includes buildings of each era.

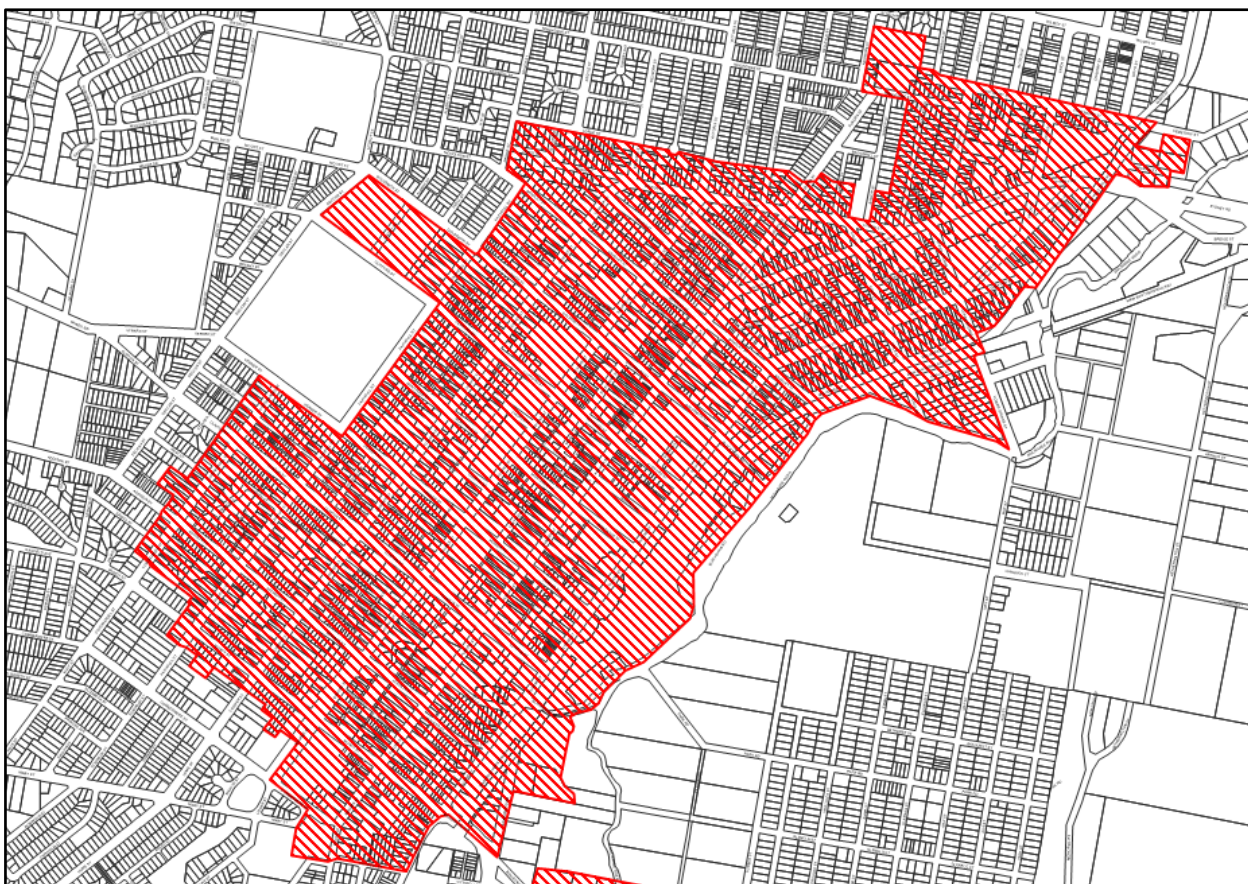


Figure 35 | Goulburn City Heritage Conservation Areas from Goulburn LEP 2009 – Central Area

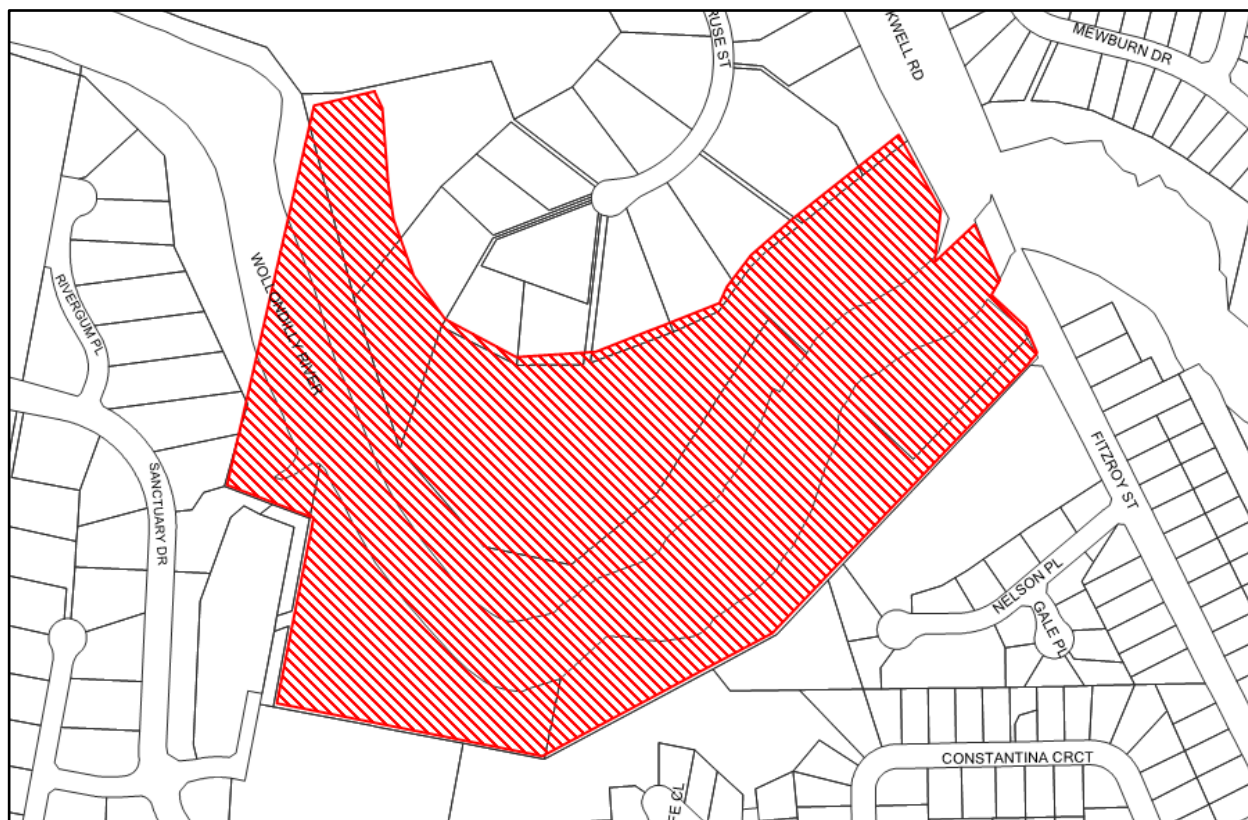


Figure 36 | Goulburn City Heritage Conservation Areas from Goulburn LEP 2009 – Water Works

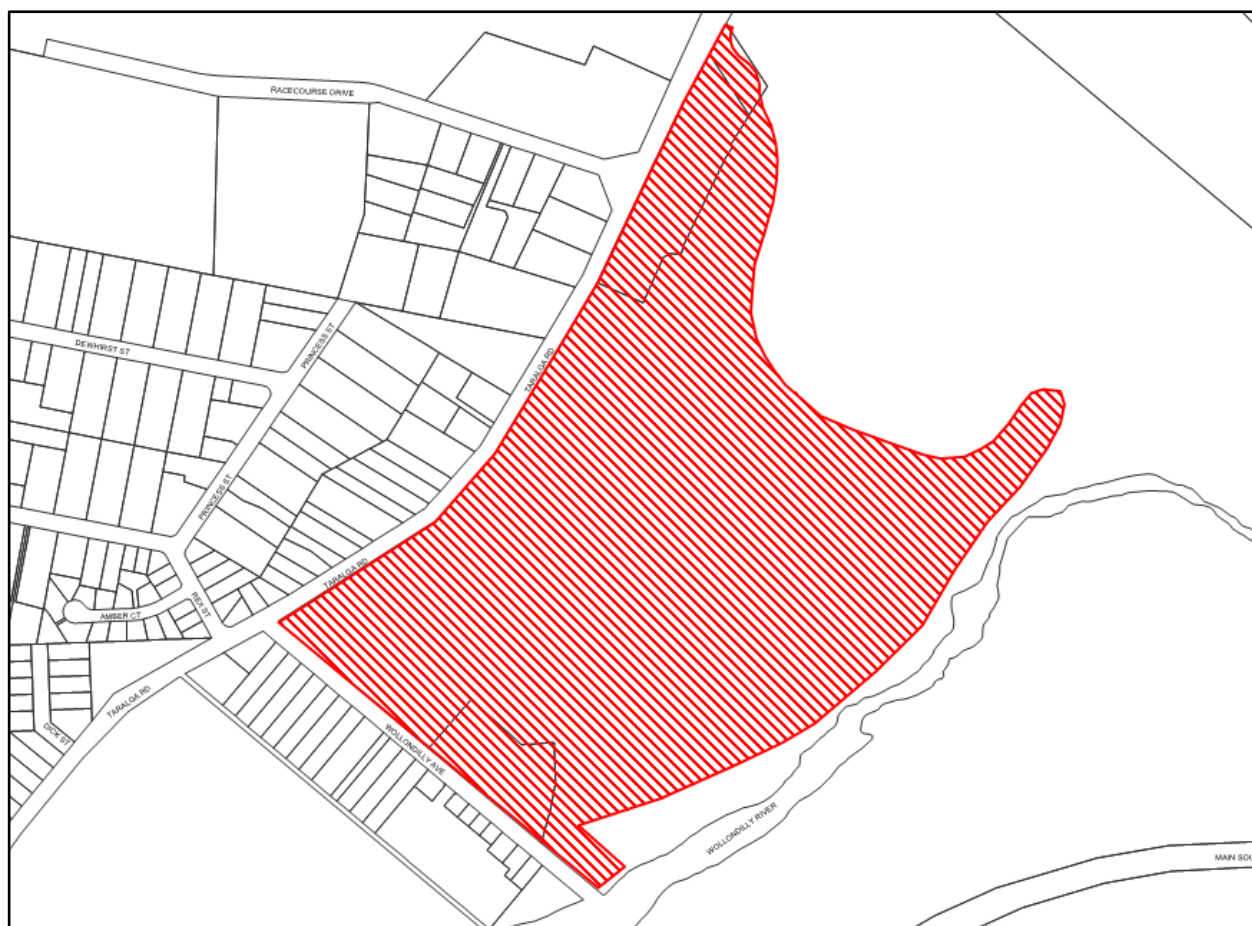


Figure 37 | Goulburn City Heritage Conservation Areas from Goulburn LEP 2009 – Kenmore

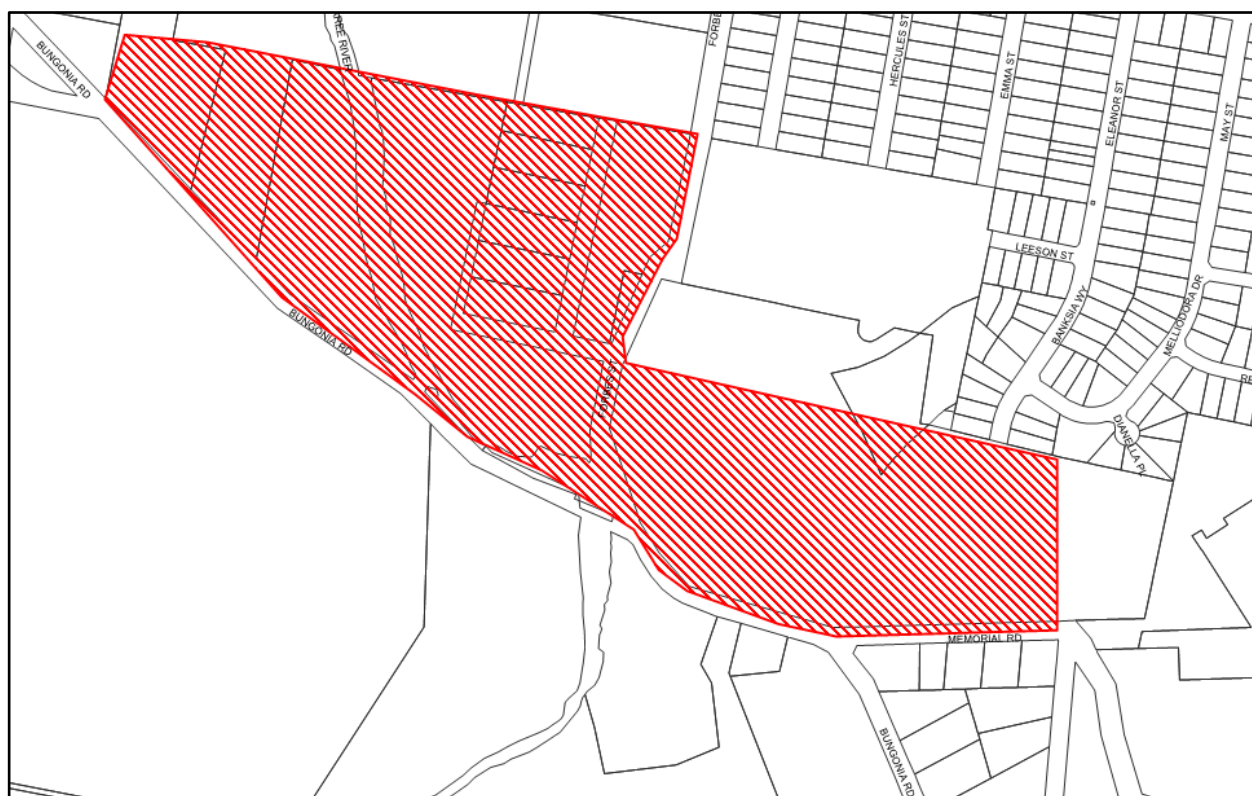


Figure 38 | Goulburn City Heritage Conservation Areas from Goulburn LEP 2009 – Lansdowne Estate / South East Goulburn

The other precincts are based around items and areas within which they are located and reflect those key areas. Kenmore is based around the asylum and orphanage, the water works is based around the historic waterworks from the turn of the century, and the Lansdowne Estate / South East Goulburn is based around the Lansdowne bridge, historic brewery, mill and associated buildings and housing.

The DCP however does not specifically reflect the conservation areas included above and in the LEP, but divides it into sections based on the precincts identified in the heritage study of 1983 which is shown in Figure 39 below. The variation in areas makes it confusing for the implementer and user of these documents.

List of Planning Precincts:

- 1 City Centre
- 2 Inner West Housing Area
- 3 Inner South Housing Area
- 4 Grafton / Reynolds Streets
- 5 North Goulburn
- 6 Ifield
- 7 Bradfield / Kenmore / Mary's Mount
- 8 Outer West / Hoddle Street
- 9 Southern Approach
- 10 East Grove
- 11 North Eastern Approach

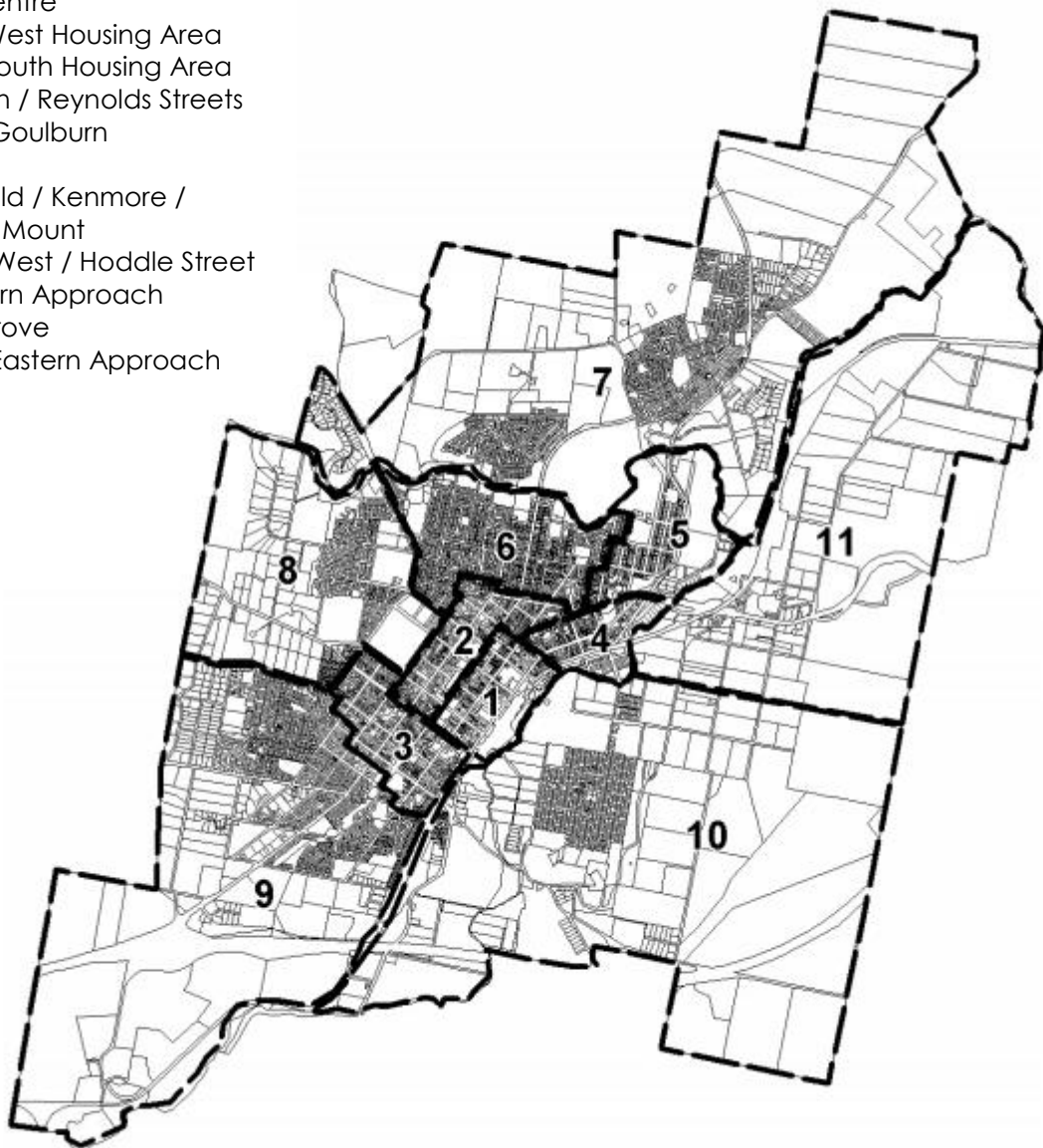


Figure 39 | Extract from Goulburn DCP 2009 – Heritage Precincts from Lester Firth Study 1983

Below is an outline of the character precincts found in the DCP.

