

# **Heritage Study 1995 - 1998**

***February 2003***



**Peter Freeman Pty Ltd  
Conservation Architects/Planners  
In association with  
JRC Planning Services, Sydney**

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Title Page: An aerial photograph of Coolangatta Homestead in its prime

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## **PART 1: THEMATIC HISTORY, THEMATIC PROFILE, ANALYSIS**

### **1.0 Introduction**

#### **1.1 Context**

On 19<sup>th</sup> March 1995, the Mayor of Shoalhaven City, Max Atkins, announced Council had commissioned a heritage study of the Shoalhaven City area. It was pointed out that the recent revival of towns such as Berry, Milton and Kangaroo Valley had been guided by heritage studies and it was appropriate development be guided by a comprehensive Shoalhaven City Council Heritage Study. The project was jointly funded by Shoalhaven City Council and the Heritage Branch of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning in Sydney.

The study was awarded to Freeman Collett & Partners, Conservation Architects and Planners. This practice restructured during the course of the study which was completed by the new practice of Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, Conservation Architects and Planners.

#### **1.2 Consultant Team**

Peter Freeman	Director
Roger Hobbs	Project Manager and Heritage Assessment
Paul Griffiths	Heritage Assessment
Trish Kumar	Heritage Assessment
Associate Professor R Ian Jack	Thematic History
Jocelyn Colleran	Planning Guidelines
Robyn Florance	Local Historian

#### **1.3 Report Format and Presentation**

The Shoalhaven Heritage Study is presented as three parts including a copy of the heritage inventory:

Part 1: Thematic History, Inventory Analysis and Planning Recommendations

Part 2: Appendices and Historical Maps

Part 3: The Inventory

## **1.4 Acknowledgments**

The consultant team wish to thank the following organisations: Milton-Ulladulla Historical Society; Shoalhaven Historical Society; Greenwell Point Historical Society; Kangaroo Valley Historical Society; Berry Historical Society; and Huskisson Historical Society, for being involved in the research process and for providing essential local history. Individuals who have freely donated their time and knowledge include Joanne Ewin, Peter Ryan, Robyn Florance, Doris Good, Mary Lidbetter, Helen Ruttley and Frank Caffery, whose family has been intimately involved in the dairying industry in Shoalhaven since the 1840s.

Particular recognition is given to the role of Planning Services, Shoalhaven City Council, to the heritage study Steering Committee, and to Australian Cybernetics, in providing backup for the Schwaeger-Brooks Heritage Inventory Database.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 *Introduction: What is Heritage?*

Heritage may include buildings, ie domestic, commercial or industrial; engineering structures; farming relics and buildings; gardens; street trees; cemeteries; and even sites where there is no visible evidence of use but which may provide archaeological evidence. Heritage not only illustrates the history of an area, region, state or nation but contributes to the visual character of a place, ie its aesthetic value, and offers the potential for scientific research. Nor is heritage restricted to nationally recognised places such as the Sydney Opera House. Local buildings and places which we take for granted are just as important in defining the sense of place where we live, or choose to live, and in promoting the landscape as a setting for social interaction. Depth and relevance are important at all levels if the places we live in are to remain alive and attract people to live in them.

These aesthetic, historic, social and scientific or research values can also be described as heritage attributes. It is these attributes or values, implicit in individual places or sites, which convey cultural significance and which must be considered in the management of our urban and rural environments for present and future generations. The heritage study is a starting point from which this custodianship can begin.

### 2.2 *The Brief and Study Area*

The Shoalhaven City area has a varied character which is a product of the interaction of settlement patterns and associated processes with the natural environment. The underlying geology and climate of the Illawarra Region, of which Shoalhaven is a part, is characterised by steep coastal escarpments defining the edge of the Southern Highlands, and the lower coastal plains which give way to the eastern seaboard of New South Wales. The Illawarra Region comprises rural areas, with both coastal and mountainous components, and urban areas of varying density concentrated on or near the coast. Rural areas in Shoalhaven are under threat from sub-division and the expansion of suburbs in response to the need for more housing and the alternative lifestyle offered by the countryside. In recognising these threats, and that the character of the city was dependent on these underlying patterns and the differences between urban and rural areas, Shoalhaven City Council was able to capitalise on two-stage funding allocated by the Heritage Branch of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Stage 1 of the Heritage Study was to concentrate on the rural areas and the Nowra-Bomaderry conurbation, Stage 2 on the remaining urban areas. In practice Stage 1 also included the urban areas of Milton and Ulladulla.

The heritage study was to look primarily at European cultural heritage. Natural attributes of the environment and Aboriginal contact sites with demonstrated long term occupation were also considered but would be limited due to budgetary constraints. Local historians were to be employed where possible in documenting heritage sites. The study was to be undertaken in two parts: the development of a comprehensive thematic history of the city area, and the preparation of a detailed and comprehensive inventory of culturally significant sites. The inventory would standardise the presentation of information and enable ready access to data in the form of both a hard copy and a computerised database. The information in the thematic history and heritage inventory would enable Council to make future planning decisions which

would be sensitive to the district's history and character, and assist in the conservation of heritage sites which were considered important by the community. With long term management the goal, community consultation was to be undertaken by the consultant team in conjunction with Planning Services, Shoalhaven City Council.

The Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning also required a comprehensive report be prepared detailing the methodology, thematic history and inventory. With management as the key issue individual sites and cultural landscapes were to be assessed in terms of their significance and an overall summary statement of significance prepared as the basis for planning and urban guidelines.

Management of the study was to be guided by a Steering Committee in conjunction with Planning Services, Shoalhaven City Council.

### **2.3 Methodology**

The Shoalhaven region is readily sub-divided into distinct zones which reflect settlement processes qualified by geology, topography, economics, technology and political events. In developing the heritage study, Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, Conservation Architects & Planners, recognised that a strong framework of 'cultural landscape' zones clearly defined Shoalhaven's visual and cultural character and played a dominant role in all aspects of life in the region. Identifying the character of these zones and the individual elements which contributed to this character were essential priorities.

Equally important was the concept of visually mapping the area in historical terms ie as cultural landscapes. Although a Visual Management Plan had already been prepared by EDAW in March 1994, this plan considered visual landscape character without the essential historical component of the landscape. Each place within the landscape has different meanings for different sections of the community; in effect the landscape is a social mosaic. Buildings, sites and places, whether historically significant or not, also play an enormous role as signposts, icons and symbols which define how we relate to and experience the landscape and what the character or 'sense of place' will be. With this in mind the Heritage Study was developed in five stages:

- The preparation of a thematic history to identify historical processes, events and individuals that have influenced the development of the Shoalhaven area. In particular copies of historical maps and other graphic material was to be provided;
- The identification, documentation and analysis of places, sites and cultural landscapes which illustrate the history of the Shoalhaven area;
- The preparation of a standardised inventory cross-referencing individual sites and places and individual sites and places with the dominant cultural landscapes;
- The assessment of significance against the New South Wales criteria; and
- The development of planning controls and guidelines for the conservation and protection of heritage values.

In 1994 the practice of Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd was commissioned by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning to prepare a review of the heritage of the Illawarra Region. This document collated and assessed information on historic sites and places in the Illawarra Region but drew heavily on an earlier study prepared by Anne Croston Ali in 1981, also for the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Although these studies provided a good starting point it was essential to revisit sites where possible and check for accuracy and their continued existence and integrity. Other sources of information consulted for information included individuals, historical societies, the National Trust of New South Wales, the Australian Heritage Commission and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects [RAIA] in addition to cultural heritage listings prepared under Section 170 of the Heritage Act by State government agencies. Sites were also suggested by Shoalhaven City Council and in the course of community workshops held during both stages of the study.

Prior to field work a fold out leaflet [refer Appendix 1, Volume 2] was developed in conjunction with Shoalhaven City Council to inform the public about the aims and purpose of the study. The Shoalhaven area was divided into ten zones for the purpose of compiling the inventory. Refer to Table 1 below. Each area was allocated a possible 999 sites; eg the first site in Kangaroo Valley became KV001 [refer Figure 1].

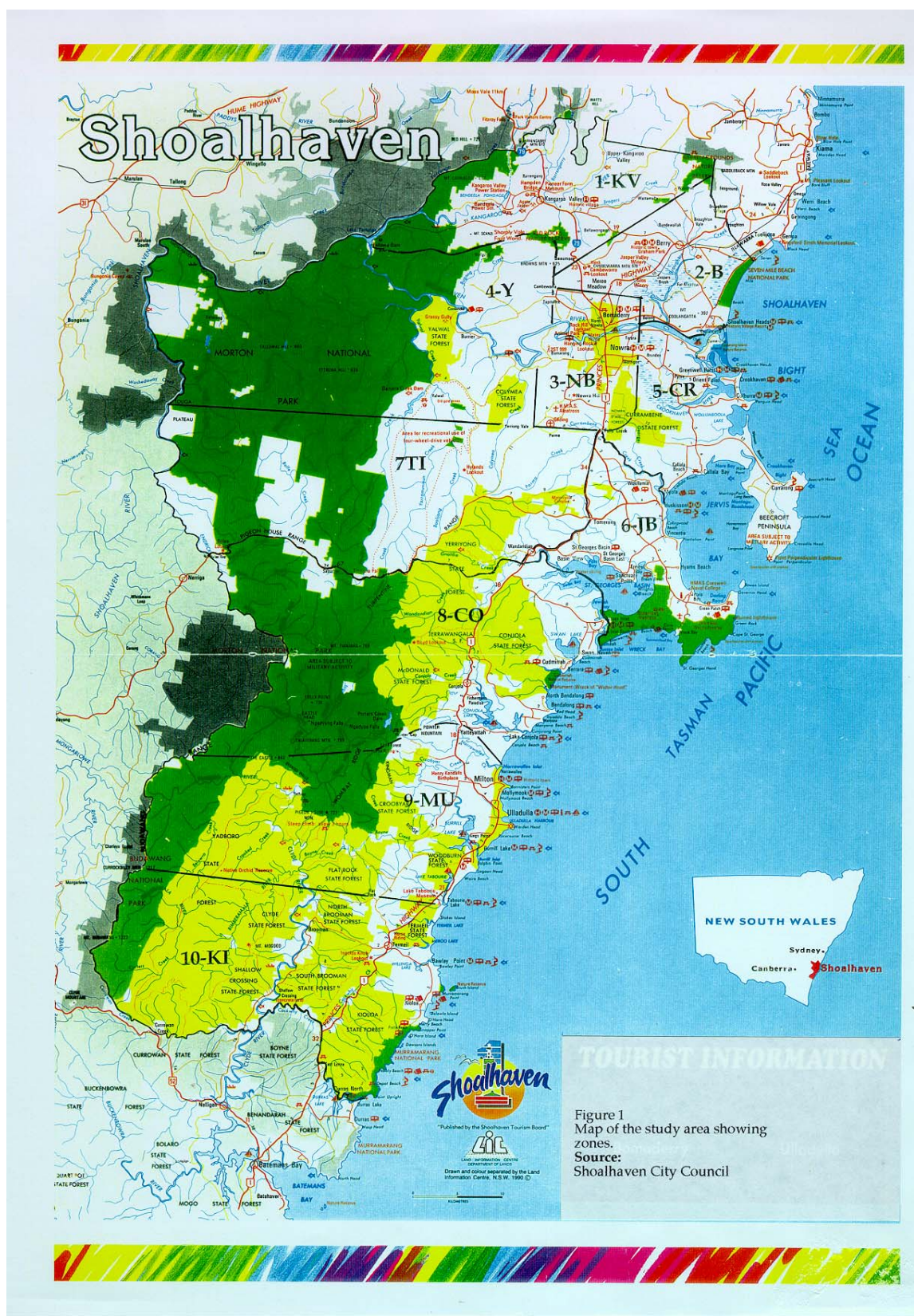
**Table 1**

Zone	1	Kangaroo Valley (KV)
	2	Berry (B)
	3	Nowra-Bomaderry (NB)
	4	Yalwal (Y)
	5	Crookhaven River (CR)
	6	Jervis Bay (JB)
	7	Tianjara (TI)
	8	Conjola (CO)
	9	Milton-Ulladulla (MU)
	10	Kiola (KI)

Stage 1 of the study included the rural areas of Zones 1-10 in addition to Zone 3, the Nowra-Bomaderry conurbation area. In practice, Stage 1 included the Milton-Ulladulla conurbation in order to enable the development of an LEP for that district. Stage 2 addressed the remaining urban areas in all zones. The thematic history and thematic profile were modified following fieldwork.

The 1994 Illawarra Regional Heritage Study (IRHS) by Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd assessed significance at National, State, Regional and Local levels but did not fully reflect the value of individual sites to a discrete place or community.





**Figure 1**



Nevertheless, a four tier system of significance has been utilised: Local (L) Shoalhaven, Regional (R) Illawarra, State (S) NSW, National (N) and, where possible, local significance has been expanded to reflect the particular importance or value of an item to a community, precinct or cultural landscape within the local 'Shoalhaven' area. This relative significance hierarchy was used to describe the historic, aesthetic, social and scientific attributes of each inventory item in terms of its rarity or representative nature and to develop a statement of significance based on the ability of a place to illustrate historical themes associated with that place or site.

Shoalhaven comprises a number of physically distinct communities, each with its own sense of place, management needs and architectural and landscape character. Architectural character largely defines sense of place and management needs. Listing examples of similar buildings in each urban community and the associated rural areas has been an essential part of the study process. This approach allows each urban or landscape zone to be managed with reference to the needs of individual communities and has the added advantage of allowing the influence, diffusion and persistence, of architectural styles and construction techniques to be demonstrated.

Following assessment of this data for inclusion in the inventory a four-tier system was developed for inventory items and applied as a suffix to the inventory reference numbers for each of the ten areas:

Listed	No suffix:	Acknowledged significance or where the building has obvious attributes, eg B001
Provisional Listing	P suffix:	Further research required, to ratify level of significance, eg B001P
Reported Site	R suffix:	Low priority for further research, eg B201R
Demolished	D suffix:	A record of sites lost through development, during the course of the study, eg JB010D

This listing process is important in recording change and more importantly in alerting management to the loss of building types. Reference to places in the body of this report will be accompanied by the relevant Reference Number which identifies the site within the inventory and database.

The size of the Shoalhaven area, the logistics involved, the complexity and extent of the zones, staging into parts 1 and 2 and the inclusion of Milton and Ulladulla in Stage 1 at a late stage affected the efficiency of the process. Due to the two-stage funding it was necessary to repeat coverage of many associated areas, sites, and workshops in Stage 2 since many Stage 2 urban areas were visited during Stage 1 evaluation. In practice, due to the local nature of the study, emphasis was placed on those places which were considered under threat; in effect those elements of an ephemeral, ubiquitous or commonplace nature in contrast to major buildings or places of accepted value already recorded.

Street trees, landscape plantings, gardens and remnant vegetation were also recorded during the study. In practice the majority of such sites recorded were associated with urban streetscapes, public and private gardens and cultural landscapes. Shoalhaven City Council also undertook a limited study of significant trees in Berry and Milton. This material has been incorporated into the inventory as received, identified by its correct botanical nomenclature.

Issues and constraints arising out of analysis of the inventory and cultural landscape framework set the parameters for the development of planning guidelines.

### 3.0 Thematic History

The thematic history which follows was prepared by the team's historian, Associate Professor R Ian Jack of the University of Sydney. The purpose was not to provide a detailed history but to summarise the historical development of Shoalhaven in terms of a conceptual framework. Detailed historical information is provided where available in the inventory. The thematic history identified 35 specific sub-themes at State level which have been developed into a thematic framework for Shoalhaven. This thematic framework has been used to describe the historical values illustrated by inventory items [refer to Appendix 2 at Volume 2].

#### 3.1 *Aboriginal People*

The area between the Shoalhaven River and Jervis Bay was the boundary between two major linguistic groups of coastal Aboriginal people. To the north, as far as Botany Bay, were the Wodi-Wodi, speaking Tharuwal (also spelt Dharawal): to the south, down to Wallaga Lake, were the Wandandian, speaking Dhurga. These two linguistic areas both extended to the west beyond the present Shoalhaven Council boundaries. Part of the south-west of the area inland from Pigeon House was occupied by the Walbanga people<sup>1</sup>.

The coastal lands from Seven Mile Beach south to Durras were consistently but not densely populated in the eighteenth century. The local Aboriginal people were first seen by Europeans in 1770 when Cook and Banks saw fire on the Murramarang shore. After settlement, Aborigines and their canoes were first seen at Jervis Bay by the crew of a whaling boat in 1791 and the first contacts (a mixture of kindness and suspicion) were made after the longboat of the wrecked Sydney Cove was itself wrecked near Cape Howe and the crew walked north<sup>2</sup>.

The first official visitation to this part of the coast came in 1801 when the Lady Nelson, with Barrallier on board, sent a landing party on shore at Jervis Bay.

Already in 1801 smallpox was rife on the South Coast and presumably the population was already reduced. The mixed diet of fish, seafood and marsupials was remarked upon and the Aboriginal canoes were a prominent feature<sup>3</sup>.

Massive changes began while Macquarie was governor, with Cedar-getters in the Shoalhaven, cattle in Illawarra and the first land-grants. When Throsby gave evidence to Commissioner Bigge in 1821, he described the coastal part of Shoalhaven as more densely populated by Aboriginal people than the interior but thought their numbers 'very insignificant' and diminishing because of alcohol and diet<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> M Organ, *A Documentary History of the Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines, 1770-1850*, Wollongong 1990, xxviii (map by D K Eades, 1976), xl-xliii

<sup>2</sup> Organ, 11, 17

<sup>3</sup> Organ, 19-26; *Historical Records NSW IV* 478-81

<sup>4</sup> Organ, 112

Over the next two decades the Aboriginal camps in Shoalhaven were severely affected by European appropriation of the land, but the Aboriginal population remained very visible through the 1830s and some helped Europeans to explore and to find good grazing or agricultural land. Although the numbers supplied by those, like the Berrys, responsible for accounting for government blankets issued to the Aboriginal people, are obviously imperfect, they give a consistent picture of a sizeable, scattered population<sup>5</sup>.

**Table 2 – Total number of Aboriginal people listed in various official returns 1834-1840**

	1834	1836	1837	1838	1840
Broughton Ck (Berry)	14	18	24		39
Erowal (St George's Basin)		75			65
Jervis Bay		4		66	14
Numbaa	33	28	28	23	20
Shoalhaven	53	47	44	104	45
Ulladulla				61	
Worrigee	30	39	41	73	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>228</b>

These totals, varying from 130 to 327, are not entirely comparable, since no single set includes all areas, but the two exactly parallel sets of data for 1834 and 1837 and for 1836 and 1840 have almost identical tallies overall. Lancelot Threlkeld's independent figure of 204 Aboriginal people in 'Shoalhaven' in 1840<sup>6</sup> is consistent with this impression of a northern coastal population in excess of 200 suffering little change over the 1830s, with another group around Ulladulla of more than 60, including twenty children. The proportion of children, moreover, rose over the decade from 25-27% in 1834-7 to 35-40% in 1838-40. Even allowing for an increasing number of Aboriginal women bearing children, willingly or unwillingly, to white fathers, this was not yet an indigenous population in process of rapid extinction.

In the interior there were five separate extended family groups in the gullies of Kangaroo Valley in 1846 and a group of three Aboriginals were still receiving government rations in Burrier in 1885<sup>7</sup>. Many found sporadic employment on the increasing number of European estates, especially at Coolangatta, where Alexander Berry was a benevolent patron<sup>8</sup>. A few adopted the offer of a settled job in sawmills, as cowherds, as general labourers or in domestic service, and there were several Aboriginal-owned seaworthy boats at Shoalhaven, Jervis Bay and Ulladulla where fishing remained a major concern throughout the nineteenth century. To this extent, the increasing displacement of the Wandandian from their traditional hunting lands was mitigated, although the number of full-bloods declined in relation to half-castes. In Shoalhaven, for example, in 1882, there were 60 full-bloods and 83 of mixed descent<sup>9</sup>. George Thornton, the Protector of Aborigines, reported in that year

<sup>5</sup> Organ, 187-191, 201-4, 213-5, 226-8, 241, 257-65

<sup>6</sup> Organ, 267

<sup>7</sup> Organ, 295, 343

<sup>8</sup> Organ, 229-40 (Alexander Berry's recollections 1838)

<sup>9</sup> Organ, 340

*'... most of the half-castes are employed. The Jervis Bay people live by fishing and Government rations . . . Three boats in the area - one at Terara, one Broughton Creek [Berry], one Jervis Bay. All good order. Provided by Government. About thirty half-caste children are at school in Coolangatta, five at Jervis Bay, and three blacks [full bloods]. . . . A number of these given to drink. But . . . drunkenness has ceased.'*<sup>10</sup>

The most vivid contact documents which survive are the paintings and drawings by Mickey of Ulladulla, a member of the Dhurga group, who lived from c.1825 until 1891. Using European techniques, Mickey conveyed a unique Aboriginal view of the coastal world which he inhabited in the later years of the nineteenth century. As Mickey's work unconsciously showed, traditional life had in fact become impossible<sup>11</sup>.

The creation of four Aboriginal reserves in the twenty years after 1881 is indicative of this final stage of disintegration. 280 hectares at Wreck Bay were laid aside in 1881, 150 hectares at Kangaroo Valley in 1890, 17 hectares at the Seven Mile Reserve near Nowra in 1899 and 26 hectares at Roseby Park on the south side of the Crookhaven estuary in 1901<sup>12</sup>. Aboriginal people from Coolangatta were transferred to Roseby Park and five old buildings from the former Berry estate were transferred with them. The numbers were quite large: over 50 adults and over 40 children. A schoolhouse was moved from Comerong Island in November 1903, and became Roseby Park Aboriginal Public School in 1906 and continued until 1964. The Roseby Park community had a six-metre fishing boat and five new buildings to add to the transferred five. Aboriginal people from Echuca on the Murray also came to Roseby Park in 1907 and additional land was acquired in 1907: other local Aboriginal people living on a reserve at Bomaderry were forcibly transferred to Roseby Park in 1937. At this time there were 96 on the reserve, 37 of them school-children. The Jerrinja Tribal Council was formed in 1967, and in 1984 gained title to land at Crookhaven Heads<sup>13</sup>.

The numbers of full-bloods were low by 1900: thirteen in Nowra in 1900, eleven in 1901, ten in 1902 as against 79, 69 and 83 mixed blood. Similarly at Ulladulla in the 1900 census only four full bloods were listed along with 63 half-bloods. In 1930 the Aboriginal people at Ulladulla were transferred to a site at Racecourse Creek<sup>14</sup>.

An increasing number of Aboriginal children were also 'rescued' by missionaries and put into a home in Bomaderry. The United Aboriginal Mission's home there began in 1908 when a missionary, Miss Thompson, took care of seven orphaned Aboriginal children. As numbers increased the Mission built a group of separate houses west of Bomaderry Public School. Each house was expected to contain about five children. At maximum size, the home held over thirty children, either orphaned or deemed to come from a difficult environment.

The children attended Bomaderry Public School until the Mission closed in the 1980s and the property was sold. The Mission houses, however, survive as private homes<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Organ, 341

<sup>11</sup> Mitchell Library holdings of Mickey's work

<sup>12</sup> Organ, 415

<sup>13</sup> RJ Walliss, Greenwell Point: an Early Shoalhaven Port, Greenwell Point 1988, 14-17; Organ, 350, 360, 371, 415

<sup>14</sup> Organ, 364, 367, 368, 371, 377

<sup>15</sup> Organ, 371; information from Mr R Rice, former principal of Bomaderry Public School

Today there is a substantial Aboriginal community around Nowra. About 80 Aboriginal students were attending TAFE courses there in 1986. At the reserve at Wreck Bay south of Jervis Bay, the local Community Council are hoping to train local Kooris to conduct tours. At Huskisson the South Coast Aboriginal Fishing Co-operative was established successfully in the early 1980s. In Nowra, during the early 1970s new houses for Aboriginal people living in shacks were provided in South Nowra, but problems arose over poor siting and sanitation and numerous houses fell into a state of disrepair. But the project was managed by an all-Aboriginal committee which was a valuable experiment in the council area, building on the experiences of an Aboriginal Advancement Conference held in 1962 and a seminar in 1969, both in Nowra, and their contingent Aboriginal Advancement Committee<sup>16</sup>.

The consistent Aboriginal presence in Shoalhaven is striking and is a heritage theme of importance.

### **3.2 Exploration, Early Settlement and Convicts**

The shoals at the mouth of the Shoalhaven River had been noticed as early as 1797 by George Bass, but no exploration was done until 1805 when the government surveyor, James Meehan, and Lieutenant Kent, sailing to the mouth of the Crookhaven, inspected the Shoalhaven Valley as far west as Burrier. The importance of Meehan's observations was twofold: he drew attention to the Cedar in the area and he discovered the ford at Burrier<sup>17</sup>.

Independent Cedar-getters were in the Shoalhaven at least from 1811: after grounding on the shoals, the *Speedwell* managed to bring the first recorded cargo of Cedar from the Shoalhaven River to Sydney in December 1811. The timber industry then grew in scale, exploiting the patches of Cedar on the rivers and creeks, but the main concentration was north of the present council area, in the Long Brush stretching from Kiama to Jamberoo.<sup>18</sup>

Although these isolated timber-men clearly got to know an increasing amount about the waterways of Shoalhaven, the serious attempt to create a land-route into the area came not from the coast but from the Southern Highlands in Macquarie's time. The surveyor Evans had, it is true, led a party north-west from the coast at Jervis Bay to Appin in 1812, but the more significant attempts were made by the prominent Bong Bong settler, Charles Throsby, coming south-east from Sutton Forest in 1818. This exploration, initiated by James Meehan, was assisted by the knowledge of the Burrier ford, already discovered by Meehan thirteen years before. The route through the Shoalhaven gorge country was mapped by Meehan, while Throsby, guided by two Aboriginal men, established a pack-horse track from Burrier, following Currumbene Creek down to Jervis Bay. Throsby then retraced his steps; meanwhile Meehan had established that carts could not cross the Shoalhaven River at all between Lake Bathurst and Burrier.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> A Gardyne, *Impact on Lifestyle of Aborigines after White Settlement*, 1988, 9-13

<sup>17</sup> AK Weatherburn, *The Exploration and Surveys of James Meehan, 1805, 1818, 1819*, JRAHS 63, 1978-9, 170

<sup>18</sup> A Cousins, *The Garden of New South Wales*, new ed. Wollongong 1994, 27-33

<sup>19</sup> Weatherburn, JRAHS 64, 1978-9, 171-5

To find a practicable route in 1819, the two surveyors, John Oxley and James Meehan, after measuring portions in Illawarra, explored Jervis Bay, Currumbene Creek and the site of Nowra; Meehan alone then went up the south bank of the Shoalhaven to Burrier, crossed at the ford and went north through the Bugong Mountains to cross Kangaroo River upstream from the present Bundeela power station. From there Meehan struck due north to the site of today's Fitzroy Falls reservoir and then into the Wingecarribee. This inland section from Burrier north did not offer a feasible route for wheeled vehicles but the route from Burrier to Nowra on the south bank of the Shoalhaven was confirmed, though no road was created.<sup>20</sup>

The need for a better route from the Southern Highlands was met to an extent in 1821 by a new route pioneered by Throsby through Tallaganda Shire, but the route was not developed until the 1840s when The Wool Road from Braidwood via Nerriga, Sassafras and Wandandian was created.<sup>21</sup>

The lack of access to the rugged interior of the area delayed intensive exploration. The earliest significant settler, Alexander Berry, however, took a keen interest in the huge Coolangatta holdings which he and Edward Wollstonecraft acquired from 1822 onwards. Berry explored to the south of his own lands, became on good terms with the local Aboriginal people and with their help reached and climbed Pigeon House in 1822.<sup>22</sup>

The largest convict establishment was at Coolangatta, which by the 1840s had been enlarged to 26,000 hectares from the original 5,600 hectares of 1822-6. It had been a condition of the major grant of 4,000 hectares that Berry and Wollstonecraft should maintain 100 convicts for ten years. Many of the assigned men spent their entire time with Berry, who was a good employer, and after gaining a ticket of leave many stayed on in the neighbourhood. Berry's convicts were largely responsible for much of the building on Coolangatta estate: the homestead, farm buildings, flour-mill, blacksmith's shop and so forth, although one of the bricklayers for the homestead was an Aboriginal man. The convicts were also brick makers, labourers in Berry's shipyard established in 1824, and the builders of the fine stone dam surviving today 400 metres east of Coolangatta homestead. Convict labour was also used in agriculture, growing maize, wheat and vegetables and in felling timber, although the sawmill was controlled by a free Scottish family.<sup>23</sup> Berry's assigned men also improved the network of roads connecting the outlying parts of his huge estate and, in particular, connecting Numbaa and Terara [sic] to Berry's wharf at Greenwell Point, built in 1829 by convicts.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Weatherburn, JRAHS 64, 1978-9, 177-80

<sup>21</sup> Weatherburn, JRAHS 64, 1978-9, 180; P Radowitz, Nerriga on The Wool Road, Nerriga 1990, 19-20

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Mitchell, Map of the Colony of NSW, 1834

<sup>23</sup> M Swords, Alexander Berry and Elizabeth Wollstonecraft, Surry Hills 1978, 13; NT Bradshaw, Coolangatta 1822, Kiama 1972, 9-10; information from Robyn Florance

<sup>24</sup> Walliss, Greenwell Point, 17-18

Convicts were employed, in much smaller numbers, on other early grants. In 1828 the Rev Thomas Kendall had four convicts as well as 30 free servants and his four grown-up sons, on his 712 hectare property at Narrawallee Creek, the first grant in the Ulladulla area. Kendall's overseer was a ticket-of-leave man, Jones, and his stockman was an Irish Catholic, James Killogly, free by servitude. This combined establishment of free, freed and convict, had cleared eight hectares and cultivated 1.6 in the first year, 1828, and by the end of 1829 had cleared 32 hectares, increased the cattle herd from 49 to 72, established a dairy, erected seven kilometres of fencing and cut, carted and despatched several cargoes of Cedar.<sup>25</sup>

The early non-resident landholders in Kangaroo Valley, Henry Osborne at Barrengarry in 1839, and A B Spark at Glenmurray in 1837, had overseers and convicts, three for Osborne and two for Spark in the 1841 census; in each case the overseer and convicts lived in the same wooden house: at a property nearby owned by the Wollongong minister, Devenish-Meares, the married overseer, had a small slab hut and the assigned convicts a 'large shed apart from the others and with as little comfort as may be necessary'.<sup>26</sup>

There was very little in the way of public works undertaken in Shoalhaven during the convict period. The only instance, and it is an important one, is the building of The Wool Road from Nerriga to Vincentia on Jervis Bay in 1841, where, in the section from Nerriga to Sassafras used only until it was by-passed by the present road in 1856, there are substantial remains of the convict achievement in hewing a road through very rugged country.<sup>27</sup>

Particularly on Coolangatta, where Alexander Berry presided in a conservative but benevolent autocracy, many convicts remained in the area after gaining their freedom. To encourage the development of the huge estate, Berry released land to tenant farmers from 1842 onwards. These tenants enjoyed eight hectares rent free for twenty-five years, and if clearing and fencing had been duly done they could expect renewal of the leases. The population of Coolangatta remained thinly spread, however, only 367 people occupied over 5,000 hectares by 1850.