Precinct 1 – The precinct encompasses the central area of Goulburn. It is bounded by Clinton, Bourke and Bradley Streets and to the east by the Mulwaree River. The precinct contains the major retail, office, civic and administrative areas of the city as well as ecclesiastical and rail related functions. The precinct comprises six broad land use areas which determine the existing character including Auburn Street commercial area, Belmore Park / Civic area, Montague Street Office zone, southern ecclesiastical group, south eastern rail area and north eastern mixed use zone. Other parts of this area include central block car parking, service industry, car yards and service stations.

Precinct 2 – This precinct is located immediately to the west and north of the central business district and generally bounded by Bourke, Clinton, Faithfull, Lorne, Citizen and Lagoon Streets. The character of the precinct is largely determined by topographic conditions and rises from the central city area westward to Deccan Street. The generally regular street grid pattern includes a rich variety of predominately late Victorian and federation housing with tree lined streets. It was a desirable location for more prestigious residences of those periods.

Precinct 3 – This precinct is located directly south of the central area generally bounded by Clinton, Verner, Coromandel, Mundy, Combermere and Ottiwell Streets and to the east by the railway. Apart from the contemporary commercial strip along Clinton Street, which replaced the 19th century industrial enterprises, the area is residential in nature with a mix of dwelling styles including the Victorian boom period, the post World War I growth period and later development.

Precinct 4 – This precinct is located immediately to the north of the existing city centre between Bradley Street and Hume Highway, centred on Grafton / Reynolds Streets. Following the decision by Mitchell in the 1830s on the alignment of the Great South Road from Sydney (initially Mulwaree Street) and the building of the Fitzroy Bridge, Grafton / Reynolds Street became the principal thoroughfares into Goulburn. As a result the old northern township and the northern road became secondary. The opening and location of a subsequent Fitzroy bridge in 1884 favoured the commercial development of Lagoon and Auburn Street leaving the physical fabric and character of early Grafton Street somewhat intact. A number of de-licensed Georgian Inns and residences remain from this early period.

Precinct 5 – This precinct is north of the city centre and Hume Highway, contained by the bend of the Wollondilly River and to the west by Joshua Street. The western boundary is determined by the contrast in housing character at Wheatley Ave, being the 1945 housing commission properties. North Goulburn was the site originally selected and designed in 1828 for the township of Goulburn plains by assistance surveyor Dixon and marked on the ground by Elliot in 1829. Five years later Surveyor Hoddle marked out allotments for the new township around central Goulburn. Little evidence exists of the initial settlement, 20th century industrial development and the branch railway line to Crookwell obliterated the early subdivision layout.

Precinct 6 – This precinct is located directly to the north of the central area and is bounded by Fitzroy, Goldsmith, Citizen and Joshua Streets and to the north of the Wollondilly River. It is a mixed residential area which has developed progressively northwards from Citizen Street. The pattern of growth is reflected in the successive house styles. The land falls gradually down towards the river corridor.

Precinct 7 – This precinct is located to the north of the Wollondilly River and defined by the city boundary. It includes the suburbs of Bradfordville and Kenmore. The area is relatively detached from the main city area by the river and associated open space corridor. It includes substantial contemporary development with the housing commission and suburban expansion together with the building of the Goulburn college of advanced education and the now Police Academy. The landscape is broad, and undulating with prominent knolls providing views over the city.

Precinct 8 – This precinct is located to the north west of the central area and was bounded by Addison Street in the north, Coromandel and Faithfull Streets in the east and Goldsmith, Hoskins and Fitzroy Streets in the north. It is diverse in both geographic and built environment terms. And its land use is mixed with major private schools, public buildings, open space, residential and rural uses represented.

Precinct 9 – This precinct is located to the south of the city, defined by the Railway and Mulwaree Ponds to the east and to the north by Addison, Combermere and Ottiwell Streets. It encompasses the residential areas of Garfield and South Goulburn, the West Goulburn industrial estate and the sales yard area. The housing stock is post World War II and 1950s city expansion influenced by housing commission activity.

Precinct 10 – This precinct includes Eastgrove and is located between the Mulwaree River and the Rocky Hill ridgeline directly to the south east of the city centre. It is a residential area separated from the city by the Mulwaree Ponds and surrounding flood liable land. The southern extent of the area is defined by the remaining Lansdowne Estate / South East Goulburn. Eastgrove was originally subdivided during the 1880s land boom and some early houses still remain.

Precinct 11 – This precinct is located to the north of the city bounded by Arthur Street to the south, the river system to the west and major bushland to the east being Governors Hill. It includes large lot residential, rural and a centralised industrial / highway service centre portion, located towards the centre of the precinct.²⁷⁸

These precincts provide definition and understanding relating to the development of Goulburn town / city and provide a good basis for planning controls.

6.4.2 Marulan

Marulan is a significant service town located not far from the Hume Highway. It initially developed due to its proximity to the convict stockade that was built to house the convicts that were working on the construction of the Great South Road, which was later renamed the Hume Highway. Marulan has retained its highway service functions as well as keeping a sense of community through employment opportunities in industrial development and maintaining its historic character. The main street still retains several important buildings which provide a great timeline of history for the town.

Initially Marulan developed in two sections and although later seen as one township, the Hume Highway / Freeway does dissect the town and the two areas of development.

The Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 includes a conservation area for the southern part of the township as shown in Figure 38 below. This part of town was the initial settlement, until the railway came through and the town also settled further to the north. Not much remains of this settlement, apart from the two (2) cemeteries and some archaeological remains.

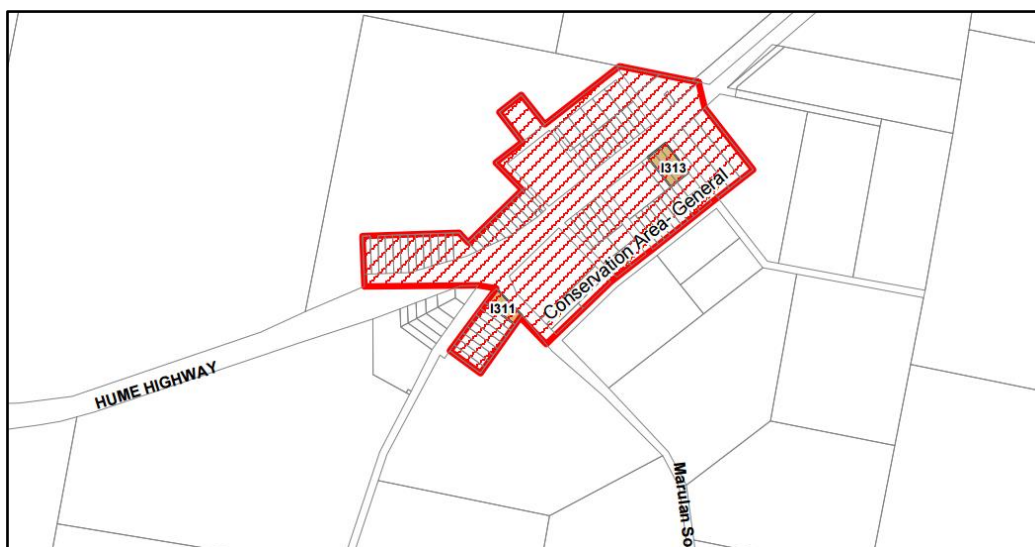


Figure 40 | Marulan Township Heritage Conservation Areas from Goulburn LEP 2009

²⁷⁸ Firth, Goulburn Heritage Study 1983

The development control plan section for Marulan focusses on the more recent town centre to the north of that shown in Figure 40. It considers how the town will develop into the future and provides controls for the commercial and residential development in that area. Figure 41 below shows the DCP area identified within Section 8.4 of the DCP 2009.

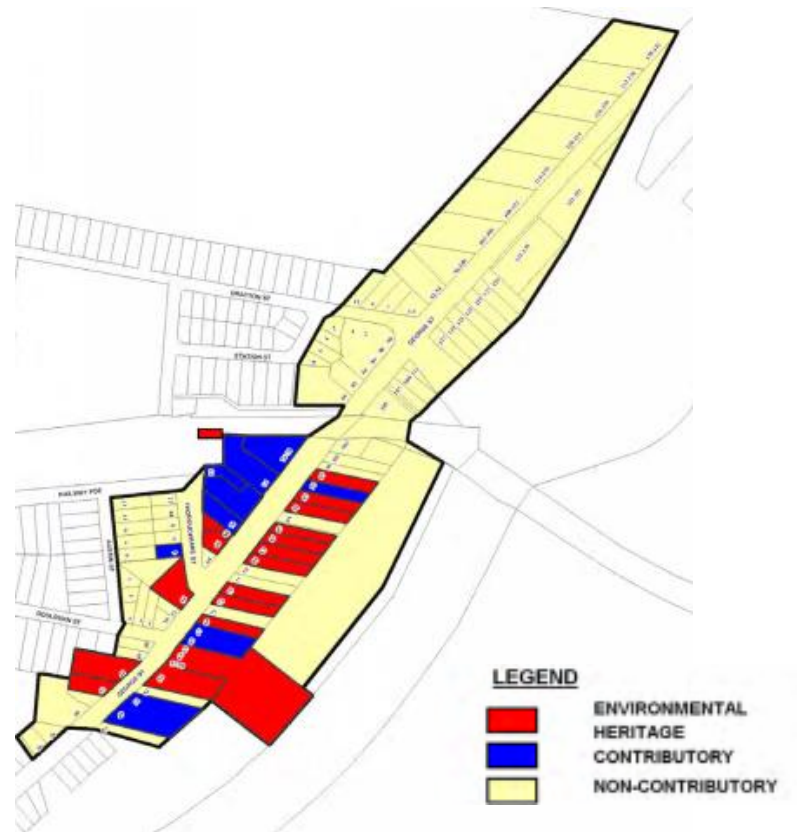


Figure 41 | Marulan Heritage Items and DCP area from Goulburn DCP 2009

The main street, George Street, includes four (4) main areas that have distinctive characters. The southern section up until the intersection with Goulburn Street has mainly residential buildings sparsely set, however does include two churches, disused service station, school, and former general store. The centre of town has several items interspersed with vacant lots and includes two (2) hotels, post office, police station and a number of small businesses and residences. The section of town to the north of the railway bridge is dominated by a service station and several residences. The area to the north of Brayton Road is open and dominated by the former truck weigh station, residences, and landscape supply business.²⁷⁹

Generally, Marulan is set in an open rural setting with a landscape of trees and vegetation that are linked to the remnant vegetation from before the land was cleared for agriculture.

6.4.3 Bungonia

Bungonia played a pivotal role for travellers and the pastoral community in the locality from about 1820 to 1840-50. There is considerable archaeological evidence of this period and the associated buildings remaining within the town of Bungonia as shown in the draft LEP map in Figure 42 below.

²⁷⁹ Goulburn Mulwaree Council, Goulburn Development Control Plan 2009

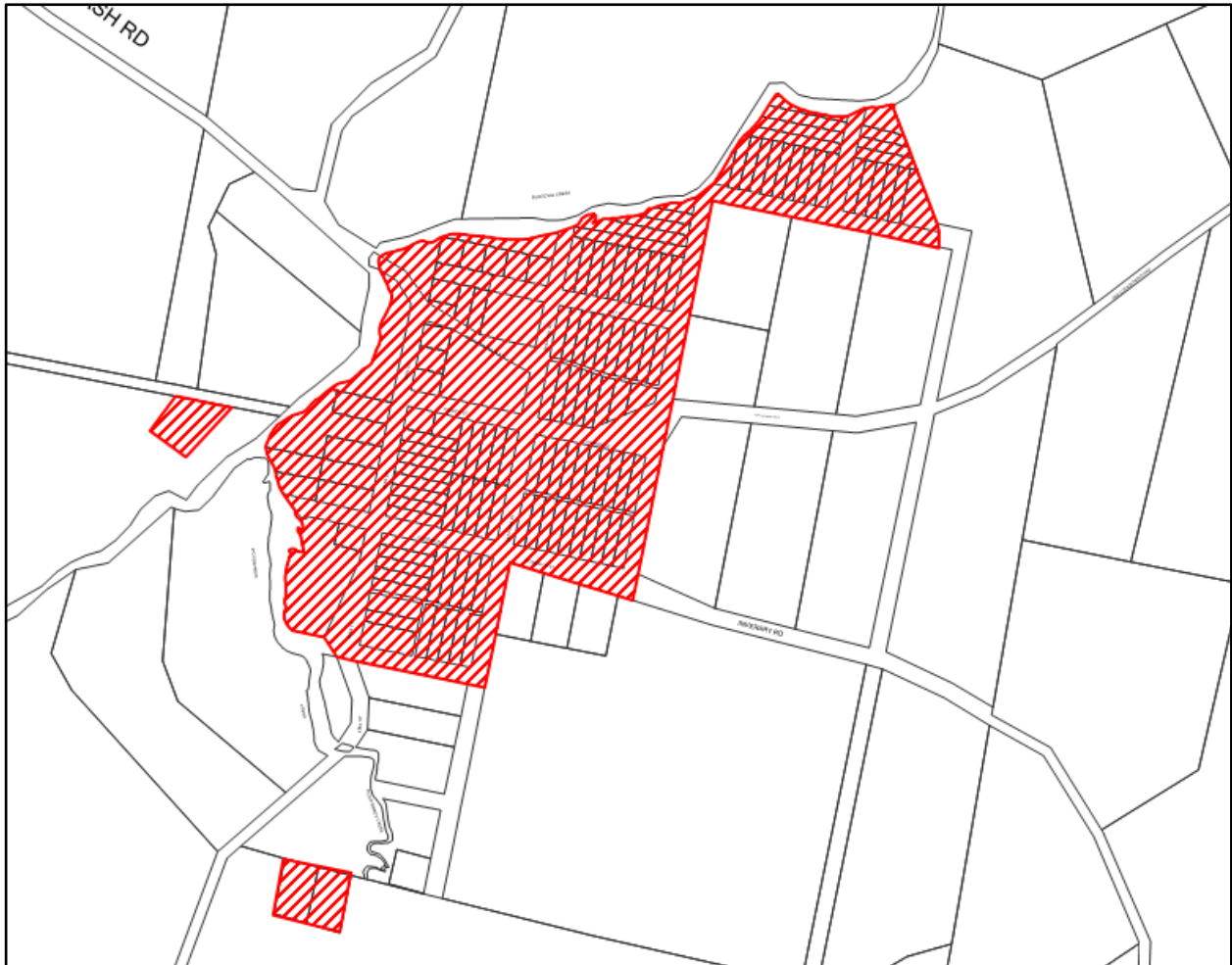


Figure 42 | Draft Bungonia Heritage Conservation Areas from Draft Goulburn LEP 2009 Amendment No 9

In 2015 a study of Bungonia was undertaken to identify the extent of the archaeological potential which has now been reflected in an amendment to Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009. The draft plan is currently on public exhibition from 23 February until 24 March 2017.

There are approximately thirteen (13) sites of archaeological potential within the proposed HCA, which covers the extent of the original subdivision layout. The sites include former inns, wells, stores, original police station, blacksmith, court house, gaol and more. The town also includes a number of existing buildings that reflect the history of the town and include churches, parsonage, school, police station and houses.

The town still remains within a rural setting and provides a centre for the surrounding rural community. The nearby National Park, caves and reserve also encourage a tourism element to the area for bushwalking, caving and the like.

7 Planning and Policy Context

7.1 Existing State Legislation and Policies

7.1.1 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 includes provisions to conserve the environmental heritage of the State. It includes provisions for the identification and listing of items of State significance as well as interim protection options. The Act requires approvals for works and excavation for archaeological sites, although in some cases exemptions from approval is available. It includes provisions to enforce a minimum level of maintenance and repair, which limits the impacts of demolition by neglect and details of orders and offences.

The Act is administered by the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and part of the legislation created the Heritage Council of NSW which is a panel of community, professional and government representatives who provide advice on heritage matters and potential and proposed State listings to the Minister that administers Heritage within the State.

7.1.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act 1979 is the principle legislation that regulates land use within NSW. It includes provision relating to the assessment of development applications, processes for land use planning and zoning at a local and State level, environmental assessment, and implementation and enforcement. From a heritage perspective, it includes provisions for the heritage assessment of development application through Section 79C. This Act is supported by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 which provides the specific detail associated with the Act.

7.1.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 covers several different areas including National Parks and other reserved lands, protection of native fauna and flora / vegetation, and protection of Aboriginal objects and places. It is the latter that is related to protection of Aboriginal heritage, archaeology and places and ensures Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits are required should a person wish to harm an Aboriginal object or place. In addition, the Act includes details of offences in relation to harming or damaging Aboriginal objects and places.

7.1.4 Regional Plans and policies

Goulburn Mulwaree LGA is located within the Southern Tablelands which is part of the South East and Tablelands region of NSW, which includes fourteen (14) LGAs. It is part of a strategic corridor between Sydney and Melbourne and is shaped in some respects by the relationship of the area with Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

A draft regional plan was publicly exhibited from May to August 2016 and the NSW Department of Planning and Environment is now considering the public submissions. The regional plan when adopted will manage the growth of the region by protecting the environment, resources and rural lands. The draft plan states that *"there are opportunities to focus development in and around existing regional centres and towns to create vibrant and attractive places for residents to live and work, and to develop new communities in release areas, supported by infrastructure and services"*.

Goulburn Mulwaree is within the regional landscape identified in the plan of the Southern Highlands and Tablelands and is characterised by *"natural beauty and heritage"*. Goulburn is identified as one of the regional centres as shown in Figure 43 below.

In the delivery of the plan, several goals were developed and each goal included a number of directions. Goal 2 is to *"Protect and enhance the region's natural environment"*, one of the directions to implement this goal is Direction 2.5 *"Protect the region's cultural heritage"*. The region includes a

considerable heritage of both Aboriginal and European origin at both a State and local level and it is important that the regional strategy identifies and protects this unique historic area and its elements.²⁸⁰

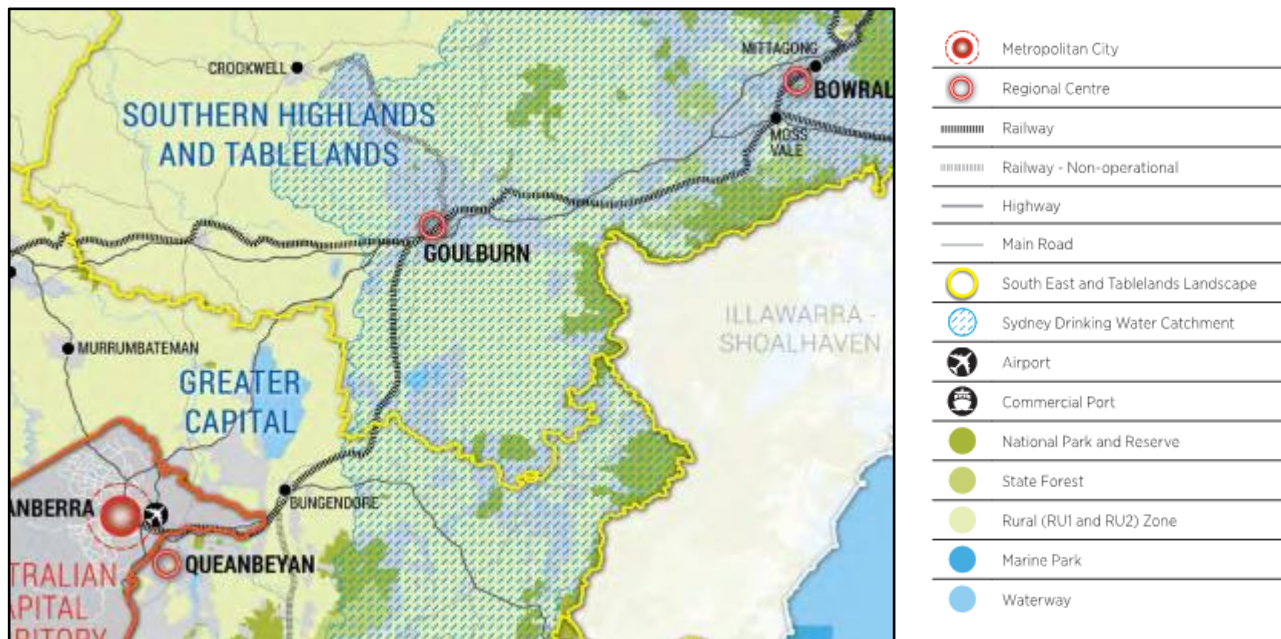


Figure 43 | Extract Figure 2 – Regional plan overview

7.2 Existing Local Plans and Policies

7.2.1 Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009

A local environmental plan (LEP) controls development at a local level and sets out how land is to be used. The plan includes zones and controls which permit and regulate development within a LGA, including clauses relating to the management of Aboriginal and European heritage and a list of heritage items and conservation areas.

Goulburn Mulwaree LEP was developed from a supporting strategic plan Goulburn 2020 and was gazetted on 20 February 2009. The LEP includes clause 5.10 which relates to the management of heritage values within the LGA as shown below in the LEP extract.

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Goulburn Mulwaree,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

²⁸⁰ NSW Dept of Planning and Environment, *Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan* – May 2016

- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

- (a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
- (b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - (ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or
- (c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- (d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(6) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(8) **Aboriginal places of heritage significance**

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(9) **Demolition of nominated State heritage items**

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause for the demolition of a nominated State heritage item:

- (a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(10) **Conservation incentives**

The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on which such a building is erected, or for any purpose on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and
- (b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and
- (c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out, and
- (d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and
- (e) the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.

The Goulburn Mulwaree LEP also includes a list of heritage items, groups and conservation areas which are accompanied by heritage mapping. There are over 350 individual items listed and two (2) conservation areas within Goulburn and Marulan. The Goulburn conservation area is split into four (4) different areas, covering the main part of town and the town centre, Kenmore, Lansdowne / South East Goulburn and the Water Works.

The LEP is the main instrument to protect local heritage and this study will most likely recommend changes to the schedule of listings – both additions, deletions and corrections. As the clause is part of a standard LEP, based on the Standard instrument, it is unlikely that changes will be recommended to the clause.

It should be noted here that there are currently some draft amendments to the LEP that refer to heritage items and heritage conservation areas. These proposed changes include additions in the Bungonia area as well as minor amendments to property descriptions to correct errors and anomalies.

7.2.2 Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan 2009

The EP&A Act 1979 allows Council to prepare a development control plan which provides more detailed guidelines for development that is permissible under an LEP. Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan (DCP) 2009 was adopted at the same time as the LEP and includes detailed controls including:

- Vehicular access and parking;
- Subdivision controls and engineering guidelines;

- Landscaping and vegetation guidelines;
- Residential development controls;
- Advertising and signage;
- Industrial and commercial controls;
- Heritage guidelines; and
- Site specific controls for specific locations, including the heritage conservation areas.

The guidelines relating to heritage include the following:

- European (non-indigenous) heritage conservation, including non-indigenous archaeology;
- Indigenous heritage and archaeology;
- Site specific sections relating to Goulburn City Business District and Marulan;
- Appendix including Goulburn Mulwaree Good Design Statement; and
- Appendix including Heritage Impact Statement Requirements.

Council also has a Heritage Design Manual but it is not currently part of the DCP.

7.3 Other Relevant Listings and Policies

7.3.1 Former Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate was originally established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. Under that Act, the Australian Heritage Commission entered more than 13,000 places in the register. In 2004, responsibility for maintaining the Register shifted to the Australian Heritage Council, under the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (AHC Act).

On 1 January 2004, a new national heritage system was established under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act). This introduced the National Heritage List, which was designed to recognise and protect places of outstanding heritage to the nation, and the Commonwealth Heritage List, which includes Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value.

The establishment of this national system was in line with a 1997 agreement by the Council of Australian Governments, that each level of government should be responsible for protecting heritage at the appropriate level. The Australian Government's role in relation to heritage was to focus on protecting places of world and national heritage significance and on ensuring Commonwealth compliance with state heritage and planning laws. Each state and territory government, and local government, had a similar responsibility for its own heritage. As a result, there was a significant level of overlap between the Register of the National Estate, and heritage lists at the national, state and territory, and local government levels. Therefore, in early 2007, changes were made to the EPBC Act, to address this situation and from 19 February 2007 the Register was frozen, meaning that no places could be added or removed for a period of five (5) years until a decision was made as to how to proceed.

On 19 February 2012, after 5 years without the register, all references to the Register of the National Estate were removed from the EPBC Act. The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is now an archive of information about more than 13,000 places throughout Australia.²⁸¹ The register now has no legislative power or is required to be recognised as part of any assessment process, it is now simply a source of information.

Approximately somewhere between 60-100 places were included on the register from the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA area, specific numbers are difficult to calculate due to the changes in local government area boundaries.

²⁸¹ Australian Government – Department of Environment and Energy website, Register of the National Estate – Archive and Database, <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/register-national-estate> , viewed 15/01/2018

7.3.2 National Trust of NSW & Australia

The National Trust was established in 1945 in NSW by Annie Wyatt along with a group of residents, as they were concerned about the destruction of heritage both natural and built, in and around Sydney. The movement grew and by the 1960s most states had their own branch of the National Trust.

They are a leading conservation organisation for built, natural, cultural and Indigenous heritage in Australia and the NSW branch maintains a register of a variety of items across the landscape including buildings, townscapes, landscapes, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items that the Trust believes have cultural significance and are worthy of conservation.

Due to the extensive heritage of Goulburn there are a number of items listed on this register within the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, one of which is Riversdale and is owned and operated by the Trust. This register however does not have any legal standing within the planning or government framework.

7.4 Existing Heritage Studies and Policies

7.4.1 Goulburn Mulwaree Heritage Strategy 2015-18

The Goulburn Mulwaree Heritage Strategy 2015-18 aims to record, protect and preserve the regions rich Aboriginal and European heritage. The strategy was prepared in conjunction with, and complements Council's Community Strategic Plan 2030. The objective is to achieve balance between the community's use and enjoyment of natural resources, whilst promoting protection, education and enhancement.

The heritage strategy is designed to be implemented by Goulburn Mulwaree Council through comprehensive guidelines and criteria for management.

7.4.2 Bungonia – Investigation into a potential Heritage Conservation Area 2015

The Bungonia HCA investigation report was commissioned to consider the significance of the Bungonia village in the early 19th century before the growth of Goulburn as a major centre. Consequently, the report found that Bungonia should be included as a Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) in the heritage schedule of the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009. The report provides guidelines for development within the HCA and insight into the historical significance and demise of the township.

7.4.3 Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Aboriginal Heritage Study 2012

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) was commissioned by Goulburn Mulwaree Council to prepare an Aboriginal heritage study. The purpose of the study was to inform Council's updated Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and Development Control Plan (DCP). The study was developed in conjunction with relevant New South Wales and Commonwealth statutory framework, providing guidance for strategies for the management and conservation of Aboriginal sites and places.

7.4.4 Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan 2009

The Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan 2009, prepared by Edward Higginbotham and Associates, was commissioned by Goulburn Mulwaree Council for the purpose of assessing and prioritising items of archaeological significance in the region. The plan aims to implement a framework that provides various levels of significance for site assessment, as well as recommending management and conservation strategies.

7.4.5 Goulburn CBD Master Plan Heritage Report and Conservation Principles / Guidelines 2008

The Goulburn CBD Master Plan, prepared by Edaw / AECOM, is intended to facilitate the future management of the Goulburn CBD through balanced development, conservation and sustainability. The study area comprises of the area bounded by Citizen and Cole Street to the north, Sloane Street and the railway precinct to the east, Addison Street and Glebe Avenue to the South and Cowper street to the west.

The objectives of the plan involve implementing a series of standards and recommendations to improve the functionality and presentation of the Goulburn CBD, whilst managing and promoting the built and natural heritage.

7.4.6 Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review 2003

With funding and assistance from the NSW Heritage Office, Goulburn Mulwaree Council prepared a draft review of the 1983 Goulburn Heritage Study. The purpose of the review was to consider the currency of the study and effectiveness of its recommendations. The review confirmed the need for an updated heritage study, suggesting that planning controls, legislation and architectural documentation included in the study have become outdated. This study was never adopted by Council.

7.4.7 Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study 2002-2004

The Mulwaree Shire Community Heritage Study 2002-2004 was prepared by Heritage Archaeology, in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines for Community Heritage Studies. The study was undertaken by the Mulwaree Shire Council and local community and aimed to identify and examine items and places of heritage significance within the region. The study has positively contributed to the conservation and preservation of heritage items across the previous Mulwaree Shire LGA.

7.4.8 Goulburn Heritage Study 1983

The 1983 Goulburn Heritage Study was prepared by Lester Firth and Associates for the purpose of identifying and recording items of heritage significance. The study addressed the planning controls and policies of the time and identified significant sites and priorities for heritage conservation action. The 1983 heritage study has since been the basis of most subsequent studies of Goulburn City.

7.5 Concerns / Issues with Existing Documents

The main role of this study review is to amalgamate and combine past studies into one place and consolidate and ensure recommendations have been considered and implemented where appropriate. Notwithstanding the above, this study was also to identify where there might be gaps or issues with existing studies or policies and make recommendations for changes.

Table 5 below includes a list of concerns with existing documentation and policies and then inclusion of a comment as to why this might be the case and options for resolution.

Table 5 | Review of Documents and Policies

Issue / Concern	Comment	Options
Lack of listings relating to local Aboriginal sites or places.	<p>This may be due to the local Aboriginal community not wanting the sites identified. Another option is that until recently Aboriginal Heritage was thought to be the responsibility of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), not Council of the NSW Heritage Branch.</p> <p>Aboriginal heritage study has also not been implemented through recommended planning controls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with local Aboriginal groups and outline options for listing that may not be as specific. • Use of landscape mapping that identifies areas where Aboriginal Sites would be found and include specific controls for those areas or requirements for additional study or assessment. • Expansion of previously identified sites by NPWS. • Use of Aboriginal Place legislation.

Issue / Concern	Comment	Options
Extent of heritage conservation areas (HCA) without specific guidelines for individual areas of interest within the overall HCA.	The HCA definition within the DCP is reliant on an old study from 1983 and although the boundaries may still be relevant the way they have been used in accompanying documentation may not be user friendly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide HCA into smaller areas and provide specific controls to guide development suitable for those areas. • Retain HCA as is. • Expand HCA and provide detail with DCP controls.
Errors with the mapping and listings of conservations areas.	In addition to amending the boundaries above, corrections will be needed to ensure that the areas are mapped correctly and then listed correctly in the LEP Schedule 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure HCAs are correctly mapped on the heritage mapping and reflected in the LEP Schedule 5 accurately.
Some heritage items missing from listing or incorrectly identified in the LEP mapping or Schedule 5.	The errors may be due to changes in mapping or land information or may have been incorrectly identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review listings and mapping. • Site inspections where required. • Recommend additional listings where appropriate or removal of others.
Lack of recent historical information / studies.	Most of the studies are outdated, and although this is adequate for the older history, some of the more recent history, say from the 1950s to present has not received much assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake small focussed study on post 1950 history of Goulburn Mulwaree LGA. • Request item identification by the community for this period and history submissions as part of the consultation for this study as a basis for future research.
DCP controls are disjointed and need review.	The DCP includes a number of heritage controls and guidelines but they are in different places within the document including appendices. Staff and consultants have also identified some concerns relating to the implementation of the controls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the Heritage DCP controls for usability and most recent best practice. • Review the DCP controls to bring the heritage controls into a single location.
LEP zones and associated permissibility may require review for heritage areas.	This is specifically in relation to the Goulburn Central Business District (CBD) which limits development opportunities, particularly for residential development to shop-top housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the definitions, uses and permissibility in the CBD of Goulburn. • Review other heritage areas to ascertain if there are any other concerns. • Consider the use of incentive provisions, over and above the existing clause, particularly for infill development.
Schedule 5 listings can be difficult to interpret as some include more than one item / property.	Originally the Department of Planning and Environment advised Council that any heritage items that were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the LEP Schedule 5 be reviewed to separate the multiple item listings into individual listings.

Issue / Concern	Comment	Options
	<p>adjoining or adjacent to each other should be mapped and listed as the one item within Schedule 5 of the LEP.</p> <p>However since the LEP was gazetted, the Department has not continued with this requirement and each building is able to be listed individually.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That when this occurs the statements of significance and listings under the State Heritage Inventory be amended to reflect the changes. • This could be completed at the same time as the review of additional / new listings is completed.

The section below discusses the options and makes recommendations for amendments to the relevant documents or in relation to additional assessments that may be required.

7.6 Consultation undertaken for Review

The following consultation has been undertaken as part of the preparation of this review:

- Meetings and consultation with staff of Goulburn Mulwaree Council, including management and those involved in heritage assessment, development applications and strategic planning;
- Research and inspections of the local area on a number of occasions, including visit to the local historical society in Goulburn and tourist information centre;
- Meeting with consultants and community representatives that have involvement in the history and heritage of the local area;
- Detailed discussions with a number of architects and consultants involved in preparing development applications and new buildings in the area; and
- Detailed discussions with several planners from Goulburn Mulwaree Council involved in development assessment of applications involving heritage buildings.

This study and review was publicly exhibited, including consultation relating to listings, planning policy amendments and future development controls. The additional consultation included:

- Exhibition of the draft Study on Council's website for a period of 58 days from 13 July 2017 to 8 September 2017;
- Hard copies of the draft Study were made available at:
 - Goulburn Mulwaree Council Civic Centre Foyer,
 - Goulburn Mulwaree Library, Goulburn,
 - Marulan General Store,
 - Tallong Store, and
 - Tarago Store.
- Copies were provided to and meetings were held with Goulburn Heritage group, Goulburn and District Historical Society and Marulan Historical Society;
- Community drop-in session;
- Two community information sessions; and
- Council staff information session.