The gold-rush affected the area in three ways. First, a number of men took off for the diggings in the early 1850s. Secondly, to counteract this, Berry greatly extended his offers of liberal tenancies to attract people back and to bring newcomers. Thirdly, the ethnic mix changed quite markedly, as Berry entered into contracts with Chinese and German labourers to work on the estate. The nett result of these changes was a rapid increase in population at Coolangatta, quadrupling to 1,470 in 1856 and reaching 1,700 by 1859.<sup>28</sup> This had large repercussions in the rate of clearing land for agriculture, tree-felling more generally and developing the local economy.

<sup>25</sup> MR Sainty and KA Johnson, eds., *Census of New South Wales, November 1828*, Sydney 1980; Milton-Ulladulla and District Historical Society, *Nulladolla* 1988, Milton 1988, 7-8

<sup>26</sup> J Griffith, *A History of Kangaroo Valley, Australia*, Kangaroo Valley 1978, 26-7

<sup>27</sup> Radowitz, *Nerriga*, 19-20, 24

<sup>28</sup> J Anderson, *Guide to the Papers of the Berry, Wollstonecraft and Hay Families in the Mitchell Library*, State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library Manuscripts Guides 15, draft 1991, x-xi



### 3.3 Communications

#### 3.3.1 Road

The Aboriginal people in the Shoalhaven Council area used canoes extensively for fishing and transport on the coast, especially in Jervis Bay, St George's Basin and the Ulladulla region. Canoes were also used for river communications.

Aboriginal routes westwards through the rugged country separating the coastal strip from the Southern Highlands and the Bogong-moth centres in the Monaro were well established, and Aboriginal guides were essential to early explorers such as Throsby. The routes most favoured by the Aboriginal people were the most convenient for later road development, but two walking-tracks survive in the Budawang National Park. One of these is the Wog Wog track from Mount Kingiman, skirting Pigeon House to the north and then following Yadboro River (which it frequently crosses) up to Wog Wog on the extreme western boundary of Shoalhaven Council area. At Wog Wog it joins the other Aboriginal track, which goes north-east to Corang Peak and Corang Arch, working past Quilty's Mountain on the east side and finishing at Sassafras on the later European Wool Road. The Wog Wog track was used by Alexander Berry and Hamilton Hume when they became the first Europeans to climb Pigeon House in 1822, but the tracks have remained undeveloped and unused save by bushwalkers.<sup>29</sup>

When Sir Thomas Mitchell published his magisterial map of the State in 1834, he showed no coastal roads at all in Shoalhaven and only a handful of inland tracks, one joining the upper reaches of the Crookhaven River to Nowra Creek and beyond south of modern Nowra, another from Worrigee to Nowra Hill; from the head of Currambene Creek a track ran south-west on the line of the present Braidwood Road; in the interior, tracks linked Sassafras to the creek system draining into St George's Basin, another track led westwards from Conjola Creek into the Corang mountains and the final route linking Croobyar Creek to Pigeon House was the eastward section of the Wog Wog track.<sup>30</sup>

The first public road in the area was The Wool Road from Nerriga to Vincentia. The impetus for this road was the increasing amount of pastoral produce, especially wool, on the Southern Highlands and the Monaro. The Great South Road to Sydney via Bungonia and Berrima was extremely slow for bullock wagons laden with wool or hides, so the concept of a road cutting directly to the coast over the Shoalhaven hinterland was attractive. Dr Wilson, the founder of Braidwood, and Colonel MacKenzie, an early sheep-farmer at Nerriga, directed 70 convicts who, between February and October 1841, completed the dray road. This was a rough road, involving blasting by gunpowder in the stretch between Sassafras and Nerriga. In 1856 the old section from Nerriga to Sassafras was by-passed by the present line of Main Road 92, with a new crossing of the Endrick River, where the causeway still exists beside the 1940 wooden bridge. The stonework on the section between Sassafras and Tianjara Falls was the work of Jack Stacey and Les Saws in the 1930s. As a result of the 1856 road the more difficult section of the original 1841 convict-built road is preserved with minimal alteration, the Shoalhaven equivalent of the Great North Road in Dharug National Park.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Budawang Committee, *Pigeon House and Beyond: a Guide to the Budawang Range and Environs*, Eastwood 1982, 23, 29

<sup>30</sup> T Mitchell, *Map of the Colony of NSW*, 1834

<sup>31</sup> Radowitz, *Nerriga*, 10, 19-21

The development of a road link between Sydney and the Illawarra was delayed by the coastal cliffs north of Wollongong. The first track for transferring cattle from the inland pastures to the Illawarra was created in 1815 by Charles Throsby and an alternative route was pioneered by Cornelius O'Brien in 1821. As population increased in the Wollongong area, the need for a better road also increased but Mitchell's new road of 1834 via Mount Keira was not particularly successful and in any case ended at Saddleback Mountain, just south-west of Kiama. The discovery of Bulli Pass in 1836 offered an alternative route but it was not a viable route for wheeled vehicles until the 1860s. Meanwhile the roads within Illawarra extended as far south as Gerringong and in 1856 the government planned a road south to Berry. When this did not eventuate, Alexander Berry built the road at his own expense to Berry and then to Bomaderry in 1858. This in turn had the long-term effect of diminishing the importance of Numbaa and, since the major ferry was located at Bomaderry instead, preparing for the slow rise of Nowra to late Victorian ascendancy.

The new Council of Numbaa, formed in 1868, took over the roads in the district which had been virtually all been constructed by Berry for the convenience of his Coolangatta estate. With a rate income to spend, the Numbaa Council improved the road to Gerringong in the years following 1868. By gradually linking local road systems, the main south road was created. In 1920 it was christened the Prince's Highway after the Prince of Wales, and after 1925 it was the responsibility of the new Main Road Board.<sup>32</sup>

The next stage in making a viable road system within Shoalhaven, linked to the Illawarra and Sydney, was the opening of the Shoalhaven River bridge in 1881. This was an important engineering feat. The wrought-iron superstructure was imported from the Edgemoor Iron Co. of Delaware in the USA, and a span is one of the few surviving exhibits from the Garden Palace exhibition in Sydney in 1879. The American engineering of the bridge is unique in New South Wales. It has eight truss spans (not seven as usually claimed): 'the main trusses are double-intersection or whipple trusses, with a pin-jointed lower chord'. The iron cylinders on which the superstructure rests were made in Sydney at the Atlas Foundry, installed in the river bed with great difficulty.<sup>33</sup>

The bridge took two years to build, from 1879 to 1880: the modern bridge alongside today took three years from 1978 to 1980. The footings in the river were no less difficult to stabilise a century on. The eight piers match the cylinders of the earlier bridge to assist navigation.<sup>34</sup>

Bridges are significant elements in Shoalhaven communication. The most splendid is the Kangaroo River suspension bridge with its crenellated sandstone towers built by Loveridge and Hudson of Bowral and opened by the governor, Lord Hampden, in 1898 alongside the timber truss bridge, built twenty years before, and swept away by flood five days after the new bridge was completed.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>32</sup> The History of the Prince's Highway, Main Roads 16 iii, March 1951, 75-81

<sup>33</sup> A Clark, A River and its Bridges, Nowra n.d.; C O'Connor, Spanning Two Centuries: Historic Bridges of Australia, St Lucia 1985, 32

<sup>34</sup> Clark, A River and its Bridges, 14-16

<sup>35</sup> NP Morrissey, A Pictorial History of the Shoalhaven, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Kiama 1994, 36-7; J Griffith and P Price, Kangaroo Valley: Historical Photographs, Kangaroo Valley 1989, 2-; Griffith, History of Kangaroo Valley, 63-4



**Picture 1 – Hampden Bridge, Kangaroo Valley**

### 3.3.2 Shipping

The opening of The Wool Road in 1841 coincided with the institution of regular coastal shipping services from Sydney to Jervis Bay. Sea had, of course, been the main line of communication since first European contacts were made on the South Coast and Alexander Berry at Coolangatta ran his own ships from the 1820s onwards, while Thomas Kendall, the first European settler near Ulladulla, used his son's 18-tonne cutter to transport Cedar from 1828 to 1832, when the cutter was wrecked.<sup>36</sup>

The access of sea-going ships to the Shoalhaven was eased by Berry's construction of a 200-metre long canal from the Crookhaven estuary to the Shoalhaven River in the winter of 1822. This is the earliest Australian canal and the most long-lived. It was devised to provide a route into the Shoalhaven River without crossing the treacherous bar; but the Crookhaven estuary, which was to be used instead, was tortuous and also had sand-bars, so the Berry canal was not an unqualified success. But as an artificial waterway it was very fine and has been made broader by natural forces.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 7-8

<sup>37</sup> Swords, Alexander Berry, 14; Walliss, Greenwell Point, 17

Coastal shipping grew in importance from the 1840s onwards. The Illawarra Steam Navigation Co was formed in 1852 as an amalgamation of smaller companies and steam steadily displaced sailing boats thereafter. A major facility for the coastal steamers and sailing vessels was developed within the Crookhaven estuary at Greenwell Point, where Alexander Berry had built a wharf in 1829 in conjunction with a dray-road from Numbaa. The colonial braking chain which lay underwater in the channel beside Greenwell Point wharf to assist sailing ships is still visible at low tide south of the present day wharf.<sup>38</sup>

Although steamers did enter the Shoalhaven River in the 1850s and 1860s, tying up at Numbaa, Terara and Broughton Creek wharves, Nowra was inaccessible to sea-going ships until the rock outcrop at Bomaderry Creek was broken up in 1904. The Illawarra Steam Navigation Co established an office at Nowra which still exists as the Sailing Club's clubhouse.<sup>39</sup>

The concentration of coastal shipping on the Shoalhaven to Jervis Bay and the southern approaches to Ulladulla is telling evidence of the pattern of coastal shipping. The earliest wreck is the convict transport *Hive*, wrecked in 1835 off Sussex Inlet. There are five other remains of ships identified by John Riley known to have been wrecked between 1870 and 1893 and five more in the period up to 1932. The total number of wrecks in the area is at least two dozen.<sup>40</sup>

Lighthouses and pilot stations had been a corollary to coastal shipping. There are four lighthouse sites along the coast of the Shoalhaven City Council area. These are, from north to south: Crookhaven Heads established in 1872; Point Perpendicular built in 1899 to replace the badly situated Cape St George which was largely demolished in 1922 by naval gunnery practice; and Warden Head (an iron tower 11 metres high first erected on Ulladulla's stone jetty in 1871 but moved to Warden Head in 1889).<sup>41</sup>

### 3.3.3 Rail

The date 1893 is significant for Shoalhaven communications. In that year the Sydney-South Coast railway line was, after twenty years of agitation, extended to Bomaderry. The South Coast line had, after much controversy, reached Wollongong and Kiama North in the 1880s and was extended to the Shoalhaven in 1893.<sup>42</sup> The railway immediately dominated the passenger market to Nowra and in 1895 the Illawarra Steam Navigation Co decided to concentrate on freight in its vessels. The heavy cargo was now, moreover, shared between rail and sea and although the coastal trade continued into the twentieth century it steadily declined until its virtual disappearance in the 1940s. The last ship to carry regular passengers had been the *Merimbula*, wrecked in 1928.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Walliss, Greenwell Point, 18

<sup>39</sup> Walliss, Greenwell Point, 23; Cousins, Garden of NSW, 71; Morrissey, Pictorial History, 42

<sup>40</sup> J Riley, Known Shipwreck Sites in New South Wales, Sydney 1988; H Ruttle, Cap St George Historic Site, at Lady Denman Museum, Huskisson; information from Kay Harrison

<sup>41</sup> Walliss, Greenwell Point 25; Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Ulladulla, 16

<sup>42</sup> J Gunn, Along Parallel Lines: a History of the Railways of New South Wales, 1850-1986, Carlton 1989, 140-1, 167

<sup>43</sup> Walliss, Greenwell Point, 24; A Clark, Shipping in the Shoalhaven District, 1989, 4

Three railway stations opened in June 1893, at Berry, at Jaspers Brush and at Bomaderry (although its name was originally Nowra and was changed to Nowra-Bomaderry later in 1893).

A sawmill siding near Berry called Hay's Siding was added in 1899, closing in 1937. A siding at Jaspers Brush lost its purpose when the milk depot closed in 1939 and the siding was removed in 1951: the station itself closed in 1988. At Bomaderry, the end of the line, there was a turntable 15-metre in diameter in 1893, replaced by an 18-metre turntable in 1914. The wooden station rooms of 1893 with additions up to 1925 were burnt down in 1944 and replaced in 1946 by the present brick building. As well as a milk factory siding dating from 1912 re-sited in 1938-41, there are petrol sidings of 1928 (Shell) and 1929 (Vacuum) and after 1953 a long private line running between Bolong Road and the Shoalhaven to service various industrial complexes.<sup>44</sup>

### 3.3.4 Air

Air travel first impinged on the Shoalhaven area in the 1930s. Seven Mile Beach north of Nowra has associations with the most celebrated of Australian aviators. In 1933 Kingsford-Smith flew from Seven Mile Beach to New Zealand carrying the first airmail letters and on the return trip to Sydney brought the first fare-paying passengers.

Three planes and many spectators were at Seven Mile Beach in January 1933, and in November Kingsford-Smith was back offering pleasure flights.<sup>45</sup>

A commercial aerodrome opened in the 1930s on the east side of Albatross Road, south of Nowra, near Flat Rock Creek. Adastra Air Lines had a regular service and an air pageant was held in 1937. The Australian Air Force and, in 1944, the Navy, took over the airstrip during World War II, but civil aviation shared the aerodrome in the late 1940s, with Hazelton and Southern Cross flying services to Sydney. Improved road communications made relatively expensive air-travel unattractive, and the aerodrome was subdivided for housing around Calymea Street.<sup>46</sup>

Just south of Nowra Hill, however, the Royal Australian Naval Air Station, HMAS Albatross, was established also in the 1940s on land originally granted to farmers in the 1850s. Since the formation of the Fleet Air Arm in 1948, Nowra Hill has been a main base for maintenance and training.

The 1,200 personnel involved in HMAS Albatross are a highly significant element in the local economy, just as the long runways and extensive buildings have made a substantial impact on the farming landscape.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>44</sup> R Florance, *Kiama-Bomaderry Railway Centenary, 1893-1993*, Kiama 1993, 22-30

<sup>45</sup> Morrissey, *Pictorial History*, 44

<sup>46</sup> Information from AK Bindon

<sup>47</sup> RG Antill, *Settlement in the South: a Record of the Discovery, Exploration and Settlement of the Shoalhaven River Basin, 1803-1982*, Canberra 1982, 31-5

Planes have been extensively used to fight bush-fires in Budawang and Morton National Parks. A potential heritage site is the helipad of the 1980s, already overgrown with light bush, which was bulldozed into existence near Touga West Trig (1:25000, Touga 8928-3-S, 334358), used for fire fighting in the Shoalhaven Gorge.<sup>48</sup>

### 3.4 *Extension of Settlement and Development of Townships*

In the 1830s permanent settlement in the Shoalhaven Council area was still very restricted. Alexander Berry and his brothers controlled most of the northern coastal area of good agricultural land on both sides of the Shoalhaven River. In the north-west, Kangaroo Valley had been a stock-run for Captain Richard Brooks since Macquarie's time and after 1823 Cornelius O'Brien of Dapto had cattle there also, but until the valley was officially surveyed in 1831 at Brooks' request no grants were issued. Between 1837 and 1841 Kangaroo Valley became more settled with four men, Henry Osborne (Barrengarry), A B Spark (Glenmurray), John Collins (Bendeela) and Leslie Duguid (who sold to Spark and Osborne in 1841) sharing 2,276 hectares. These were not, however, resident landholders: only Spark seems ever to have visited the valley.<sup>49</sup>

Kangaroo Valley shared in the land speculation boom of the 1840s but emerged from this between 1846 and 1852 into a more stable period with a resident family of free tenants, the McCaffreys at Barrengarry, introducing dairy farming and butter-making as well as running beef cattle. Timber-men continued to come into the valley both from the north-west and the east.<sup>50</sup>

As elsewhere, except in Coolangatta, it was the Robertson Land Acts of the early 1860s which transformed land use in Kangaroo Valley. The combination of small selectors with a large number of tenants on the Osborne estate after 1859 (when the patriarch Henry died) enlarged the population from under 200 in 1860 to nearly 1,000 in 1870. The 1870s as a result saw public utilities such as two post offices (1870 at Kangaroo Valley, 1874 at Barrengarry), a cemetery in 1870 and churches, Wesleyan at Barrengarry in 1873, Anglican (1871), Catholic (1873) and Presbyterian (1874) at Kangaroo Valley. The best index of all, the creation of a public school, is very instructive. Seven public schools in the Valley area were created in response to need in the 1870s:<sup>51</sup>

Wattamolla	1870
Kangaroo Valley	1871
Barrengarry	1874
Woodhill	1876
Beaumont	1877
Kangaroo River	1877
Bendeela	1878

<sup>48</sup> R Doughton, *Bushwalking in the Budawangs*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Sydney 1993, 136

<sup>49</sup> Griffith, *Kangaroo Valley*, 15-17, 22-4

<sup>50</sup> Griffith, *Kangaroo Valley*, 29

<sup>51</sup> Department of School Education, *Government Schools of New South Wales, 1848 to 1993*, Sydney 1993

The architectural influence of the Osborne family, heirs to the founding Henry, is evident in this period of expansion. Alick Osborne and his wife donated the land for the Anglican church and were critically important in choosing Horbury Hunt as the architect: the Church of the Good Shepherd was Hunt's first commission after leaving the Blacket firm and its striking simplicity and domesticity make it the harbinger of a new post-Gothic phase in ecclesiastical architecture. The Osbornes also in 1878 commissioned Hunt to build a new Barrengarry House, leaving the old homestead of Henry's day as a kitchen annexe. Simultaneously Hunt was designing the Anglican rectory at Kangaroo Valley, built in stone, and the new wooden school building at Barrengarry, opened in 1881, using the same builder, John Tanner.<sup>52</sup>

Kangaroo Valley then came of age in the 1880s. The early dominant family of Osborne was still dominant, and their patronage of Horbury Hunt gave a distinctive flavour to the area, but the population of small farmers and village services peaking at 1,400 in the 1880s rapidly changed the appearance, the land-use, the density of housing and the provision of public buildings.

Kangaroo Valley was, and remained, the most significant inland community but two other inland villages grew because of their strategic location. Burrier, on the vital Shoalhaven ford, discovered by the earliest surveyor, James Meehan, naturally attracted some population and services for travellers and the scattered rural population. The celebrated Sydney businesswoman, Mary Reiby, held the principal property, 240 hectares called 'Burrier'. Her grandson, James Thomson, managed the property in the 1840s and 1850s, reporting regularly to Mary Reiby and keeping a diary which survives. The diary gives a vivid picture of a property with dairying, horse-breeding and grazing cattle, run with the aid of local Aboriginals, while James had leisure enough successfully to court Mary McKenzie of Bundanon down-river. The advent of river steamers in the 1860s made Burrier also the head of navigation and made its site doubly significant. By 1866 there was a post office in the village as well as a Presbyterian school: a public school opened in 1868. The increasing activity at Yalwal gold fields in the mid-1870s and 1880s brought passing trade to Burrier and the school, which had been reduced to half-time between 1871 and 1873, resumed full-time status until 1911 (and again from 1914 to 1952 when it closed).<sup>53</sup>

Sassafras, like Burrier, developed because it was a half-way stage on a major inland route. Settled initially by timber-cutters attracted by the stands of Sassafras, which gave the village its name, it was at a critical distance along The Wool Road from Nerriga to Jervis Bay and both lines of road, built in 1841 and 1856 (the present road) passed through Sassafras. Thomas Ganderton built a boarding house, a post office was opened in 1864 and a public school in 1887. The interest in coal mining around Mount Tianjara to the south-east in the 1880s brought more traffic to the road. Sassafras in the 1890s was even put forward as a possible site for the federal capital of Australia. But by 1903 the population had declined and the school closed. The opening of new sawmills in the area and the discovery of an abundance of good timber in The Vines just to the south sustained Sassafras in the early twentieth century but there was no subsequent recovery.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>52</sup> JM Freeland, *Architect Extraordinary: the Life and Work of John Horbury Hunt, 1838-1904*, North Melbourne 1970, 43-7, 93

<sup>53</sup> RP Whitworth, *Baillier's New South Wales Gazetteer and Road Guide*, Sydney 1866, 106; A Clark ed., *Villages of Shoalhaven*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Nowra 1994, 13; *Government Schools*, 43; N Irvine, *Mary Reiby – Molly Incognita*, revised ed. North Sydney 1987, 105-9

<sup>54</sup> Clark, *Villages*, 23

One other inland service village grew up, not because of any location on a traffic route, but because of rural population. Cambewarra, in the hills between Bomaderry and Kangaroo Valley, was first settled by Europeans in the 1850s and the public school opened in 1859. Farming settlement continued. A store was opened by Samuel Matthews in 1864, a post office in 1866. In the 1870s more stores, service shops, hotels and a School of Arts were built to meet demand, no fewer than three tanneries catered for the pastoral properties and a second school, Cambewarra West, opened in 1879. Because first of dairying, tourism and modern residential preferences, Cambewarra has continued to flourish and its public school has the longest continuous history in the entire City of Shoalhaven.<sup>55</sup>

Broughton Creek, the present-day Berry, was strategically sited on the northern part of Alexander Berry's Coolangatta estate. With a double wharf on the junction of Broughton Creek (a tributary of the Shoalhaven) and Broughton Mill Creek, a water-powered sawmill and a tannery by 1860, the embryonic town proved a focal point for the farming hinterland. It had a schoolhouse provided by Berry in 1861 and a postmaster from the same date. By 1866 there were 300 people in the immediate vicinity; although the sawmill had closed, the tannery flourished, there were two stores, a smithy, a saddlery and a hotel. When in 1868 the municipality of Broughton Creek and Bomaderry was created, contrary to Berry's wishes, it was administered from Broughton Creek village.

Accordingly, despite the Berry estate's insistence on yearly tenancies in the area, more stores and shops were built in the 1870s and in 1879, six years after Alexander Berry's death, a town was properly laid out with the present street alignments, and with long leases available to new residents.<sup>56</sup>

The other developments leading to the focal point of townships to service a rural hinterland all belong to the coastal area. South of the Berrys' Coolangatta there were seven such centres in the late nineteenth century: Huskisson, South Huskisson (now Vincentia), Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Milton and Ulladulla.

Huskisson and South Huskisson both owed their existence in the 1840s to coastal shipping visiting Jervis Bay and to publicity surrounding The Wool Road in 1841. Settlement had begun up Currumbene Creek in the 1830s and South Huskisson was laid out by Sir Edward Deas Thomson as a private town in 1839 with 100 allotments, Huskisson as a government town in 1840. South Huskisson developed first, with a post office from 1843 to 1851. It was the terminus for The Wool Road from Nerriga and Braidwood in the 1840s and the auctioneer in 1841 advertised South Huskisson as sure to be the port from which the 'vast produce' of the Southern Highlands, Goulburn, Yass and Murrumbidgee would be shipped 'direct to England or elsewhere', with a comparable volume of imports. But South Huskisson declined to the point of abandonment by 1853, not recovering for a century.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Clark, *Villages*, 8; *Government Schools*, 44

<sup>56</sup> Whitworth, *Bailliere's Gazetteer*, 87; Cousins, *Garden of NSW*, 260-3

<sup>57</sup> Clark, *Villages*, 20; *Sydney Herald*, 4 June 1841, [3]



Huskisson, on the other hand, was slow to start but, with its strategic position on the Currambene estuary, developed strongly in the 1860s and beyond. It became a ship-building centre under George Dent and others in the 1860s, and its wharf became the terminal for The Wool Road and other traffic. Its population justified a half-time school in 1871, a full-time school in 1881. Tourism grew and the first hotel was opened by the Dent family in 1893.<sup>58</sup>

Tomerong and Wandandian had developments similar to Cambewarra. Farms were first created out of the bush in the 1850s and the clearing created a simultaneous timber industry. Both villages lay on the main coastal road south and Wandandian was also on The Wool Road to Jervis Bay. Post Offices opened almost simultaneously, Wandandian in 1860, Tomerong in 1862; Tomerong's public school followed at the end of 1862, Wandandian's in 1868 (known as Jannung until 1910). By the 1880s both townships had a hotel, while Tomerong's Union church was built in 1877 and rebuilt in 1886.<sup>59</sup>

Conjola on the main road south was distinguished by its Catholicism. The earliest and leading family, the Murrys, were among the emigrants from County Fermanagh who came to the South Coast as a result of the famine of the 1840s. James Murray (d. 1879) took up 200 hectares to the west of Conjola lake and along with fellow Catholic families such as Connolly, Egan, Boyle and Maguire raised many children, contributed to the need for the public school, opened in 1874. The school at Red Head opened in 1879 and the school at Yatte Yattah to the south also opened in July 1879. Yatte Yattah was particularly popular in the 1880s when it happened to have a Catholic school teacher while Conjola, with only five non-Catholic pupils, had a Protestant teacher.<sup>60</sup>

Despite its strong religious uniformity and a local mission priest from 1866 onwards Conjola lacked a Catholic church until 1913 (now, since 1972 relocated at Sussex Inlet): instead the Catholic chapel at Yatte Yattah, built in 1883, was used.<sup>61</sup>

The most southerly townships were Milton and Ulladulla. The boat-harbour at Ulladulla and the private town inland at Milton were complementary. The first settlement by the Rev Thomas Kendall at Narrawallee in 1828, north of Ulladulla and east of Milton, was dependent on the boat harbour and coastal shipping remained fundamental for half a century and more. Town lots in Ulladulla were sold in the early 1840s, a post office opened in 1842 and ships were already being built in the harbour area by 1840. The harbour was exceptionally safe on a treacherous coast and no wreck-sites are known at Ulladulla, in contrast to Jervis Bay. Once the stone pier 75 metres long was constructed in 1865 by the government contractors Elphinstone and Shand, the importance of Ulladulla was confirmed. Already there were three hotels, the Royal, Traveller's Rest and Star, a post-office, a court of petty sessions (opened in 1858) Millard's tannery with fourteen employees (founded in 1854) and a public school completed in 1861. Warden's shipyard had closed in 1861, but otherwise the harbour town's future was assured.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Clark, *Villages*, 20

<sup>59</sup> Clark, *Villages*, 22, 24

<sup>60</sup> A McAndrew, *Congenial Conjola*, Epping 1991, 13-21

<sup>61</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 26

<sup>62</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 12, 15; Whitworth, *Baillier's Gazetteer*, 564

This future was, however, shared with the inland town of Milton. The genesis of Milton was John Booth's produce depot and inn, the Traveller's Home, established in 1856 south of the later town, at the junction of Croobyar and Woodstock roads. Booth purchased 16 hectares to the north from Joseph Whatman, who had established himself in the district in 1852 at Myrtle Forest Farm.