Based on the above and submissions received as a result of the consultation changes have been made to this study and listings of items. A separate consultation report has been prepared that includes the details of the submissions, workshops and meetings.

The main recommendations / outcomes of the consultation, including the changes / corrections to the study and listings include:

1. Amend the draft Study, where possible, based on the corrections, additional information and resources provided during the consultation.
2. Include recommendations from the consultation for draft development controls, where possible, within the draft development control plan (DCP) documentation being prepared for Council's consideration.
3. Ensure the documentation resulting from the Study is available to the community on Council's website and is provided to the Office of Environment and Heritage to update their database and inventory.
4. Include potential additional items for listing within the recommendations for further research and assessment.
5. Consider streetscape and building surveys, particularly for Goulburn City Centre.
6. Consideration by Council of employing a person responsible for the management of heritage within Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, including recommendations for development applications, pre and post lodgement.
7. Council consider a study into historically significant trees (individual and avenues) within the LGA, especially around the Marulan area.
8. Further consultation and communication with owners of heritage items would be helpful, especially to those that may not understand or realise their responsibilities in relation to heritage and the management of their properties. This could be in the form of a management strategy and promotional document that provides details for property owners and opportunities for tourism and funding.

7.7 Recommendations for Amendments

Following from Section 6.4 above, the section below considers the specifics of each concern and makes recommendations for amendments or additional work that may be required.

7.7.1 Aboriginal Heritage and Places

Goulburn Mulwaree DCP 2009 includes the main controls for managing Aboriginal heritage and places within the LGA. An Aboriginal Heritage Study (AHS) was undertaken in 2012 which made recommendations in relation to development assessment and the DCP, including what studies or assessments may be required. Following the adoption of the AHS in 2012 the DCP was not amended.

As no changes were made to the DCP following the adoption of the AHS, it is recommended that the controls be reviewed, and the recommendations of the study and best practice principles be incorporated within the DCP Aboriginal heritage section. Suggested changes include the following:

- Reference to best practice documentation prepared by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage including the following:
 - Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010b);
 - Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW 2010a); and
 - Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010c).
- Formatting changes to make the process of Aboriginal heritage assessment clear and concise; and
- Use of a easy question and answer form or checklist that identifies what level of assessment if any is required.

Following from the AHS a map was prepared, however these included large rectangular shaped areas that are not really useful for heritage management. Consideration should also be given to the potential for items or areas to be included on the heritage mapping as Aboriginal areas of significance, possibly a variation of the map prepared from the AHS.

7.7.2 Heritage Conservation Areas

The details of the character precincts and HCAs are included in Section 6.4 above. As seen in that section there is a lack of coherency between the documentation and some errors in mapping and lists. Goulburn LEP 2009 includes only two (2) listed HCAs within Schedule 5, however the mapping shows five (5). In addition, the Goulburn City Centre HCA is not complete. It is understood there is a current LEP amendment in progress to amend these anomalies.

Notwithstanding the amendment, consideration should be given to the boundaries of these areas and how they are then reflected in the supporting documentation, including specifically the DCP 2009. As shown in Section 6.4 the character areas and controls within the DCP differ to the LEP listed areas.

It is recommended that the LEP areas be amended to better reflect the precincts they are protecting with supporting documentation within the DCP covering the same extents. An overview of the suggested changes to the LEP and DCP are included in Table 6 below.

Table 6 | Overview of Recommendations for LEP and DCP changes

Document Section	Recommendation / Overview of Suggested Changes
LEP Schedule 5 Conservation Areas – Listings and associated mapping	<p>Amend the heritage conservation area listings and associated mapping to better reflect the significant locations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a new conservation area for the current township of Marulan; • Retain the existing conservation area for the Old Marulan locality with no changes; • Break up the existing conservation area for Goulburn into at least four (4) areas to better reflect their use, structure, history, zoning and future opportunities for development; • Retain the existing Lansdowne conservation area and rename South East Goulburn conservation area, consistent with the proposed LEP amendment (No 8); • Retain the existing Kenmore conservation area, consistent with the proposed LEP amendment (No 8); • Retain the existing Goulburn Waterworks conservation area, consistent with the proposed LEP amendment (No 8); and • Create a new conservation area for the archaeological area of Bungonia, consistent with the proposed LEP amendment (No 10).
DCP general heritage section	<p>Re-arrange the heritage section to include an introductory section that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall objectives; • Definitions; • Development application requirements; • Information requirements for demolition, heritage impact statements and conservation management plans and statements; and • Assistance available including heritage advice, publications and grants. <p>Include a section for general controls for development within heritage conservation areas and heritage items, addressing issues such as setting,</p>

Document Section	Recommendation / Overview of Suggested Changes
	<p>alterations and additions, adaptive reuse, demolition, subdivision, corner allotments, development in the vicinity of a heritage item, dual occupancies and secondary dwellings, multi-dwelling housing, signage and advertising, and change of use.</p> <p>To support these general controls, a section is recommended that includes specific controls relating to built form, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building materials, colours and finishes, • Building form, scale and style, • Roof form and chimneys, • Verandahs, • Windows and doors, • Façades, • Parking – garages and car ports, • Fences, • Outbuildings and pools, and • Gardens. <p>Each of these sections should include objectives and controls or guidelines to guide development within these areas and items.</p>
DCP Heritage conservation area section	<p>Provide specific controls / guidelines for each of the identified conservation areas within the LEP that addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and location of the conservation area; • Character, current and future character; • History of the locality; • Statement of significance, why it is important; • Positive characteristics to be retained and respected; • Objectives of the conservation area; and • Specific controls relevant to the individual conservation area, if required over and above those in the general section. <p>This section will provide those additional characteristics individual to each conservation area.</p>

7.7.3 Heritage Items

The Goulburn Mulwaree LEP includes an extensive list of heritage items within Schedule 5 of the LEP. As noted above there are some errors within the listings that have been picked up in this study and review process. A marked up copy of Schedule 5 has been included within Attachment B to this study.

As detailed above in Table 5, Schedule 5 includes a number of multiple listings which should be considered for separation into individual items. This will increase the number of items on the heritage schedule from approximately 355 to approximately 607. This along with updating the individual listings on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a large task.

In addition to the existing listed items, the review process has identified a number of other potential heritage items and a possible conservation area that require further research before listing can be recommended or considered. Attachment C to this study includes the list of potential items for future review. This review could be undertaken with the separation of multiple listings.

Further, several existing items, listed within Schedule 5 of LEP 2009, have been requested to be removed as they have either been demolished or they are not considered to be significant enough to be retained as individual heritage items. Table 7 below outlines the items proposed to be removed, some discussion about their significance and recommendation.

Table 7 | Review of Items proposed for removal from listing

Item	Discussion	Recommendation
40 Wollondilly Avenue, Goulburn	The owners have requested that their house be removed from heritage listing and permission given for demolition. Advice was provided by the Heritage Advisor that a development application would be required including a heritage assessment and a professional building report as to the condition of the dwelling. An initial review of the item, showed that it appeared to have some significance as representative of the architectural style which is relatively rare in residential architecture in Goulburn.	That further information be requested from the owners to inform the decision.
113 Kinghorne Street, Goulburn	The listing was incorrectly placed on 113 Kinghorne Street and the listing should have related to 133 Kinghorne Street, Goulburn. The description and detailing of the listing is clearly not related to No 113.	A recommendation has been included in the study for 133 Kinghorne Street, Goulburn to be listed as a heritage item and No 113 (Item I223) removed.
37 Grafton Street, Goulburn	The item has been demolished.	Remove from LEP listing as individual item I191.
209 Cowper Street, Goulburn	This dwelling was part of a listing with 211 Cowper Street (Item No I151). This item has been demolished and replaced with a new dwelling.	Remove from LEP listing as part of Item No I151.
4 Grafton Street, Goulburn	The owners have requested that their house be removed from heritage listing. An assessment was undertaken by Goulburn Mulwaree Council's heritage advisor and it was recommended that the property remain listed.	No change to the listing is recommended as part of this study process.
Veterans Allotments 67 Gorman Road and 9 & 93 Murrays Flat Road	A study was undertaken by Goulburn Mulwaree Council's heritage advisor of the proposed Effluent farm. This identified some changes that should be undertaken to these Veteran allotments along Gorman and Murrays Flat Roads.	Removal of 67 Gorman Road (Item No I344) from the LEP and amend Item No I348 to remove No 9 Murrays Flat Road and associated Lot and DP.
Thornes Bridge, Braidwood Road Reserve over Mulwaree Ponds	This bridge has been replaced and since demolished by the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). There is limited evidence of its existence remaining.	Remove from LEP listing as individual item I275.

These recommendations are also reflected in the marked-up copy of Schedule 5 included in Attachment B.

7.7.4 Heritage Studies

Given the extensive heritage studies that have been undertaken within the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, it is unlikely that additional broad brush studies are required to be undertaken in the near future. As with all

studies and documents, they have a lifetime and require review or reconsideration. Buildings, places or landscapes that may not have been considered to be significant in the 1980s and 1990s, may have significance now or into the future, say in 25-30 years time.

For example, the period post 1950 in Goulburn Mulwaree LGA has not been extensively studied and there may be items from this period that should be considered for listing. This study has identified some buildings that on the surface may have significance, however there are other potential items that are not easily visible or have not been identified. Below is an outline of areas that may require some additional research into the future:

- Impact of NSW housing commission properties from 1950 onwards, any good or intact examples;
- Development of the Police Academy and associated university buildings;
- Goulburn Gaol and the more recent extensions for maximum security; and
- 1960s and 70s Post Modern architecture.

7.7.5 Local Environmental Plan Amendments

As mentioned above, there are some amendments proposed to the heritage listings included within Schedule 5 of the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009, separation of listings, potential for Aboriginal heritage protection and changes to HCAs.

In addition, consideration should be given to the potential for amendments to the remainder of the LEP, clauses, additional uses, zonings, permissible uses and the like to not only reflect heritage significance but to also permit developments that are reflective of the areas in which heritage items are located and also provide sufficient incentives for development and adaptive reuse.

Below is a list of suggestions for LEP amendments that could be included within Goulburn Mulwaree LEP to support the other proposed changes.

- Revision of the heritage incentives provisions to encourage more development without being as restrictive. This may encourage restoration or adaptive reuse, where the benefits are clearer. One option would be to create a specific incentive clause for the B3 Commercial Core zoned area of the Goulburn City Centre, permitting residential development (apart from shop top housing) to be constructed along with adaptive reuse or restoration works, either on that site or one nearby. This would encourage the revitalisation of the rear laneways and provide more certainty for developers. The use of voluntary planning agreements could also be used to encourage the provision of community benefits, over and above regular section 94 contributions.
- Consideration of a floor space ratio transfer pool for residential areas, where floor space ratio bonuses can be transferred to other sites where the potential for impacts on heritage items are not as great.

7.7.6 Development Control Plan Amendments

Following from discussion above, the Goulburn Mulwaree DCP 2009 is not as clear as it could be in relation to heritage management and controls. The separation of heritage controls into different sections of the document creates uncertainty as to what controls or guidelines should be followed.

It is recommended that the document be restructured to reflect best practice in relation to heritage management. In addition, as changes are being recommended to heritage conservation areas, these should also be reflected in the DCP controls. Table 6 above includes the recommended changes to this document.

8 Recommendations

8.1 Overview of Study Findings

The review of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA heritage studies was to incorporate the findings and history from all the relevant documentation and prepare a document that reflects the updated history of the area and its people. From the Aboriginal tribal groups and connections, through first European settlement, exploration, gold discovery, pastoralism, railway and highway routes, regional centre activities of education, health, government, and law enforcement, surviving the world wars and depressions, development of the nation's capital, highway bypass, tourism and development pressure for population growth. All these stages are reflected in the way in which Goulburn Mulwaree LGA has developed.

A summary of the findings of the study is outlined below:

- The history of the area is diverse and immense and reflects many of the National and State heritage themes;
- Following from the revelation of the expansive history of the area and its relationship to the themes, many heritage items have been identified, some of which were known and some new;
- There are a number of aspects of the LGA that have directed its development, including population, landscape, biodiversity, settlement patterns, social interactions, climate, waterways, infrastructure and land use policy;
- Concern from the past loss and potential to lose more heritage has raised concerns about planning controls and regulations and how these may be changed to better reflect the history and heritage of the area; and
- Options or opportunities to better protect heritage and the LGA's history through planning, education and further study.

8.2 Summary of Recommendations

Following from the findings of the Study above, the main recommendations from this Study including priorities and the desired outcome is included in Table 8 below.

Table 8 | Summary of recommendations including priorities and desired outcomes

Priority	Recommendation	Desired Outcome
High	1. Amend the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 Schedule 5 to correct anomalies and errors.	Current and correct information for use by the public and Council.
High	2. Amend the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 heritage mapping to correct anomalies and errors.	Current and correct information for use by the public and Council.
Medium	3. Amend the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 Schedule 5 and heritage mapping to separate the multiple items to create each site as an individual item.	Clarification of LEP listings for property owners, managers and Council administration.
Medium	4. Review planning controls and regulations for non-Aboriginal heritage though the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP and DCP 2009 included in Section 7, specifically including the conservation area boundaries and DCP guidelines for new	Ensure LEP and DCP controls are consistent with best practice and reflect appropriate landscape management.

Priority	Recommendation	Desired Outcome
	development and as detailed through the community consultation.	
High	5. Review recommendations for additional potential heritage listings through further study of individual items, included in Section 7 and Attachment C. This could be undertaken by Council's staff or heritage advisor.	Ensure the protection of significant heritage sites and landscapes within Goulburn Mulwaree LGA.
Medium - Low	6. Review Aboriginal heritage management and listings, potentially to include mapping and guidelines within the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP and DCP, as shown in Section 7 and as detailed in the community consultation. This will need to be undertaken in conjunction with the local Aboriginal community.	Ensure LEP and DCP controls are consistent with best practice and reflect appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage and landscapes.
High	7. Ensure the documentation resulting from the Study is available to the community on Council's website and is provided to the Office of Environment and Heritage to update their database and inventory.	Provide best possible information to the Community relating to heritage.
Low	8. Consider detailed streetscape and building surveys, particularly for Goulburn City Centre. Concern has been expressed about the accuracy of information in relation to Goulburn City Centre. This would assist with future planning and guidance for new development in such an important historic area of the city.	Ensure Council has the best possible information from which decisions can be made.
Medium	9. Consideration by Council of employing a person (most likely an appropriately qualified heritage architect, urban designer or similar) responsible for the management and assessment of heritage within Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, including recommendations for development applications, pre and post lodgement on permanent basis (full or part time).	Council and community to have access to design and assessment advice on a permanent and ongoing basis, not just once a month.
Low	10. Council consider a study into historically significant trees (individual and avenues) within the LGA. Subsequent updates to LEP and DCP as required.	Reduce the loss of and protection for significant trees within the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA.
High	11. Further consultation and communication with owners of heritage items to ensure they understand and realise their responsibilities in relation to heritage and the management of their properties	Community education opportunities, including access to Council staff responsible for heritage management.
Medium	12. Preparation of a management strategy and promotional document for heritage properties that provides details for property owners and opportunities for tourism and funding.	Source of support for funding applications and grants as well as direction for Council and owners and operators of heritage listed properties.
Low	13. Engage consultants to review history and heritage within Goulburn Mulwaree LGA post	Improved information for a little recognised period of history.

Priority	Recommendation	Desired Outcome
	1950s to ensure any sites are protected for future generations. Subsequent updates to LEP and DCP as required.	
Medium	14. Invest in & support heritage interpretation options and methods that utilise current technology, where resources allow.	Heritage information will be readily available for education purposes for both residents and visitors and for the management of items.
High	15. Continue to update the Statements of Significance for individual heritage items as information becomes available. Utilise the information provided with Development Applications for heritage items where possible.	Improved information available for the public, heritage item owners / managers and Council.

In terms of timing, High priority items should be acted on immediately or within 6-12 months, Medium priority should be acted on in the short to medium term, being between 1-4 years and Low priority should be acted on in the medium to long term being within 4-6 years.

The required Heritage Strategy can be used as a basis for managing the actions and outcomes detailed above.

ATTACHMENT A
New South Wales Historical Themes

New South Wales Historical Themes

**Table showing correlation of national, state and local themes,
with annotations and examples**

Dated 4 October 2001

Australian Theme	NSW Theme		Notes	Examples
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia,	Environment - naturally evolved	Local themes	There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.	A geological formation, fossil site, ecological community, island, soil site, river flats, estuary, mountain range, reef, lake, woodland, seagrass bed, wetland, desert, alps, plain, valley, headland, evidence of flooding, earthquake, bushfire and other natural occurrences.
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Local themes	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.	Place name, camp site, midden, fish trap, trade route, massacre site, shipwreck contact site, missions and institutions, whaling station, pastoral workers camp, timber mill settlement, removed children's home, town reserve, protest site, places relating to self-determination, keeping place, resistance & protest sites, places of segregation, places of indentured labour, places of reconciliation

2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Local themes	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Prison, convict shipwreck, convict system document, ticket-of-leave and probationary living quarters, guards uniform, landscapes-of-control, lumber yard, quarry, gallows site, convict-built structure, convict ship arrival site, convict barracks, convict hospital, estate based on convict labour, place of secondary punishment.
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Local themes	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	Blessing-of-the-fleet site, ethnic community hall, Chinese store, place or object that exhibits an identifiable ethnic background, marriage register, Coat of Arms, olive grove, date palm plantation, citizenship ceremony site, POW camp, register of ship crews, folk festival site, ethnic quarter in a town.
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Local themes	Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements	Migrant hostel, customs hall, border crossing, immigration papers, bus depot, emigrant shipwreck, Aboriginal mission, quarantine station, works based on migrant labour, detention centre.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Local themes	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Hay barn, wheat harvester, silo, dairy, rural landscape, plantation, vineyard, farmstead, shelterbelt, silage pit, fencing, plough markings, shed, fish farm, orchard, market garden, piggery, common, irrigation ditch, Aboriginal seasonal picking camp.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Local themes	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Bank, shop, inn, stock exchange, market place, mall, coin collection, consumer wares, bond store, customs house, trade routes, mint, Aboriginal trading places, Aboriginal ration/blanket distribution points, Aboriginal tourism ventures
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Local themes	Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Post office, telephone exchange, printery, radio studio, newspaper office, telegraph equipment, network of telegraph poles, mail boat shipwreck, track, airstrip, lighthouse, stamp collection.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Local themes	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	A landscape type, bushfire fighting equipment, soil conservation structures, national park, nature reserve, market garden, land clearing tools, evidence of Aboriginal land management, avenue of trees, surf beach, fishing spot, plantation, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Local themes	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	Monument, photographs, flood marks, memorial, ceremonial costume, honour board, blazed tree, obelisk, camp site, boundary, legislation, place of pilgrimage, places of protest, demonstration, congregation, celebration.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Local themes	Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Explorers route, marked tree, camp site, explorer's journal, artefacts collected on an expedition, captain's log, surveyor's notebook, mountain pass, water source, Aboriginal trade route, landing site, map.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing	Local themes	Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	Fishing boat, whaling station, marine reserve, fisher camp, seafood factory, fish shop, oyster lease, artificial reef, fishing boat wreck, mooring, dock, marina, wharf, fish farm, fish trap
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	Local themes	Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.	Forested area, forest reserve, timber plantation, forestry equipment, saw mill, mill settlement, arboretum, charcoal kiln, coppiced trees, forest regrowth, timber tracks, whim.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Local themes	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Hospital, sanatorium, asylum, surgical equipment, ambulance, nurses quarters, medical school, baby clinic, hospital therapy garden, landscaped grounds, herbalist shop, pharmacy, medical consulting rooms.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Local themes	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Factory, workshop, depot, industrial machinery, timber mill, quarry, private railway or wharf, shipbuilding yard, slipway, blacksmithy, cannery, foundry, kiln, smelter, tannery, brewery, factory office, company records.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Local themes	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	Mine, quarry, race, mining field or landscape, processing plant, manager's office, mineral specimen, mining equipment, mining license, ore laden shipwreck, collier, mine shaft, sluice gate, mineral deposit, slag heap, assay office, water race.

3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Local themes	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, freezer boat shipwreck, wool store.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Local themes	Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena	Laboratory, experimental equipment, text book, observatory, botanical garden, arboretum, research station, university research reserve, weather station, soil conservation area, fossil site, archaeological research site.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Local themes	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Computer, telegraph equipment, electric domestic appliances, underwater concrete footings, museum collection, office equipment, Aboriginal places evidencing changes in tool types.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Local themes	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Railway station, highway, lane, train, ferry, wharf, tickets, carriage, dray, stock route, canal, bridge, footpath, aerodrome, barge, harbour, lighthouse, shipwreck, canal, radar station, toll gate, horse yard, coach stop.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Local themes	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Town plan, streetscape, village reserve, concentrations of urban functions, civic centre, subdivision pattern, abandoned town site, urban square, fire hydrant, market place, abandoned wharf, relocated civic centre, boundary feature, municipal Coat of Arms

4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Local themes	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, , stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Local themes	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Water pipeline, sewage tunnel, gas retort, powerhouse, County Council office, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cess pit, reservoir, dam, places demonstrating absence of utilities at Aboriginal fringe camps
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Local themes	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Terrace, apartment, semi-detached house, holiday house, hostel, bungalow, mansion, shack, house boat, caravan, cave, humpy, migrant hostel, homestead, cottage, house site (archaeological).
5 Working	Labour	Local themes	Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Trade union office, bundy clock, time-and-motion study (document), union banner, union membership card, strike site, staff change rooms, servants quarters, shearing shed, green ban site, brothel, kitchen, nurses station, hotel with an occupational patronage.
6 Educating	Education	Local themes	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	School, kindergarten, university campus, mechanics institute, playground, hall of residence, text book, teachers college, sail training boat wreck, sportsfield, seminary, field studies centre, library, physical evidence of academic achievement (e.g. a medal or certificate).

7 Governing	Defence	Local themes	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Battle ground, fortification, RAAF base, barracks, uniforms, military maps and documents, war memorials, shipwreck lost to mines, scuttled naval vessel, POW camp, bomb practice ground, parade ground, massacre site, air raid shelter, drill hall,
7 Governing	Government and administration	Local themes	Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Municipal chamber, County Council offices, departmental office, legislative document, symbols of the Crown, State and municipal flags, official heraldry, ballot box, mayoral regalia, places acquired/disposed of by the state, customs boat, pilot boat, site of key event (eg federation, royal visit), protest site, physical evidence of corrupt practises.
7 Governing	Law and order	Local themes	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Courthouse, police station, lock-up, protest site, law chambers, handcuffs, legal document, gaol complex, water police boat, police vehicle, jail, prison complex (archaeological), detention centre, judicial symbols
7 Governing	Welfare	Local themes	Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Orphanage, retirement home, public housing, special school, trades training institution, employment agency,
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Local themes	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Domestic artefact scatter, kitchen furnishings, bed, clothing, garden tools, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop, home office, road camp, barrack, asylum.

8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Local themes	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Opera house, theatre costume, film studio, writer's studio, parade tableau, manuscripts, sound recording, cinema, exemplar of an architectural style, work of art, craftwork, and/or public garden, bandstand, concert hall, rock art site, rotunda, library, public hall; and/or a, particular place to which there has been a particular creative, stylistic or design response.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Local themes	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Resort, ski lodge, chalet, cruise ship, passenger rail carriage, swimming pool, dance hall, hotel, caravan park, tourist brochures, park, beach, clubhouse, lookout, common, bush walking track, Aboriginal Christmas camp site, fishing spot, picnic place, swimming hole.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Local themes	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church, monastery, convent, rectory, presbytery, manse, parsonage, hall, chapter house, graveyard, monument, church organ, synagogue, temple, mosque, madrasa, carved tree, burial ground
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	Local themes	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	CWA Room, Masonic hall, School of Arts, Mechanic's Institute, museum, art gallery, RSL Club, public hall, historical society collection, public library, community centre, Aboriginal mission hall or school room.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Local themes	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Oval, race course, swimming pool, bowling club, bowling green, trophies, calendar of fixtures, cricket set, yacht pens, tennis court, rugby field, speedway, sporting equipment, bocce court.

9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Local themes	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Birth control clinic, maternity hospital, nursery, baby clinic, baptism register, circumcision equipment, and Hospice, nursing home, funeral parlour, grave furnishings, cremation site, cemetery, burial register, disaster site, memorial plantings, shipwreck with loss of life,
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Local themes	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	A monument to an individual, a family home, a dynastic estate, private chapel, a birthplace, a place of residence, a gendered site, statue, Coat of Arms, commemorative place name, place dedicated to memory of a person (e.g. hospital wing).

Notes:

Editorial

- The table is arranged numerically in the order of the national themes, and then within each national theme alphabetically in order of the state themes – no other particular order is intended.

Thematic usages

- The inclusion of an example against one theme does not exclude its consideration against one or more of the other themes (e.g Asylum) to indicate that the physical development of an item can be shaped by more than one historical process of theme during its existence.
- Aboriginal histories can be analysed using any theme(s) relevant to the place or object being considered – it is not necessary to restrict analysis to the theme of 'Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures' only
- The theme of 'Domestic Life' can be used to explore the historical contexts for interior or private, domestic spaces and objects.
- The theme of 'Forestry' can be used for the active management of natural and regrowth trees for timber production while the theme of 'Agriculture' can be used for the intensive cultivation of exotic trees for purposes other than timber production.

Correlations

- The placement of the 36 State themes against the National themes was informed by the arrangement of the 84 national sub-themes and 116 national sub-sub-themes developed by the AHC for each of its National themes – the placements are not random.
- The development of local themes is accommodated within this framework with each local theme regarded as a correlation to a State theme in a similar manner to the relationship between the State and National themes
- Generally, local = local government area, but can also be used in other ways, such as a particular ethnic or social community, or a locality that is smaller than an LGA or straddles an LGA boundary, or a locality larger than an LGA such as a SHR historical region or an ecclesiastical diocese or an area smaller than the whole state but larger than an LGA, such as the area within an Aboriginal nation or Land Council.

ATTACHMENT B
Marked up copy of LEP 2009 Schedule 5

Schedule 5 – Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 – Proposed changes (Tracked)

(including LEP Amendment No 8)

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Baw Baw	Bishophthorpe	32 Bishophthorpe Lane, off Wheeo Road	Lot 51, DP 857094	Local [*]	I001
Baw Baw	Rossi Bridge	Grabben Gullen Range Road	Road Reserve	State / Local [*]	I002
Run-o-waters Baw Baw	“Cole Park” Homestead	115 Gurrundah Road	Lot 1, DP 790767	Local	I003
Boxers Creek	Nooga / Shamrock Lodge	Boxers Creek Road 237 Rosemont Road	Lots 97 and 98, DP 802308750050	Local	I004
Brayton	Brayton Cemetery	43 Bulls Pit Road, Old South Road	Lot 1, DP 327939	Local	I005
Brayton	Marble Quarry	100 Bulls Pit Road (Lot 23) / Brayton Road (Lot 9)	Lot 9, DP 750003; Part Lot 23 DP 750003	Local	I006
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Wyoming”	55 Barretts Lane	Lot 1 13 , DP 794750126140	Local	I007
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “The Towers” (c 1840)	5477 Braidwood Road	Lot 50, DP 1009468	Local	I008
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Allfarthing”	2 Brisbane Grove Road	Lot 73, DP 976708	Local	I009
Brisbane Grove	Dwellings, “Brigadoon” and “Wyandra”	54 and 56 Brisbane Grove Road	Lots 57, 58, 66 and 67, DP 976708	Local	I010
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Sofala”	137 Brisbane Grove Road	Lot 20, DP 976708	Local	I011
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Weston”	242 Brisbane Grove Road	Lot 2, DP 1055961	Local	I012
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Corrinyah”	53 & 77 Corrinyah Road	Lots 6 and 7, DP 594115	Local	I013
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Homeden”	46 Mountain Ash Road	Lot 67, DP 126140	Local	I014
Brisbane Grove	Homestead, “Yattalunga” (1860)	83 Johnsons Lane	Lot 79 & 80, DP 976708	Local	I015
Brisbane Grove	Dwelling, “Rosebank”	262 Windellama Road	Lot 4, DP 803430	Local	I016
Bungonia	St Michaels Catholic Church, “Hope Inn” (former)	1 Eliza Champion Street, Hay Street	Lot 15, DP 89404; Lots 1, 6 and 7 Part Lot 2 ; Sec 1, DP 758184, Lot 2 DP 1123966	Local	I017
Bungonia	Reevesdale	346 Inverary Road	Lot 1, DP 1012650	Local	I018
Bungonia	Inverary Park	710550 Inverary Road	Lot 2, DP 84966	Local [*]	I019
Bungonia	Bungonia Hall	42-44 King Street	Lot 1, Sec 20, DP 758184	Local	I020
Bungonia	Bungonia Police Station, Bungonia Public School (former)	28-30 & 34 King Street	Lots 4, 5 and 8, Sec 19, DP 758184	Local	I021
Bungonia	Bungonia Rifle Range	King Street 62 Inverary Road	Part Lot 7006100, DP 1159475025596	Local	I022
Bungonia	Christ Church, Anglican	45-47 King Street	Lot 18, Sec 3, DP 758184	State / Local	I023
Bungonia	“Victoria Inn”, Ruins	33-43 King Street	Lots 13 and 14, Sec 3, DP 758184	Local	I024
Bungonia	The Parsonage	2222 Mountain Ash Road King Street	Lot 70082, DP 1117175025594	Local	I025

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Bungonia	War Memorial	King Street	Lot 1, Sec 19, DP 758184 and Lot 7003 DP 1025593	Local	I026
Bungonia	Bungonia State Recreation Area	The Lookdown Road	Reserve	Local [*]	I027
Bungonia	Caarne Historic Site	633 The Lookdown Road	Part Lot 67, DP 750020	Local [*]	I028
Bungonia	Brisbane Meadows	393 Lookdown Road	Lot 2, DP 794232	Local	I029
Bungonia	“Lumley Park” Homestead, Outbuildings, Curtilage	5223 Oallen Ford Road	Lot 32 , DP 1212333775839	Local [*]	I030
Bungonia	Cemetery Reserve	5512 Oallen Ford Road	Lot 1 DP 89405 and Lot 2 DP 1130082 Reserve	Local [*]	I031
Carrick	Lockyersleigh, Ruins of Kyle	7401412 Carrick Road	Part Lot 552 , DP 5742551141136	Local	I032
Carrick	“Lockyersleigh” Homestead, Gardens	1092 Towrang 1114 Carrick Road	Lot 1, DP 1107232574255	Local	I033
Goulburn	Dwellings, Georgian	5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 Addison Street	Lot 1, DP 712474; Lots 1–4 , DP 32582; Lots 1-3 DP 1121730	Local	I034
Goulburn	South Goulburn School Building (c 1880)	249 Addison Street	Lot 19, Sec 56, DP 758468	Local	I035
Goulburn	Church (1884), Rectory	128 and –130 Addison Street	Lot A, DP 356452542189 ; Lots 1 and 2, DP 510683	Local	I036
Goulburn	Dwelling	202 Addison Street	Lot 11, DP 542953	Local	I037
Goulburn	Dwelling, “Pineleigh” (1890)	216 Addison Street	Lot 13 , DP 1196164777093	Local	I038
Goulburn	House, Federation	22 Argyle Street	Lot 112 , DP 1132559450692	Local	I039
Goulburn	Dwellings	2 and –6 Auburn Street	Lot B, DP 150983; Lot 4, DP 709365	Local	I040
Goulburn	Dwellings, Terraces (c 1882)	342 and 364 Auburn Street	Lot 2, DP 535758 ; Lot 1 and 2 , DP 603711	Local	I041
Goulburn	Dwelling, Victorian Italianate (c 1860)	45 Auburn Street	Lot A, DP 157769	Local	I042
Goulburn	“Tattersall’s Hotel”, Shop	76, 90, 94, 96 and 98 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 660925; Lot 1, DP 65543; Lot 1, DP 194492; Lot 1, DP 715887	Local	I043
Goulburn	Shop, Flat above	100 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 780541	Local	I044
Goulburn	Shops, Hotel, “Salutation” (former)	103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119 and 121 Auburn Street	Lot 5, DP 70056; Lot 1, DP 84626; Lot 3, DP 736266; Lot 2, Sec 1 , DP 84512; Lot 1, DP 708876; Lots 20 and 21, DP 621874; Lot 1, DP 986490	Local	I045
Goulburn	Shops (c 1925, c 1926)	110, 112 and 114–116 Auburn Street	Lot 3, DP 1085838; Lot 2, DP 997506; Lot 1, DP 196198	Local	I046
Goulburn	Shops, Flats over, Bakery Buildings (former)	126a Auburn Street	Lots 21, 22 , 23 and 24, DP 556500	Local	I047
Goulburn	Shops (c 1989 0, c 1935, c 1940)	127, 129, 131, 133 and 137 Auburn Street	Lot 12 , DP 797255; Lot 1, DP 618927; Lot 1, DP 711709; Lots 1A and 2B , DP 1177342454504	Local	I048

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Bank (former, c 1900), Hotel, "Hibernian" (c 1850), Shop (c 1890)	139, 145, 147, 149 and 151 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 72817; Lot 11, DP 572439; Lot 1, DP 195143; Lots 1 and 2, DP 872603	Local	I049
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey (c 1880)	146 and 148 Auburn Street	Lot 13, DP 232446; Lot 15, DP 232446	Local	I050
Goulburn	Goulburn Town Hall (former, 1887)	163 Auburn Street	Lot 17, Sec 2, DP 758468	Local [*]	I051
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey (c 1890)	164 Auburn Street	Lot 2, DP 217779	Local	I052
Goulburn	Post Office (c 1880), Mechanics Institute (c 1860), Technical School (c 1886)	165 and 167 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 774508; Lot 1, DP 774822	State / <u>Local</u> [*] ; Local	I053
Goulburn	Belmore Park (1867), Monuments, Rotunda, Vegetation	173 Auburn Street	Lot 701, DP 96772	Local [*]	I054
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey (c 1887), Department Store (c 1890)	174 and 180–186 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 82984; Lots <u>34 and 35</u> , DP 228950; Lot 1, DP 62099; Lot 1, DP 66301; Lot 3, DP 63207; Lot 32, DP 22694; Lot 4, DP 741570	Local	I055
Goulburn	AMP Society Building (1927)	191 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 77371	Local [*]	I056
Goulburn	Buildings, Commercial, "Hollis", (c 1930)	194, 196a, 198, 202, 206 and 210 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 34651; Lot 1, DP 912700; Lot 1, DP 198143; Lot 1, DP 1058169; <u>Lot 3, DP 1101287</u> ; Lot 1, DP 1043585	Local	I057
Goulburn	Goulburn Post Building, Art Deco	199 Auburn Street	Lots 3 and 4, DP 995381	Local	I058
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey (c 1910)	203 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 199993	Local	I059
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey, CML Building (1933)	207 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 716965	State / <u>Local</u>	I060
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey (c 1900)	212 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 731662	Local	I061
Goulburn	Buildings, Two Storey (c 1900, c 1890, c 1886)	228, 230 and 232 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 737801; Lot 1, DP 1042590; Lot 1, DP 783764	Local	I062
Goulburn	Building, Single Storey (c 1930)	249 and 251 Auburn Street	Lot 5, DP 3801	Local	I063
Goulburn	Buildings, Two Storey, Banks (c 1930, c 1920)	253 and 257 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 86199; Lot 2, DP 633790	Local	I064
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey, Bank of Australasia (former, c 1910)	256 Auburn Street	Lot 2, DP 924793	Local [*]	I065
Goulburn	Buildings, Two Storey (c 1930)	276, 278, 280 and 282 Auburn Street	Lot H, I and J, DP 162786; Lot 2, DP 222916	Local	I066
Goulburn	Building, Single Storey (c 1920)	277 Auburn Street	Lot A, DP 331882	Local	I067
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey, "Empire Hotel" (c 1920)	286 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 85786	Local	I068