In 1860 on Whatman's grant Booth laid out a private town in a rectangle diagonally bisected by the main south road. The town, bounded by Thomas Street to the north, Croobyar Road to the south, Church Street to the east and to the west Myrtle Street (named after Whatman's farm) is still the whole western half of modern Milton. Most of the 61 town allotments sold at once, although in 1866 there were still only 17 houses and 80 inhabitants. There were, however, already two churches. The brick Anglican church of St Peter and St Paul and a slab church school had been erected in 1859-60 on a trapezoidal block bounded by Church Street, Charles Street and the southern road, and its foundation stone was laid by a son of the Rev Thomas Kendall, the first European settler. The timber Wesleyan chapel on the south side of Croobyar Road antedated the town by four years and lay outside its boundaries: it was replaced by a stone church in 1883. In the meantime a Congregational church, in stone, had been built in Milton in 1872: this is now the Uniting Church. Finally the large Catholic church, of stone and brick, was opened in 1891 with a presbytery completed in 1896.<sup>63</sup>

Milton was in a strategic position on the main road. In 1866 it had one hotel, the Star, run by Tydeman, as well as Booth's Traveller's Home to the south: by 1881 there were five hotels. Banking was concentrated in Milton. First the English Scottish and Australian Bank in 1865, then the Commercial Bank Co of Sydney in 1871 (constructing the present NAB building in 1875): there was also an Australian Joint Stock Bank in the 1880s. By contrast, there was no bank at all in Ulladulla until the CBC opened a sub-branch in 1946.<sup>64</sup>

The inter-relationship of Milton and Ulladulla, with its attendant recurrent tensions, was neatly shown in 1874 when the first council of the new municipality of Ulladulla met initially in a tin building in Wason Street, then in the Milton School of Arts (built in 1872, now the public library), where it continued to meet until in 1948 the municipality joined six other local government units to form Shoalhaven Shire.<sup>65</sup>

### **3.5 *Agriculture, Pastoralism and Dairying***

From the beginning in the 1820s, the agricultural produce was a mixture of cereals and vegetables, with some tobacco, flax and hemp as well at Coolangatta. The favoured crop in the north was maize early on, but wheat, oats and barley were also grown successfully. The rust epidemic along the coast in the 1860s and 1870s virtually wiped out wheat in the Shoalhaven after 1873 and maize became the principal cereal. Potatoes and vegetables were widely grown, initially for subsistence, later as a cash crop as transport first by sea and then by rail improved.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>63</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 22, 24-5; Whitworth, Bailliere's Gazetteer, 352

<sup>64</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 58-9; Whitworth, Bailliere's Gazetteer, 352

<sup>65</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 48; DB Lambley, A Key to the Historical Geography of Local Government Areas in New South Wales, Sydney 1989, 193

<sup>66</sup> Swords, Alexander Berry, 17; R Roxburgh and D Baglin, Colonial Farm Buildings of New South Wales, Adelaide 1978, 37-8

Crops call for barns, and on the Berry estate four slab barns of the 1820s have survived into modern times. They can all be dated by the blacksmith-forged hinges all bearing the stamp B W, Rachel Roxburgh has argued convincingly that B is Berry and W Wollstonecraft, Berry's partner, who died in 1832. If this is so, all this ironwork and the slab buildings to which it is attached date from 1822-32. The barn at Berry on Broughton Creek collapsed in the 1970s but the three barns at Numbaa featured in Ms Roxburgh's book on early farm buildings may still be standing. If so, they are remarkable memorials to the first European agriculture in Shoalhaven.<sup>67</sup>

The earliest use of the Shoalhaven by non-resident Europeans, other than Cedar-getting, was grazing. Alexander Berry had cattle there in 1824, 3,000 by 1835. Sheep were introduced in 1829 by Berry and Wollstonecraft at Numbaa and on Humes Island, with extending sheep runs around the eastern side of Curleys Bay on the Crookhaven. By 1835 Berry had over 1,000 sheep on the Coolangatta estate: in the 1840s thirteen of Berry's shepherds are known by name, in the 1850s another twenty. Sheep-farming continued, particularly on the higher ground around Nowra where foot-rot was less troublesome, and the two woolsheds which survive at the site of Comberton Grange and in Cabbage Tree Lane, Nowra, are telling reminders.<sup>68</sup>

Cattle created subsidiary industries. Boiling-down for tallow when beef prices were low was a common practice in the bad years of the mid-1840s but it is often forgotten that boiling-down vats were pioneered (at Yass) by Cornelius O'Brien of Kangaroo Valley. Boiling-downs remained a minor feature of Shoalhaven pastoralism. Tanneries were a more general by-product. Richard Millard's large tannery built in Ulladulla in 1854 lasted under various owners until 1939 and was demolished only in 1950. The fig tree planted in 1853 on the site still survives and the dam on Millards Creek built in 1861 to feed the tanning pits, while Richard Millard's fine two-storey house is also intact.<sup>69</sup>

At Berry, the Coolangatta tannery was established to the east of the town on Broughton Creek where the road from Coolangatta forded the creek and the wooden piles are still visible in the water beside Tannery Road.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Roxburgh and Baglin, *Colonial Farm Buildings*, 32-6, 117-24; R Florance, Patrick Caffery, *An Early Pioneer: Shoalhaven 1832-1890*, North Nowra 1991, 44

<sup>68</sup> Florance, Caffery, 2-4; Antill, *Settlement in the South*, 16; JH Tilton, *Index to Persons on the Berry Estate, Shoalhaven, 1822-1909*, Nowra n.d., passim; Alexander Berry to John Berry, 9 June 1835, Mitchell Library, ML MSS 315/92 item 3 part 1 p. 20; Roxburgh and Baglin, *Colonial Farm Buildings*, 32-4

<sup>69</sup> RI Jack and DN Jeans, *Draft State Heritage Inventory: Historical Guidelines*, II 15.10; Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 40-1; A McAndrew, *Memoirs of Mollymook, Milton and Ulladulla*, Epping 1989, 242-3; Morrissey, *Pictorial History*, 91

<sup>70</sup> ML Lidbetter, *Historic Sites of Berry*, 37

Cattle also produced milk, and with it butter and cheese. Alexander Berry was sending cheese to Sydney by 1824 and butter-making was common in Kangaroo Valley by the 1840s. Dairying is, however, one thing, and leaves behind telling buildings such as milking bails, but commercial dairying could only begin with the cream separator which reached Australia in 1881 and the Illawarra by 1884. This led directly to dairy factories being established, primarily for butter manufacture. In Kangaroo Valley, for example, four factories were established between 1888 and 1894. These were the Kangaroo Dairy Co (1888) on Sawyer's Creek one kilometre south of the Berry road along Factory Road; the Barrengarry Butter Factory (1888 to 1925); the Kangaroo River Dairy Co (1890); and the Upper River Butter Factory on the east bank 1.6 km south of the Gerringong Creek junction (1894-1901).<sup>71</sup>

The coast was not far behind. The sub-division of the Berry estate over the forty years following the death of David Berry in 1889 created many smallish dairy-farms on both sides of the Shoalhaven. Excellent examples of the style of dairyman's weatherboard house, bails and other outbuildings survive from the period around 1900, such as Knapp's property at 680 Bolong Road, Bomaderry, conveniently close to a dairy factory and the railhead.

Around Milton, the same progression occurred. Domestic butter and cheese production was ubiquitous from the 1830s for local consumption, though some kegs were also exported by boat. By 1865 Ulladulla was exporting 2,500 25-kilo kegs of butter a year. Greenwell Point handled the butter from Pyree and Numbaa, while Kangaroo Valley farmers brought their kegs down to Broughton Creek wharf or Terara wharf.<sup>72</sup> In 1888 there was a fair density of privately owned butter factories and cream separators in the Shoalhaven area: three near Berry, five in Kangaroo Valley, five around Nowra and eight in the south down to Ulladulla.<sup>73</sup>

Three developments altered the dynamics of the dairy industry. The first was the move by a few entrepreneurs to build central milk factories. The surviving smaller factories reduced whole milk from local farms to cream and sent this cream to the central factory to be made into butter. The first central factory of this sort to be built outside Sydney was at Berry in 1895 under John and Alexander Hay, drawing on fifteen separating stations, most of which had been small butter factories. Six other privately owned central factories were opened in a few years after Berry, including Foley Brothers at Cambewarra and Denham Brothers at Bomaderry. These central factories suffered from a relatively distant and unsympathetic relationship with the separating stations.<sup>74</sup>

The move to establish co-operative milk factories was the second development of the late nineteenth century. South Shoalhaven Co-operative Butter Factory opened in 1889 in the old Jindiandy factory and the impulse for dairy-farmers to join together was greatly encouraged in many districts of the state by the inspirational Charles Meares. In Shoalhaven the most important were the Nowra Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd founded in 1902 and the Berry Central Factory which was bought by a co-operative in 1910.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>71</sup> Walliss, Greenwell Point, 33; Griffith, Kangaroo Valley, 54-5

<sup>72</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 35-7; Walliss, Greenwell Point, 34

<sup>73</sup> J Todd, *Milk for the Metropolis: a Century of Co-operative Milk Supply in New South Wales*, Sydney 1994, 26

<sup>74</sup> Todd, *Milk for the Metropolis*, 68; DN Jeans, *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*, Sydney 1972, 261

<sup>75</sup> Todd, *Milk for the Metropolis*, 16

The third development, made possible by refrigeration, was the supply of whole milk direct to the huge Sydney metropolitan market. The capital available to larger companies allowed the Nowra Factory to erect a whole new whole-milk depot with its own rail siding at Bomaderry, from which milk was railed to Dairy Farmers in Sydney from 1912 onwards. In 1910 the Berry Co-operative had been equipped with pasteurisation plant supplied by Dairy Farmers, who had a dominant position in supplying Sydney with milk, and it too supplied Sydney with whole milk from its depot just across the tracks from Berry railway station.<sup>76</sup>

The whole milk revolution did not end butter-making (the Nowra factory closed only in the 1930s) but it greatly changed the Shoalhaven industry. In particular the by-products from the small rural butter-factories largely disappeared: sour milk and buttermilk which used to flow freely to piggeries became rare. As a result the pig population sharply declined in the years between the wars. In 1886 the Sydney Mail had commented that as a result of butter-making pigs enjoyed a mud-bath on the Shoalhaven flats and that, although corn was still grown in Shoalhaven (unlike the South Coast), the sequence of dominant agricultural pursuits fell into the general pattern of cattle early, then cereals, then by 1886 dairying.<sup>77</sup> The dairy industry developed in the twentieth century into an economic sub-system of co-operative or big-business factories driven by the needs of the metropolitan milk vendors. By the end of the 1920s regulations were enforced which gradually made the industry more centralised and more heavily capitalised. The NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co. Ltd., with Shoalhaven interests, was absorbed by Peters Consolidated Milk in 1952; the Nowra and Berry Co-operative amalgamated in 1981, and built a new milk factory on the Bolong Road site at Bomaderry.<sup>78</sup>

## **3.6 Industries**

### **3.6.1 Ship-building**

The earliest European ships built in the area where Aboriginal canoes had been so familiar were constructed for Alexander Berry and his partner Edward Wollstonecraft from 1824 onwards. The shipyard was in Berry Bay at the entrance to the mangrove flat between Bevan Island and Coolangatta, beside the landing wharf for the Berry homestead. The shipyard was fairly informal, with stocks erected in the open air on a mud flat.

The vessels were constructed primarily for the needs of the estate, plying between Coolangatta and Sydney, where Berry built a stone wharf. The first was a 40-tonne sloop, the *Water Mole*, launched in 1824, the second a barge, the *Experiment*, completed in 1825 and the third, a 100-tonne copper-bottomed vessel, the *Edward*, followed in 1834.<sup>79</sup> Shipbuilding continued intermittently and there is a splendid photograph of John Hawken, Berry's shipwright in mid-century, on board the half-built *Brenawar*. The most famous of the Berry ocean-going ships was the *Coolangatta*, built in 1843: it is the shipwreck of the *Coolangatta* in 1846 at the NSW-Queensland border that gave the Queensland town its name.<sup>80</sup>

<sup>76</sup> Todd, *Milk for the Metropolis*, 69; Lidbetter, *Berry*, 16-17

<sup>77</sup> Walliss, *Greenwell Point*, 34, 40; *Sydney Mail*, 22 May 1886, 1062

<sup>78</sup> Todd, *Milk for the Metropolis*, 11, 224, 260

<sup>79</sup> J Anderson, *Guide to the Papers of the Berry, Wollstonecraft and hay Families in the Mitchell Library*, State Library of New South Wales, Sydney 1991, viii; Mitchell Library, ML MSS 315/92 item 3 part 1 pp. 15-16

<sup>80</sup> Walliss, *Greenwell Point*, 18; Swords, *Alexander Berry*, 17; Morrissey, *Pictorial History*, 18

After the disastrous Shoalhaven floods of 1860, David Berry, using local Coolangatta, built two flood-boats, one for Numbaa, the other for Berry. These boats, eight metres long and clinker built, survive: the Numbaa boat is on public display in Moorhouse Park, Nowra, the other on display in Berry.<sup>81</sup>

Later in the century Walter Elyard and Reuben Greentree had shipyards in Nowra, mainly for the river trade, but including an ocean steamer, *Our Own* launched in 1878 and wrecked in 1880. In Jervis Bay, Currambene Creek was an excellent site for shipyards. George Dent who came to Huskisson in 1861 was the first to invest in Currambene Creek, bringing expert shipwrights and sawyers to build both steamers and sailing ships. The Dent family of seven sons continued to build vessels into the twentieth century, the most celebrated being the former Sydney ferry, the *Lady Denman*, launched in 1911, and now since 1982 back in Huskisson in the *Lady Denman* Heritage complex as part of the local Maritime Museum. Although the museum displays a boat building shed and slipway, all three slipways operated by the Dents between the museum and the public wharf have entirely disappeared along with the two adjacent sawmills.<sup>82</sup>

All the wood for these vessels was cut locally. In the case of the *Lady Denman* the keel, 32 metres long, was cut from a single spotted gum cut at The Gap, west of Wandandian, transported by two bullock teams to Huskisson and milled there beside Dent's slipway.<sup>83</sup>

In the south of the council area, at Ulladulla, there was an early shipyard in the boat harbour. David Warden, a Scotsman of many business interests, opened the yard as early as 1840 and continued actively until 1861, when his last schooner, the *Jane Lockhart*, was launched. Warden had diversified his interests in 1849 when he bought from Alexander Macleay the 1,000-hectare grazing property of Croobyar, inland from Milton, and he continued to be an outstanding businessman and grazier until he died in 1885. Presumably he gave up ship-building twenty-four years before he died because it no longer gave the optimum yield on his investment as competition in the age of steam intensified.<sup>84</sup>

The building of small fishing boats became a feature of Ulladulla between the 1930s and 1960s: during World War II some thirty boats were constructed there.<sup>85</sup>

### 3.6.2 Saw Milling

The Cedar and later the Sassafras, Coachwood and Spotted Gum of the Shoalhaven forests attracted loggers from Macquarie's time onwards. Sawpits abounded inland but most commercial sawmills were initially on the coast, such as George Dent's two sawmills used for his adjacent shipyard in Huskisson from 1861 onwards. The exception is Alexander Berry's sawmill to provide for Coolangatta estate needs: this was inland near Berry, run by a family of free Scottish settlers. Broughton Creek (Berry) continued to have sawmills for a century and a quarter, with a water-powered mill in the 1850s and 1860s and a series of mills on various locations thereafter: none survives in Berry.<sup>86</sup>

<sup>81</sup> Clark, *A River and its Bridges*, 13-14

<sup>82</sup> Clark, *Shipping in the Shoalhaven District*, 3; Clark, *Villages*, 20; *Lady Denman*, Huskisson, 1982

<sup>83</sup> *Lady Denman*, [2-3]

<sup>84</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 13-14

<sup>85</sup> Information from Peter Ryan

<sup>86</sup> Lidbetter, *Berry*, 44

Outside companies found it worthwhile to invest in sawmills. The major Sydney building firm of Goodlet and Smith built a sawmill near Kioloa, south of Ulladulla in 1881. This mill on O'Hara Head closed in 1893 but Goodlet and Smith opened a much larger mill on the same site in 1910, which milled for export not only to Sydney but also to South Africa and New Zealand. Up to 70 men were employed and, although the mill burnt down in 1928, the workers' cottages survive between Murramarang Road and the 1830s Kioloa homestead (now owned by the Australian National University). Smaller sawmills operated along this part of the coast, at Bawley Point and Pebbly Beach, where traces survive: there is a good description of the Bawley Point mill complex in the 1920s to use in appraising the archaeological remains. Another southern sawmill of which there is visible evidence is Mitchell's in Ulladulla, built in 1929, rebuilt in 1939, closed in 1973: the steam engine has been restored and is in Ulladulla Civic Centre which now occupies the site.<sup>87</sup>

The total number of coastal mills from Nowra to Kioloa was in the vicinity of seventy: eleven are still operating though several of these are very modern. The older mills of note include the Wandandian sawmill founded by W Watt and Son in 1911 now known as D & P Timbers; Ison and Co, now a hardware and builders' supplier in Bridge Street, Nowra; and the former sawmill of Reid and Herne in Bomaderry.<sup>88</sup>

The sawmills at Kioloa and Bawley Point both constructed many kilometres of private tramlines into the forests, all worked by horse except in stretches where gravity could be harnessed instead. There are presumably many traces of this network of narrow gauge lines.<sup>89</sup>

In the northern forests an increasing number of sawmills were erected in the twentieth century near the felling area to make transport of the timber out of the rugged terrain less arduous. There are accordingly some ruined mills in unlikely spots. The Vines, in the Vine Creek valley between Quilty's Mountain and the Galbraith Plateau, now in Budawang National Park, was found to contain splendid timber, where a subsistence farmer, Mark Piercy, had built a cabin in 1895. Chee Dock Nomchong, a prominent Chinese businessman in Braidwood, established a steam sawmill in The Vines, using the 1841 line of The Wool Road from Nerriga to gain vehicle access. Nomchong's hope was to get large beams for building gold-dredges on the Tallaganda fields, but the mill closed in 1913, leaving its metal struts as testimony.<sup>90</sup>

Much later, partners called Whitlam and Catta from a sawmill in Bomaderry came to The Vines in 1950 and opened the wittily-named White Cat sawmill. Cecil and Barney Gray operated this mill until it burnt down in 1957, leaving visible traces today. The most improbable of sawmill sites was Cecil Gray's next venture in 1958. He managed to get his equipment to the Clyde Gorge opposite Mount Tianjara and winched it down the cliff-face to establish a mill just south of Rixon's coal-mine. He successfully milled the Sassafras and Coachwood forest and winched each load back up the cliff to truck it out on a rough track north to Sassafras.<sup>91</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 32-3

<sup>88</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 33; information from Kay Harrison

<sup>89</sup> Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 33

<sup>90</sup> Budawang Committee, Pigeon House and Beyond, 37, 39; N Ellis, Braidwood, Dear Braidwood, Braidwood 1989, 91

<sup>91</sup> Radowitz, Nerriga, 59

A check-list of sawmills would be useful: there are clearly over 100 sites and the appraisal of heritage importance is difficult without a better view of the whole. What is quite clear is the historical significance of saw milling, which had impact on the area's economy and ecology.

### **3.7 Mining**

#### **3.7.1 Gold**

The only gold field in the Shoalhaven city area to rival the famous mines of neighbouring Tallaganda is at Yalwal, in rugged country south-west of Nowra and south of the Shoalhaven River. In the area where Danjera and Yarramunmun Creeks join to form Yalwal Creek, which then runs north into the Shoalhaven, both gold and silver were found quite early, silver in Yalwal Creek in 1849, gold in 1852. Pioneer fossickers were busy in the 1870s and in 1878 the Yalwal goldfield was proclaimed, covering 256 square kilometres. The first attempt at reef mining seems to have been high up on the Pinnacle, on the west bank of Danjera Creek opposite Sawpit Gully, immediately after a major flood in 1871: the crushing machinery was erected down on the creek. Just to the north of the Pinnacle, the Eclipse shaft was sunk in 1874 and both sides of Danjera Creek became a focus of attention. On the eastern side, south of Sawpit Gully, the Pioneer shaft was begun by Aldis and Caddle in 1872. Just to the south the most important of the mines, Homeward Bound, was developed in 1874. In 1875 Homeward Bound had a five-head stamp battery and, under new ownership, a cyanide plant and ten-head battery were installed in 1887. Between 1882 and 1900 the plant produced 24,000 oz of gold.

By 1887 other mines had opened - the Poor Man of 1883, north of the village abandoned by 1887, and just south of Homeward Bound, the Star also began in 1883. The Star met with little success until it amalgamated with the adjacent Caledonian in 1887.

Just north of Homeward Bound, on the hill above Sawpit Gully, the Pioneer blossomed under the new owner, J. Hanson, from 1890 to 1892, with the biggest stamp battery then on the field, crushing with 40 heads close to Danjera Creek. Immediately afterwards, in 1893, Homeward Bound, which had been under a new company since 1889, extended its battery to a total of fifty heads. Both Pioneer and Homeward Bound successfully introduced new cyanide plants in 1898 and their iron sheds by 1900 were extremely impressive. Gold production peaked in the 1890s, when the Golden Crown opened on the north bank of Sawpit Gully but mining continued well into the twentieth century. Homeward Bound and Pioneer were the most important: in 1904 they were both acquired by Yalwal Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. The First World War effectively ended commercial gold mining at Yalwal. The owners of Homeward Bound are said to have burnt it down deliberately in 1915 and the banks of stamp batteries and other equipment at Pioneer and Homeward Bound were dismantled and sold in 1916. There is a superb set of photographs of the great fly-wheel from Homeward Bound being taken back to Nowra in 1917 by a team of 28 bullocks.

During the Depression years in the 1930s, four of the old mines were reworked with some success, Pinnacle, Pioneer, Homeward Bound and Golden Crown. But in January 1939 a bush fire destroyed most of Yalwal and the mines did not reopen.



The heritage of Yalwal reflects the unusual nature of the gold reefs. Because of the extreme irregularity of the auriferous seams, conventional shafts and tunnels were rarely successful: seams simply petered out, as at the Caledonian in 1892 when three months was enough to exhaust a new lead. Capital was expended in sinking shafts but was rarely rewarded at the Eclipse, Pinnacle, Pioneer and Homeward Bound (shown on the 1887 map). Instead open-cut was the economic way to recover gold on this field and the workings, particularly at Homeward Bound, have a distinctive face as a result, with large quarries rather than vertical shafts or horizontal adits (although there are both shafts and adits at Homeward Bound as well as the great open cut).

At Pioneer and Homeward Bound, the ore was conveyed down to the big crushing sheds and cyanide plant beside Danjera Creek, first by tunnels under the quarry floor and then by chute or by an inclined tramway.

The miners' township was located on the west bank of Danjera Creek, between the Eclipse and the Poor Man, although numerous huts and the public school of 1881 were on the opposite side. In McArthur's 1887 map nine houses and Adam's store were shown on the west and fifteen huts on the east close to the school. The town expanded in the boom years of the 1890s, with three stores, an ES&A Bank, an hotel and a School of Arts. The School of Arts was the social focus for dances, entertainment and church services.

The township went into rapid decline as the mines closed. The school closed in 1917, just after the crushing plant from the two major mines was sold. It reopened for four years from the end of 1924 to 1928 but was not resuscitated during the mild mining activity in the 1930s. Most of the remaining village was destroyed during the bush fire of January 1939.

The site of Yalwal has been much changed by the building of the Danjera Dam in 1964 at the north end of the mining area. This project of the Shoalhaven Shire Council, also the local water authority, has flooded part of the Danjera Valley, including the sites of some of the houses, huts and processing plant. The shafts and quarries were, however, between 30 and 130 metres above Danjera Creek and have not been flooded. The dam built by the local council has inundated the cyanide processing plant and vats beside the creek at Pioneer and Homeward Bound.

The dam has, however, brought increased traffic into the area, with an attractive picnic ground and the area to the south between Deans Gap Road and Danjera Creek has been made available to 4WD recreation. The original road from Nowra still enters Yalwal from the north-east, crossing Yarramunmun Creek on the bridge built in the 1890s, but the crossing of Danjera Creek with its successive 1870s and 1890s bridges is now flooded and the road keeps to the east, curving around the saddle of Elyard's Hill down to the new picnic place and ending at the old miners' cemetery.

The mining area around Homeward Bound is accessible on the 1870s track which goes off to the west just north of the cemetery. By bearing south, the miners' track can be followed for about a kilometre to 'a very obvious mullock heap. . . surrounding a deep square mine shaft', presumably one of the three early shafts at the Pioneer or Homeward Bound.<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>92</sup> The account of Yalwal has been compiled from EC Andrews, Report on the Yalwal Gold-Field, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Mineral Resources 9, Sydney 1901; GS Gibbons and P Le

There is an isolated group of mines to the north of Yalwal. Grassy Gully is 13 kilometres north of Yalwal, between Yalwal Creek and the Shoalhaven River (1:25000, Burrier 8928-2-N, 630400). It is approached from Yalwal by 4WD vehicle on the Old Burrier Fire Trail, bypassing Burrier to the west. On the Shoalhaven, one kilometre to the east of the mining area, a flying fox crossing the river is shown on the current edition of the Land Information Centre map (640401). The lead was opened up in 1893 and 42 mining leases were obtained before the end of the century. Contemporary photographs show miners at the entrance to a well-cut adit and another group of seven men beside a shaft with a windlass about to lower a kibble down the mine.<sup>93</sup>

There were two other minor gold reef-mines. In 1891 a man called Vacy found gold on the upper part of Bimberamala Creek, west of the Western Distributor Road and mining continued sporadically until 1915. Flat Rock gold mine, just north of Brooman Road, was discovered by Gowan and Ruler in 1930 but this mine had closed by 1932.<sup>94</sup>

As well as large-scale ore-processing, gold-seekers in Shoalhaven sought out alluvial deposits on the creeks and rivers. One other area of Shoalhaven attracted them particularly and has left some very unusual heritage features. The very broken country to the east of Great and Little Horseshoe Bend on the Shoalhaven and around Touga Creek and Tims Gully was explored primarily in the 1890s.

The principal traces of all this activity are in the form of water-races, diversion channels from creeks to get a head of water for sluicing alluvial deposits. There are three attempts at such water-races which have heritage importance.

All these are reached by compass navigation from Tullyangela clearing (1:25000 Touga 8928-3-S, 404317) on the Nerriga to Tolwong road. Reached by pushing through heavy scrub north-west along North Oakey Ridge, Peach Tree Canal lies at the junction of North Oakey Creek with Tims Gully and consists of two tunnels cut through the rock-spur on the west side of North Oakey. These were dramatic attempts to get a consistent water supply for gold-washing in the 1890s. The water came from a dam in Tims Gully. This was a major prospect with, according to local tradition, up to 300 men involved. Associated with all this activity is a stone beehive bread-oven, partly collapsed, on the ridge above Peach Tree Canal.<sup>95</sup>

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Messurier, Report on the Yalwal Gold-Field, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Geological Report 46, Sydney 1967; EC Andrews, The Mineral Industry of New South Wales, Sydney 1928; BK Burton, The Yalwal Goldfield, 1988; Department of Mines, Annual Report for 1887, Appendix A; and the collection of early photographs held by the Department of Mines, now in the Earth Exchange, The Rocks

<sup>93</sup> Andrews, Report on Yalwal Gold-Field; Nowra Central Library, photograph LH 95

<sup>94</sup> Budawang Committee, Pigeon House and Beyond, 37, 40

<sup>95</sup> Budawang Committee, Fitzroy Falls and Beyond, Eastwood 1988, 75-76, 182

The second water diversion of interest is reached by walking on from the canal, crossing Tims Gully and going west along Wineglass Spur to Touga Trig Point and then weaving south over Specimen Hill down to Touga Creek near its junction with the Shoalhaven. Along the north bank of Touga Creek is a fine stone-built water-race of the 1890s, which begins more than three kilometres upstream on the south side where Burning Oakey Gully joins Touga Creek. It then crossed Touga Creek on a wooden aqueduct and descends in the existing stone channel to the alluvial gravels at the Shoalhaven. The workings themselves are distinguished by packed walls of stones removed from the gravels to allow sluicing to be effective. Reminders of the miners' housing are present also, with the stone fireplaces of long vanished vernacular huts nearby.<sup>96</sup>

Finally there is the grand scheme for tunnelling through Assay Butress at Great Horseshoe Bend to the north. This is in Tallaganda Council area, or would have been if the American black called Green had succeeded. What he did do, however, is in Shoalhaven. In the 1890s, Green managed to get a bullock team to drag a large boiler from the Tolwong Road across to Touga West trig station and then somehow through to Backbender Butress. The boiler was then lowered (like the ones at Tolwong) on a flying fox to the bank of the Shoalhaven, where it was to be used in the grand design of Green's Assay Butress tunnel. It is still there on the flat area beside the Shoalhaven (1:25000, Touga, 329343) and can be reached in a day from Bungonia along the Matadoro Ridge, or over several days by walking up the Shoalhaven from Touga Creek via Little Horseshoe Bend.<sup>97</sup>

One other waterworks connected with gold was erected in Shoalhaven, on the Endrick River. This was built by Burrill and Davis in 1889 to create a head of water to divert to the Shoalhaven 22 kilometres away. After all the labour of building the long water-race (which is all in Tallaganda), the dam was burst by floodwaters the very next year, 1890. But the remains of the dam are still visible on the Endrick, as a fourth memorial to the late nineteenth-century intensity of gold-lust.<sup>98</sup>

### 3.7.2 Copper

Awareness of the copper lodes in granite intrusions on the rugged gorge country south-east of the Shoalhaven is first noticeable in the 1870s. In 1872 some local prospectors, the McGraths of Quereira station and their associates Larmer and Bennison, sought mineral leases where Touga Creek passed through their land. Simultaneously a professional hard-rock miner, 'Captain' Robert Stobo, was prospecting unsuccessfully around Nerriga and Corang (in Tallaganda) and then took over the Touga Creek deposit in 1872 despite the vehement protests of the McGraths (who had also been pre-empted by Stobo at Corang).

<sup>96</sup> Budawang Committee, Fitzroy Falls and Beyond, 74-5, 183

<sup>97</sup> Budawang Committee, Fitzroy Falls and Beyond, 72, 75, 174-6

<sup>98</sup> Budawang Committee, Pigeon House and Beyond, 37

In the petition against Stobo which reached the governor in the same year, the McGraths, Larmer and Bennison all described themselves as 'miners'.<sup>99</sup> This flurry of activity did not produce immediately a copper industry in Shoalhaven or Tallaganda, but it is important to realise that the twentieth-century successes in this dramatically inhospitable country had all been foreshadowed two or three decades earlier. After Touga the earliest shaft-mining for copper was in 1883 when Captain Reynolds sank a 30 metre shaft on Bundundah Creek (the creek running north-south five kilometres to the west of Yalwal) but, like Stobo's mines, petered out.<sup>100</sup>

The next mine was at Tolwong and was much more significant and has left spectacular remains in a spectacular setting. On a tributary of the Shoalhaven just north of the Blockup, right on the perimeter of the City of Shoalhaven, copper ore had been identified in the nineteenth century, but was not exploited until the early twentieth century.<sup>101</sup>

The complex lode outcropped on both precipitous sides of Tolwong Creek and over the years 1907 to 1910 eleven separate areas of working by tunnel or by shallow open-cut were developed. These workings lay between 70 and 250 metres from the junction of Tolwong Creek with the Shoalhaven River. All the tunnels lie on the south side of the creek and the central ones, Nos. 4 to 6a, are entered well above the creek level, adjacent to a series of waterfalls.<sup>102</sup>

The Tolwong Mineral Co Ltd had aimed at recovering copper (10% of the yield) and arsenic (9%). Tin was also present (2%) and uneconomic quantities of gold and silver. The processing plant erected in 1910 on the banks of the Shoalhaven consisted of crushing rolls made by May; a rock-breaker, also made by May; a Leggo roasting furnace with chambers to recover arsenous oxide; and a reverberatory furnace to recover copper. Both the furnaces had high brick chimneys, which still survive. The bricks were brought from Melbourne. Just south of the furnaces was the small village with a long rectangular barracks for single men, perched on a less acute slope close to the river.<sup>103</sup>

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<sup>99</sup> Votes and Proceedings of Legislative Assembly of NSW, 1872-3, II 1021-30

<sup>100</sup> JE Carne, *The Copper-Mining Industry and the Distribution of Copper Ores in New South Wales*, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Mineral Resources 6, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Sydney 1908, 337

<sup>101</sup> Votes and Proceedings of Legislative Assembly of NSW, 1872 III 1021; Carne, *Copper-Mining Industry*, 367

<sup>102</sup> JE Carne, *The Tin-Mining Industry and the Distribution of Tin Ores in New South Wales*, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Mineral Resources 14, Sydney 1911, 344-50

<sup>103</sup> Carne, *Tin-Mining Industry*, 344-50

To reach Tolwong and to transport the arsenic and copper matte to the Sydney market two remarkable aerial tramways were created. The road to Tolwong was then on the west side of the river, from the Bungonia road. This road, cut out of the mountain side, terminated abruptly on top of the 500 metre wall of Shoalhaven gorge, where the winding station for the western tramway was built in 1910. The steel ropes, supported on three 8-metre high wooden trestles before the slope became precipitous, went 900 metres down, across the river, to their anchor in the smelting plant. On the inland, eastern side of the plant a second, quite separate, aerial tramway travelled 750 metres eastwards to tunnel no. 6, supported on a trestle at the high point above tunnel no. 7: this tramway first went up and then dipped down to tunnel no. 6. The tramways were used for transporting not only ore but also machinery, timber and people. Both tramways were powered by electric motors. The electricity was generated by a Thompson and Sons condensing engine from Castlemaine and two locomotive-type boilers. The generator also powered a 25 horse-power motor which operated the crushing rolls and rock-breaker.

All these features, the mines, the tramways, the processing plants and the living accommodation have left vivid and legible archaeological remains. Everything belongs to the same short period 1907 to 1912 (the smelters 1910 to 1912), for the Tolwong Mineral Co Ltd went into liquidation in 1912.<sup>104</sup>

It is uncommonly well documented in contemporary photographs. Tolwong is now approached from the Nerriga to Tolwong homestead road but the private track of some ten kilometres east from the homestead requires a 4WD vehicle and cautious navigation ending with a three kilometre walk down the steep entry to the Tolwong Creek gorge (1:25000 Caoura 8928-3-N, 294413 chimneys; 304409 mines).