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Buildings, Two Storey (c 1890, c 1886, c 1890)	312, 314, 316, 318, 320 and 322–326 Auburn Street	Lot 5, DP 234810; Lot 2, DP 214254; Lot E <u>1</u> , DP 163781; Lot D, DP 39211; Lot C, See 5 , DP 39211; Lot A <u>and B</u> , DP 39211; Lot 1, DP 77886	Local	I069
Goulburn	Buildings, Two Storey and Single Storey (c 1910, c 1882, c 1930, c 1900, c 1920, c 1892)	330–336, 338–340, 342–344, 346–348, 350, 354, and 356–358 <u>and 360</u> Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 136821; Lot 1, DP 546737; Lot 2, DP 1101517; Lot M, Sec 19, DP 162785; Lot L, DP 162785; Lot 1, DP 203197; Lot 2, DP 203197; Lot 12, DP 263274; Lot 1, DP 781372; Lot 1, DP 770738; <u>Lot 1, DP 1099144</u>	Local	I070
Goulburn	Buildings, Single Storey and Two Storey (c 1910, c 1907, c 1890, c 1920, c 1930, c 1910, c 1900, c 1940, c 1920)	378, 380, 384, 388, 394, 396, 400– 402 and 404 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 742230; Lot 11, DP 708995; Lot 1, DP 194283; Lots <u>1–3</u> , DP 197616; Lot 3, DP 197616 ; Lot 6, DP 1100269; Lot 1, DP 770996; <u>Lot 1 DP 1037720; Lot 3 and 4 DP 536131</u> ;	Local	I071
Goulburn	Dwellings, Workers Cottages, Georgian	458, 460, 462 and 464 Auburn Street	Lots A, B, C and D, DP 161030	Local	I072
Goulburn	Workers Cottages	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 Australia Street	Lots 11–15, DP 511501; Lot 8, DP 110057 <u>09</u> ; Lot 1, DP 798144; Lot 10, DP 997032	Local	I073
Goulburn	Workers Cottages	20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Australia Street	Lot 1, DP 742411; Lot 1, DP 986309; Lot 24, DP 1106097; Lot 1, DP 199718; Lots 1 and 2, DP 595625	Local	I074
Goulburn	Dwellings, Federation	2 and 4 Belmore Street	Lot 12, DP 831826; Lot 3, DP 744992	Local	I075
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	10 Belmore Street	Lot 6, DP 730677	Local	I076
Goulburn	Dwelling	5 Beppo Street	Lot 1, DP 199830	Local	I077
Goulburn	Dwellings, Federation	8 and 10 Beppo Street	Lot 1, DP 742054; Lot 1, DP 742448	Local	I078
Goulburn	Dwellings, Terraces	16 and 18 Beppo Street	Lot 1, DP 995528; Lot 1, DP 196607	Local	I079
Goulburn	Dwelling, “St Kilda Cottage” (former, 1862)	21 –23 Beppo Street	Lot 1, DP 32513	Local	I080
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	24 Beppo Street	Lot <u>126</u> , DP <u>1183089</u> 1085848	Local	I081
Goulburn	Dwelling, “Railway Gate House” (c 1869)	<u>1</u> Blackshaw Road	Railway land <u>Part Lot 9991 DP 1221196</u>	Local	I082
Goulburn	“Blackshaw’s Wells”	Blackshaw Road	Road reserve	Local	I083
Goulburn	School Building, Two Storey (former)	91 Bourke Street	Lot 2, DP 1060354	Local	I084
Goulburn	Dwelling, “Claremont Manor”	101 Bourke Street	Lot 1, DP <u>1184873874967</u>	Local	I085
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey Terraces	118– <u>130–132</u> Bourke Street	Lots <u>1–4 SP 77339, DP 1043125</u>	Local	I086

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Masonic Temple (c 1928), Two Storey Terrace, Commercial	121 and 125 Bourke	Lot 2, DP 831827; Lot 1, DP 986941	Local	I087
Goulburn	Goulburn Technical College (1901), Baptist Church, Dwelling, Victorian	160, 164, 166 and 168 Bourke Street	Lot 10, DP 866386; Part Lot 3164 , DP 1136680758468 ; Lot 1, DP 745512; Lot 1, DP 737502	Local	I088
Goulburn	Dwellings	167, 169 and 171 Bourke Street	Lot 1, DP 194477; Lot 1, DP 198850; Lots 1 and 2, DP 199061	Local	I089
Goulburn	St Saviours Church Hall, St Saviours Cathedral (1884)	170 Bourke Street	Part Lot 24 , DP 1117219724647	Local <u>State / Local</u>	I090
Goulburn	Dwellings, Semi-detached, Federation	175 and 177 Bourke Street	Lots 20- 23 and 24 , See 5 , DP 230987	Local	I091
Goulburn	Goulburn Public School (1897)	196 Bourke Street	Lot 2, DP 810735	Local	I092
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey, Victorian	224 Bourke Street	Lot 2, DP 915248	Local	I093
Goulburn	Dwellings, Victorian and Gothic	276 and 278 Bourke Street	Lot 1, DP 196582; Lot 1, DP 112575	Local	I094
Goulburn	Cottages	2, 4 and 6 Bradley Street	Lot 1, DP 741074; Lots 11 and 12, DP 509861	Local	I095
Goulburn	Dwellings, Attached	10 and 12 Bradley Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 730060	Local	I096
Goulburn	Dwellings, Terraces	11, 13, 15 and 17 Bradley Street	Lot 1, DP 433522	Local	I097
Goulburn	Dwellings, Terraces, Georgian	14, 16, 18 and 20 Bradley Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 986793	Local	I098
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation and Victorian Italianate	85 and 87 Bradley Street	Lot 1, DP 198184; Lot 2, DP 742448	Local	I099
Goulburn	“Lynburn”, Two Storey, Georgian	93 Bradley Street	Lot 1, DP 719486	Local	<u>I</u> 100
Goulburn	Dwellings, Terraces, Victorian	99 and 101 Bradley Street	Lots A and B, DP 151375	Local	<u>I</u> 101
Goulburn	Mansion, “Carrawarra” (1883)	104 Bradley Street	Lot 2, DP 718227	Local	<u>I</u> 102
Goulburn	Dwellings, Victorian Italianate	111 and 113 Bradley Street	Lot 1, DP 986232; Lot 1, DP 744037	Local	<u>I</u> 103
Goulburn	Dwelling, “Rossneath”	114 Bradley Street	Lot 1, DP 150531	Local	<u>I</u> 104
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey	1 Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 734041	Local	<u>I</u> 105
Goulburn	Railway Roundhouse, Part of (former) Railway Infrastructure, Turntable	12 Braidwood Road	Lot 2, DP 1002813	Local	<u>I</u> 106
Goulburn	“Garroorigang”, Stables	209 Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 1065231	Local [*]	<u>I</u> 107
Goulburn	Lansdowne Bridge, Timber Truss Bridge	Bungonia Road	Mulwaree River	Local [*]	<u>I</u> 108
Goulburn	Dwelling, “Broughton”, Goulburn Brewery	3–21 and 23 Bungonia Road	Lot 4, DP 717606; Lots 3–8, See 1, DP 979593; Lot 2 DP 1164837; Lots 1–2, DP 1170504770671; Lots 2–3, DP 67346	Local ; <u>State / Local</u> [*]	<u>I</u> 109

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	"Lansdowne" (c 1830)	33 Bungonia Road	Lot 1, DP 598475	State / <u>Local</u> [*]	<u>I110</u>
Goulburn	St Saviours Cemetery	<u>40</u> Cemetery Street	Lots 7058 <u>and</u> -705960 , DP 96805; <u>Lot 7060 DP 96806</u>	Local	<u>I111</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Stables, North Goulburn Rectory (former), Victorian Gothic	2 -4 Chantry Street	Lot 1, DP <u>1200529+11/758468</u> ; Lot B, DP 159923	Local	<u>I112</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Attached	20 and 22 Chantry Street	Lot 1, DP 199475; Lot 1, DP 986447	Local	<u>I113</u>
Goulburn	Rocky Hill Memorial (1925)	1 Chiswick Street <u>Memorial Road</u>	Lot 31, DP 750050; Lot 100, DP 132937; Lot 30, DP 750050	Local [*]	<u>I114</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Queen Anne, Federation	4 Church Street	Lot 5, DP 150371	Local	<u>I115</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Highgate", Queen Anne, Federation, Late Victorian	14 and 16 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 770428; Lot 45, DP 1071632	Local	<u>I116</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	20 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 797186	Local	<u>I117</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Strathalbyn", Federation	7 Citizen Street	Lot 1, DP 195012	Local	<u>I118</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	40 Citizen Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 745993	Local	<u>I119</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, "Roborough", "Hazledell", Victorian Italianate	51 and 53 Citizen Street	Lot 1, DP 742750; Lot 53, DP 1089363	Local	<u>I120</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Victorian (c 1880)	71 Citizen Street	Lot 50, DP 520303	Local	<u>I121</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling	85 Citizen Street	Lot 1, DP 613518	Local	<u>I122</u>
Goulburn	Presbyterian Church (1923)	25 Clifford Street	Lot 2, DP 304885	Local	<u>I123</u>
Goulburn	Terrace, Two Storey, Free Standing	62 Clifford Street	Lot X, DP 38646	Local	<u>I124</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Stables, Georgian (c 1850)	<u>82 and 82A</u> Clifford Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 856540	Local	<u>I125</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey	88 Clifford Street	Lot 1, DP 708094	Local	<u>I126</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey Terraces	123, 125 and 127 Clifford Street	Lot 16, Sec 16, DP 758468	Local	<u>I127</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Clifftoria"	128 Clifford Street	Lot A, DP 101570	Local	<u>I128</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Early Georgian	145 Clifford Street	Lot 3, DP 543814	Local	<u>I129</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings (former), Commercial Use	<u>5 and</u> -7 Clinton Street	Lot 2, DP 700313	Local	<u>I130</u>
Goulburn	Our Lady of Mercy Convent, Chapel (1861)	29 Clinton Street	Lot 18, DP 456849	Local [*]	<u>I131</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey, Fence, Victorian (1886)	63 Clinton Street	Lot 4, DP 1103385	Local	<u>I132</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Victorian (1885, 1886)	65, 67 and 69 Clinton Street	Lot 2, DP 818300; Lots 13 and 20, Sec 9, DP 758468	Local	<u>I133</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Edwardian	122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140 and 142 Clinton Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 152007; <u>Lots 1 and 2</u> , DP 1037210; Lot 1, Sec 43, DP 730564 ;	Local	<u>I134</u>

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
			Lot 1, DP 742401; Lot 60, DP 599528; Lot 1 ³⁴ , DP 1055313; Lot 1, DP 713345; Lot 1, DP 196329; Lot 1, DP 197130; Lot B, DP 161395		
Goulburn	St Patricks College (1873)	222 Clinton Street	Lots 144–153, DP 750015	Local	I 135
Goulburn	Dwellings, Victorian (c 1880)	10, 14 and 16 Cole Street	Lot 1, DP 995033; Lot 1, DP 999727; Lot 1 DP 78972	Local	I 136
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	33 Cole Street	Lot 8, DP 997783	Local	I 137
Goulburn	Dwelling, Victorian Italianate	39 Cole Street	Lot B, DP 154488	Local	I 138
Goulburn	Gill Waminda Nursing Home	102 Combermere Street	Lot 1, DP 111544882079	Local	I 139
Goulburn	Kings College (former), E.C. Manfred Arch	47– 49 Combermere Street	Lot 8, DP 38656	Local	I 140
Goulburn	Brick Works, Chimneys, Kilns, Dwelling, “The Potteries” (c 1985)	2–12, and 14 Common Street	Lot 12, DP 861360; Lot 2, DP 740958	Local	I 141
Goulburn	Cottages, “Araluen”	6 and 8 Cooma Ave	Lot 1, DP 745589; Lot 8 DP 1094113	Local	I 142
Goulburn	Dwelling, Cottage	11 Cooma Ave	Lot X, DP 156244	Local	I 143
Goulburn	Dwelling, “Ardgowan”, Late Georgian	10 Cowper Street	Lot 1, DP 826563	Local	I 144
Goulburn	Dwellings, “Bishopthorpe” (c 1881), “Wandara”, Two Storey, Victorian (c 1882)	126, 130, 134 and 138 Cowper Street	Lots 1–3, DP 456809; Lot 1, DP 81815; Lots 1 and 2, DP 526976	Local	I 145
Goulburn	Dwelling, Single Storey, Federation	131 Cowper Street	Lot 13, DP 2593	Local	I 146
Goulburn	Dwellings, “Clandulla”, Victorian (c 1882)	142 and 144 Cowper Street	Lot 1, DP 715771; Lot 2, DP 511910	Local	I 147
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey Terraces (c 1870)	150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 168, 170, 172, 176, 178 and 180 Cowper Street	Lot 1, DP 784955; Lots A and B, DP 157036; Lots 1 ¹ , 2, 3 and 4, DP 150326; Lot 1, See 15, DP 150326 ; Lot 1, See 15 , DP 719079; Lot 2, DP 719079; Lots 1 and 2, See 15 , DP 743441; Lot 1, DP 997044; Lot 15, DP 1085071; Lots 1 and 2, DP 195289	Local	I 148
Goulburn	Shop, Residence, Corner Store (former, c 1860)	188 Cowper Street	Lot 1, DP 735845	Local	I 149
Goulburn	Dwellings, “Louise Garden”, Federation (c 1900)	203 and 205 Cowper Street	Lot 2, DP 434166; Lot 1, DP 1003147	Local [*]	I 150
Goulburn	Dwellings, “ Cropper House ”, Georgian and Victorian (c 1989 ⁹⁰)	209 and 211 Cowper Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 1101308 ; Lot 2, DP 634062	Local	I 151

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Dwelling, Victorian Italianate (c 1890)	210 Cowper Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 199448	Local	I152
Goulburn	Dwelling, Victorian	215 Cowper Street	Lot 1, DP 718227	Local	I153
Goulburn	Dwellings, "Fermoy" (c 1920), Dwelling (c 1912), "Birkless", Victorian (c 1885)	216, 218 and 220 Cowper Street	Part Lot 1, Sec 17, DSP 75846890095 ; Lot 2, Sec 17, DP 758468; Lot A, DP 318055	Local	I154
Goulburn	Dwelling (1885)	227 Cowper Street	Lot 2, DP 151065	Local	I155
Goulburn	Dwellings, "Repton", Late Victorian, "Kiaburn", "Woomerah"	228, 230 and 232 Cowper Street	Part Lot 6, DP 1099546; Lot 1, DP 741728; Part Lot 7, DP 1104885	Local	I156
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Rossraig", Gothic	236–238 Cowper Street	Lots C and D, DP 155339	Local	I157
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Bulwarra", Fences, Gate	246 Cowper Street	Lot 5, DP 37689	Local	I158
Goulburn	Presbyterian Church, Manse, School (former)	2, 2a and 4 Craig Street	Lots 4–6, DP 37286	Local	I159
Goulburn	Dwelling, Victorian (c 1880)	74 Deccan Street	Lot 8, DP 14243	Local	I160
Goulburn	Dwellings (c 1946, c 1949)	78 and 80 Deccan Street	Lots 5 and 6, DP 14243	Local	I161
Goulburn	War Memorial Swimming Pool Complex (1964)	85 Deccan Street	Part Lot 1, DP 117890	Local	I162
Goulburn	Dwellings, International (c 1960), "Cambria", Georgian (c 1870)	98 and 100 Deccan Street	Lot 5, DP 414322; Lot 39, DP 620175	Local	I163
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey (1951)	104 Deccan Street	Lots 8 and 9, DP 376016	Local	I164
Goulburn	Dwelling, Cottage	16 East Street	Lot 18 , DP 11493014038721	Local	I165
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey (1906)	45 Eldon Street	Lot 1, DP 1047575	Local	I166
Goulburn	Church at rear of block	29 Emma Street	Lot 142 , Sec 18 , DP 18 979849	Local	I167
Goulburn	Dwellings, "Finchley", "Uxbridge", "Edgeware", "St Albans", "Hedon", "Elstree", "Belsize", "Bayswater", Federation	123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139 Faithfull Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 213151; Lots 7 and 8, DP 585428; Lots 5 and 6, DP 584783; Lots 3 and 4, DP 578158; Lot 1, DP 743201	Local	I168
Goulburn	Dwellings, Pair	213 and 215 Faithfull Street	Lots 15 and 16, Sec 17, DP 758468	Local	I169
Goulburn	Dwelling, Police Barracks (former), Stone Rubble with Contrasting Quoining	219 Faithfull Street	Lot D, DP 37396	Local	I170
Goulburn	South Hill Complex, Early Homestead (c 1860)	3 Garroorigang Road	Lot 1, DP 1091308	Local	I171
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Antrim House" (c 1871)	11 George Street	Lot B, DP 155890	Local	I172