Just as Tolwong Mining Co. was being formed in 1907, J. McKane, his sons and J.R. Chaffey opened a copper mine in Ettrema Gorge near the junction with Jones Creek. Over the next few decades a number of other intrepid men found their way into this series of awe-inspiring gorges to exploit copper, lead, zinc and tin, but principally copper. In a limestone cave down on Jones Creek (1: 25000, Tougā 8928-3-S 447235) there are various pieces of mining machinery still and outside there is the anchor for a flying fox to raise the ore some 400 vertical metres. Access was originally by ladder: now the only feasible route is a hair-raising walk from Quiera clearing, down Jingle's Pass into Ettrema Gorge, along the creek to Thompsons Cliff and then rockhopping up Jones Creek for more than two kilometres. Upstream to the south of the mine, Jones Creek is sealed by a high waterfall.<sup>105</sup>

More recent mines have been opened further east at Silver Dell and nearby Foundation Creek for copper, lead and zinc and to the south-east at Diggers Flat, which combined copper, zinc and silver.<sup>106</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> Budawang Committee, *Fitzroy Falls and Beyond*, 71; Carne, *Tin-Mining Industry*, 349-50 and plan after 350

<sup>105</sup> Carne, *Copper-Mining Industry*, 345; Doughton, *Bushwalking in the Budawangs*, 131; Budawang Committee, *Fitzroy Falls and Beyond*, 71

<sup>106</sup> NL Markham and H Basden, eds., *The Mineral Deposits of New South Wales*, Sydney 1974, 313

### 3.7.3 Coal

The Southern Coalfield, which brought so much industrial activity to the Illawarra, extends into Shoalhaven, but the only place where outcropping seams have encouraged mining is on the headwaters of the Clyde River. The Lower Coal Measures there proved to be uncommercial in quality and quantity and, like the copper mines, were difficult of access.<sup>107</sup>

Nonetheless there was coal-mining activity in the 1880s. William Rixon of Yadboro successfully opened adits into the coal seam outcropping in the gorge of the Clyde on the west side of Mount Tianjara. Rixon had found this in 1883 in conjunction with George and E. Webb and developed it as Rixon's coal-mine. Access was by a bridle track from the east, which linked to the main coast road via Twelve Mile Road. Rixon's modest success encouraged prospecting and the Tianjara and Jervis Bay Coal Co. was formed. Although the company found more coal by 1890, the erratic nature of the outcropping seams and the difficult access discouraged any large development.<sup>108</sup>

### 3.7.4 Silica

In 1828 the surveyor Thomas Florance noted the presence of 'flint' on a headland at the north end of Collier's Beach, north of Ulladulla. The Mines Department followed up Florance's observation in 1915 and in 1918 identified Flint Point, along with three other locations of fine quartzite, one near Milton, one at Bannister's Point, Ulladulla and the third at Red Head, to the south. The deposits were eminently suitable for providing silica in fire-bricks. The earliest to be mined was Flint Point, with the silica being carted to Ulladulla and then transported to Waratah and, occasionally, to Marrangaroo, the two factories of the Newbold Silica Firebrick Co. This company took over the leases at Milton and Bannister's Point, where it built a substantial wooden loading jetty. Bannister's Point was reached by a private tramway from Narrawallee Beach to the north, which was constructed for Flint Point silica. The tramway was extended north over Narrawallee inlet to a new mine at Pattimores Lagoon in the 1920s. This extensive tramway system, using wooden rails and a variety of locomotives, can still be traced in part.

In the 1920s Newbold opened up their new lease at Red Head, where they built a large wooden storage bin on a new jetty in 1924. Bannister's Point plant closed in 1943 and Red Head crusher in 1947. The crushing was then done at Yatte Yattah and road transport replaced coastal shipping. The company jetties at Bannister's Point and Red Head were demolished in 1961 and 1975. The silica industry finally petered out with the closure of Pattimores Lagoon in 1975.<sup>109</sup>

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<sup>107</sup> Andrews, Mineral Industry, 253

<sup>108</sup> Department of Mines, Annual Reports 1885, 1890; Budawang Committee, Pigeon House and Beyond, 35, 37

<sup>109</sup> LF Harper, Silica, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Bulletin 10, Sydney 1924, 3; Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla, 41-2

### **3.8 Environment and Defence**

Awareness of the cultural value of the rugged interior of the Shoalhaven area came relatively early. Within eight years of the creation of Australia's first National Park, the Royal, in 1879, Barrengarry Park at Belmore Falls was reserved for public recreation. The other reserves gazetted in the nineteenth century in this area lie in Tallaganda Shire, but the effect of bringing late Victorian tourists to the Fitzroy Falls area (dedicated in 1889) also brought visitors to the farthest west of Shoalhaven City.

No more areas were laid aside by the state until the 1930s, when Myles Dunphy, the prominent bushwalker, led agitation for increased preservation of 'wilderness' areas in Shoalhaven and elsewhere. The gazettal in 1934 of the Tallowa Primitive Reserve, which included parts of the Shoalhaven River, encouraged Dunphy, with the strong support of Mark Morton, the MP for Shoalhaven (or adjacent constituencies) almost continuously from 1901 until his death in 1938. Morton's father had been a manager on the Berry estate and Mark was born in Numbaa in 1865.<sup>110</sup>

The combined force of Dunphy and Morton with many supporters saw the creation of Morton Primitive Reserve in 1939, just after Mark Morton's death. Pressure from various conservation, environmental and bushwalking groups finally succeeded in converting the Reserve into Morton National Park in 1967, but the attempts to create Budawang National Park to the south were delayed by the powerful lobbies of saw millers, miners and graziers. Instead Morton National Park was extended to the south in 1970 and Budawang was not dedicated as a separate park until 1977. The boundaries of the two National Parks are somewhat eccentric, they do not extend over coherent ecosystems or landscape formations, and they are essentially a compromise between interests. A good example of such compromise is the addition of Tianjara Plateau to Morton National Park in 1981. Only part of the army's artillery range was transferred and another 3,000 hectares were excluded because of the presence of coal in the Clyde Valley at Mount Tianjara (where Rixon had mined coal a century earlier).<sup>111</sup>

The achievement of those devoted to preserving the natural environment has been very striking. Despite the number of pockets of private land and mining leases, a remarkable amount of the interior of Shoalhaven City is in public ownership and administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The incentives to tourists of all sorts to explore Shoalhaven have been greatly increased by the creation of the Parks, with access by ordinary car, four-wheel-drive or by extensive hiking. The addition of Seven Mile Beach and part of Jervis Bay to the National Park system has produced a more concentrated holiday activity in the coastal part of the City, while the dedication of the Barren Grounds has made available undemanding bush-walks within a day-trip from Sydney.

<sup>110</sup> Budawang Committee, Fitzroy Falls and Beyond, 19, 23; Pigeon House and Beyond, 144-5

<sup>111</sup> Budawang Committee, Fitzroy Falls and Beyond, 37; Pigeon House and Beyond, 156, 162

The substantial presence of the armed forces in Shoalhaven has impinged on the environment. The southern promontory at Jervis Bay was transferred to the Federal Government in 1915 to fulfil the Seat of Government Act's declaration that the Federal capital must have access to the sea. The first act of the new owners was to build the Royal Australian Naval College at Captain Point, with a 67-metre jetty and a breakwater. From 1930 to 1956 the complex of buildings was used for tourist accommodation while naval training was done in Victoria instead, but since 1957 the Naval College has resumed occupancy.<sup>112</sup>

The creation of a federal enclave, with a major defence educational college encouraged entrepreneurs. In 1915 H.F. Halloran planned a city of St. Vincent and another large development to be called Pacific City, but neither eventuated. The Commonwealth leased much of the land on the promontory for grazing.<sup>113</sup> Once the decision not to move the main Naval Fleet Base from Sydney to Jervis Bay was finally taken in 1989, a Commonwealth National Park was declared, with a management plan for Commonwealth waters, and in 1994 the New South Wales Government dedicated 6,000 hectares, ringing the whole of the interior of Jervis Bay from Hyams Beach north to Callala Bay and part of Beecroft Head adjacent to Currarong as a state National Park.<sup>114</sup>

Beecroft Peninsula, so rich in Aboriginal sites, remains, however, largely in Commonwealth control and is used as a bombing and artillery range for up to 120 days a year, which has the dual effect of protecting and intimidating the heritage of the area.<sup>115</sup> Defence needs also led to the use of part of Tianjara Plateau and the Clyde Gorge as an artillery range. The Army established the range in 1960 for use by infantry, artillery and tank squadrons of Eastern and Southern Command. Although the range is now within Morton National Park, the area (which includes Rixon's coal-mine and Cecil Gray's sawmill) contains live explosives and is still available to the military.<sup>116</sup>

The military, and particularly the naval presence is, however, in general warmly prized in the City of Shoalhaven, because of the economic benefits Jervis Bay and HMAS Albatross, the air-base at Nowra, bring to the community. The personnel of the Albatross have the distinction of having the freedom of the city with the right to enter Nowra '... on all ceremonial occasions with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating, bands playing and colours flying'.<sup>117</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> Australian Encyclopaedia, Sydney 1958, V 130; Australian Encyclopaedia, Sydney 1983, V 277-8

<sup>113</sup> Antill, Settlement in the South, 190

<sup>114</sup> NSW Fisheries, Proposed Jervis Bay Marine Reserve; Draft Management Plan, Part A, Management Prescriptions, Sydney 1994, 5-6; New South Wales Jervis Bay National Park, leaflet 1994

<sup>115</sup> Proposed Jervis Bay Marine Reserve, 16

<sup>116</sup> Antill, Settlement in the South, 227; Budawang Committee, The Northern Budawang Range and the Upper Clyde River Valley, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Of map 1990

<sup>117</sup> Australian Naval Aviation Museum Foundation, How Albatross Took Wing, Nowra n.d., 2, courtesy of Derek White



### 3.9 *Leisure*

The City of Shoalhaven offers an exceptional range of recreational attractions. Much of the interior of the city has been National Parkland for two decades and, as discussed in the chapter on environment, bushland and scenic reserves had drawn visitors since the mid-Victorian period. The rise of bushwalking as a serious leisure pursuit in the early twentieth century led to increasing use of Aboriginal, mining and other trails in the mountains and gorges. This was and is very much a male preserve: the photographs in the two excellent books produced by the Budawang Committee in the 1980s (*Fitzroy Falls and Beyond*, *Pigeon House and Beyond*) show no female bushwalkers at all.

The enthusiasm of the last decade for four-wheel-drive vehicles has brought many vehicles into the remoter parts of the city area. Where permitted by National Parks, access can be gained on the old dray roads, including the old Wool Road from Nerriga to Sassafras, and a large area south of Yalwal, bounded by Yalwal Road in the north, Deans Gap Road in the east, Braidwood Road in the south and the Danjera Creek Valley in the west, has been dedicated to the leisure use of four-wheel drive cars.

The other face of Shoalhaven recreation is the long ocean frontage, with many beaches and bays. Some of these coastal parts are controlled by the National Parks and Wildlife Service: Seven Mile Beach in the extreme north; Comerong Island Nature Reserve between the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven estuaries; the southern part of Jervis Bay and most of Wreck Bay with the Commonwealth National Park on the promontory; Cudmirrah Nature Reserve; Narrawallee Creek Nature Reserve; and, in the far south, the long strip of Murramarang National Park.

These coastal parks and reserves provide controlled leisure activities, with a variety of possibilities for walking, swimming, boating, camping and, in some places, caravanning. All this has greatly increased the number of short-term visitors to the city's coast-line.

The existence of so much protected land has had the additional effect, however, of putting pressure on other parts of the coastline and on the reserves themselves to provide services. At the same time the attractions tempt people to invest in the coastal area, building more houses, either as permanent dwellings or as holiday homes, and building more amenities and shops, so that development pressures have built up in places such as Huskisson, Sanctuary Point, Sussex Inlet, Lake Conjola, Mollymook or Ulladulla. These pressures are not new. They date primarily from the wider availability of motor transport in the 1920s, which was both the cause and effect of the improvement of the Princes Highway and ancillary roads.

Initially leisure development utilised existing coastal facilities, either old villages such as Ulladulla, or small settlements such as Hyams Beach, where 1920s cabins survive, or decayed timber-working settlements such as Bawley Point. The significant log depot at the end of a tramway system at Depot Beach, now in Murramarang National Park, which lost its initial purpose as coastal shipping declined between the wars, attracted the building of new cabins from the mid 1950s onwards. Similarly at Pebbly Beach, just to the north, where there had been a major sawmill in the early twentieth century, the area around the remains of the mill and the workers' huts was resettled in the 1950s by those seeking coastal holidays, short-term or long-term. Leaseholds were offered in the 1950s and 1960s for town-folk wishing to establish weekend cabins as petrol restrictions of the World War II period were relaxed.

Some new facilities such as the open-air cinema at Burrill Lake, opened in 1946, or the Marlin Hotel at Ulladulla, built in 1948, were already in place to provide services to an increasing seasonal population and these facilities have grown markedly in the last two decades.

Along the 100 kilometres of coastline the tourist and recreation industry has become a vital component of the local economy. The need to balance this financial and social good with the need to preserve precisely those elements of the coastal environment which draw people in increasing numbers is a challenge in no way unique to Shoalhaven but presented there in a particularly acute form.

### **3.10 The Ascendancy of Nowra**

Alexander Berry and his brother David held their Coolangatta estate intact around the lower Shoalhaven for an exceptionally long time, from 1822 until David died in 1889. For the first thirty-odd years, there was no urban development at all on the 26,000 hectares directly controlled by the Berrys. There was a concentration of houses around Coolangatta homestead but the population, convict, Aboriginal and free settlers, was largely dispersed over both sides of the Shoalhaven, engaged in various specialities: timber-getting and saw milling in the north-west, draining and ditching swamp land around the river, planting grain crops, especially maize, growing vegetables including potatoes, herding sheep and cattle, boiling-down for tallow, curing hides, salting meat, building and maintaining the private road system, building and repairing ships, manning the private wharf at Greenwell Point. Coolangatta was a fairly self-sufficient enclave towns were not on the agenda.<sup>118</sup>

Alexander Berry wrote to his brother David in 1859: 'It would be absurd to build villages on the land. Let the people till the soil and build their own homes. However, it would be a good idea to lay out a town at Numbaa, at Greenwell Point, at Bombaderry - perhaps even at Broughton's Creek [Berry]'.<sup>119</sup> Berry was, however, ignoring the fact that certain public services were already present in small concentrations both on his land and on the adjacent properties of De Mestre and Graham's Greenhills. De Mestre had encouraged the growth of Terara, centred round a convenient river wharf, De Mestre's own flour-mill, a store and Thomas's hotel by 1855. By the time Berry wrote his letter in 1859, Terara had several shops, two churches, a bank and an Anglican school. Terara was never laid out in a tidy grid, but it was certainly a small private town by 1859.<sup>120</sup>

<sup>118</sup> Swords, Alexander Berry, 17; Roxburgh and Baglin, Colonial Farm Buildings, 8-42

<sup>119</sup> Swords, Alexander Berry, 28

<sup>120</sup> Cousins, Garden of NSW, 249

James Graham's Greenhills contained John McCarthur's iron store and wharf, Richard Kemp's wine and spirits store<sup>121</sup> and post office<sup>122</sup> and Michael Hyam's Sir Walter Scott Inn. The Greenhills Cricket Club was formed in 1864<sup>123</sup>. Berry's Numbaa was a focal point for the farming community downstream from Terara. Since 1850 Numbaa had been the headquarters of the Presbyterian church in Shoalhaven: since the Coolangatta population had a very strong Scottish connection, the Presbyterian church was particularly significant (unlike Terara where the Anglican De Mestres fostered the Church of England).

The Rev J H Garven preached in Numbaa until 1862 in 'the quaint iron church' which was in use until the 1960s. From 1852 to 1858 the Shoalhaven court of Petty Sessions met in the Numbaa Courthouse. The formation of the Shoalhaven Municipal Council led to the election of James Graham as Mayor in 1860 but was defunct by 1865 due to the determination of Alexander Berry who did not want his lands taken over by local government. By 1866 Numbaa had nearly 200 residents, a store, a busy wharf and a windmill to grind the grain of the Berry tenants. It was a further two years in 1868 that Numbaa, not Terara, became a municipality and only ten years later Terara became the headquarters for the new municipality of Central Shoalhaven.<sup>124</sup>

Both Numbaa and Terara were sited on flood-lands beside the Shoalhaven. Two major floods, one in 1860, the second in 1870, did a great deal of damage to both towns. They recovered and rebuilt quickly on both occasions, but the flood-free site of Nowra had obvious advantages. Nowra was the only Shoalhaven town planned by the government. Although it was sensibly chosen on a hill, it was not well placed for river traffic, and it did not immediately take a dominant role after the first land sales in 1855 because it was not in the heart of the farming community as Numbaa and Terara were. Nonetheless by 1857 there were seven houses, 43 inhabitants, a hotel, a school and a steam flour-mill nearby. The courts were removed from Numbaa to Nowra in 1858 and a permanent courthouse was built on government land in Plunkett Street in 1860. In 1859 Nowra was at the heart of the proposed municipality of Shoalhaven, which consisted of four separate areas, Nowra itself with Nowra Hill adjacent to the south, Greenhill Point and Good Dog, a rural area on the north side of the Shoalhaven River. Nowra, as the only proclaimed township in the new municipality, was in effect challenging the local hegemony of Alexander Berry, who strongly opposed the municipality. Nowra was still, however, small. In 1859 there were only sixteen dwelling houses, five of these weatherboard and the rest slab cottages with shingle or bark roofs. There were only fourteen adult males, twelve women and 37 children. After a bitter series of lawsuits between 1859 and 1865, Berry managed to have the municipality abolished.

In 1868 Numbaa, not Nowra, succeeded in being incorporated and although Nowra became a municipality in 1871, it still lagged well behind Numbaa in population and had only just outstripped Terara.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> "...the store was large with two floors..." Auction sale notice Kiama Independent 28 October 1866

<sup>122</sup> A stamp impression book which records the daily record of postmarks held by the Shoalhaven Historical Society Inc, begins with Jan 1860 postmark and the Greenhills stamping ends December 31 1861

<sup>123</sup> Clark, Alan – A History of Shoalhaven Cricket, Shoalhaven District Cricket Association Inc, Nowra, nd

<sup>124</sup> Cousins, Garden of NSW, 247; J Cameron, Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, Sydney 1905, 284; KO Harrison, Central Business District of Nowra 1989, 4; Whitworth, Bailliere's Gazetteer, 429

<sup>125</sup> Cousins, Garden of NSW, 253; Harrison, CBD of Nowra, 3; Votes and Proceedings of Legislative

The combined effects of the second flood, in 1870, and the construction of the Shoalhaven bridge at Nowra in 1881, confirmed the passing of urban power from the plain to the elevation. The showground, so potent a rural institution, moved from Terara to Nowra after 1891. Two of the three local newspapers, the Nowra Colonist (1879) and the Shoalhaven Telegraph (1879) were edited in Nowra. Only the earliest, Charles Watson's The News, later Shoalhaven News, was printed in Terara. The only Shoalhaven township other than Nowra with two or more newspapers in the 1880s was Berry with the Broughton Creek Mail (1880) and the Broughton Creek Register (1886).<sup>126</sup>

Because Nowra was a government town, it had from the outside a legal and educational focus around the intersection of Plunkett and Berry Streets in the very centre of the grid pattern. The business section of the town, which grew rapidly, lay on the axis of Junction Street and its central intersections with Berry and Kinghorne Streets. The business area therefore was centred to the north-east, the government area to the south-west of this embryonic CBD.<sup>127</sup>

The churches, like the newspapers, were a good index of the growing ascendancy of Nowra: the Presbyterians opened their first stone kirk in Kinghorne Street in 1875; the Anglican rectory was built in 1877-8 on the corner of Berry and Plunkett Streets; the Catholics built a new stone church in North Street in 1877, and the Anglican All Saints was opened in 1900, replacing a temporary church erected in 1880.<sup>128</sup>

From being a weak municipality (proclaimed in 1871), Nowra became the main political, economic and demographic power by the time the bridge was opened in 1881. Three banks opened between 1879 and 1883; Terara money moved into Nowra's business area; large hotels such as the Albion in the 1870s and the Prince of Wales in 1883 (both now demolished) struck a late Victorian note of solidity; and a wide range of general stores and specialist shops appeared, dominated by the Berry Street department store opened by John McArthur of Terara in 1891 but operated by the Woodhill family from 1893 until the Second World War.<sup>129</sup>

The service businesses flourished around Junction Street and Kinghorne Street. The saddlers, farriers and blacksmiths of the 1890s were gradually superseded by George Harrison's car-taxi and garage service founded in 1909 which linked the Bomaderry rail terminus to Nowra. After 1915 Harrison had his garage in Kinghorne Street and in the 1930s four other garages opened at the North Street end of Kinghorne Street.<sup>130</sup>

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Assembly of NSW 1872, II 1178; FA Larcombe, *The Origin of Local Government in New South Wales, 1831-58*, Sydney 1973, 277-96; FA Larcombe, *The Stabilisation of Local Government in New South Wales, 1858-1906*, Sydney 1976, 312; Mitchell Library, Berry Papers, M Ser 4 000/1 ML MSS 315 Map 15

<sup>126</sup> Cousins, *Garden of NSW*, 254; National Library of Australia, *Newspapers in Australian Libraries*, a Union List: Part 2, *Australian Newspapers*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Canberra 1975, NSW 41; Mitchell Library, *The News* (later Shoalhaven News)

<sup>127</sup> Harrison, *CBD of Nowra*, 3

<sup>128</sup> Antill, *Settlement in the South*, 23

<sup>129</sup> Harrison, *CBD of Nowra*, 6

<sup>130</sup> Harrison, *CBD of Nowra*, 7

Like other country towns, Nowra saw the cash-and-carry business change retailing in the 1930s: in Nowra it was Howard Anderson who headed the revolution in 1930. Chain stores too came from elsewhere into central Nowra, but only Fossey's remained in recent years. The old business area was changed by new building, first gradually in the 1930s, then dramatically in the 1960s and 1970s so that on the south side of Junction Street today only Walsh's and Graham's stores survive from the nineteenth century while on Kinghorne Street the Coles store and the earlier motel replaced many older business premises.<sup>131</sup>

Today Numbaa and Terara have a very tenuous existence. Berry, which had grown up to fulfil a local need along Broughton Creek in the 1860s, was never even a potential rival to Nowra. Berry had been proclaimed a municipality (under the name of Broughton Creek) in 1871, the same year as Nowra, but Alexander Berry had opposed Berry's new status.

His successor David Berry gave land for four churches and a showground, servicing the rural area of timber-workers and dairy farmers, but it was only the pressure of his heir, John Hay, in 1883 which established a properly laid-out private town, in 25 insulae.

David Berry's death in 1889 left Hay encumbered with enormous bequests to pay and only wholesale sub-division of much of Coolangatta estate could provide the necessary cash. Berry therefore ceased to be a private town and in the 1890s shops and businesses proliferated in Prince Alfred Street (leading to the wharves on the creek) and Queen Street (the main south road). The majority of the characteristic buildings in modern Berry belong to the period after Alexander Berry died in 1873 and they reflect in their 1880s and 1890s style the free enterprise of the new entrepreneurs in the town.<sup>132</sup>

The general lack of dynamic change in the twentieth century has left Berry as a town the antithesis of Nowra: Nowra is the modern emporium of Shoalhaven, Berry its commercialised heritage.

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<sup>131</sup> Harrison, CBD of Nowra, 8, 10

<sup>132</sup> Lidbetter, Berry, 7 36-53

## 4.0 Timeline Matrix

The timeline incorporates information from the thematic history and individual inventory entries in the database.

### ***Exploration***

1805	Shoalhaven River discovered by James Meehan and Lieut. Kent
1811	First getters on the Shoalhaven
1813	Burrier Ford discovered by J Meehan
1815	Charles Throsby establishes a cattle track/route to the Illawarra from Bong Bong (Moss Vale)
1819	Jervis Bay and Currambene Creek explored by J Meehan and John Oxley, government surveyors

### ***Land Grants and Purchases***

1822	First land grant at Coolangatta to Alexander Berry and Edward Wollstonecraft Excavation of a canal linking the Crookhaven and Shoalhaven Rivers the first canal in Australia Convicts introduced by assignment to Coolangatta and other early grants Agriculture, building construction and boat building begin in addition to land clearing and timber getting
1824	Mary Reiby at Burrier Ford on her land grant
1828	Narrawallee settled by the Reverend Thomas Kendall
1829	Alexander Berry's first Greenwell Point wharf constructed Coastal shipping begins Sheep introduced to the Shoalhaven by A Berry Construction of timber barns begins on the Berry Estate
1830s	Settlement on Currambene Creek
1837	Port of Ulladulla established by the government
1838	Dr Kenneth McKenzie buys Bundanon from R H Browne
1839	Henry Osborne's grant at Barrengarry, Kangaroo Valley, approved
1841	Wool Road from Braidwood to Huskisson constructed with convict assistance Sub-division of Estates and Introduction of Tenant Farmers
1842	Shoalhaven River floods extensively Tenant farming on Coolangatta Estate under Alexander Berry
1849	David Warden Snr buys Alexander McCleay's estate at Ulladulla; tenant farmers established
1849-1852	Silver and gold discovered at Yalwal
1852	Illawarra Steam Navigation Company established by the amalgamation of smaller companies. Shipping to Ulladulla, Greenwell Point and Broughton Creek.
1850s	Terara established as a private town by the de Mestre family Cambewarra, Tomerong and Wandandian settled by purchase at auction
1855	First land sales at Nowra, the government town
1856	Princes Highway (South Road) extended to Berry by A Berry
1858	Princes Highway (South Road) extended to Bomaderry

- 1860 Milton established as a private town by John Booth's purchase and sub-division of land
- 1860 Shoalhaven River floods extensively damaging Terara and Numbaa

### ***1861 Free Selection***

- 1860s on River steamers (droghers) trade to Burrier  
Post Offices established in Shoalhaven  
Export of butter to Sydney markets by sea  
Sawmills established at Huskisson
- 1860s Construction of Mount Airlie, Bundanon, Barrengarry House and Boolgatta House  
Architect John Horbury Hunt begins to design buildings for the Osborne family of Kangaroo Valley and Marshall Mount, Dapto  
Barrengarry Estate sub-divided into tenant farms  
James Poole, mason, begins to build in stone
- 1865 Ulladulla Harbour wall finished in stone
- 1868 Numbaa Council established in the private town of Numbaa on A Berry's Coolangatta Estate
- 1870 Shoalhaven flood extensively damaging Terara and Numbaa, leading to the ascendancy of Nowra

### ***Ascendancy of Nowra Begins***

- 1870s Extension of settlement, growth of population and schools
- 1870-1915 Goldfields at Yalwal exploited including Grassy Gully by the Barron family
- 1872 Architect John Horbury Hunt begins work in Kangaroo Valley and Nowra
- 1874 Ulladulla Municipality meets for the first time in Milton
- 1875 Architect G.A. Mansfield becomes involved in school and bank design and construction
- 1878 Yalwal goldfield declared
- 1879 Death of Alexander Berry; Coolangatta Estate inherited by David Berry
- 1880s Coal mining in Morton NP, Yadboro, by William Rixon  
Goodlet & Smith sawmill at Bawley Point
- 1880 Architect W. Kemp designs public schools following the Public Instruction Act of 1880
- 1881 Shoalhaven River Road Bridge erected
- 1883 Private town of Berry established near the Berry Estate village of Broughton Creek under David Berry and John Hay
- 1884 Alfa Laval cream separator introduced to the Illawarra
- 1886 Architect William Wardell designs the ES&A Bank in Berry
- 1889 David Berry dies; John Hay takes over running of Coolangatta Estate with formerly swamp land drained and cleared for sale to dairy farmers

### ***Industrialisation of the Shoalhaven Dairy Industry Begins in Conjunction with Increased Primary Production and Tourism***

1890s	Break up of large estates, primarily Coolangatta and Barrengarry, and rise of independent dairy farmers in Kangaroo Valley and the coastal plains of Shoalhaven Investment in butter and cheese factories and the dominance of dairy cattle Discovery of gold at Bimberamala, Touga Creek and Tim's Gully Timber extraction in the Bawley Point -Kioloa-Termeil area
c.1890	Architect Cyril Blacket practices in Nowra
1891	Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, completes Berry Court House designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet.
1893	The railway arrives at Bomaderry from Kiama Architect Howard Joseland begins to design residences on David Berry's Coolangatta Estate
1898	Kangaroo River suspension bridge erected Beginnings of the growth of tourism at Sussex Inlet and Huskisson
1900	Dairy Farmers Co-operative established
1900-1904	Terara House erected by Hugh McKenzie of Bundanon
1902	Nowra Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd founded
1904	Nowra accessible by sea following clearing of the river bed at Bomaderry
1907-1910	Tolwong Copper Mines in production
1910-1925	Sale of Barrengarry Estate

### ***1914-1918 First World War***

1915	Yalwal goldmines close Impact of the ACT at Jervis Bay with establishment of the Royal Australian Naval College and planning of the town of Vincentia
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### ***Inter-War Period***

1920-1947	Silica mining at Narrawallee, Bannister Head and Red Head Increasing use of the motor vehicle leads to better roads greater mobility and increased recreational and weekend activity First garage established in Nowra c.1926
1927	Onset of the 1920s Depression
1930s	Loss of coastal sawmills Cinemas start to impact on the community
1930	Architect Cyril Blacket wins competition for the design of a War Memorial for Nowra
1931	State Milk Board constituted by the State government
1934-43	Drought affects the dairy industry
1939	Morton Primitive Reserve declared



### **1939-1945 Second World War**

1939	RAF Base Nowra
1940s	Burrill Lake cinema erected Marlin Hotel, Ulladulla, erected Growth of coastal communities in the old timber getting areas such as Kioloa State Forests established
1940	Metropolitan Milk [supply] Zone established
1941	More than 500 dairy farms close down on the South Coast
1944	HMAS Albatross Naval Air Base

### **Post-War Period Starts**

1950s	Housing Commission construction begins Influx of weekend cabins and growth of leisure Minor commercial logging in addition to the state forests
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### **Environment and Defence**

1960s	Military training use of the Tianjara area
1964	Danjera Dam constructed
1967	Morton National Park declared in NSW
1974	Arthur Boyd purchases Riversdale
1979	Arthur Boyd purchases Bundanon
1994	Bundanon donated to, and accepted by, the Commonwealth Jervis Bay National Park [Commonwealth] established

## 5.0 Cultural Landscape Framework

### 5.1 Introduction

Geographically and visually the northern part of the Shoalhaven district is part of the Illawarra region. This connection becomes more tenuous as the escarpment recedes from the coast before merging into the mountains surrounding Pigeon House Mountain.