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Dwelling (1884)	24 Gilmore Street	Lot 2, DP 236216	Local	<u>I173</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Georgian (c 1850)	42 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, DP 83039	Local*	<u>I174</u>
Goulburn	Methodist Church	43 --5147 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, DP 663179	Local	<u>I175</u>
Goulburn	Liedertafel (Lieder) Theatre	52 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, DP 999644	Local	<u>I176</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey, Late Victorian	57 Goldsmith Street	Lot 4A, DP 781	Local*	<u>I177</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey Cottages, Georgian	62, 64 and 66 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, DP 876661	Local	<u>I178</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Semi-detached, Georgian	81 and 83 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, DP 715943; Lot 1, DP 797593	Local	<u>I179</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Federation	98, 102, 106 and 110 Goldsmith Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 301287; Lot 1, DP 169562; Lot 1, DP 45538 32 ; Lot 8, DP 3910	Local	<u>I180</u>
Goulburn	Goulburn Base Hospital, Central Building, Pavilions (former, 1887)	130 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, DP 133606	Local	<u>I181</u>
Goulburn	Goulburn High School, Two Storey, Edwardian (1926)	132 Goldsmith Street	Lot 1, Sec 49, DP 758468	Local*	<u>I182</u>
Goulburn	Goulburn General Cemetery, Lychgate	100 Sydney Gorman Road	Lot 7017, DP 94629	Local*	<u>I183</u>
Goulburn	House, Fruit Packing Shed (former, c 1900)	67 Gorman Road	Lot 12, DP 1044967	Local	<u>I184</u>
Goulburn	Stone Tank, Remains	78 Gorman Road	Lot 13, DP 852931	Local	<u>I185</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Single Storey, Federation	4 Grafton Street	Lot 60, DP 38627	Local	<u>I186</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Semi-detached, Georgian and Federation, Detached, Federation	9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21 Grafton Street	Lots 3-4 and 6-8, DP 32543; Lot 1, DP 197124; Lots 182-3 , DP 5447551149206	Local	<u>I187</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Pairs of Semi-Detached	12, 14, 16 and 18 Grafton Street	Lots 1-4, DP 587925	Local	<u>I188</u>
Goulburn	Coach and Horses Inn (former), Commercial, Georgian (1849)	27 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 32543	Local	<u>I189</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	32 Grafton Street	Lot 2, DP 531600	Local	<u>I190</u>
Goulburn	Dwelling	37 Grafton Street	Lot 81, DP 998714	Local	I191
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	40 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 742514	Local	<u>I192</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Detached	44 and 46 Grafton Street	Lot K, DP 19353; Lot L, DP 37909	Local	<u>I193</u>
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey Detached, "Grafton House" (former), Georgian	51 and 53 Grafton Street	Lot 41, DP 997722; Lot 534 , DP 1224919543346	Local	<u>I194</u>
Goulburn	Post Box, Cast Iron, Dwellings, Semi-detached, Georgian, Federation and Victorian (c 1860)	62, 64, 66 and 68 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 194383; Lot 1, DP 194824; Lot 66, DP 1103601; Lot 1, DP 780970	Local	<u>I195</u>

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey, Attached, "Carinya", Federation	67, 69, 73 and 75 Grafton Street	Lot 2, DP 807716; Lots 2 and 3, DP 735802; Lot 1, DP 198164; Lot 1, DP 744719	Local	I196
Goulburn	Dwelling, Single Storey	74 Grafton Street	Lots 1 and 3, DP 744621; Lot 1, DP 197998	Local	I197
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey, Attached and Detached, Federation	78, 80, 82, 84, 86 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 770890; Lot 1, DP 7810379; Lot 3, DP 1035723	Local	I198
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Builders Arms Hotel" (former), Two Storey, Georgian (c 1880)	83 Grafton Street	Lot A, DP 151953	Local	I199
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey, Attached	90, 92, 94 and 96 Grafton Street	Lots D, E, F and G, DP 161654	Local	I200
Goulburn	Dwellings, Detached	91 and 93 Grafton Street	Lot 4, DP 1085076; Lot 1, DP 1136873797075	Local	I201
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Zealandia"	99 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 847982	Local	I202
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey, Attached	103 and 105 Grafton Street	Lot 2, DP 742240; Lot 1, DP 1046009	Local	I203
Goulburn	Dwelling, Single Storey	115 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 716858	Local	I204
Goulburn	St Joseph's Convent, Residential Wings, Two Storey	118 Grafton-Reynolds Street	Lot 126 , DP 1202297572874	Local	I205
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Poidevin's Hotel" (former), Two Storey, Georgian	129 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 797468	Local	I206
Goulburn	Dwelling, (former Shop)	9 Hercules Street	Lot 16, Sec 16, DP 979849	Local	I207
Goulburn	Dwelling, (former Church)	17 Hercules Street	Lot 20, Sec 16, DP 979849	Local	I208
Goulburn	Dwelling, (former Shop)	24 Hercules Street	Lot 10, Sec 10, DP 979849	Local	I209
Goulburn	Dwellings, Detached, Victorian (pre 1882)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 Horne Square	Lots 1-8, DP 3195	Local	I210
Goulburn Run O Waters	"Oliver Goldsmith Inn"	18957 Hume Street Highway	Lot 2, DP 1065713	Local	I211
Goulburn	Goulburn Workers Club Arena, Grandstand, Rifle Range, Nissen Huts (c 1900)	135 Hume Street	Lot 2, DP 218482	Local	I212
Goulburn	Dwellings, Federation	6 and 12 Hurst Street	Lots 1- 3 and 2 , DP 995906; Lot 910, DP 1084201	Local	I213
Goulburn	Dwelling	11 Hurst Street	Lot 31 and 32, DP 735445	Local	I214
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	21 Hurst Street	Lot A, DP 155400	Local	I215
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Shanklin", Queen Anne, Federation	24 Hurst Street	Lot 3, DP 511968	Local	I216
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey	6-8 , 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 John Street	Lots A and B, DP 161261; Lot 1, DP 713360; Lot A, Sec 45 DP 161261 ; Lot 1, DP 779145; Lot 1, DP 782591; Lot 1, DP 714593; Lots 19 and 20, DP	Local	I217

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
			7708123; Lots 1 and 2, DP 115757; Lot 1, DP 995769; Lots 1 and 2, DP 716557; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1122699		
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Kentville"	5 Kadwell Street	Lot 16, DP 518388	Local	I218
Goulburn	St Michael's Novitiate (former), "Marsden"	13 Kenmore Street	Lot 15, DP 866812	Local	I219
Goulburn	Dwelling	14 Kenmore Street	Lot 52, DP 570277	Local	I220
Goulburn	St Nicholas Anglican Church (1879–80)	17 Kinghorne Street	Part Lot 17G, See 1, Bk 595 DP 1129424	Local	I221
Goulburn	Dwelling (c 1910)	83 Kinghorne Street	Lot 1, DP 744367	Local	I222
Goulburn	Dwelling, Queen Anne (c 1910–12)	113 Kinghorne Street	Lot 1, DP 986667	Local	I223
Goulburn	Dwelling, Georgian	169 Kinghorne Street	Lot 4, DP 202919	Local	I224
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation	12 Lagoon Street	Lot B, DP 150996	Local	I225
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey	15 Lagoon Street	Lot 21, DP 24243	Local	I226
Goulburn	St Joseph's School, Our Lady of Fatima Church	101 Lagoon Street	Lot 325 , DP 572874 <u>1166096</u>	Local	I227
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Lawrenny" (formerly "Penrice")	8 Lawrenny Ave	Lot 3, DP 586321	Local	I228
Goulburn	Lilac City Cinema (c 1959)	1 Lilac Place	Lot 16, DP 163020; Lot 9, DP 39221	Local	I229
Goulburn	Dwelling	20 Lisgar Street	Lots 9 and 12, DP 547743	Local	I230
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey, Semi-detached, Georgian (c 1840)	4–6 Lithgow Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 221403	Local	I231
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey, (former Shop) (c 1860)	5 Lithgow Street	Lot 1, DP 198733	Local	I232
Goulburn	Jewish Cemetery, Foundations of Caretaker's Cottage, Chapel, Filled Well	110 Long Street	Part Lot 241, DP 750050 <u>1133971</u>	Local	I233
Goulburn	Dwellings, Federation (c 1900)	16, 18 and 20 Lorne Street	Lot 14, DP 735446; Lot 1, DP 198390; Lot 1, DP 744030	Local	I234
Goulburn	Dwelling, Late Victorian and Picturesque (c 1880)	24 Lorne Street	Lot 3, DP 153130	Local	I235
Goulburn	Buildings, Commercial, "Goulburn Club", Stone Wall to Lane, Stables, Two Storey Residential Building, Two Storey Terrace, Victorian, "Fireside Inn", Tudor, Two Storey Building	19, 21 and 23 Market Street	Lot 1, DP 61322; Part Lot 1, DP 61322 ; Part Lots 1–3 Sec 3, DP 758468; Lot 1, DP 195536; Lot B, DP 151685; Lot 1, DP 137467	Local	I236
Goulburn	Dwellings, "Ravensworth", Two Storey	124 Mary's Mount Road <u>8 Ben Street</u>	Lot 2, DP 632246 <u>Lot 19, DP 1141601</u> ; Lots 27–52, SP 90229	Local	I237

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Teneriffe"	133 Mary's Mount Road	Lot 28, DP 479	Local	I238
Goulburn	Goulburn Gaol, Victorian Classical Revival (c 1883)	15 Maud Street	Part Lot 22, DP 880446 <u>1177534</u>	State / <u>Local</u> *	I239
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single Storey, Attached (former)	56 May Street	Lot 22, DP 5654240	Local	I240
Goulburn	Brickworks Site (former)	100 May Street	Lots 17 and 226-227, DP 750050; Lot 100, DP 132944	Local	I241
Goulburn	Dwelling, Georgian (c 1860)	27 5 Mayor Street	Lot A, DP 389798	Local	I242
Goulburn	Barn (1870)	99-241 Mazamet Road	Lot 23, DP 774636	Local	I243
Goulburn	St Patrick's Cemetery, Chapel	63 and 67 Middle Arm Road	Lots 1 and 2, DP 865289; Lot 2 1, DP 910637	Local *	I244
Goulburn	Goulburn Courthouse	4 Montague Street	Lot 2, DP 1103076; Lot 23, DP 758468	State / <u>Local</u> *	I245
Goulburn	Offices (c 1915)	5 -7 Montague Street	Lot 1, DP 972141	Local	I246
Goulburn	Offices, Central Business, Offices (c 1902), Fire Station (former converted), Two Storey (c 1890)	9, 11 and 13 Montague Street	Lot 1, DP 85001; Lot 22, Sec 6, DP 758468; Lot 106, DP 996372	Local	I247
Goulburn	"Elmslea Chambers", Art Deco (1933-36)	17 -19 Montague Street	Lot A, DP 328080	Local	I248
Goulburn	Offices, "Halsbury House" (1938)	18 -26 Montague Street	Lot 1, DP 194122	Local	I249
Goulburn	Offices, Two Storey, Federation (c 1910)	35 Montague Street	Lot 1, DP 162566	Local	I250
Goulburn	Flat building, "Montague Court"	38 Montague Street	Lot 5, DP 1013994	Local	I251
Goulburn	Dwelling, Federation (1891)	44 Montague Street	Lot B, DP 337932	Local	I252
Goulburn	Dwelling, Late Victorian and Federation	50 Montague Street	Lot 4, DP 505455	Local	I253
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey (1920-30)	60 Montague Street	Lot D, DP 323881; Lot D1, DP 152078	Local	I254
Goulburn	Dwellings, "Ingalara", Federation	76 Montague Street	Part Lot 76, DP 1100250	Local	I255
Goulburn	Mortis Street Cemetery	<u>1 Mortis Street and 4 Cemetery Street</u>	Lot 7061-7062, DP 96847; Lot 1, DP 782646; Lot 7062, DP 96847	Local	I256
Goulburn	Dwelling	8 Mount Street	Lots C and D, DP 23125	Local	I257
Goulburn	Railway Viaduct Crossing Mulwaree Ponds	Mulwaree Street	Railway Land, <u>Part Lot 9991, DP 1221196; Part Lot 3770, DP 1212640</u>	State / <u>Local</u>	I258
Goulburn	Dwellings, Single storey, Attached	2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Mulwaree Street	Lots 1 2-14, DP 32543; Lot 19, DP 544755; Lot 16, <u>See 23</u> , DP 32543	Local	I259
Goulburn	Dwellings, Semi-detached	32 and 34 Mulwaree Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 523695; <u>Lot 2, DP 558064</u>	Local	I260
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey Terrace, "Hazelmere"	42 and 44 Mulwaree Street	Lot 1, DP 798944; <u>Lot 1, DP 743884; Lot 2, DP 743884</u>	Local	I261

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	St Johns Orphanage (former)	52 Mundy Street	Lot 3, DP 583385	Local	I262
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Westella", California Bungalow (1916)	78 Mundy Street	Lot 1, DP 986398	Local	I263
Goulburn	Dwelling, Spanish Mission	1 Murray Street	Lots 4 and 5, DP 37462	Local	I264
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Tarrowingee" Two Storey, Victorian	10 Opal Street	Lot 2, DP 511979	Local	I265
Goulburn	Dwelling (c 1890)	8 Ottiwell Street	Lot 1, DP 557155	Local	I266
Goulburn	Dwelling, Single Storey	95 Park Road	Lot 1, DP 196555	Local	I267
Goulburn	Dwelling, Single Storey	26 Prince Street	Lot 3, DP 600945	Local	I268
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Marlowe"	38 Prince Street	Part Lot 14, DP 707161977088	Local	I269
Goulburn	Dwelling (c 1880)	78 Queen Street	Lot 22, DP 613910	Local	I270
Goulburn	Dwellings, Attached	24 and 26 Record Street	Lots 4 and 5, Sec 6, DP 3389	Local	I271
Goulburn	Dwelling (former Post Office), Southern Star Hotel, Two Storey (c 1860), Coach House	35 and 43 Reynolds Street	Lot 1, DP 150966; Lot 2, DP 1075995	Local	I272
Goulburn	Dwellings, Georgian (c 1856-59)	57 and 59 Reynolds Street	Lot 1, DP 986603; Lot 13, DP 1084027	Local	I273
Goulburn	Goulburn Water Works, (former Marsden Steam Museum)	199 River 72 Fitzroy Street	Part Portion 3-20/22, DP 750059 Lot 4, DP 1126066; Lot 11, DP 1123614	State / Local *	I274
Goulburn	Thorne's Bridge	Road Reserve, Mulwaree Ponds	Road Reserve	Local	I275
Goulburn	"Irriwilbin"	947 Rosemont Road; off Boxers Creek Road	Lot 2, DP 853498	Local	I276
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Hillside", Single Storey, Georgian (c 1845), Flats, Three Storey, Spanish Mission	1, and 3 Shepherd Court	Lots 4 and 5, DP 15449	Local	I277
Goulburn	Station Master's House, Railway Station	Sloane Street	Part Lot 9991, DP 1221196 Railway land; Lot 3, DP 1002807; Lot 1, DP 1002807	Local *, State / Local *	I278
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey, Victorian, "Mandelson's Hotel", Georgian (c 1845), "Coolavin Hotel" (former Railway Hotel) (c 1850)	160, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184 and 188 Sloane Street	Lot 1, DP 779680; Lots 1-2, DP 774952 ; Lots 4-3 -10, DP 32565; Lot 2, DP 1017877	Local*	I279
Goulburn	Terraces, Two and Three Storey, "Alpine Heritage Hotel"	246 and 248 Sloane Street	Lots A and B, DP 154253	State / Local	I280
Goulburn	Courthouse, Police Station (former), Setting, Fence	260 Sloane Street	Lot 1, DP 1103076 Reserve	Local*	I281

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Goulburn Police Station (formerly Goulburn Hospital), Two Storey House	27 64 Sloane Street	Lot 1, DP 930529	Local	I 282
Goulburn	Police Barracks (former, 1874), Part of Railway Bowling Club	283 Sloane Street	Lot 1, DP 817431	Local State / Local	I 283
Goulburn	Old Connolly's Mill, Swimming Baths (former)	285 Sloane Street	Lot 8, Sec 21, DP 758468	State / Local	I 284
Goulburn	R J Sydney Craig Funeral Directors (former "Rock of Cashel Inn") Two Storey (c 1858)	298 Sloane Street	Lot 12 , DP 108714575819	Local	I 285
Goulburn	Commercial Property, Joinery, Dwellings, Single Storey, Attached and Two Storey, Victorian (c 1880)	301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311 and 313 Sloane Street	Lot 5, DP 1085330; Lots 1 and 2, DP 150604; Lots 41 and 42, DP 811437; Lot 1, DP 797938; Lot 1, DP 798717	Local	I 286
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey, Victorian	310 and 312 Sloane Street	Lot 61, DP 581643	Local	I 287
Goulburn	Dwelling (former "St Clair") used as Museum (c 184 35)	318 Sloane Street	Lot 2, DP 533720; Lot C, DP 380737; Lot 1, DP 995832	State / Local *	I 288
Goulburn	Commercial Buildings, Flats Above (c 1900)	322 and 324 Sloane Street	Lots A and B , DP 380737; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1167741	Local	I 289
Goulburn	Dwelling, Railway Gatehouse, Victorian and Gothic (1867)	112 Sydney Road	Lot 1, DP 836429	Local	I 290
Goulburn	Kenmore Hospital Cemetery (c 1895–1947)	534 Taralga Road	Lot 2, DP 1003261	Local State / Local	I 291
Goulburn	Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex	1915 Taralga Road	Lot 5, DP 1078852	State / Local *	I 292
Goulburn	Kenmore Girls Orphanage (former, 1906)	153 Taralga Road	Lot 12 , DP 118648302202	Local	I 293
Goulburn	Goulburn North Public School (1876)	1 A Union Street	Lot 1, DP 802600	Local	I 294
Goulburn	St Nicholas Church (former, 1861)	36–38 Union Street	Lot 2, DP 626809; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1137959	Local	I 295
Goulburn	Roman Catholic Bishop's Residence, Presbytery, Front Fence (1909)	432 Verner Street	Lot 2, DP 91238	Local *State / Local	I 296
Goulburn	Saint Patrick's School (1914)	57 Verner Street	Lot 1, DP 1060354	Local	I 297
Goulburn	Nursing Home, Two Storey, Victorian	70 Verner Street	Lot A, DP 154748	Local	I 298
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Tarcoola"	85 Verner Street	Lots 9, 10 and 110 , DP 2593	Local	I 299
Goulburn	Dwelling, Two Storey (c 1860)	136 Verner Street	Lot 4, DP 366425	Local	I 300