- Kangaroo Valley and the associated side valleys and ridges extending east towards Berry.
- Nowra catchment area bounded to the west by Budgong Vale, to the north by Berry, Broughton Vale and Foy's Swamp and to the south by Woollamia and Lake Wollumboola.
- Jervis Bay catchment area bounded to the north by Lake Wollumboola, to the west by Woollamia and Huskisson and to the south by Wreck Bay.
- Milton-Ulladulla area extending from Narrawallee Creek in the north, to Burrill Lake in the south and bounded to the west by the ranges

Intermediate bounding and linking areas include:

- Morton NP and the Budawangs to the west, where logging and mining dominated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but now managed by NPWS.
- Coastal areas and the associated state forest and National Park areas in the Red Head and Bawley Point regions where logging as the primary industry has progressively been replaced by tourism.

Each zone will be discussed in terms of the detail which contributes to the overall character ie sense of place [refer Figure 2].

### 5.2 Kangaroo Valley

The cultural landscapes of Kangaroo Valley (KV047) developed in relative isolation from the coastal plains around Berry and Nowra. By the turn of the century Kangaroo Valley Township was the focus of commercial activity with Barrengarry the dominant factor in the dairy industry. Until 1910 the valley was subject to the influence of one or two dominant families.

The sale of the Osborne's Barrengarry Estate between 1910 and 1925 determined the pattern of the landscape which was defined by the farmscapes of Osborne's tenant farmers and elsewhere in the valley by free selectors.

Today the pastoral landscapes of Kangaroo Valley falls into distinctive zones:

- Land held by the Osborne family north of the township ie the 'Kangaroo Grounds';
- The side valleys draining into the 'Kangaroo Grounds'; and
- The transitional areas of Bellawongarah and Woodhill.

Bendeela has been extensively modified by sub-division and water storage facilities.

The slow growth of the township along the existing main road has created a linear urban form at the junction of river flats and hills which is closely dependent on the surrounding landscape. The urban landscape of the township cannot be separated from the rural landscape of the 'Kangaroo Grounds'. Internal and external boundaries are formed by modified and natural vegetation, in particular River Oaks which define the creeks, roads and creeks and property boundaries which reflect nineteenth century tenure. The pattern of small farms bounded by natural vegetation continues into the surrounding valleys and transitional areas modified by economics and terrain. In common with other farming areas every pocket of useable land has been exploited. The landscape includes examples of vernacular buildings, farmscapes, early Victorian churches, nineteenth century public schools and nineteenth century plantings.

Kangaroo Valley is also unique in Shoalhaven in that its character and heritage attributes are experienced directly from above as well as below [refer KV020 photograph]. The pastoral landscapes of the valley continue to have high social value for the dairying community and are a key element in the visual character of the valley which has a high tourist profile in addition to the lifestyle it offers to the local community.

### **5.3 Nowra Catchment Area**

The Nowra catchment area is defined by the coast to the east, the Illawarra and Cambewarra Ranges to the north-west and the watershed separating Jervis Bay from the Nowra catchment area. When the area was first settled by Alexander Berry and Edward Wollstonecraft, the coastal swamps and flood plains proved suitable for agricultural and pastoral activity.

Coolangatta became the focus of the Berry Estate with early agricultural activity and dairying south of the Shoalhaven River at Jindy Andy. Private townships were established at Numbaa and Broughton Creek on the Berry Estate with Terara established by the de Mestre family. Greenwell Point became the crucial link with ocean going coastal vessels plying the route to Sydney.

The break-up of the Berry Estate to meet executors' demands on the deceased estate of Alexander and David Berry in the 1890s and early 1900s created a pastoral landscape mosaic whose image is and was dependent upon the relationship between homesteads, drainage ditches and canals, railway and roads and early settlement patterns which developed under both the impact of free selection and the Berry family at Coolangatta. There are two contiguous pastoral landscape areas; Berry-Bolong and the Crookhaven River.

### 5.3.1 Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes (B094)

North of the Shoalhaven River the area is dominated by the close relationship between the Princes Highway (formalised by Berry in 1857/1858) and the railway (1893) which were instrumental in determining the location of new homesteads on Berry estate lands which resulted from drainage schemes implemented by Sir John Hay. In the foothills to the north-west, and towards Cambewarra, settlement patterns were in the main determined by the impact of Free Selection after 1861. Sub-zones include the Cambewarra-Tapitallee area, Bellowongarah and the catchment areas of Broughton Creek north of Berry. The latter are focused around communities which developed outside the Berry Estate: Cambewarra, Tapitallee, Bundewallah, Woodhill and Broughton Vale. The scale and character are dependent on the distribution of small dairy farms, with internal and external boundaries created by modified and natural vegetation (River Oaks), roads, creeks and property boundaries.

Continuing dairy farming has contributed to the survival of the underlying late nineteenth and early twentieth century landscape patterns. Although population numbers of the local communities have declined, the remaining public buildings, schools and schools of art are clear indicators of once thriving villages. The landscapes include examples of early vernacular buildings, farmscapes, churches and public schools, nineteenth century plantings, Victorian residences and a range of buildings, silos, drainage schemes and structures which document settlement, land use patterns and the archaeology of the dairy industry in Shoalhaven.

In common with other parts of the Illawarra the ubiquitous Coral tree has added its form and colours to the landscape.

### 5.3.2 Crookhaven River Pastoral Landscapes (CR046)

South of the Shoalhaven River in the catchment of the Crookhaven River, early settlement patterns were dictated by the limited extent of high ground and frequent flooding of the river system. The infrastructure which developed remains intact modified by twentieth century overlays. Early nineteenth century roads continue to link the private townships of Terara and Numbaa with settlements which developed around the rural communities at Worrigea, Brundee, Jindy Andy and Pyree. These roads also link with the community which developed at Greenwell Point.

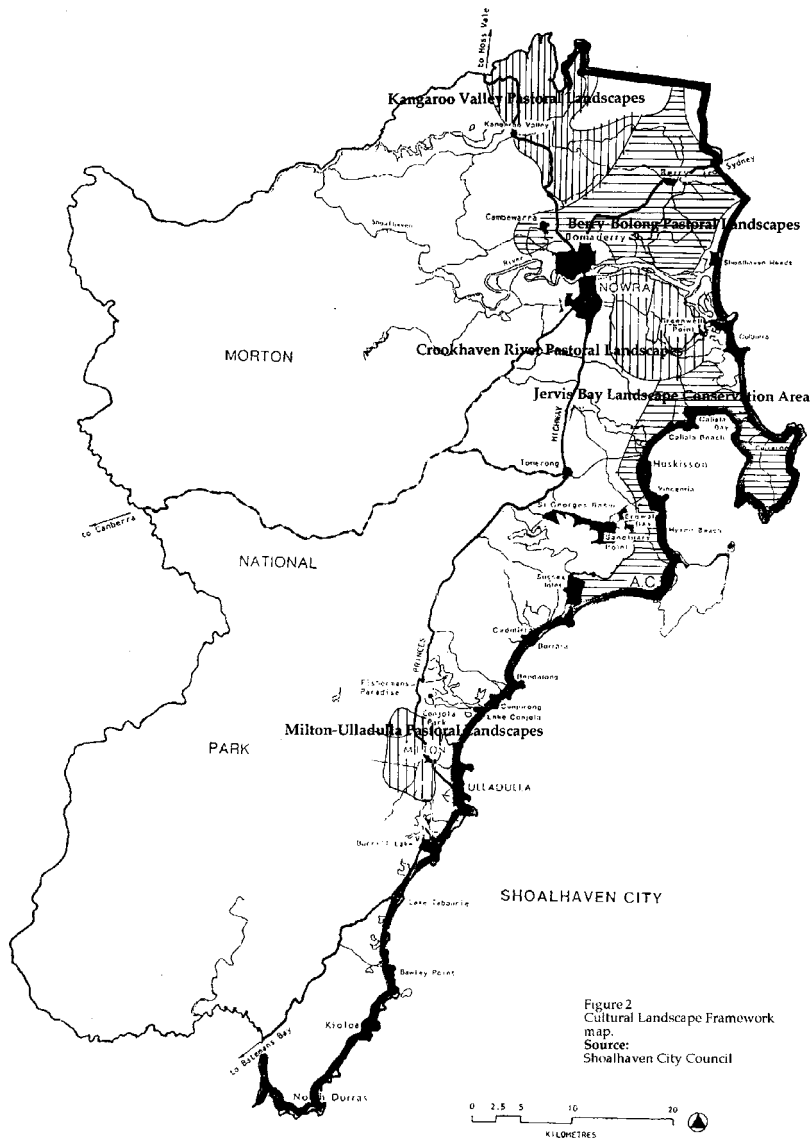
Although local pastoral communities have declined, the remaining public buildings, schools and schools of art are clear indicators of once thriving villages. The area contains important evidence of early agricultural activity in the Berry and Wollstonecraft timber barns of c.1830 and industrial activity in the Jindy Andy former flour mill and salt pans at Saltpan Swamp; early rural housing types including slab and weatherboard housing types; examples of early drainage schemes to improve the land; and a range of farmhouses and dairy buildings which document the development of the pastoral landscape and dairy industry and provide a resource for future study. In common with other parts of the Illawarra the ubiquitous Coral tree has added its form and colours to the landscape.

The pastoral landscapes of the Nowra catchment continue to have high social value for the dairying community in Shoalhaven and are a key element in the visual character of the coastal plains and landscapes in Shoalhaven.

#### **5.4 Jervis Bay Landscape Area (JB001)**

The Jervis Bay catchment area is a mosaic of land uses, which reflect early settlement of the coastal area for pastoral use overlaid by forestry and twentieth century settlement patterns. The area first developed in the early nineteenth century in response to the impact of timber getting and the need for a transport route connecting the Braidwood area (1841) with coastal shipping routes. Although the importance of the coastal communities in the Jervis Bay area declined with the arrival of the railway at Bomaderry (1893) and better roads in the hinterland, their survival has been dependent upon two factors.

The first was Federation in 1901 leading to establishment of the Jervis Bay Naval College, and the second was the dramatic rise in tourism in the Inter-War period (1920s and 1930s) and subsequently in the Post-War period (1950s). Both of these events have impacted on the natural environment but the essential qualities of the bay remain intact.



The area does not have the continuous visual impact seen in the pastoral landscapes of the Nowra catchment or Milton-Ulladulla. None of the early pastoral homesteads appear to survive but the area contains the sites of early shipbuilding ventures, monuments to ships and individuals lost at sea and a range of residential buildings which document the growth of recreation in the area. The underlying pattern of small distinct communities, including Woollamia, Vincentia, Hyam's Beach and Huskisson, continues to persist in an area increasingly valued for its natural, cultural, research and recreational attributes. Today the bay and its communities are surrounded by lands identified as the Jervis Bay National Park which encompasses large areas of foreshore. Jervis Bay is important for its scenic qualities, the variety of relatively undisturbed coastal landscape, its scientific values, its recreational values, its social values, and its historical values.

### **5.5 Milton Pastoral Landscapes (MU002)**

Early settlement began on the better grazing land on Narrawallee Creek in 1828, when the Kendall family took up land. Other grants quickly followed including those to H.P. Dutton, W.H. Wason and Alexander McCleay, which were to form the most productive areas for dairying. The death of McCleay in 1848 led to the purchase of his estate by David Warden and subdivision for tenant farmers. The area was reliant on the sea for communication, with roads and tracks developed to serve local needs in conjunction with the port at Ulladulla which operated from the 1830s. The sale of land for the private hilltop town of Milton in 1860, Free Selection in 1861 and new road construction led to the development of pastoral landscapes, articulated by small tenant farms and freely selected small farms subservient to the large estates and landowners whose importance was displayed in residences such as Boolgatta House and Mount Airlie (1868) which were erected on the better land.

The Milton-Ulladulla Pastoral Landscapes retain clear evidence of early settlement followed by free selection and the development and adoption of roads in the 1860s and 1870s.

These processes are particularly exemplified in the character of the landscapes associated with Little Forest Road, Wilford's Lane and Woodstock Road and associated lanes and properties which exploited the land in characteristic manner. Homesteads erected at this time demonstrate settlement and site selection at two levels; initial purchase or selection and construction followed by construction of buildings for/by tenant farmers. Many smaller sites show continuous use from the 1870s eg Woodlands and Mimosa Park on Little Forest Road in addition to the larger houses, Kendall Dale and Kirmington, erected by the Kendalls in the 1840s. Old Croobyar Farm and the site of Wandaree, David Warden Jnr's farm, recorded in the 1870s offer the opportunity for archaeological research.

The nineteenth century butter factory at Mimosa Farm is one of the few such structures still standing in Shoalhaven.

The farmscapes are dominated and characterised by Victorian nineteenth century stone and weatherboard homesteads with separate kitchens, such as Mimosa Farm (1873), surrounded by mature plantings including Bunyah Pines which provide shelter for a range of buildings. Characteristically the latter include one or more weatherboard, brick or concrete dairy buildings, hay barns, in-ground water cisterns, cattle yards and timber and galvanised iron sheds. In common with other parts of the Illawarra the ubiquitous Coral tree has added its form and colours to the landscape.

The underlying nineteenth century pastoral character reads strongly, underlying the relationship between the rural landscape and Milton's townscapes. Milton retains strong visual links with both the coast and the associated pastoral landscapes.



## 6.0 Inventory and Thematic History Analysis

### 6.1 *Aboriginal People*

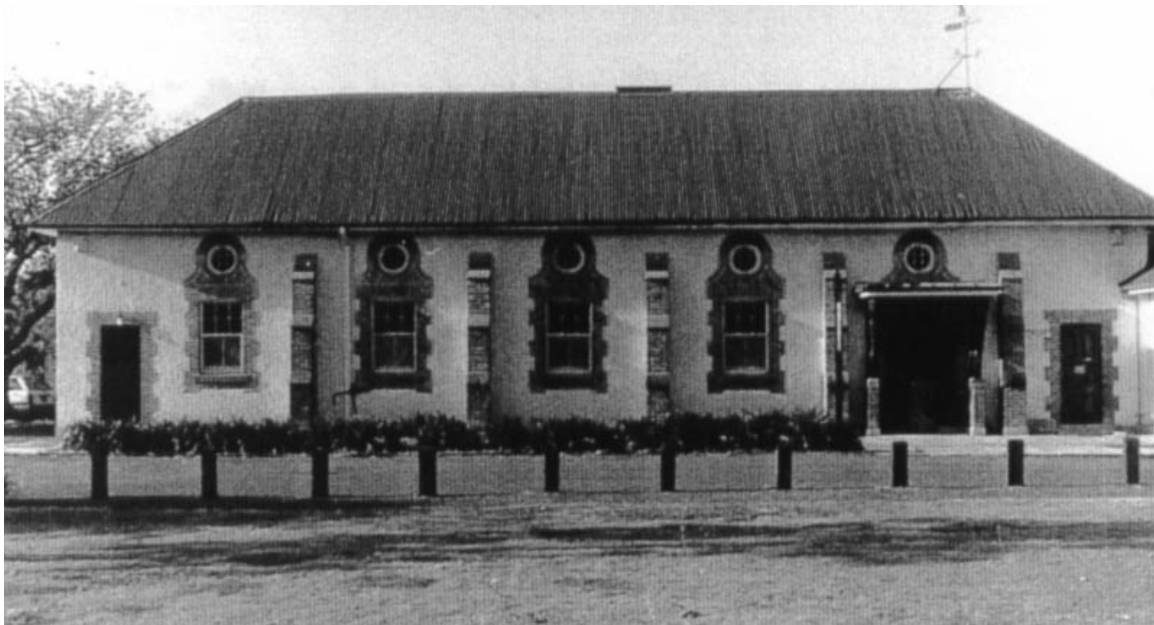
Sites in this category were limited to those with a demonstrated long term association by Aboriginal groups with the European community. Two such sites were identified: the Roseby Park relocation site (CR040) and the reported Bomaderry 'hostel' site. The latter was not considered to present particular attributes in contrast to the Roseby site, where the Jerrinja Aboriginal Community cemetery clearly demonstrates the nature of the association.



Picture 2 – Jerrinja Aboriginal Community [formerly Roseby Park] (CR040)

## 6.2 Early Settlement and Convicts

Although the Shoalhaven area was exploited as early as 1811, it was not until land grants were made that convicts arrived in the Shoalhaven district. Under Alexander Berry at Coolangatta, large numbers of convicts were employed from 1822 in building construction, ship building, agriculture and road construction. By 1828 the Rev. Thomas Kendall had four convicts at Narrawallee Creek, to the south. The 1841 census also recorded convicts on the land grants of Henry Osborne and A.B. Sparke in Kangaroo Valley. By far the largest concentration of known sites associated with the convict phase of settlement are, however, within the former boundaries of Alexander Berry's Coolangatta estate: Coolangatta Homestead (B134.06) and the associated homestead buildings (B134.01 – B134.17). South of the Shoalhaven River are three timber barns after the English model (CR004, CR049, CR052) and a two-storey brick barn at Jindy Andy (CR009), which were built during the convict era.



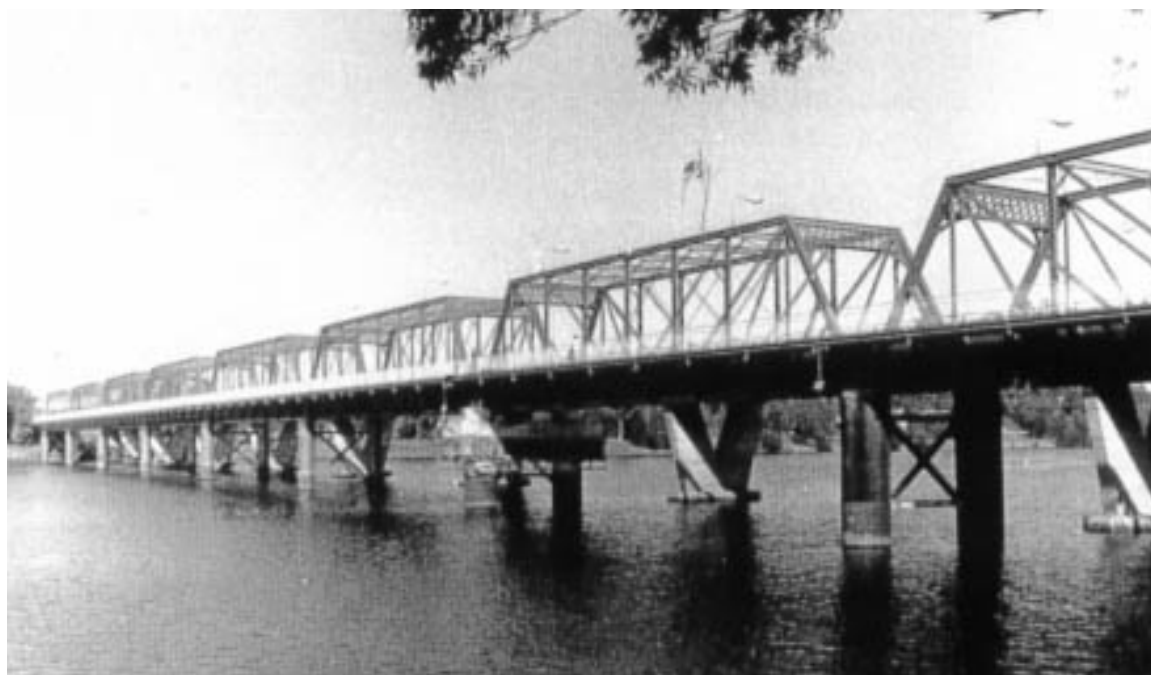
**Picture 3 – Coolangatta Estate Community Hall [now a restaurant] (B020)**

Convicts were also directly involved in two of New South Wales's first large engineering projects: the Berry Canal (CR005) on Coolangatta Estate in 1822 under the direction of Hamilton Hume, and the Wool Road (CO011) in 1841 under the direction of Dr Wilson and Colonel MacKenzie. The latter, as the first public road in Shoalhaven, linked Braidwood to the coast. The former, while not dramatically improving navigation of the Shoalhaven River, did, in conjunction with Berry's Greenwell Point Wharf (CR033) of 1829, become the main port for much of the Shoalhaven district. Both the canal and road remain essentially intact although the canal has been widened by the action of the current. The names of those convicts responsible for much of the work have not survived. However we do know the name of one, Barrow Hawkins, who received his ticket of leave in 1829 and who is reputed to have been responsible for the construction of one or more of the timber barns.

## 6.3 *Communications*

### Roads

Although Sir Thomas Mitchell's map of 1834 showed no coastal roads in Shoalhaven and only a handful of inland tracks, discovery of the Burrier ford and Throsby's route of 1818 had opened up the possibility of overland access to the Shoalhaven. This route however remained very much an inland route for cattle to the Illawarra into the twentieth century. Construction of The Wool Road in 1841 (CO011) coincided with the start of coastal shipping from South Huskisson. The Wool Road, as the first public road in Shoalhaven, linking Braidwood to the coast remains in use today as a service road in Morton National Park linking Sassafras with Nerriga. In contrast the main South Road (Princes Highway) remains in use; the importance of this route is demonstrated by the Shoalhaven Road Bridge (NB030) erected in 1881 which remains in use today linking Bomaderry and Nowra.



**Picture 4 – Shoalhaven Bridge (NB03)**

In 1822, under the direction of Hamilton Hume, Australia's first canal was constructed, connecting the Crookhaven and Shoalhaven Rivers on Coolangatta Estate (Berry Canal and Punt CR005). This canal assisted in the early use of coastal and river transport. While not dramatically improving navigation of the Shoalhaven River, the canal did, in conjunction with Berry's Greenwell Point Wharf and Greenwell Point House of the 1880s (CR033), ensure that Greenwell Point became one of the main ports for the Shoalhaven district. The canal has been widened by the river's action but the remains of the later stone wharf are clearly visible, and still associated with the braking chain used to anchor ships offshore. The stone harbour wharf at Ulladulla (MU006) constructed in 1863 remains in use today. Coastal shipping dominated transport and communication until the 1930s with river traffic playing an important role in linking the rural communities with coastal shipping and later the railway. Lighthouses such as those at Crookhaven Heads (CR007), Point Perpendicular (CR034), and Warden Head (MU007) clearly illustrate this process. Nowra Wharf (NB028) is an important reminder of the reliance of the nineteenth century community on the river for transport.



**Picture 5 – Warden Head Lighthouse (MU023)**

## Rail

The social and commercial value of the railway linking Shoalhaven to the Metropolitan area and Wollongong is illustrated by the proliferation of buildings associated with the dairy industry and railway terminal at Bomaderry and Berry. The arrival of the railway at Bomaderry in the presence of the Nowra Road Bridge did not impact significantly on the town following the land sales of the 1890s; Nowra retained its dominance. The Railwaymen's Barracks (NB090), Milk Factory (former) (NB091), Railway Sidings and Turntable (NB089), Stationmaster's house (NB095P) and the Nowra-Bomaderry Railway Station (NB101) complex remain in use.

At Berry, the importance of the railway is evidenced by Berry Stationmaster's Residence (B003-06).

## Air

The Royal Australian Naval Air Station, HMAS Albatross (NB143), remains in use as a significant part of the local economy its profile heightened by the museum attached to the base.

## 6.4 *Extension of Settlement and Development of Townships*

### 6.4.1 Extension of Settlement and Development of Townships

The Robertson Land Act of 1861 transformed the development of communities in Shoalhaven with the assistance of the disastrous floods of 1860 and 1870 which impacted dramatically on properties and land bordering the Shoalhaven River. The relocation of commerce to Nowra left many rural communities in abeyance. Nonetheless, communities survived to develop or expand their sphere of influence. The dramatic rise in population which took place in the 1860s peaked in the 1890s and early 1900s and made its impact on the landscape through the construction of schools, post offices, schools of art, hotels and inns, council chambers, churches, banks, commercial and industrial enterprises and roads. Concomitant with this was the need for private and public cemeteries.

Shoalhaven is unique for the dominance of private towns and villages from this period which persisted to become key elements in their respective communities; these include Milton, Kangaroo Valley, Berry and Greenwell Point. Coolangatta, the focus of Alexander Berry's estate, has been superseded by the village of Shoalhaven Heads, but the private villages of Terara (NB150) and Numbaa survive to illustrate the dominance of the de Mestre and Berry families south of the Shoalhaven River. To a similar extent Bolong, Meroo Meadow, Jaspers Brush, Jindy Andy and Pyree also survive to illustrate the extent of the Berry estate. Cambewarra survives as the focus of a community which developed outside the large estates. Other communities such as Termeil and South Huskisson retain little evidence of expansion; Termeil declined with the extraction of timber at the turn of the century, South Huskisson some 50 years before.



Good examples of the types of buildings which illustrate the extension of settlement include:

**Schools:** Barrengarry School and Residence (KV004), Kangaroo Valley School and Residence (KV001-21), Yatte Yattah Public School, Residence and Well (CO012), Meroo Meadow School and Residence (B035), Worrigea School (NB086) and the later Termeil School (KI009) and Bolong Public School (B108).



Picture 6 – Former Termeil School (now a house) (KI009)

**Community halls, literary institutes and schools of art:** Pyree Literary institute (CR025), Cambewarra School of Arts (B030) and Shoalhaven City Library (MU003) at Milton, Kangaroo Valley Hall (KV048).



Picture 7 – Cambewarra School of Arts (B030)

**Shops/stores/post offices:** Barrengarry Store and Post Office and Residence (KV008), Bunyip Inn Guest House (B001-07) in Berry and H C Blackburn & Sons Stores (MU001-49) in Milton.



**Picture 8 – Barrengarry Store, Post Office and Residence (KV008)**

**Banks:** ANZ Bank (former) Kangaroo Valley (KV001-20), The Berry Museum (B001-01)

**Hotels:** Friendly Inn (KV001-23) Kangaroo Valley.

**Court houses:** Berry Court House (B003-01)

**Churches, rectories and manses:** Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd and former Rectory (KV003) in Kangaroo Valley, Methodist Church (former) and Graveyard (MU002) at Milton

**Showgrounds:** Berry Showground (B003-09) - see overleaf.

Other settlements such as Sassafras remain only as historical records and the sites of early burials (CO024). In this respect both private and public cemeteries are important for their ability to illustrate the scale, extent, growth and social patterns of the rural community. Other important examples of private cemeteries include Milton Congregational Cemetery (MU010) and the Warden Family Cemetery (MU012) also at Milton.



**Picture 9 – Berry Showground (B003.09)**

#### 6.4.2 The Ascendancy of Nowra

The dominance of the government town of Nowra was assured with the floods of 1860 and 1870 and the construction of the Shoalhaven Road Bridge in 1881. The flood free site with its well developed links to the South Road linking Broughton Creek (Berry) with Milton and Ulladulla in the south was assisted in its growth and commercial activity by the arrival of the railway in 1893 at Bomaderry. The relocation of commerce to Nowra left many rural communities in abeyance. The dramatic rise in population which took place after the 1860s peaked in the 1890s and early 1900s and made its impact on the urban landscape, and comprised private houses, school buildings, river wharves, a post office, school of art, hotels and inns, churches, banks, commercial and industrial enterprises and roads. Concomitant with this was the need for private and public cemeteries.

In spite of redevelopment during the 1970s and 1980s Nowra retains considerable evidence of its expansion during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the form of buildings which contrast with similar structure in other centres in terms of their designers, their idiom and the degree to which they clearly define and articulate the character of the towns central business and administrative areas within the area of the original town plan:

**Schools:** Education Resource Centre (NB063.13)

**Hotels:** The Bridge Hotel (NB025.04)

**Commerce/shops:** Red Rose Cafe 74-76 Junction Street (NB010), P Walsh & Sons 90-92 Junction Street (NB012).



**Court house and police buildings:** Nowra Court House (NB063.11) by government architect W L Vernon, Police Sergeant's Residence (NB063.12), and Nowra Museum (NB063.10)



**Picture 10 – Nowra Courthouse (NB063.11)**

**Schools of art:** Mechanics Institute and School of Arts (NB004)



**Picture 11 – Mechanics Institute and School of Arts (NB004)**

**Post offices:** Nowra Post office (NB98)

**Churches:** [Uniting]Church Offices (NB006), Uniting Church (NB005), St Andrew's Presbyterian Church (NB001) designed by John Horbury Hunt, St Andrew's Church Hall (NB002) and St Andrew's House Presbyterian Manse NB003). Many denominations are expressed in the cemeteries throughout or peripheral to the central areas.

**Showgrounds:** Nowra Showground Pavilion (NB069)

**Municipal services:** fire station (Lucky's Italian Restaurant NB013)

**River wharves:** Nowra Wharf (NB028)

**War memorials:** 'Mafeking' Boer War Memorial (NB023) and Nowra War Memorial Gates (NB073) designed by local architect Cyril Blackett, son of renowned architect Edmund Blackett.

The growth of Nowra was reflected in the germinal growth of a local architectural profession stimulated by the works of architects John Horbury Hunt, Walter Liberty Vernon and Howard Joseland. Architect Cyril Blackett designed a number of buildings during the 1890s including the Walsh Building (NB012) in Nowra, and is purported to have designed the Friendly Inn in Kangaroo Valley. The importance of Nowra continued to be expressed with the construction of the majority of Inter-War Art Deco buildings in Shoalhaven. These included the impressive Roxy Theatre (NB014) in Berry Street and the Nowra Jeweller at 78 Junction Street (NB022)

### **6.5 *Agriculture, Pastoralism and Dairying***

The history of agriculture and pastoralism in Shoalhaven was dominated from the outset by the growth of large estates on land grants, ie on the better land, as elsewhere in New South Wales. These early grants to Berry and Wollstonecraft at Coolangatta, to Thomas Kendall and Alexander McCleay at Narrawallee and to the Osborne family and others at Kangaroo Valley were to influence subsequent development and land use patterns. The rural landscapes of the Shoalhaven district are now dominated by the impact of the dairy industry, although evidence of other rural enterprises can be found.

Sheep farming was introduced by Alexander Berry on the coastal plains, but the first merino sheep were introduced at Woodburn, south of Nowra. Physical evidence of the wool industry is limited to infrastructure such as the Wool Road through Morton National Park and a small number of properties south of the Shoalhaven River, including Comberton Grange (CR045). However, no significant physical evidence or associated structures were identified. In contrast evidence for modification of the environment for agriculture and dairying is plentiful. There are four areas which contain fabric documenting the development of agriculture, pastoralism and the dairy industry; the Berry-Bolong, Crookhaven River, Milton and Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscapes.

#### **Berry-Bolong (B094) and Crookhaven River Pastoral Landscapes (CR046)**

Early large scale agricultural activity in the Shoalhaven district was concentrated on the Berry Estate. Slab timber barns erected at Broughton Creek were lost by 1970. The remaining barns appear to be restricted to Numbaa (CR004) and Jindy Andy (CR049, CR052) south of the Shoalhaven River clearly indicating the concentration of agricultural resources and people at strategic locations on Berry's Estate. The brick barn/grain mill (CR009) and Berry Dairy (CR008) on Berry's Estate survive at Jindy Andy reinforcing the strategic pattern of development.



**Picture 12 – Numbaa Barn (CR004)**

As might be expected, early agricultural structures were built in the manner and form known to both the owners and those who interpreted their instructions. Consequently we see that the barns reflected British forms in their two laterally located pairs of doors and loft. The two-storey brick barn, built as a grain mill, reflects this precedent and also the influence of the colonial interpretation of these forms. The pattern of barns introduced by Alexander Berry became the standard for local properties.

**Bolong** (B111): Buena Vista 500 Bolong Road. Barn of almost identical proportions to those associated with the Berry estate south of the river at Jindy Andy and Numbaa.

**Bundanon** (Y001): sawn and split timber slab barn built c.1880 with similar idiom to those built by Berry.

**Pomona** (B037): galvanised iron clad structure post-1893 with central doorways and gabled roof (formerly slab walls and weatherboard gables).

**Type Dairy farm complex** at 100 Jennings Lane, Bolong (B112) developed after 1890 includes all those elements found on the small dairy farm: farmhouse, slab barn, cattle yards, weatherboard bails and dairy and winter feed stalls associated with twin concrete silos in a linear progression away from the farmhouse.



**Picture 13 – Type Dairy Farm complex (B112)**

Other structures illustrating the growth of pastoralism and dairying include free-standing dairy buildings (B112) and sandstone lined wells (CR023). Early dairying relied on a ready supply of water. The use of wells on the coastal plain contrasts with the Milton area due to the nature of the ground. This contrast also applies to the use of paired winter feed concrete silos which almost exclusively identify farm complexes north of the Shoalhaven River. The ubiquitous nature of the concrete silos is met only by the dairyman's weatherboard houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which reflect the industrialisation of the dairy industry. A good example is Buena Vista at 500 Bolong Road (B113)



**Picture 14 – Buena Vista (B113)**



Industrialisation of the region and its infrastructure is clearly illustrated by the coincident growth of dairy factory buildings associated with the railhead at Bomaderry next to the Shoalhaven River (NB091P).

### Milton Pastoral Landscapes (MU002)

Evidence for the growth of agriculture, dairying and pastoralism in the Milton area is implicit in the distribution of dairy farms established following the break up of the large estates in the 1870s and 1880s. The fashion for concrete winter feed silos in the Nowra area was influenced to some extent by the availability of contractors able to undertake the work. Although there are one or two isolated occurrences of silos in the Milton area, most physical evidence is restricted to farmscapes associated with mid to late nineteenth century dairy farms.

Mimosa Farm (MU052) and Woodlands (MU053), in Little Forest Road, characterise the evidence. Mimosa Farm retains good evidence of its nineteenth century operations in a weatherboard farmhouse and external kitchen, in-ground rendered brick cisterns and purpose built butter factory. The butter factory is important as one of the few remaining nineteenth century commercial butter factories serving the Sydney market and encapsulates in its construction those parameters necessary to the successful production of dairy products without the cream separator. Woodlands is important as a sister property which retains a large range of working timber dairy buildings.

Other properties display a combination of characteristics: Loch Leven (MU007) retains the remains of a substantial stone dairy and in-ground rendered brick cisterns, and Woodstock (MU030) a timber slab barn. Old Croobyar Farm (MU011P), a substantial stone tenant farmhouse associated with David Warden Snr, is perhaps one of the few early sites which were closely associated with water before the introduction of galvanised iron and water tanks. It retains the original shingles below a galvanised iron covering, and the remains of a substantial stone dairy building.



**Picture 15 – Mimosa Farm (MU052)**



**Picture 16 – Woodlands (MU053)**

The distance of the Milton area from the Sydney markets was reflected in the persistence of local cheese factories and creameries. Erected in the 1920s the three buildings which processed local milk remain in good condition although now in use for other purposes. These are the Milton Cheese Factory (MU004), Woodstock Cheese Factory (MU040) and the Yatte Yattah Separating Station (MU059).

The sites and places identified in the course of this study are to form the basis of an archaeological study of the dairying industry in the Milton and Kangaroo Valley areas during 1997.



**Picture 17 – Milton Cheese Factory (MU004)**

## Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscapes (KV046)

Kangaroo Valley displays a similar degree of technical development to the Milton area. The landscape is articulated by tracks and farmscapes which illustrate the scale of nineteenth century land use. Key elements include the ubiquitous concrete silos, dairies and bails, winter feed stalls, stockyards, chutes and fences associated with farms established predominantly in the nineteenth century. The latter include the former Osborne tenant farms of the Cronbergers (Rosedale KV024P) and Cavan (KV031) purchased by the Good family in 1916. In the side valleys ongoing dairying is evidenced by the presence of bails, milking sheds and yards which document the impact of the Metropolitan Milk Market and legislation (see KV025). Dairying associated with the impact of Free Selection is illustrated by the continued occupation of a slab timber cottage of c.1870 at 679 Upper River Road (KV026).

The 'Kangaroo Grounds' and surrounding landscapes contain most evidence of the industrialisation and development of dairying. The archaeological remains of the Barrengarry Butter Factory (KV032) are a substantial reminder of the valleys prodigious output at the turn of the century. Closely associated with the factory foundations is the former Osborne tenant farm of Cavan (KV031). This property clearly illustrates the layout of dairy farms and the diversification which has occurred during the valleys dairying decline in the twentieth century. The property is unique in its retention of range of buildings which document those changes and in the surviving example of a slab maize [corn] shed. In its location it encapsulates the siting and [generally] linear distribution of elements on such farms.

The sites and places identified in the course of this study have formed the basis of an archaeological study of the dairying industry in the Milton and Kangaroo Valley areas completed 1997.



## **6.6 Industries**

The evidence of early industries is illustrated by the following:

### **Tanneries**

The stone dam erected at Ulladulla in 1854 for Richard Millard (MU024).

### **Saltpanning**

Not identified in detail by the very nature of the process, but evidenced in the naming of Saltpan Creek on the Crookhaven River (CR027).

### **Ship-building**

Illustrated by the Berry Shipyard Site (B134.17) at Berry's Bay and the Lady Denman complex (JB021P) at Huskisson constructed around the site of the Dent family slips.

### **Sawmilling**

Sawmilling and timber getting operations are well documented and illustrated by the remains of mills, tramways, anchorages and villages at Bawley Point (K1017) Bendalong – Red Head (CO016), Kioloa (KI003) and Depot and Pebbly Beaches (KI006). Of particular importance are Kioloa House and the associated Bawley to Kioloa Tramline Worker's Cottages (KI002) and the Pebbly Beach complex (KI006). The latter is one of the few sites on the South Coast with sufficient archaeological fabric left to document the timber loading process.

### **Flour milling**

The only evidence for flour milling is the Jindy Andy Barn and Grain Mill (CR009) on the former Berry Estate.



**Picture 18 – Jindy Andy Barn and Grain Mill (CR009)**

## **6.7 Mining**

Evidence of nineteenth and twentieth century mining in the Shoalhaven is well documented. Although many of the mining ventures operated for short periods only, the physical remains are often impressive for their construction, intactness and remoteness. Mining has been predominantly for gold, copper and silica.

### **Gold**

Illustrated by the still impressive remains of Yalwal Gold Mine and Township (Y003), the Grassy Gully Mine site near Burrier (Y009) and Tim's Gully Mine site and the associated hut sites (Y005).

### **Copper**

Illustrated by the substantial remains of Tolwong (Y006) impressive for its remoteness and as an example of late nineteenth and early twentieth century ingenuity and mining technology.

### **Coal**

William Rixon's Coalmine (K1007) in the upper reaches of the Clyde Gorge is mute testimony to the entrepreneurial skills of settlers in the remoter parts of Shoalhaven in the late nineteenth century.

## Silica

The remains of the timber bridge across Narrawallee Inlet and embankments carrying former tramlines connecting loading areas with mine deposits are easily interpreted (MU065).

## 6.8 *Environment and Defence*

The growth of tourism in the late nineteenth century is reflected in the early recognition of Barrengarry Park at Belmore Falls in 1887. Significantly, Miles Morton who lobbied for the creation of a park, was the son of one of the managers of Berry's Coolangatta Estate. The Morton Primitive Reserve of 1939 resulted in creation of Morton National Park in 1967. The reserve boundaries were irregular and accommodated the army's artillery range at Tianjara Plateau. To the south Budawang NP included Pigeon House Mountain (MU064) first sighted and named by Captain James Cook in 1877. These two areas of national park form the western visually dominant boundary to Shoalhaven.

To the east the newly formed NSW Jervis Bay NP (1996) and the contiguous Commonwealth National Park areas (1989) are testimony to the importance of the Jervis Bay area for recreation and research. The Jervis Bay areas are included in the Jervis Bay Landscape Conservation Area (JB001).

The evidence of defence is limited to those sites and places which fall within the City of Shoalhaven area; this limits sites to those associated with the Naval Air Base, HMAS Albatross (NB143P) and former Bomb Dumps (NB144) converted into housing. Training sites within Morton NP have not been considered due to their ephemeral nature.

## 6.9 *Leisure*

The rise of leisure as a major contributor to the economy and cultural heritage of Shoalhaven is clearly illustrated by the houses, villas, holiday cabins and weekenders which were erected in coastal villages. Other amenities followed, including shops, boating facilities and picture theatres. Sites which demonstrate this process include the following:

**Hyams Beach:** Pacific House (JB002.04), and Fisherman's and Weekend Cabins at 55-59 and 61 Cyrus Street (JB002).

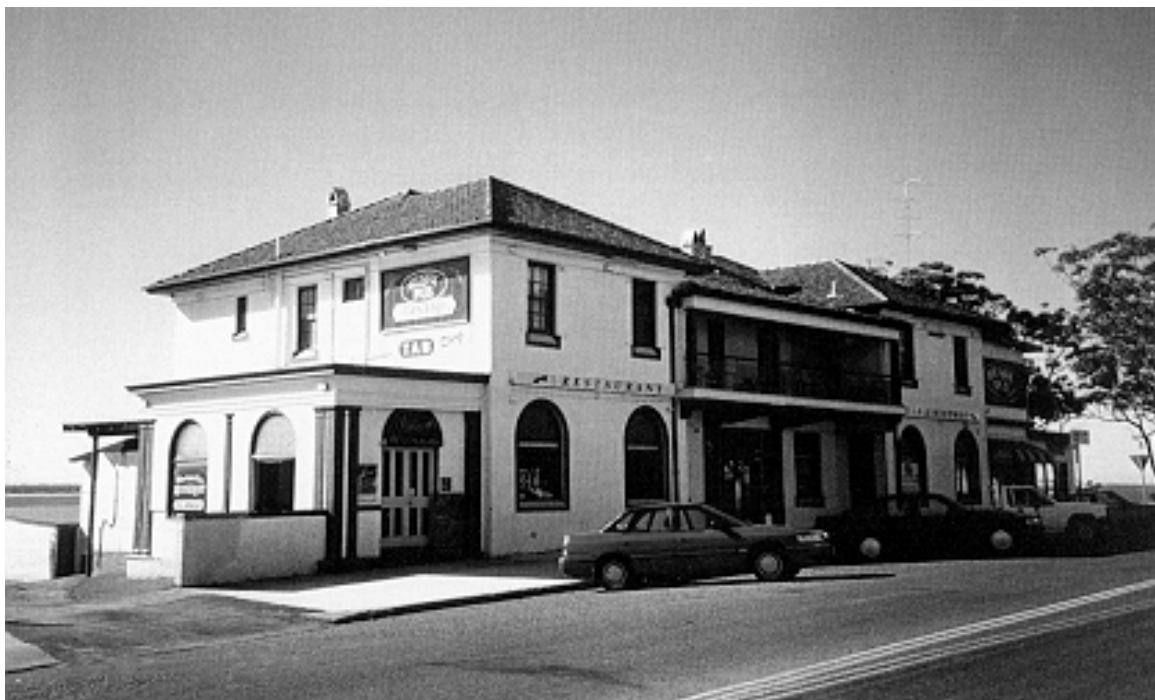
**Huskisson:** Weekend Cottage at the corner of Beach and Bowen Streets (JB012)

**Pebbly Beach:** Timber mill, Town and School Sites. Cabins (KI006) erected as weekend and recreational homes.



**Picture 19 – Weekend Cottage, Huskisson (JB012)**

**The Husky** (Huskisson Hotel JB031), Huskisson Pictures (JB014) and Burrill Open Air Theatre (MU049).



**Picture 20 – Huskisson Hotel (JB031)**

## 7.0 Architectural Character

### 7.1 Introduction

Nineteenth century regional construction techniques included the use of stone, brick, timber, pise, wattle and daub and weatherboard. Clearing the land yielded large quantities of timber which became available for yards, fences and buildings. Almost without exception initial settlement was effected with slab timber buildings. External chimneys were often of timber, later rubble stone or brick construction. Early buildings were to reflect the English Georgian style interpreted through the workmanship and understanding of local craftsmen and builders. As land use, townships and commerce developed these early vernacular buildings were replaced by more substantial structures reflecting social status, economics and location. Many new buildings were influenced by designs and patterns in reference books brought to the colony of New South Wales. The work of J C Loudon in particular was to influence the layout and style of many buildings in the colony. By the 1850s steam driven and water driven sawmills had generally replaced saw-pits. Early weatherboard structures were generally restricted to sheltered settings, although larger homesteads were often built of sawn slabs and later weatherboard.

The Shoalhaven area depended heavily on coastal shipping for the supply of mass produced building materials including galvanised iron until the 1890s when the railways assisted in the wider use of new materials. This fact and the conservative nature of settlers on the land and in the growing townships was to limit change well into the twentieth century. Architectural influences diffused slowly making their impact first on public buildings and the private residences of wealthy families. The rural areas of Shoalhaven are dominated by nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings which interpret the imported eighteenth century Georgian forms in the context of the idiom adopted by local builders.

The differentiation between rural and urban areas in terms of the sophistication of design and construction did not become really marked until the development of local industry and the rise of both urban and rural 'aristocracies' whose wealth was often dependent on the land. Nevertheless the ubiquitous nature of design and construction continued to be evident in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This is seen in the late Victorian period and early Federation period weatherboard farmhouses which reflect the sub-division of the Berry Estate in the 1890s and early 1900s and the contemporary modest urban houses of Bomaderry.

In essence the majority of buildings erected in Shoalhaven can be described as vernacular. The term vernacular implies an absence of style but not the absence of stylistic elements; common usage as opposed to polite architecture. The term 'polite architecture' extends to major churches, 'high style' residences and major public buildings designed by architects. The term vernacular can be applied to all those buildings which utilised stylistic forms without pretension; that is, the multiplicity of Victorian Georgian, Gothic and Italianate derived forms and the succeeding Federation and Inter-War forms which developed and derived so much from their predecessors.

## **7.2 Architectural Styles**

Analysis of architectural styles is based on A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture by Apperly, Irving and Reynolds. The framework for analysis is as follows:

Colonial period	1820-c.1840
Victorian period	c.1840-c.1890
Federation period	c.1890-c.1915
Inter-War period	c.1915-c.1940
Post-War period	c.1940-1960

Stylistic changes are less pronounced in rural and remote areas with a blurring of boundaries between the various periods. In general specific styles have been identified within each period, but where places do not fit into the overall pattern they have been described as, for example, 'Federation style', or 'built in the Federation period'.

The contribution of each period to the architectural character of Shoalhaven will be discussed under the following headings:

Section 8.0, Domestic Architecture; and  
Section 9.0, Other Major Building Types

## 8.0 Domestic Architecture

### 8.1 Colonial Period c.1820-c.1840

Timber, brick and brick nogged buildings were erected from the 1830s on properties such as Alexander Berry's Coolangatta Estate, and at Terara on the de Mestre Estate. Georgian forms and architectural vocabulary predominate, with extant buildings concentrated primarily in the rural areas on early land grants. These include Alexander Berry's Coolangatta Estate, the de Mestre Estate at Terara and an isolated example at Murramarang.

#### Coolangatta Estate

1824	Coolangatta Homestead Ruins (B134.06)
c.1824	Coolangatta Estate Office (B134.01)
1830s	Coolangatta Estate Coachman's Quarters (B134.02)
1830s	Coolangatta Estate Stables (B134.03)
1830s	Coolangatta Estate Harness Room (B134.04)
1840s	Coolangatta Estate Convict Cottage (B134.07)
1830s	Coolangatta Estate Community Hall (B134.08)
1840s	Coolangatta Estate Blacksmith's Shop (B134.09)

These buildings are predominantly of brick construction.



Picture 21 – Coolangatta Estate Convict Cottage (B134.07)

## Terara

c.1840 'Millbank' (NB151) - brick nogged construction, in which brickwork is used to infill the timber framed structure.

## Murramarang

Murramarang House 1841 (KI001) - brick and masonry construction.

On the available evidence brick nogged construction would appear to have been restricted to the de Mestre Estate.

The availability of timber and relative ease of construction influenced the use of timber in preference to brick or stone for less permanent or ephemeral structures and those occupied by lower social orders. The predominant use of brick and brick nogged construction for the majority of surviving structures clearly illustrates the permanent nature of settlement and the influence of the English Georgian architectural precedent imported with assigned convicts and other early workmen .

### **8.2 Victorian Period c.1840-c.1890**

The preponderance of stone and the availability of local masons made stone the preferred method of construction when more permanent forms of building were sought in the 1860s. Vernacular construction is evidenced by the ubiquitous nature of timber construction at all levels and in all locations from the 1870s following the ready availability of local and imported sawn, dressed and moulded timber.



**Picture 22 – Kendall Dale (MU055)**



### 8.2.1 Masonry

Random and coursed rubble stone were the preferred methods of construction for stone buildings in rural areas with brick used for finer work such as cisterns and chimneys. The majority of examples which survive are found in rural areas as the focus or former focus of large estates or on the edge of urban centres. Claydon Park (MU013) built in 1852 near Ulladulla is a good example of the symmetrical Victorian Georgian vernacular cottage with the traditional hipped roof erected on a small land grant. In contrast the more elaborate farmhouses of Kirmington 1847 (MU056) and Kendall Dale 1848-1865 (MU055) erected by the Kendall family begin to show some degree of politeness in their execution. Nowra Park (NB035) at Nowra, built in 1852 for Alexander McKay of Comberton Grange, is one of the earliest examples of a symmetrical Victorian Georgian style masonry residence in Shoalhaven. The gabled form Wogamia House (NB138) persisted at Wogamia (NB138), the two storey rural residence of John Glanville, which was erected opposite Bundanon in the 1850s on the east bank of the Shoalhaven River. The simplicity of expression of the early Victorian Georgian style at Wogamia and the use of locally quarried ashlar sandstone is unequalled elsewhere in Shoalhaven. The social standing conferred by the construction of two storey houses is only too evident in the later residences of large landowners and wealthier farmers.



**Picture 23 – Wogamia House (NB138)**

The tradition of two storey rural residences was continued in residences such as the Regency influenced Eyrie Bowrie (MU001.01) built in Milton in 1866 by Roger Seccombe an influential newcomer. Similar two storey residences were also a demonstration of wealth and status by families long established in the rural community. This is seen at Barrengarry House, 1868-1870 (KV002), Mount Airlie 1868 (see photograph overleaf).



**Picture 24 – Mount Airlie (MU043)**

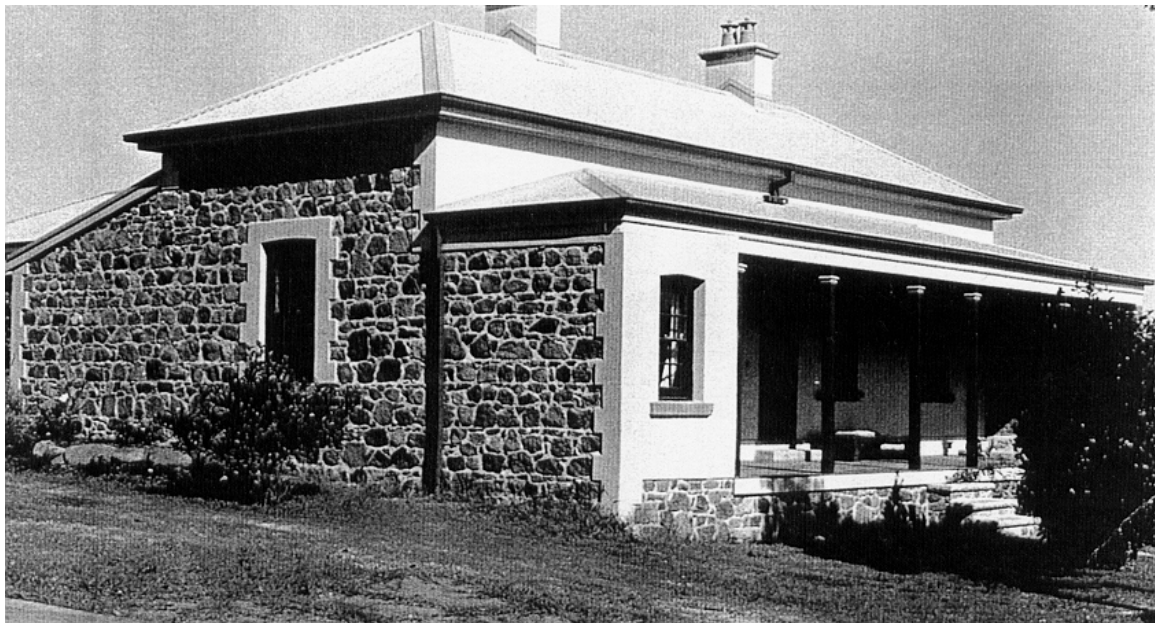
(MU043), Boolgatta House 1870 (MU057) and at Bundanon (Y001), built in 1866. The 1860s saw a move away from the simplicity of the Georgian style. The grand Victorian residence of Mount Airlie built for David Warden was very much an individual design derived from Regency and Classical sources. Barrengarry House, a single storey Georgian residence, was remodelled by architect John Horbury Hunt into an outstanding two storey residence with Gothic influences evident in the first floor string courses. Boolgatta House and Bundanon contrast strongly with other two storey residences in the use of a two storey verandah on the main elevation. Although both these buildings were erected in ashlar sandstone with similar Georgian plans and Regency influenced fenestration their mode of expression is quite different. Boolgatta is very much a 'grand residence' in the Victorian sense; Bundanon in contrast is an interpretation of the prevailing Georgian idiom interpreted in local sandstone and timber.

In all these buildings the workmanship is exemplary. This pattern was reflected at another social level in the construction of Graham Lodge (NB007) at Nowra, a large rendered two storey residence with a hipped slate roof and two storey verandah erected c.1877, and now one of the oldest houses in Nowra.

In contrast to this is the exceptional and impressive rendered masonry building erected at Glenworth in 1880 (B106) for the first Mayor of the Broughton Municipality (see picture overleaf).



**Picture 25 – Glenworth (B106)**



**Picture 26 – Applegarth (MU006)**

At Milton, from the 1860s, builder and mason James Poole was associated with the construction in stone of the larger houses as well as those built for wealthy farmers and small landowners. Good examples of his work are seen in the fine workmanship used in the farmhouses at Applegarth 1868 (MU006) and Danesbank 1865 (MU009). Woodlands, built c.1870 (MU053) on Little Forest Road, may also be an example of his work from this period. Woodlands exhibits the prevailing symmetrical Victorian Georgian style with its hipped roof and twin chimneys also found in the preceding examples. Narrawilly (MU005), built in 1870 of double brick, is of similar design. The continuity of the Georgian tradition is illustrated by Sunny Vale farmhouse (MU035) built for Alick Frederick Warden and Melrose (MU001.24) at Milton on the edge of the urban area for the Kendall family in the 1880s. In the Nowra Catchment and Kangaroo Valley there appear to have been few masonry structures with the exception of those on the Berry and Osborne Estates. An undated brick farmhouse at Mayfield near Pyree, described as Monaghan's House (CR031), appears to have had dormer windows and fine interior workmanship characteristic of the early years of the Victorian Georgian period, and is one of the earliest brick farmhouses in the rural areas of Shoalhaven.

In addition to the stone buildings which predominantly articulate the pastoral landscapes of the Milton area the towns of Nowra, Berry and Milton are home to a range of houses which evidence the rise of a professional and business class in the sophistication of their construction and detailing. Good examples of single storey symmetrical Victorian Georgian style urban houses survive in Nowra, Milton and Berry.



**Picture 27 – Hazelmere (NB024.05)**

**Nowra**

Hazelmere 9 Moss Street c.1880 (NB024.05)

97 Osborne Street c.1877 (NB062.02)

**Milton**

The Governor's Rest 1873 (MU001.07)

**Berry**

17 Albany Street 1880s (B062)

Significantly during the 1880s the emergence of two storey masonry buildings was reflected in the construction of a number of two storey timber buildings in both rural and urban areas. However in general two storey masonry residences and houses were restricted to manses and rectories in urban areas. A symmetrical two storey Victorian masonry building at 1 Moss Street Nowra (NB0244.02) is the only one of its kind in Shoalhaven.



**Picture 28 – Residence at 1 Moss Street, Nowra (NB024.02)**

Although the Georgian style continued to dominate in the mid to late nineteenth century Victorian Italianate asymmetrical forms began to appear in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Loch Leven at Milton (MU007) is one of the few rural buildings of this period to employ this idiom. In the urban areas the growth of commerce resulted in renewed construction. A single storey house at 135 Princes Highway (MU001.21) Milton is a good example of an urban house built in masonry as is 'The Laurels' (KV021) in Kangaroo Valley.



## 8.2.2 Timber

The Victorian Georgian idiom dominated cottage and house construction well into the 1890s. However the growth of commerce resulted in increased building in urban areas in contrast to the rural areas. Italianate forms on asymmetrical plans began to replace the Georgian types in urban areas, but few examples were erected in the rural areas.

### Victorian Georgian

Examples of the ubiquitous vernacular Victorian Georgian idiom can be found in all areas of Shoalhaven. Construction is of two basic types; vertical slab timber and dressed weatherboards. Of particular note are:

#### Slab timber

- Mrs Doidge's cottage in Upper Kangaroo River, built c.1870 (KV026)
- Pair of timber cottages 119-121 Terara Road, Terara (NB155 and NB156)



**Picture 29 – Pair of timber cottages, Terara (NB155 and NB156)**

- Slab cottages in Green Street (MU031) and 56 North Street Ulladulla (MU032)
- 19 Albert Street, Berry c.1890 (B064)
- Slab cottage 19 Ferry Lane, Nowra (NB029)
- Kangaroo Valley Pioneer Farm, former Rendall homestead c.1890 (KV006)
- Glenvale near Berry, built from sawn slabs from Berry's Broughton Creek Mill, probably c.1880 (B120)

## Weatherboard

Weatherboard buildings were erected on large rural estates, and in some urban communities from the 1860s and 1870s. Important examples which illustrate the principal characteristics include:

### Urban

- Former Greenwell Point School (CR035) and the adjacent cottage (CR013) erected by the Berry family at Greenwell Point
- Terara Lodge, built in 1863 (NB 150.01)



**Picture 30 – Donovan's Cottage, Milton (MU001.63)**

- Donovan's Cottage (MU001.63) at 42 Wason Street, Milton
- 57 Worrige Street, Nowra c.1890 (NB182)
- 192 Kinghorne Street, Nowra c.1890s (NB171)
- 77 Plunkett Street, Nowra c.1890s (NB066)
- Curate's Cottage (B002.05), House (former Tindall house) (B002.07), Lynstowe (B002.06) in Pulman Street, Berry

### Rural

- Chinaman's House Numbaa (CR021)
- Mimosa Farm 1873 (MU052) and Currowar (CO027) on the former Kendall family estate. Mimosa Farm is particularly important for the survival of the early separate weatherboard kitchen and in-ground water cisterns (see photograph overleaf).

In Berry none of any note survive except in Pulman Street, while examples in Nowra, Bomaderry, Milton and Kangaroo Valley are rare.



**Picture 31 – Mimosa Farm (MU052)**

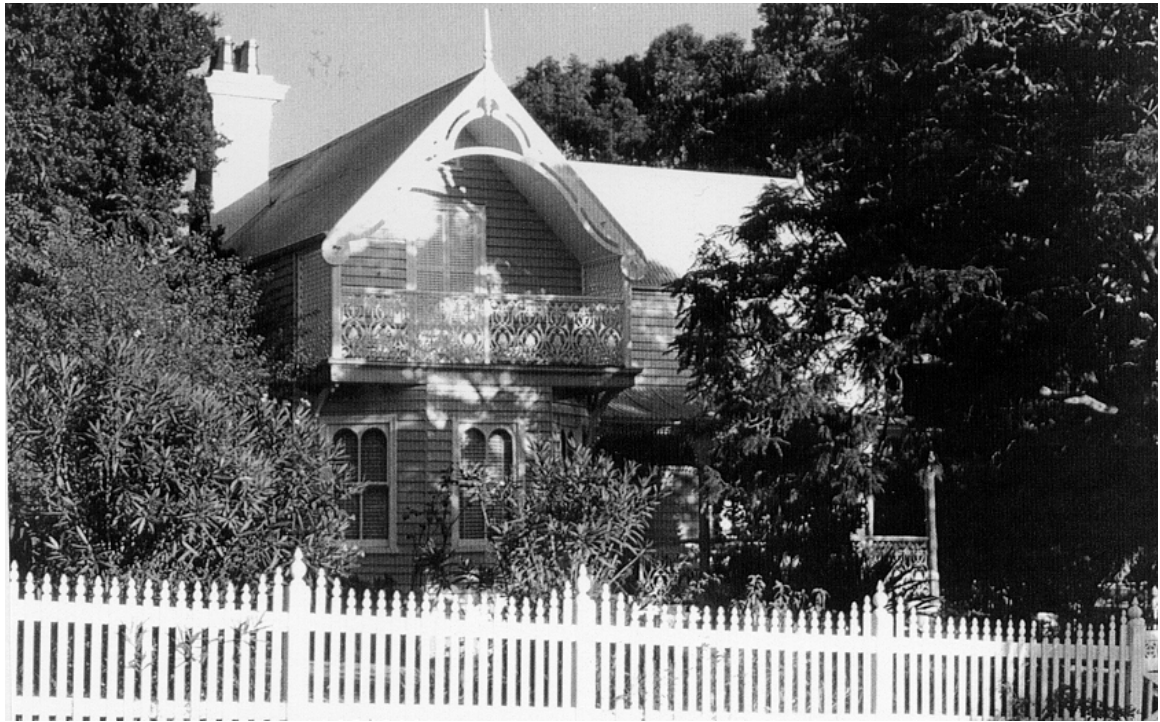
### **Asymmetrical Italianate**

The ready availability of sawn weatherboards led inevitably to the replacement of vertical slabs as a form of construction in all areas. By the 1880s weatherboards were being used in the construction of substantial one and two storey houses with projecting gabled bays in urban areas and rural settlements. Of particular note are Llanthony Lodge at Cambewarra 1884 (B122), and the impressive home of Meroogal 1885 (NB012) in Nowra with its Gothic influenced carpentry (see photograph overleaf). Other substantial two storey houses can be found at 95 Osborne St (NB063) and 53 Junction St Nowra (Hillcrest NB043) built in the mid 1890s and which continued the Victorian two storey form into the Federation Period.