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Goulburn	Goulburn TAFE, Two Storey Dwelling	2 View Street	Lot 31, DP 614501	Local	I301
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Riversdale", Single Storey, Georgian (c 1840)	107 Wayo Street 2 Twynam Drive	Lot 1, DP 714378	State / <u>Local</u> *	I302
Goulburn	Brick Water Cisterns, Ponds	221 Wheeo Road	Lot 1, DP 724398	Local	I303
Goulburn	Dwelling, Modern	40 Wollondilly Ave	Lot 4, DP 3257	Local	I304
Greenwich Park	Wilds Pass Archaeological Area (c 1820)	Wilds Pass, Cookbundoon Range, off Tarlo River Arthurs Road	Crown Land Cookbundoon Nature Reserve, Lot 7300 DP 1127302; Lot 146 and 154 DP 750040	Local	I305
Kingsdale	"Kingsdale Hotel" (former)	754 Crookwell 19 Marble Hill Road	Lot 522 , DP 1118298832928	Local	I306
Kingsdale	Kingsdale Lime Kilns, Quarries	741 Crookwell Road and 110 and 130-190 Marble Hill Road	Lot 91, DP 1070820 Lot 6B, DP 29252; Lot 10, DP1069310; Lot 1, DP 1210051 ; Part of Lot 1, DP 1110297; Lot 2 DP 1229063	Local	I307
Lake Bathurst	WWII Fuel Storage Tanks, Associated Buildings	2571 Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 195371	Local	I308
Lake Bathurst	Lake Bathurst Public School (former), St John's Anglican Church, Cemetery	2769 Braidwood Road	Lot 90, DP 750010; Part Lot 286 , DP 1141603750010	Local *	I309
Lower Boro	"Glen-Dor" Homestead	1594 Sandy Point Road	Lot 14, DP 750036	State	I310
Marulan	Old Marulan Anglican Cemetery	Jerrara Road and Marulan South Road	Crown Reserve Lot 7, 8, 9, Sec 4, DP 758653	Local *	I311
Marulan	Wandi, "Robert Plumb's Inn"	16501 Hume Highway	Lot 5, DP 657521	State / <u>Local</u> Local	I312
Marulan	St Patrick's Catholic Cemetery	15801 Hume Highway	Lots 1-3, <u>Sec 9</u> , DP 758653	Local *	I313
Marulan	"Glenrock" Homestead, Outbuildings	248 Highland Way	Lot 204, DP 870194	Local *	I314
Marulan	Marulan Railway Station, Yard (c 1867)	Marulan Railway Station, <u>1 Railway Parade</u>	Railway land Part Lot 3772, DP 1213269	State / <u>Local</u>	I315
Marulan	All Saints Church of England, Rectory	42-44 George Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 8550674084961	Local	I316
Marulan	"Terminus Hotel"	54 George Street	Lot 2, Sec 1, DP 3012; Lot 8, DP 111640	Local	I317
Marulan	Baldock's Shed, Store (c 1870), Marulan Public School	55 , 57-59 and 61-63 George Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 1053356; Lot 9, Sec 3, DP 47	Local	I318
Marulan	Postmaster's Residence, Post Office (c 1884), "Mooroowoollen"	66 and 68 George Street	Lots 3 and 4 , DP 1054985; <u>Lot 1 DP 1214252</u>	Local	I319
Marulan	"Royal Hotel" (c 1878), "Aunty Mary's", Shop, Victorian (c 1880)	69, 73 and 75 George Street	Lots 3 and 4 and 6 , Sec 3, DP 47	Local	I320

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Marulan	Shop Group, “Wattle Glen”, Georgian (c 1889), “Coronation Stores” (c 1902), Morgan’s General Store, “The Boarding House”, Victorian	81, 83, 85 and 87 George Street	Lot 00 , DP 47; Lots 1 and 2, Sec 1, DP 47; Lot 31, DP 556854	Local	I 321
Marulan	Dwelling, “Cora-Lyn”, St Stephen’s Uniting Church	89-91-and-93 George Street	Lots 5 and 4-6 , Sec 1, DP 47	Local	I 322
Marulan	Dwelling, “Waverley”	97 George Street	Lot 8, Sec 1, DP 47	Local	I 323
Middle Arm	“Norwood” Homestead, Outbuildings	94 Norwood Road, off Middle Arm Road	Part Lot 2, DP 210912	Local*	I 324
Mummel	Mummel Catholic Cemetery	Grabben Gullen Range Road	Lot 2, DP 89511	Local	I 325
Parkesbourne	Unitying Church, Cemetery	Wesley-Corner Breadalbane and Church Hall Road	Lot 14 , DP 905728	Local	I 326
Parkesbourne	“Kippilaw” Homestead, Gardens	959 Gurrundah Road	Lot 2, DP 788825	Local*	I 327
Parkesbourne	Merilla Uniting Church Cemetery	1095 Gurrundah Road	Lot 1, DP 194064	Local*	I 328
Tallong	Badgery’s Lookout View	Badgery’s Lookout Road	Lot 7001, DP 1032255	Local*	I 329
Tallong	The Dungeons—Tallawa Waterfall	333 Badgerys Lookout Road	Reserve, Lot 22, DP 247519	Local	I 330
Tallong	Dwelling, Federation, Tallong Public School (original)	70 and 80 Bumballa StreetRoad	Lot 1, DP 342719; Lot 1, DP 945438	Local	I 331
Tallong	“Caoura Station ” Barn	118733 Caoura RoadStreet	Lot 607 , DP 8274181047943	Local	I 332
Tallong	War Memorial Hall	10 Memorial Drive	Lot 1, DP 961407940637	Local	I 333
Tallong	Tallong Railway Station, Yard, Water Supply	Railway Parade	Part Lot 3773, DP 1213546; Lot 162, DP 1186215Railway Reserve	State / Local	I 334
Tarago	Tarago Railway Station	Bungendore RoadGoulburn Street	Railway Reserve Part lot 22 DP 1202608;	State / Local*	I 335
Tarago	“The Loaded Dog Hotel”, Outbuildings	1 Bungendore RoadWallace Street	Lot 1, DP 69163	Local	I 336
Tarlo	Cunningham Private Cemetery Woodlands	Taralga Road	Lot 1, DP 920059	Local	I 337
Tarlo	“Edinburgh” (former Inn)	737 Taralga Road	Lot 35, DP 750037	Local	I 338
Tirran n aville	“Burrungurroolong” Homestead, Gardens, Stables	5207 Braidwood Road	Part-Lot 29, DP 1150904979798	Local*	I 339
Tirran n aville	“Tirranna” Homestead, Gardens, Gibson Family Cemetery, Veterans Allotments	4971-5071 Braidwood Road	Part Lot 1, DP 979370; Lots 35 and 36, DP 750015Lot 12 DP 1155686	Local*	I 340
Tirran n aville	Tirranna Public School, Church, Cemetery	4986 and 5026 Braidwood Road	Lot 342, DP 750015; Part Lot 3 1 11, DP 7500151175081; Lot 2 DP 1172745	Local	I 341

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item No
Tirranville	“Springfield” Homestead, Outbuildings, Gardens	4033 Braidwood Road	Part Lot <u>19</u> , DP <u>1120318750028</u>	Local*	<u>I</u> 342
Tirranville	“Pelican” Homestead, Shearing Shed	4840 Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 807719; Lots <u>1 and 2</u> , DP <u>1140024832905</u>	Local	<u>I</u> 343
Towrang	Veterans Allotments	67 Gorman Road	Lot 102, DP 791867	Local	<u>I</u> 344
Towrang	Towrang Bridge, Culverts	Hume Highway	Lot 4, DP 88 <u>3</u> 163; <u>Lot 7306</u> DP <u>1153428</u>	Local* State / Local	<u>I</u> 345
Towrang	Towrang Convict Stockade, Magazine	Hume Highway <u>Towrang Road</u>	Lot 1, DP 1089760	Local* State / Local	<u>I</u> 346
Towrang	Towrang Stockade Graves	Hume Highway	Cemetery Reserve	Local* State / Local	<u>I</u> 347
Towrang	Veterans Allotments	9 and 93 Murrays Flat Road	Lot 11, DP 198294 ; Lot 3, DP 198294	Local	<u>I</u> 348
Towrang	“Danganelly” Farmhouse	<u>49</u> Towrang Road	Lot <u>21</u> , DP <u>10897604064682</u>	Local*	<u>I</u> 349
Towrang	St Johns Anglican Church	Towrang Road	Lot 2, DP 931549	Local	<u>I</u> 350
Towrang	Cookbundoon (former Inn)	531 Towrang Road	Lot 4, DP 583339	Local	<u>I</u> 351
Wollogorang	Stillwater Church, Ruins	Federal Highway, off <u>77</u> Stillwater Road	Lot <u>12</u> , DP 780588	Local	<u>I</u> 352
Wollogorang	“Wollogorang” Homestead, Gardens, Stables	164 Wollogorang Road	Lot 14 , DP 541594	Local*	<u>I</u> 353
Yarra	“Malton” Homestead, Outbuildings	204 Coles Lane	Lot 347, DP 750015	Local	<u>I</u> 354
Yarra	Yarra Anglican Church Ruins, Cemetery	Hume Highway	Lot 11 <u>and 12</u> , DP 562178	Local*	<u>I</u> 355

ATTACHMENT C
List of Potential Heritage Items for Future Review

Potential items for heritage listing

Address	Lot/DP	Type of Property	Comment
146 Range Road, Baw Baw	Lot 1 DP 708395	"Rossiville", dwelling / rural	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
Marian Vale, 1225 Mountain Ash Road, Boxers Creek (Lot 9 is on the corner of Marian Vale Road and Joseph Peters Lane)	Lots 1-37 DP 1092455 Site most likely located on Lot 9 but needs to be confirmed.	Homestead on rural property	Constructed circa 1839-1842. Was the home of Joseph Peters who owned the Woolpack Inn at Old Marulan.
57 Barretts Lane, Brisbane Grove	Lot 1 DP794750	"Elismore", dwelling / rural	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
6 Argyle Street, Goulburn	Lot 2 DP 534618	Dwelling	Recommended for listing by Goulburn Heritage Group. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
12 Belmore Street, Goulburn	Lot 1 DP 779274	Dwelling	It is within a heritage conservation area, however could be worthy of individual listing. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
2-6, 12, 22, 3, 7-11, 17-19 and 25 Beppo Street, Goulburn	Various	Dwellings	Recommended for listing by Goulburn Heritage Group. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
93 Bourke Street, Goulburn	Lot 1 DP 774273	Dwelling	Manfred building. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
133 Bradley Street, Goulburn	Lot 1 DP 538398	Dwelling	Herbert C Manfred designed. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
18 Clifford Street, Goulburn	Lots 3-6 DP 9806 and Lots 1-3 DP 1104881	Ambulance Station	State listed in S170 register. Consider for inclusion in LEP for consistency.

Address	Lot/DP	Type of Property	Comment
80, 82a, 84 and 86 Clifford Street, Goulburn	Various	Dwellings	Recommended for listing by Goulburn Heritage Group. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
3 Clinton Street, (Rear of terraces along Sloane Street) Goulburn	Lot B DP159905	Wall of former Mandelson's Stables	Recommended for listing by resident. Inspection, identification of significant area and assessment needed.
234 Cowper Street, Goulburn	Lots 1 and 2 DP 741878	Dwelling	Recommended for listing by Goulburn Heritage Group. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
69 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn	Lots 19 & 20 DP 1110679	Dwelling	EC Manfred Dwelling. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
105 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn	Lot A DP 160384	Dwelling – "Dyfnant"	Manfred design. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
4 Hetherington Street, Goulburn	Lot S DP 32146	Dwelling (possibly needs stabilising)	Recommended for checking by the Goulburn Heritage Group. Inspection, research and assessment needed.
Hurst Street, Goulburn	Various	Dwellings	Recommended for listing by Goulburn Heritage Group. Inspection, research and assessment needed as to which numbers should be listed.
133 Kinghorne Street, Goulburn	Lot 2 DP 655825	House, Queen Anne, 1910-12	Listing incorrectly placed on No 113 Kinghorne Street.
1 McDermott Drive, Goulburn	Lot 100 DP 716315	St Michaels NSW Police Memorial Chapel	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
Reynolds Street, Goulburn	Lot 2 DP 1202297	St Josephs School	Potential listing with adjoining convent that is already listed.
Cnr Braidwood Road and Glenoval Road, Lake Bathurst	Lot 18 DP 1101604	House / Barn	Inspection, research and assessment needed.






Address	Lot/DP	Type of Property	Comment
2705 Braidwood Road, Lake Bathurst	Lot 1 DP 998457	Original post office	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
2745 Braidwood Road, Lake Bathurst	Lot 1 DP 1078353	Stone house	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
2798 Braidwood Road, Lake Bathurst	Lot 21 DP 712234	St Clair – House / Mansion 1883	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
3437 Braidwood Road, Lake Bathurst	Lot 1 DP 843767	Holy Cross Seminary, formerly Inveralochy	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
George Street, Marulan (adjacent to railway line)	Lot 4 DP 817360	Marulan police station and residence	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
40A George Street, Marulan	Lot 2 DP 1084961	Service Station	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
49-51 George Street, Marulan	Lot 2 DP 318435	Catholic School	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
74 George Street, Marulan	Lot 1 DP 817360	House adjacent to Police Station (south west)	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
89 George Street, Marulan	Lot 4 Section 1 DP 47	Archaeological potential – vacant lot	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
95 George Street, Marulan	Lot 7 Section 1 DP47	House in group adjacent to Uniting Church	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
1 Thoroughfare Street, Marulan	Lot 2 DP 817360	Night officer's cottage.	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
473 Stewarts Crossing Road, Oallen	Lot 62 DP 750041	House / farm Ooranook Park	Requested State listing removal, not included in LEP, research needed. Owned by NSW Water.
Cnr Breadalbane Road and Church Hall Lane, Parkesbourne	Lot A DP 336029	Hall	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
54 School House Lane, Parkesbourne	Lot 161 DP 750006	School	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
Highland Way, Tallong	Lot 133 DP 751298	St Stephens Anglican Church	Some research completed by Tallong residents. Inspection, further research and assessment needed.



Address	Lot/DP	Type of Property	Comment
78 Vinicombe Road, Tallong	Lot 4 DP 1108073	House	Confirmation of assessment already completed.
5 Braidwood Street, Tarago	Lot 1 DP 347182	St Andrews Church	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
Goulburn Street, Tarago	Lot 1 DP 816626	Station Residence	Potential listing with adjoining railway station that is already listed.
Towrang	Part Lot 3701 DP 1211980	Railway Bridges over Wollondilly River	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
492 Towrang Road, Towrang	Lot 180 DP 750040	Former Church	Inspection, research and assessment needed.
161 Benduck Road, Windellama	Lot 15 DP 1011637	Homestead on original sheep farm	Inspection undertaken by Councils heritage advisor Louise Thom. Original homestead built in 1899.
Wingello	Site to be determined	Wingello stockade site	Site needs to be determined through research and inspection.

Potential Heritage Conservation Areas for inclusion in LEP / DCP

Area	Location	Type of Property	Comment
East Grove – Goulburn East	East of Goulburn CBD – across the railway line and Mulwaree River.	Potential conservation area	Consideration of extent of potential heritage conservation area. Inspection, research and assessment needed.

Potential Items for Heritage Listing – Railway Bridges
(Based on S170 Register)

Item Name	Lot/DP	Address	Comment
Wollondilly River Underbridge No 1	Part of Lot 3701 DP 1211980	Towrang / Carrick	206.556km Main Southern Railway 
Wollondilly River Steel Truss Underbridge	Part of Lot 1 DP 1186139 and part of Lot 90 DP 920824	Tarlo / Brewer Streets, North Goulburn	229.000 Crookwell Line 
Inveralochy Bridge	Adjacent to 3437 Braidwood Road, Lake Bathurst No Lot / DP	Lake Bathurst / Inveralochy	Braidwood Road over Mulwaree Ponds, Main Road 79 
Run O'Waters Creek Underbridge	Part of Lot 1 DP 555737	Goulburn / Joppa Junction	230.425km Main Southern Railway 
Boxers Flat Underbridge	Part of Lot 1 DP 1181730	Towrang / Murrays Flat	214.124km Main Southern Railway 

Item Name	Lot/DP	Address	Comment
Wollondilly River No 2 Underbridge	Part of Lot 1 DP 1181730	Towrang / Murrays Flat	213.418km Main Southern Railway 
Barbers Creek Underbridge	Part of Lot 3773 DP 1213546	Intersection of Highland Way and Main Southern Railway, Tallong	187.849km Main Southern Railway 

ATTACHMENT D
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