The urban asymmetrical Victorian cottages of Shoalhaven are characterised by a group of three in Worrige Street, Nowra (NB064.05 and NB064.06 and NB064.07), recorded by Samuel Elyard at the turn of the century. Asymmetrical L-shaped plan, gabled or hipped roof front verandah and projecting gable with faceted bay window capped by a pitched roof expressing the width of the bay. The single storey residence of Springfield near Milton erected in the 1880s (MU025) is unique for its decorative treatment usually reserved for much larger buildings but essentially employs the vocabulary illustrated at Worrige Street, Nowra (see photograph overleaf).



In rural areas the asymmetrical form is relatively rare. A good example can, however, be seen in Kangaroo Valley Township at Murray Street, east of 'Hilltop' (KV001.15).



**Picture 32 – Meroogal House (NB030)**



**Picture 33 – Residences, Worrige Street, Nowra (NB064.05)**

### 8.2.3 Summary

During the Victorian period, the Georgian architectural form and vocabulary dominated construction in rural and urban areas well into the 1890s. Single storey masonry farmhouses of this type from the 1860s and 1870s predominate in the Milton area, illustrating the influence of local masons and landowners on construction, in contrast to tenant farms on the Berry and Osborne Estates which were erected in timber. Italianate and Gothic influences were increasingly expressed in urban and rural areas from the late 1860s, and clearly visible in residences of the 1880s and 1890s. Masonry residences of this type predominate on the early land grants and purchases, but the vernacular forms occur most frequently as modest houses in urban settings. Two storey Italianate timber houses from this period are unique to Nowra and its environs.

### 8.3 Federation Period c.1890-c.1915

The introduction of new ideas in places remote from the Sydney and Melbourne architectural professions led to the slow diffusion of new ideas. The Federation Period began in the 1890s, but it was not until Howard Joseland, a Sydney architect, was invited to design houses for the Berry Estates in Sydney and in Shoalhaven in the 1890s, that the full impact of the style was felt in the local community.



**Picture 34 – Coolangatta Park (B134.05)**

Joseland's first commission in Shoalhaven appears to have been Coolangatta Park (B134.05) c.1890 for John Hay, followed by Mananga 1894 (B087), Greenleaves 1895 (NB117) and Lynburn in 1896 (NB119). Mananga, Greenleaves and Coolangatta Park incorporate Queen Anne detailing in the use of corbelled string courses and elaborate gable detailing. Projecting gables, symmetrical massing, encircling verandahs and gambrel roofs all have their part to play in the informal buildings. Lynburn and Coolangatta park employ similar plan form and mode of expression.

The prevailing Federation style was used by Joseland in 1904 at Terara House and in 1906 at Congla for Hugh MacKenzie on his Terara Estate. Illowra 1906 (NB118) is a later version of the idiom employed in his earlier commissions. Greenleaves and Coolangatta Park were constructed in face brick but Lynburn, Illowra, Congla and Mananga were constructed in weather board reflecting local practice. Terara House (NB159), erected between 1904 and 1910, continued the tradition of two storey residences but added new elements to the local architectural vocabulary.



**Picture 35 – Terara House (NB159)**

The influence of Joseland's work and the Federation style was probably first expressed at Pomona (B162), which was built in 1893. This fine Federation period farmhouse was built by George Muller [the builder of Mananga in 1893] for his brother John Muller. 'The Evisons' at Cambewarra (B104) is a building of similar scale and form to Pomona.

Although the 1890s were a period of drought and depression the release of large areas of land resulting from the drainage and sale of land on the former Berry Estate after 1889 offered many the opportunity to invest in the land. Farmhouses from this period drew heavily on the prevailing Victorian asymmetrical idiom and characterised the vernacular form erected in both urban and rural situations. Commonly occurring forms include; the asymmetrical plan form with a single projecting gabled bay, front verandah and hipped roof after the Georgian style; and the asymmetrical plan form with two projecting gables linked by a verandah on two sides below a hipped roof with or without ventilating gables at the ridge. Good rural weatherboard examples of the former can be seen in Buena Vista (B113) at Bolong (see photograph overleaf); the second type is clearly illustrated by both the Evison's, Pomona and a simple farmhouse 'Swanlea' at 680 Bolong Road (B118).



**Picture 36 – Buena Vista (B113)**

Other examples of Federation period farmhouses drew heavily on Georgian precedent. The weatherboard farmhouse at 55 Fletchers Lane built in 1902 (B168) for the Fletcher family clearly interprets Victorian precedent in its symmetry while capturing Federation stylistic details. The house is clearly an expression of wealth; the Fletchers made their money on the Yalwal goldfields.



**Picture 37 – Farmhouse, Culburra Road (CR032)**



The wealth created by the dairy industry before the turn of the century and into the first decades of the twentieth century is clearly expressed in the many unpretentious rural buildings. The prosperity of the rural sector was matched by the wealth generated by gold mining and commerce in the years before the First World War. Major urban areas and townships were host to professionals and commerce alike. While Federation period houses and farmhouses are dominant elements in the rural landscapes of the Nowra Catchment they occur infrequently outside urban areas and townships elsewhere in Shoalhaven. Almost without exception Federation period houses are of timber construction, ie weatherboard. Distribution and stylistic elements can be summarised as follows:

### Nowra

As the major urban area, Nowra, in conjunction with Bomaderry, has the greatest concentration of Federation period houses in Shoalhaven. Although the preceding Victorian forms continued to underlie the emergence of a local Federation style the influence of Joseland and the diffusion of ideas is evident in a number of properties in Nowra.

The house at 77 Jervis Street (NB055), built c.1900, is a good example of the asymmetrical form with a projecting shingled gable, while the nearby Myambah (NB031), c.1901, at 5 Journal Street is a highly individual and striking example. Roseville, at 49 Journal Street, c.1900, (NB042) reflects the idiom of Joseland's designs in its central projecting bay. In contrast is a house at 26 26A Worrigeer Street, built in 1905 (NB049) which is a fine example of the asymmetrical plan form with two projecting bays which utilises the effect created by open trellis work and timber friezes to advantage in its verandah details.



**Picture 38 – Residence, Worrigeer Street, Nowra (NB049)**



**Picture 39 – House at Bridge Street, Nowra (NB025.02)**

The expansive nature of these buildings and their origin in rural forms is in direct contrast to the more ordered approach to stylistic details employed by builder Clarrie Jarman at 34 Bridge Street (NB025.02) built by him in 1914. Of all the Federation buildings in Shoalhaven this house reflects not only the weatherboard forms found throughout the district but the Federation style which found expression in the Federation period housing estates in Sydney. This is evident in the steeply pitched hipped roof, open eaves, encircling verandah, fair face brickwork, roughcast rendered chimneys and well detailed timber windows, gables and verandah. The use of marble thresholds and interior fittings including decorated tiled fireplace surrounds, pressed metal ceilings and dado mouldings suggest that the building was not only of higher quality than usual, but that it drew heavily on pattern books and catalogues. The compact nature of the building is also suggestive of the tight nature of the urban block.

## Berry

Federation period houses in Berry developed the preceding Victorian Georgian and asymmetrical Italianate forms. At the Showground, at 21 Albany Street (B003.17), is a fine Federation style house locally rare for the degree of decoration. A second house, the Muir residence, at 10 Prince Alfred Street (B042), erected c.1905, developed the vernacular Georgian form by adding a decorative verandah across the street frontage. The asymmetrical plan form is well illustrated by a number of small houses with high gabled roofs and projecting bays. Good examples of the latter are at 31 Prince Alfred Street (B045) and 40 Prince Alfred Street (B049).

Characteristic asymmetrical plan forms with hipped roofs and gabled bays can be seen at 47 Prince Alfred Street (B081) and 51 Queen Street (B024).

A fine two storey residence and doctor's surgery, Rhodeside (B011), built in 1914, continued the tradition established in the late nineteenth century of two storey timber houses.

## Milton

A small number of Federation style houses were built in Milton after the First World War according to the available historical evidence. These include 138 and 140 Princes Highway with their characteristic projecting gables and encircling verandahs and the distinctive house at 146 Princes Highway (MU001.16), which is listed by the NSW Chapter RAI in its Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture.



This latter example is essentially an early Inter-War period interpretation of the style in the use of fibre-cement sheeting above window sill height.



**Picture 40 – House at 146 Princes Highway, Milton (MU001.16)**

### Kangaroo Valley

The influence of the Federation style is evident in a small number of houses; Glenore (KV009), Hilltop 1890s (KV001.15) and Talangi 1903 (KV001.22) are the only examples which clearly illustrate the diffusion of the style. Hilltop as a doctor's residence and Glenore, exact history unknown, are indicative of a professional lifestyle separate from the rural community.



**Picture 41 – Residence, Bridge Road, Nowra (NB025.13)**

#### **8.4 Inter-War Period c.1915-c.1940**

Inter-War Period houses occur predominantly in the urban areas of Nowra, Milton and Berry; rural examples are rare. The apparent lack of Inter-War buildings elsewhere in Shoalhaven appears to be a result of the 1920s Depression, the fact that the majority of residential buildings in the rural sector had been completed and that the working population was effectively reduced by two world wars.

The dominant Inter-War style is Californian Bungalow with a small number of Georgian Revival and classically styled examples. In keeping with the origins of the Bungalow style weatherboard predominates as the cladding material for buildings which characteristically feature nested gables and front verandahs which act as porches. Speculative examples which contribute little more than continuity of stylistic 'features' to the streetscape will not be discussed. Good examples include the following in Nowra, Berry and Milton; unless otherwise stated the example is in the prevailing Californian Bungalow style.

##### **Nowra**

- 47 Worrigea Street (NB064.03), 31 Worrigea Street (NB060).
- 63 Bridge Road (NB025.06) reflects the Federation period asymmetrical plan with twin projecting bays.
- 31 Bridge Road (NB025.13) features nested gables on an asymmetrical plan.
- Kilsyth, 33 Bridge Road (NB025.12), features nested gables.
- 85 Plunkett Street (NB063.07) features nested gables.
- Similar relatively unmodified examples occur at 133 and 137 Kinghorne Street (NB052 and NB053).

## Berry

- 53 Queen Street (B025) features nested hipped roofs.
- 63 Victoria Street (B059) Georgian Revival style.
- Dr B K Chambers Surgery and Residence (B018) features classically-styled twin gables.

## Milton

The Denture Clinic at 147 Princes Highway (MU001.11) features nested gables and reflects the Federation period plan with twin projecting bays. This building is expansive in its use of the idiom and epitomises the California Bungalow in its expression and relationship to the streetscape.

The occurrence [and diffusion] of the California Bungalow style is evident in the relative numbers of these examples chosen to illustrate the style in an urban context. A small number of farmhouses were also built during this period; one in Kangaroo Valley (KV025) features all those elements found in the urban houses. A number of small farmhouses featuring speculative stylistic elements were also built within the Nowra Catchment area.

Coastal communities continued to expand with the construction of weekend/holiday homes and fishermen's cabins. Excellent examples utilising the prevailing vernacular construction techniques remain in sites at Hyam's Beach, including numbers 57, 59 and 61 Cyrus Street (JB002.02), built in 1924. Pacific House (JB002.04), built in 1926 at Hyam's Beach, utilised California Bungalow style details in its expression as did the house at 7 Fegen Street, Huskisson.



**Picture 42 – House at 7 Fegen Street, Huskisson (JB022)**

### **8.5 *Post-War Period c.1940-1960***

The immediate Post-War period made a limited contribution to the housing stock in Shoalhaven. The majority of Post-War examples recorded were in the coastal strip where the impact of leisure resulted in the construction of cabins and houses which were a continuation of the vernacular form of building developed during the Inter-War years.

Of particular note is a private house in Berry (B021), erected c.1960s. This house is listed by the RAIA NSW Chapter in its register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture. Examples of the cabins and houses erected on the coastal strip include a house at 33 Hawke Street, Huskisson (JB027); and a cottage at the corner of Beach and Nowra Streets, Huskisson (JB012), illustrates the range of smaller weekend cottages and cabins built during the Inter-War and immediate Post-War periods.

## 9.0 Other Major Building Types

### 9.1 Introduction

Housing forms by far the largest proportion of extant structures in the Shoalhaven district. Although reference has been made to the dominant building types in Section 6.4 (Extension of Settlement and Development of Townships, Including the Ascendancy of Nowra) it is necessary to discuss religious and secular buildings for their contribution to the urban and rural landscapes, and as major elements in the social landscape. These will be discussed under the following headings:

- Churches, Church Halls, Rectories and Manses;
- Schools and School Residences;
- Public, ie Government Buildings; and
- Commercial Buildings and Hotels.

### 9.2 Churches, Church Halls, Rectories & Manses

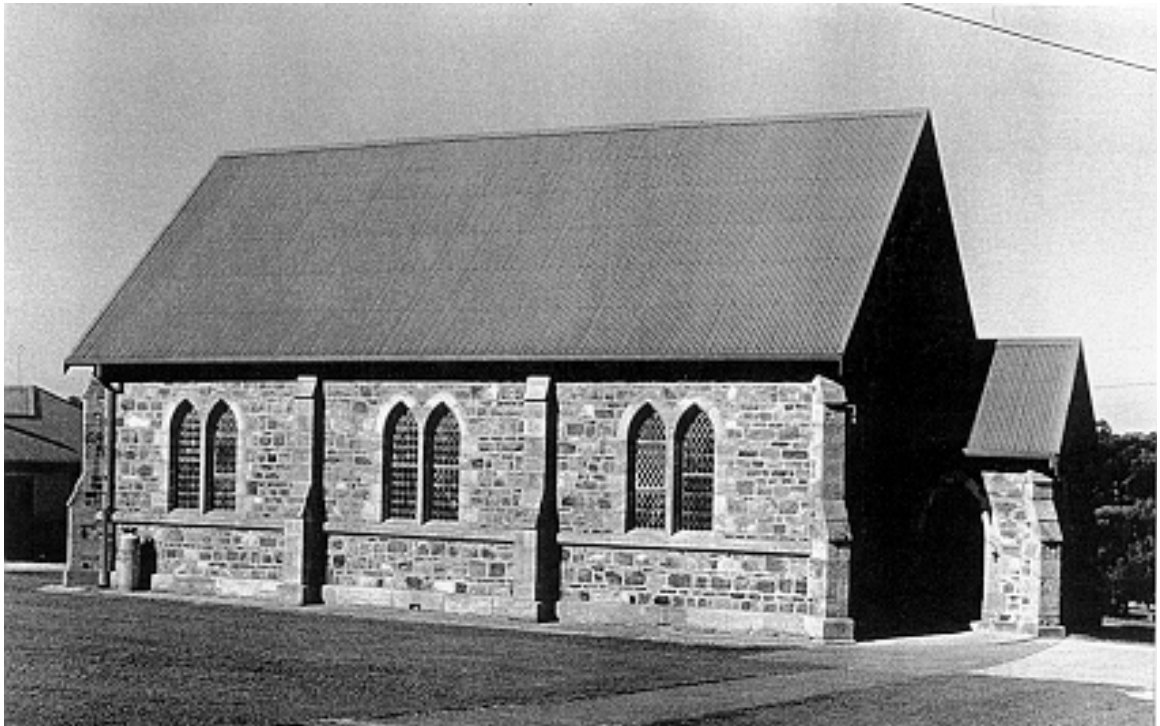
The surviving churches, were constructed in the mid to late Victorian and Federation periods with a small number erected in the Inter-War period. Church halls were in many cases purpose built in association with rectories and manses. During the nineteenth century each community expressed its religious preferences in a range of masonry, generally sandstone ashlar, sectarian churches built in the prevailing Gothic Revival style. Late Victorian and Federation period churches erected in rural communities and townships were normally of weatherboard construction. Early manses and rectories were often single storey; by the 1880s the standard had grown to two storeys in brick based on the Victorian asymmetrical Italianate plan. Church halls were very much a symptom of the late nineteenth century and reflected the growth and consolidation of population during the Federation period.

Despite the decline of rural communities Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Anglican and Union churches continue to illustrate the growth of townships and community and contribute significantly to the social landscape and sense of place in Shoalhaven.

#### Churches

The Victorian Academic Classical-Iron Church (CR022) at Numbaa, built in 1856, is the oldest church identified in Shoalhaven. Imported from Scotland, it is an important link with Berry's Estate and the private township of Numbaa, and a reminder of the community's reliance on the sea for transport. Early masonry churches include the Uniting Church at Milton 1872 (MU001.19) built by James Poole (see photograph overleaf) and the outstanding Victorian Gothic Methodist church at Milton 1883 (MU001.38), designed by Colonel Thomas Rowe who also designed the Uniting church in Nowra (NB005) completed by 1877 in the Victorian Ecclesiastical or Academic style.

The importance of John Horbury Hunt's contribution to church design in New South Wales and his contribution to Victorian church design are exemplified by the earlier Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd in Kangaroo Valley (KV001.01) completed in 1872 (see photograph overleaf).



Picture 43 – Uniting Church at Milton (MU001.19)



Picture 44 – Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd, Kangaroo Valley (KV001.01)

St Andrews Presbyterian Church 1875 (NB001) in Nowra is a minor expression of the extensive ecclesiastical commissions received by Hunt. The identical Greenwell Point Union Church (CR010) and Meroo Meadow Union Church (B161) were gifts to the people from David Berry in 1890. The two churches stand apart from the majority of late nineteenth century churches for their interpretation of the prevailing Gothic Revival style in brick, although St Luke's Anglican Church in Berry (B006) had been built in 1884 in brick.



**Picture 45 – Greenwell Point Union Church (CR010)**



**Picture 46 – Former Wesleyan Church (now Uniting Church Hall) (B017)**

The majority of surviving timber churches date to the Federation period although some examples display similar features to the preceding Victorian Carpenter Gothic forms they replaced. The timber church at Cambewarra (B132) built in 1900 epitomises the design elements employed; a rectangular nave entered from a small porch at one end, both with gabled roofs clad in galvanised iron. The identical former Wesleyan Church in Berry (B017) was erected in 1884 some sixteen years previously.

Churches built during the Inter-War period are easily identified by their brick masonry and cement rendered details; two examples were identified. The most notable of these, Scots Presbyterian Church built in 1934 (B003.10), is an individualistic design by architect White of Sydney, which incorporates three significant examples of early colonial stained glass which were relocated from Scots Church in Sydney.

### Rectories and Manses

Rectories and manses have survived in all major communities with the exception of Ulladulla which was of lesser importance to the community than Milton. Convents, often associated with Roman Catholic churches and church groups including schools, appear to have utilised the prevailing two storey form and idiom. Religious residences of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are characterised by their two storey verandah form, gabled roofs and Italianate asymmetrical plan with projecting bays. Good Victorian examples include the former Presbyterian Manse 1884 (B008) and St Luke's Anglican Rectory 1892 (B007) in Berry.





**Picture 47 – Former Presbyterian Manse, Berry (B008)**

### Church Halls

The form of church halls reflects the basic form of the Federation period timber churches. Examples are predominantly in timber with a limited number in masonry. The type is well illustrated by the Anglican Church Hall (MU001.59) in Milton built in 1918.



**Picture 48 – Anglican Church Hall, Milton (MU001.59)**

### **9.3 Schools and School Residences**

Schools and school residences erected in the Victorian and Federation periods continue to play an active role in the community. The demise of many rural communities has resulted in the loss of some buildings, but those adapted structures which remain illustrate both the community's response to the need for education, and the government's role in meeting that need, expressed through the work of architects. Noted private architects included J. Horbury Hunt and G A Mansfield with W.E. Kemp of the Colonial Architects Office carrying out the majority of design work after 1881.

In 1861 the Ulladulla School Residence (MU029) was built in stone in the Victorian Georgian idiom, having been designed by the government architect. The National School in Milton (MU001.55), designed by G A Mansfield in 1877, is also of stone, now rendered. Pyree Public School (CR024) and Residence (CR074) were designed in brick by Mansfield in the same year.



**Picture 49 – Pyree Public School (top) (CR024)**

Although early government schools were of masonry, private schools were often of timber. Old Coolangatta School (B134.6), rebuilt in 1883 in Cedar, reflected the prevailing weatherboard idiom employed on Coolangatta, a private estate. Worrigee school (NB086), south of the Shoalhaven River, was erected in 1880 in stone and brick, and is an excellent example of a rural school and schoolmasters residence which was built in response to local needs. In 1879 Yatte Yattah Public School and Well (CO012) were built in brick, the design dominated by a projecting gable with Palladian motifs. The building incorporated a schoolmaster's residence to one side. This pattern was to become established in the majority of full-time schools. In 1877, at Barrengarry in the Kangaroo Valley, John Horbury Hunt designed a distinctive School and Residence (KV004) in his 'shingle' idiom, possibly based on an existing underlying design. The seemingly informal nature of many of these early schools changed with the introduction of government legislation [Public Instruction Act of 1880] and the further involvement of architects raising the level of design and standardising accommodation .

Terara Public School 1881 [and attached residence] (NB153) was one of the first schools built in Shoalhaven after the 1880 Public Instruction Act. The impressive building is closely associated with the growth of Terara as a private township and is important for its association with both G A Mansfield and W E Kemp, who adapted the building prior to its construction in ashlar sandstone. The former Meroo Meadow School and Residence (B160) are excellent examples of work from the office of W E Kemp.



**Picture 50 – Terara Public School and attached Residence (NB153)**

In 1896 Burrill School and School Residence were designed by distinguished architect GA Mansfield (MU036) in brick. The residence remains in good condition to illustrate both the architects work and the nature of school residences. Falls Creek School (NB142) erected in the same year as Burrill School utilised the idiom employed at Coolangatta and is important in illustrating the construction of schools in timber in response to the rapid growth of the rural community. The former Termeil School (KI009) erected in 1896 is relatively unmodified externally and clearly illustrates the development and construction of small rural school buildings.

Early twentieth century examples remain in place in the rural community including Hillcrest School (KV030) in the Upper Kangaroo River Valley and the former Public School at Bolong (B108). The growth of education and design and construction of schools in Shoalhaven require a separate study with many of the early buildings remaining in continued or adapted use.

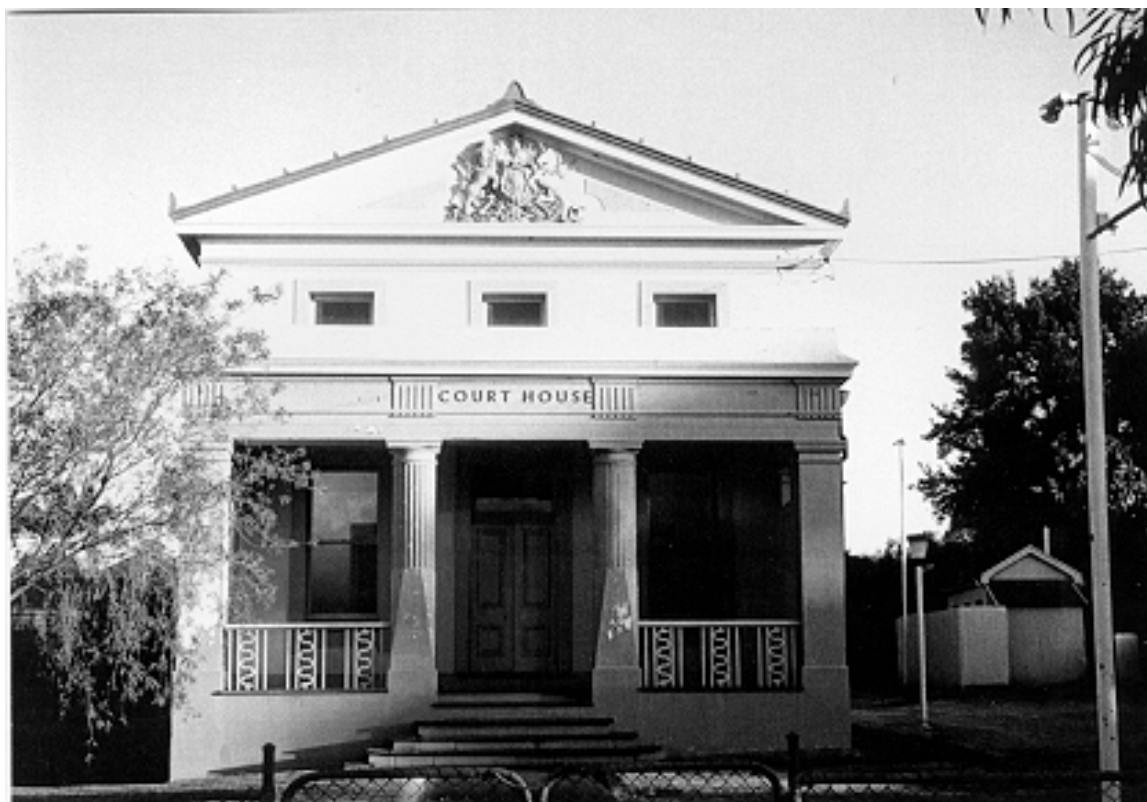
## 9.4 Public Buildings

The extant examples of government and public buildings illustrate the work of successive government/colonial architects based in Sydney. This group of buildings, predominantly court houses and post offices, clearly illustrates the changes taking place in architectural design during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the work of architects James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon.

For much of the nineteenth century public building design in New South Wales was controlled by the office of the Colonial Architect; Mortimer Lewis 1832-1849, Alexander Dawson 1856-1862 and James Barnet 1862-1890. The only work positively recorded in Shoalhaven is by James Barnet and his successor, American Walter Liberty Vernon after 1890, although Dawson may have been involved in the design of the National School at Milton in 1877.

### James Barnet Colonial Architect

The work of James Barnet would appear to occur only in Berry, and includes the Berry Post Office 1885 (B001.14), which was designed in the Victorian Free Classical style; and Berry Court House 1891 (B003.01), an outstanding design in the Victorian Academic Classical style which was completed by Walter Liberty Vernon, Barnet's successor.



Picture 51 – Former Berry Courthouse (B003.01)

### Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect

The work of W L Vernon continued to reinforce the government's presence through the construction of Post Offices and Court Houses. Although Vernon was involved in the design of the School of Arts at Berry with Howard Joseland, the most impressive examples of his work in the Federation style include court houses in Nowra 1897 (NB063.11). Nowra Post Office c.1900 (NB018) may also be attributable to the office of WL Vernon.

The restrained design of Vernon's Milton Court House and Police Station complex is in direct contrast to the academic correctness of Barnett's work, but is also in direct contrast with the 'free style' nature of Vernon's work at Nowra and Kangaroo Valley.

## **9.5 Commercial Buildings & Hotels**

The character of the major urban centres of Berry, Nowra and Milton has been determined by the scale and location of Victorian nineteenth century masonry hotels and commercial buildings. In contrast the less developed rural centres such as Kangaroo Valley, Tomerong and Cambewarra are essentially defined by single storey weatherboard buildings. Subsequent development has included predominantly single storey Federation and Inter-War period shops and cinemas. Post-War development was slow to impact on the existing fabric with few buildings of any note erected. Despite the loss of nineteenth century fabric in the major commercial centre of Nowra, the underlying nineteenth and early twentieth century scales and patterns remain in place. In contrast, development in the 1960s and 1970s bypassed the rural centres of Milton and Berry, which retained intact a large proportion of their nineteenth century buildings. Examples of Victorian buildings will mostly be drawn from Milton, Nowra and Berry with Inter-War examples restricted to Nowra. Federation period buildings occur in all urban areas. Post-War buildings of note are restricted to isolated examples.

### Victorian Period c.1840 - c.1890

Buildings of this period fall into two main categories: one and two storey masonry buildings which reflect elements of the Victorian Georgian and Victorian Mannerist and Italianate classically-based styles, and single storey buildings occupying less prominent sites. Excellent examples remain in Nowra, Berry and Milton.



**Picture 52 – P Walsh & Sons, Nowra (NB012)**

### **Nowra**

- NB012 P Walsh and Sons, 90-92 Junction Street.
- NB010 Red Rose Café, 74-76 Junction Street.
- NB025.04 The Bridge Hotel, Bridge Road.

Both buildings in Junction Street were designed c.1890 by local architect Cyril Blacket. Although modified, they continue to illustrate the characteristics of two-storey masonry commercial premises in their stucco finish, load bearing walls and classical elements which include cornices, brackets, parapet walls and elaborate urns, creating a prominent skyline.

In contrast, The Bridge Hotel, erected c.1886 on Bridge Road, utilised the prevailing Georgian idiom in its two-storeyed hipped roof form. Although modified in keeping with its role, the hotel continues to express the underlying masonry structure and scale, and is one of the four remaining nineteenth century hotels in Shoalhaven.

### **Berry**

- B001.13 Wilsons & Co. Store, 101 Queen Street.
- B002.04 Wilsons Store (former), 1 Pulman Street.
- B001.08 Hotel Berry, 120 Queen Street.



**Picture 53 – The former Wilson & Co Store, Berry (B001.13)**

The Wilson & Co. Store, built in 1892 in Queen Street, replaced an earlier building erected in 1861 on the east bank of Broughton Creek. Wilson's earlier single storey weatherboard store epitomises the type and scale of commercial building erected in the middle years of the nineteenth century in Shoalhaven. The building features a sharply pitched hipped roof, closed eaves, 6x6 pane sash windows and horizontal weatherboards. The 1892 store in Queen Street reflects the growth of Berry and displays similar architectural features to the building designed by Cyril Blacket in Nowra c.1890. The Hotel Berry erected in 1888 also employs similar features in its design to Wilsons 1892 store, although these are now screened by recent additions.





**Picture 54 – The earlier Wilson’s Store, Berry (B002.04)**

### **Milton**

The nineteenth century buildings of Milton display a range of features which complete and complement the range of commercial types found in Nowra and Berry. These include:

- MU001.40 Former CBC Bank, 107 Princes Highway.
- MU001.48 Post Office/Store (former), Settlement, Princes Highway.
- MU001.60 Former corner store, Wason Street.
- MU001.22 Hacketts Restaurant, Princes Highway.

The former CBC Bank and the Post Office/Store in the ‘Settlement’ area of Milton illustrate the quality and range of architectural styles employed in the urban areas. Erected within the space of two years the former CBC Bank, designed by G A Mansfield, utilises classical and Italianate motifs, in contrast to the Gothic idiom of the Post Office/Store building.



**Picture 55 – Former CBC Bank (now offices) (MU001.40)**

The former corner store in Wason Street was run as a grocery store and drapers in the 1890s. Constructed of weatherboard and galvanised iron, this building is representative of the smaller commercial buildings which opened in the late nineteenth century.



**Picture 56 – Hackett's Restaurant, Milton (MU001.22)**

Erected in 1842 as a two storey stone building, Hacketts Restaurant (MU001.22) is probably the oldest commercial building in Shoalhaven and clearly displays its Georgian origins in its simple form and steeply pitched hipped roof.

#### Federation Period c.1890 - c.1915

MU001.49 H C Blackburn & Sons Store, Princes Highway Milton.



**Picture 57 – H C Blackburn & Sons Stores, Milton (MU001.49)**



**Picture 58 – Broughton Antiques, Berry (B001.10)**

During the Federation period, buildings continued to be erected in the styles of the Victorian period. The two storey masonry store erected in 1898 for H C Blackburn & Sons in Milton clearly draws on the Italianate and Mannerist influenced styles of its predecessors. In contrast, by the beginning of the First World War, most large scale commercial needs had been met. A range of single storey gabled weatherboard structures were erected to meet the needs of small businesses and craftsmen. Broughtons Antiques, erected c.1916 in Berry, characterises in its expression the use of weatherboards and galvanised iron and the close relationship of these buildings with the street.

#### Inter-War Period c.1915 - c.1940

The construction of commercial structures in Shoalhaven in the Inter-War years was influenced by three events: the introduction of the Art-Deco style, the push to implement the new Federal Capital in Canberra, and the wider use of the motor vehicle.

The importance of Nowra is expressed in its Inter-War Art Deco buildings. These include the impressive Roxy Theatre (NB014) in Berry Street and the Nowra Jeweller at 78 Junction Street (NB022) - see photographs overleaf. Together these two intact buildings exemplify the features found in buildings of this type whereby the surface of the building is brought to life by the interplay of geometric and curved futuristic decoration.

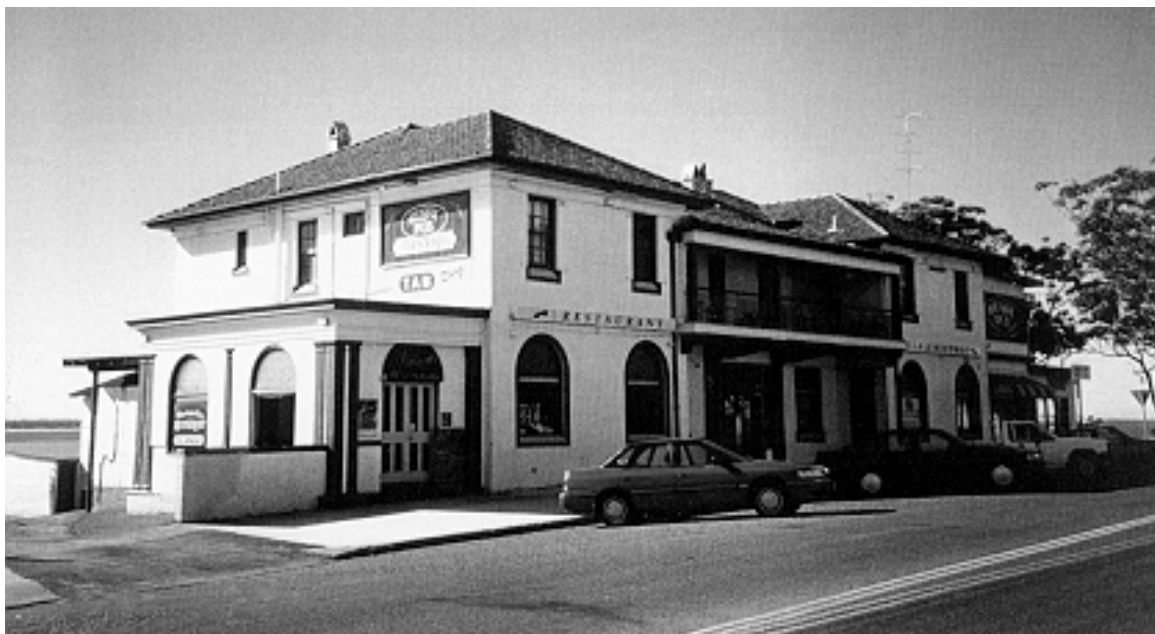


Picture 59 – The Nowra Jeweller and Mensland (NB002)



**Picture 60 – The Roxy Theatre, Nowra (NB014)**

The impressive hotel at Huskisson, The Husky (JB031), is a rare example of the Inter-War Mediterranean style which approaches the Georgian Revival style in its simplicity. Features include a domestic scale, informality, stucco finishes, a medium pitched hipped roof in tiles, timber floor construction, classical motifs and vertically proportional double-hung sash windows.



**Picture 61 – The Husky Hotel, Huskisson (JB031)**

The 1920s Garage (NB025.03) in Bridge Street, Nowra, is typical of 1920s commercial buildings erected at a time of austerity. Timber framed construction with an external cladding of pressed metal panels make this the only one of its kind in Shoalhaven.

**Post-War Period c.1940 - c.1960**

The architectural revival styles employed during the Inter-War years gave way in the Post-War era to the influences of the emerging Modern movement and the American Colonial style. The latter was popularised in Australia by print and film media. The Hotel Marlin (MU028) built in 1948 at Ulladulla expresses many features of the American Colonial style and is a rare and important element in a streetscape which has lost much of its early architectural character. Features include a simple shape, symmetrical facades, a medium pitch tiled hipped roof, and a suppressed portico with porch.

**Picture 62 – Hotel Marlin, Ulladulla (MU028)**

## 10.0 Prominent Architects

### 10.1 Introduction

Much of the nineteenth century architectural character of Shoalhaven has been determined by the needs of a community isolated from the social and commercial pressures which influenced 'polite' as opposed to vernacular architectural standards. Patronage and personal contact were an essential part of architectural success in the nineteenth century, with new architectural styles only introduced with the growth of landed families, patronage, and expansion of settlement.

The death of renowned Victorian architect Edmund Blacket in 1883 brought together at his graveside members of the architectural profession including Cyril Blacket, Edmund's son; James Barnet, Colonial Architect; John Horbury Hunt and William Kemp, both of whom had been assistants in Edmund Blacket's office; Ralph Mansfield, brother of G A Mansfield, with whom he formed the office of Mansfield Brothers; and J Hilly, one of the most important people in the architectural profession at that time.<sup>133</sup>

The work of J Hilly does not appear to be represented in Shoalhaven, although J H Hunt had formed a brief partnership with Hilly in 1869. Nevertheless, the work of others present at the funeral has had a pronounced impact on the character of Shoalhaven: G A Mansfield for his bank buildings, schools and school residences; James Barnet for the Berry Courthouse; W Kemp for schools and school residences, which he designed while working for the Colonial Architect's Office (refer Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9).

Cyril Blacket left the family architectural practice in 1885, but later established a practice in Nowra where he designed a number of buildings. While many of these remain unidentified, the Nowra War Memorial Gates (NB081) were designed by Cyril Blacket in 1930, are a dominant element in the streetscapes of Nowra; and the gates provide a link with the prodigious architectural output of the Blacket family. The life and work of John Horbury Hunt, Howard Joseland and Cyril Blacket will be discussed in some detail.

James Barnet was succeeded as Colonial Architect by American Walter Liberty Vernon in 1890. The work of both these architects has been discussed at Section 9.4 for their contribution to the role of public and government buildings. Other prominent Victorian architects include William Wardell, who designed the former ES&A Bank in Berry (B001.01) - see photograph overleaf, in the Scottish Baronial style in 1886; and Colonel Thomas Rowe, who designed Gothic Revival churches in Milton and Berry in the 1870s.

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<sup>133</sup> Morton Herman, *The Blackets, An Era of Australian Architecture*, Angus & Robertson, 1963 p. 196





**Picture 63 – Former ES&A Bank (now the Berry Museum) (B001.01)**

## **10.2 John Horbury Hunt**

Canadian born John Horbury Hunt arrived in Sydney in January 1863 aboard the American barque *Tropic*. Within a few days Hunt had made the acquaintance of James Barnet, Colonial Architect. Hunt's upbringing (his father was a carpenter and builder) and architectural training under Edward Cabot, introduced him to the architectural profession and the voguish picturesque style and informality of country houses.<sup>134</sup> Within a short time Hunt had gained a position with Edmund Blacket.<sup>135</sup> Hunt's opportunity came in 1869 when he was offered a partnership by J F Hilly.<sup>136</sup> This partnership was short lived, Hunt leaving after two months to establish his own practice on the basis of his winning entry for the Anglican Cathedral in Newcastle.<sup>137</sup>

The 1870s and 1880s were a boom period for architects in New South Wales. Hunt was to build many fine houses, churches, schools and other buildings. In particular he introduced complexity into his buildings, and in his design for 'Camelot', anticipated the Queen Anne style by some fifteen years.<sup>138</sup> Hunt's buildings, in particular his houses after 1880 are characterised by the natural use of high quality materials, a dominant roof and heavy, square timber verandah posts. The impact of John Horbury Hunt's individuality and his interpretation of the North American 'shingle style' of architecture are clearly evident in the range of buildings erected to his designs in Kangaroo Valley. These include: Barrengarry School and Residence (KV004) built in 1878 and the Anglican Rectory built in 1878.

<sup>134</sup> Freeland, *Architect Extraordinary, The Life and Work of JH Hunt: 1838-1904*, Cassell Australia, Melbourne 1970 pp 1-14

<sup>135</sup> Freeland p. 25

<sup>136</sup> Freeland p. 39

<sup>137</sup> Freeland p. 41

<sup>138</sup> Freeland p. 218



**Picture 64 – Former Barrengarry School and Residence (KV004)**

In 1872 the first Anglican church in Kangaroo Valley was completed by Hunt. This was also the first church commission undertaken by Hunt, and was to influence much of his later church design. Barrengarry House, 1881, and St Andrews Church, Nowra, 1873, are departures from the norm. St Andrews is a minor expression of his prodigious output of religious buildings, while the extensions to Barrengarry House probably reflect his social position and the proximity of his work in the Valley.

### **10.3 Howard Joseland**

The work of J H Hunt did not immediately influence Australian architecture in general. However, by the 1890s the influence of the prevailing architectural styles was evident in the work of architects such as Howard Joseland and Wilhelm Ibetson whose work could be said to reflect Hunt's idiom of some twenty years before.<sup>139</sup>

Richard George Howard Joseland was born in England in January 1860. Articled to Haddon bros, architects, he became assistant to George Robinson, art director of the architectural firm of George Trollope & Sons in London in 1881. After visiting New Zealand he settled in Sydney in 1888 where he worked with Walter (Liberty) Vernon, whose practice he took over in 1890. Although the Depression years of the 1890s were difficult the practice revived in 1895 with commercial commissions in Sydney. The greater part of Joseland's work was, however, domestic in nature. He built many houses on the North Shore at Sydney, particularly on the Berry Estates at Wahroonga and North Sydney.

<sup>139</sup> Freeland p. 220

Joseland was among the first to reject the excesses of late Victorian architecture. In an article entitled *Domestic Architecture in Australia* in 1890, he advocated design for climate, using appropriate materials, and excluding irrelevant embellishment. These principles contributed to the development of the Queen Anne and Federation styles in Australia. Joseland undertook his first commission for the Berry and Hay families in 1892, marrying Blanche Augusta Hay in 1895 at Berry.<sup>140</sup>

Joseland's first commission in Shoalhaven appears to have been Coolangatta Park in 1893 for John Hay, followed by Mananga (B087) in 1894, Greenleaves in 1895 and Lynburn in 1896. Mananga, Greenleaves and Coolangatta Park incorporate Queen Anne detailing in the use of corbelled string courses and elaborate gable detailing. Projecting (overhanging) gables, symmetrical massing, encircling verandahs and gambrel roofs all have their part to play in the informal buildings. Lynburn and Coolangatta Park employ similar plan form and mode of expression.



**Picture 65 – Mananga (B087)**

Joseland's buildings articulated the Berry Estate and introduced elements of the 'high' Queen Anne and Federation styles at key locations. In this respect these buildings may have been crucial in prompting the use of Federation details in farmhouses and the eventual construction of a number of lesser, but equally important Federation farmhouses following the break up of the Berry Estate.

The prevailing Federation style was used by Joseland in 1904 at Terara House and in 1906 at Congla for Hugh McKenzie on his Terara Estate. Congla was built as an almost standard Federation style asymmetrical cottage reflecting the local vernacular usage of the style in farmhouses. In contrast Terara House was designed as an elegant two storeyed Federation Filigree mansion with an attic storey which reflected regional precedent in the use of materials and two storey form.

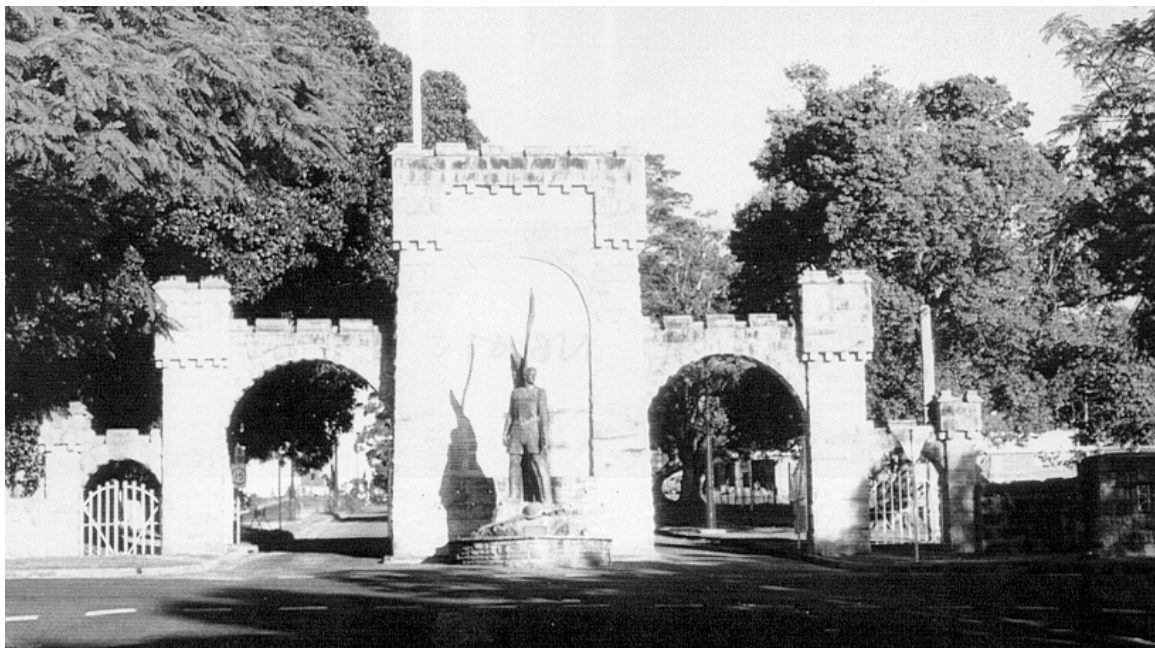
<sup>140</sup> Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol 9 1891-1939 Gil-Las pp 524-25; NL. RF 920.094 AUS

#### 10.4 Cyril Blacket

In 1880 Cyril Blacket returned from England with a degree in architecture<sup>141</sup> and became involved with his father's Sydney practice. The practice of Edmund Blacket had considerable commercial, residential and ecclesiastical commissions, including Bulli Church in 1882. Soon after his return from England, Cyril Blacket took up a position at the School of Arts in Sydney, but left to take up a similar position at the University of Sydney. Edmund Thomas Blacket died in February 1883, leaving Cyril in charge of Blacket & Sons, Architects.

In 1885, after health and business difficulties, Cyril left Sydney and the architectural profession, moving to St George's Basin where he opened a sawmill with a Captain Bailey. Lawsuits dogged his business pursuits and he began to practise architecture again, opening an office in Nowra, where he undertook a number of buildings. The Walsh Building (NB012) in Junction Street was designed in 1890. In 1894 Cyril Blacket was elected to the position of Lecturer in Architecture at the Sydney Technical College. By 1903 he was president of the Institute of Architects, and in 1904 was elected Mayor of Lane Cove. The range of buildings he designed included houses, shops, theatres, factories, hotels and hospitals. Cyril's son Pendril Cyril Blacket went into partnership when the firm was extremely active up to the outbreak of the First World War.

Although a number of buildings are attributed to Cyril Blacket Snr, the Nowra War Memorial Gates (NB073), opened in 1931, are the only prominent reminder of his presence in Shoalhaven. Cyril Blacket died in 1937 at 80 years of age.<sup>142</sup>



Picture 66 – Nowra War Memorial Gates (NB073a)

<sup>141</sup> Morton Herman, *The Blackets, An Era of Australian Architecture* Angus & Robertson, 1963 p. 175

<sup>142</sup> Morton Herman, pp 175, 206-07



**Picture 67 – Nowra War Memorial Gates (Detail) (NB073)**



## 11.0 Special Areas

### 11.1 Introduction

Areas considered essential to the depth and continuity of cultural heritage values in the Shoalhaven area have been selected at two levels: as cultural landscapes and as urban townships, urban landscapes and housing and building groups. The cultural landscape areas included as inventory items have been considered in their entirety. Urban streetscapes, precincts and building groups have been identified as manageable resource areas which encapsulate those values considered essential to the significance of the place.

### 11.2 Rural Landscapes

Rural landscapes with important aesthetic, historical, social and research or scientific values include: Milton Pastoral Landscapes (MU002); Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscapes (KV046); Crookhaven River Pastoral Landscapes (CR046); Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes (B094); and the Jervis Bay Landscape Conservation Area (JB001).

### 11.3 Urban Landscapes

The urban and rural areas of Shoalhaven are a mosaic of overlapping development phases which illustrate the growth of townships, the extension of settlement and the ascendancy of Nowra. Nowra, Berry, Milton and Kangaroo Valley retain a considerable proportion of their late nineteenth and early twentieth century housing stock. Milton and Kangaroo Valley survived virtually intact into the 1960s as did Berry with its range of public, ecclesiastical and secular buildings. Special urban areas include examples of private townships and early settlements; housing groups which illustrate the local emergence of architectural styles; municipal and ceremonial street plantings; and showgrounds and the associated streetscapes. The identity of each major urban community is defined by the distinctive character or sense of place of the respective special urban areas.

- The private townships of Milton and Kangaroo Valley are unique examples of their kind which illustrate the two dominant types of rural settlement found in European rural landscapes.
- These are respectively the hilltop form and the linear form which developed at the junction of hills and river flats.
- Terara is a third example of a private township in which historical processes have caused the community to be by-passed. This has resulted in the continuing integration of the community with its landscape setting and the Shoalhaven River.
- The private township of Berry, formerly Broughton Creek, declined in importance during the twentieth century with the growth of Nowra and sale of the Berry estate. The historic core areas which have survived relatively unchanged are the basis of the towns distinctive character.

- The regular square grid of the government town of Nowra created a road system without a dominant street direction. In general the proliferation of public buildings along Plunkett Street led to the associated development of the surrounding street system for housing eg Worrigea and Osborne Streets. The arrival of the railway at Bomaderry in 1893 reinforced the role of the Shoalhaven Road Bridge erected in 1881 and led to the decline of Moss Street for communication and the rise of Bridge Street as the main entrance to the town from the north. Plunkett, Bridge, Moss, Worrigea and Osborne Streets form the basis of Nowra's special urban areas.

In contrast to the surrounding rural areas during the twentieth century the urban setting has not in most cases received the same degree of planting to alter the open nature of the urban landscape. Streetscapes considered to have specific landscape values as a result of street plantings and the contribution of private gardens include Junction and Bridge Street in Nowra. Junction Street is also important for its ceremonial role as an approach route to the War Memorial Gates. In Berry, the 'town of trees', landscape values of this kind are included in the overall precinct values to which they contribute.

Special urban areas with important cultural heritage values which have been identified within the cultural landscape framework are as follows:

#### **Nowra Bomaderry area**

- Terara Township Precinct (NB150)
- Bridge Road Town Entrance (NB026) and Bridge Road Housing Conservation Area [overlapping areas] (NB025)
- Junction Street Landscape Conservation Area (NB066)
- Moss Street Conservation Area (NB024)
- Osborne Street Conservation Area (NB062)
- Plunkett Street Conservation Area (NB063)
- Worrigea Street Conservation Area (NB064)

#### **Berry**

- Pulman Street Conservation Area (B002)
- Berry Town Centre Conservation Area
- Berry Showground Conservation Area (B003)

#### **Kangaroo Valley**

- Kangaroo Valley Town Centre Conservation Area (KV001)

#### **Milton**

- Milton Urban Conservation Area (MU113)



## **12.0 Summary of Significance**

Major historical themes emerging from the thematic history prepared by Associate Professor R lan Jack and illustrated by the inventory are:

- Exploration, expansion of settlement and the growth of townships qualified by communications, agriculture, pastoralism and dairying, mining and [modification of] the environment.
- The urban and rural landscapes of Shoalhaven are articulated by distinctive urban centres, individual buildings of State, Regional and local significance and cultural landscapes which define the visual and architectural character of the city area. The Kangaroo Valley, Milton and Nowra Catchment areas are particularly important for their continuing contribution to productive pastoralism in Shoalhaven and as historic cultural landscapes. Jervis Bay is important for its historical role under the Commonwealth and for its potential for recreational and scientific uses to the wider community.
- The recreational potential of rural landscapes and conservation areas with their aesthetic, historic, social and research values is complemented by Morton National Park and the Budawangs to the west. Pigeon House Mountain to the south-west of Milton is important for its early association with Captain James Cook and as a prominent landmark of State significance with continuing social and aesthetic value. At a smaller scale the landscapes of the Shoalhaven River at Bundanon are particularly important at National level for their association with international artist Arthur Boyd.
- The towns of Milton, Kangaroo Valley, Berry, Bomaderry and Nowra and their associated rural landscape settings include a range of buildings by prominent Victorian architects. Urban streetscapes and rural landscapes are articulated and dominated by distinctive, representative and notable examples of Victorian and Federation period houses, commercial buildings and churches. The ecclesiastical and domestic work of architect John Horbury Hunt is important at State and Regional level, while the domestic work of architect Howard Joseland is important at Regional level. Other architects are represented by lesser amounts of work.
- Among these are colonial Architect James Barnet, his successor Walter Liberty Vernon and Cyril Blacket of the renowned Blacket family.
- The Shoalhaven City area includes items of National (1), State (10), Regional (96) and local significance. All items are considered important for their ability to illustrate the history of Shoalhaven and for their contribution to the social landscape of the people of the City of Shoalhaven.

## PART 2: PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

### 13.0 Planning and Management Recommendations

The previous sections of this report have indicated the characteristics of Shoalhaven's cultural environmental heritage. The purpose of this section of the study is to recommend ways in which that heritage can be conserved by the implementation of a conservation strategy within the existing planning and management framework. The proposed strategy is translated into recommended policies and actions to provide a framework for decision making and conservation activity in the Shoalhaven Local Government Area [LGA].

#### 13.1 Purpose of Strategy

##### Study Area

For the purposes of this Conservation Strategy, the Study Area comprises the whole of the Local Government Area of the Shoalhaven which is within the Illawarra Historical Region presented in Regional Histories of New South Wales<sup>143</sup> as part of the NSW State Heritage Manual documentation.

##### Previous/Current Studies

Relevant heritage or planning and management studies which have been or are being undertaken within the Region and the Shoalhaven LGA include:

- Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, Illawarra Regional Heritage Study, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1994.
- Croston Ali, Anne, Illawarra Regional Plan Inventory, Department of Planning, 1981.
- Bishop and Hitchcock, Berry Streetscape Study, for Shoalhaven City Council and the Heritage Council of NSW, 1988.
- Patrick Mahedy Pty Ltd in association with Annette Green, Heritage Study Milton Town Centre, for Shoalhaven City Council and the NSW Dept of Planning, 1990.
- Green, A., Kangaroo Valley Townscape Study, for Shoalhaven City Council, 1991–1992.
- Lester Tropman & Associates, Kangaroo Valley Design & Siting Guidelines for New Residential Development, 1991.
- Various heritage advisory service reports.
- Conservation reports on individual items subject to development assessment.
- Freeman Collett & Partners, Historic Heritage Maintenance Study, NP&WS.
- NP&WS studies undertaken for specific places, eg. Greenfields Beach.
- National Estate Management Plan Jervis Bay administered by ACT Government/Wreck Bay Community.
- Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty. Ltd., Point Perpendicular Lightstation Conservation Management Plan, prepared for the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, 1993.

<sup>143</sup> Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Regional Histories of New South Wales, Sydney, 1996, p. 3

- Shoalhaven City Council, Geological Deposits, Tapalla Point, unpublished.
- Shoalhaven City Council/EDAW, Visual Management Study, 1994.
- Draft Milton–Ulladulla Structure Plan: Community Consultation Brochure, 1996.
- Planning Services Division, Shoalhaven City Council, Planning Report for Draft Shoalhaven Rural Local Environmental Plan, File 93/2261, August 1994.
- St Georges Basin – Sussex Inlet. Stage II Regional Review.
- Shoalhaven City Council – Planning Department, Bawley Point – Kioloa Planning Issues and Policies, 1992.

## Conservation Planning and Management Issues

There are a number of conservation planning and management issues which need to be addressed by the planning and management mechanisms which operate in the study area. The aspects discussed below reflect some of the main issues which became apparent during the course of the study as matters to be considered in developing a heritage planning and management strategy. They include:

- One of the main factors influencing the planning and management of the heritage resources of the Shoalhaven LGA is the sheer size of the area and its diverse nature which makes it difficult to provide guidelines that encompass all geographical areas.
- Coupled with this extensive and diverse area, is the comprehensive and rich heritage resource which has been revealed as the result of the documentary research and survey activity which produced the inventory. Such breadth and depth of heritage resources means that the most effective care of the area's heritage resources will rest with local communities and individuals assisted by Council support and encouragement.
- Shoalhaven's strong visual character, widely acknowledged as playing such a dominant role in all aspects of life in the region, reflects, to a marked degree, the impact of cultural influences such as major land use activities and political events which have interacted with the geology and topography of the area over time. The historical component and the cultural landscape framework provided by the heritage study helps in the understanding of the reasons why both visitors and residents enjoy the Shoalhaven landscape experience.
- The historical, geographical, social and visual links between Shoalhaven and the surrounding areas also need to be considered in heritage planning and management. This is especially the case with respect to promotion and interpretation of the cultural heritage. Heritage resources within the National Park areas which cover 40% of the Shoalhaven LGA contribute to the interpretation framework. Adjacent LGAs to the north are geographically linked by the coast and the escarpment. Several of the key gateways to the region are outside Shoalhaven. The lookout near Fitzroy Falls with its panoramic Shoalhaven views is one example.
- Tourism, which has been part of the Shoalhaven recreation and leisure scene since the late nineteenth century, is a critical consideration. The rapid increase in recent years has led, however, to an increased impact on the special areas identified in the heritage study. These rural, urban and coastal areas in particular, contribute so much to the identity and sense of place of Shoalhaven.

- There is always a danger that the impact of increased visitation will have a negative impact on heritage resources. For example, while the rural areas are acknowledged to make a significant contribution to the tourism image of the city, there is a strong economic incentive to utilise the same areas to add to the diversity of tourist and recreational activities.

A balance must be maintained so that the landscape qualities are not incrementally eroded or subjected to large scale changes and individual heritage items are not adversely affected.

- Growth of the permanent population is also creating pressures which have a direct impact on heritage resources. The locational amenity of the special cultural landscapes of Shoalhaven attract people to the area seeking rural and coastal lifestyles or the pleasure of living in historic environs. Rural residential development for city-based owners is creating changes in the pastoral landscape of Kangaroo Valley, for example, to the extent that the productive agricultural uses which have an important contribution to the sense of place, may be diminished.
- A more obvious impact is the changes in the clearing patterns in the foothills of the escarpment and new houses on ridges which are clearly visible from main roads. Expansion of the suburbs in response to the need for more housing is having an impact on the rural areas associated with the Nowra–Bomaderry conurbation and the Milton–Ulladulla locality. Ribbon development is also noticeable in the Huskisson area. In coastal environs there is increasingly a loss of the traditional seaside character and a trend towards recreating the suburban environments incoming residents are seeking to leave behind.
- The incremental loss of heritage fabric is also another important issue. The Shoalhaven Area has its share of alterations to houses which occurred mainly in the 1920s and the 1950–60s. Fibro sheeting in the 1920s, and false brick cladding in the 1950s/60s replaced original weatherboard walls. Timber verandah posts have been replaced with metal posts. Many residences have also had aluminium framed windows installed. Similar alterations in suburban areas of Sydney are now seen as having a detrimental effect on property values according to real estate agents.<sup>144</sup>
- Shoalhaven home owners also have the opportunity to avoid repeating the mistakes which have been made more recently in parts of Sydney and other rural areas. Owners are improving their properties by using heritage styles, materials, details and colour schemes. Unfortunately, while much of this improvement is well intentioned, there is a great deal of misunderstanding evident in the choice of appropriate styles, materials, details and colour for individual houses. Victorian style picket fences, for example, are chosen for houses built in the 1920s when brick fences were common. Cast iron lacework often adorns the most unlikely cottages and federation finials grace 1950s bungalows.

<sup>144</sup> SMH, “Real Estate” section, 25/5/96

- Shoalhaven still has a significant number of houses which retain the characteristic features of their period and could be appropriately restored given the interest and enthusiasm of the community to do so in an appropriate manner. In Sydney, suburbs close to the city, the heritage aspects of a property are being reflected in increased values. Real estate agents now comment that the more original and better preserved a house, the better the price.<sup>145</sup> No doubt this trend will become evident in Shoalhaven.
- One special aspect of the heritage of Shoalhaven will require a great deal of special understanding. The stock of fibro cottages in coastal areas is a special feature. While this feature is recognised by experts, the general community is unaware of this value. There is a resurgence of interest in the use of fibro material, in designs that are well conceived, at the same time as existing fibro housing is disappearing before our eyes.<sup>146</sup> This situation is reminiscent of the post WWII attitudes to Californian Bungalows and Art Deco styles of architecture before a more appreciative attitude became common place.
- Rural outbuildings, being particularly vulnerable to deterioration, are another special case. Outmoded farm buildings can be threatened through neglect and lack of maintenance yet they noticeably contribute to the rural sense of place. The iconic feed silos are a classic example. Re use and maintenance of such structures however, needs to be sympathetic. Silos have been turned into residential buildings and have lost their characteristic profile. Replacement of traditional corrugated iron sheeting with Colorbond roofing creates changes of texture and is highly reflective, qualities which differ from the appearance of the original material.

These are some of the challenges which must be met by the planning and management structures in order to retain the significant aspects of the cultural environmental heritage of Shoalhaven.

### Existing Planning and Management Framework

A number of different organisations have an interest and/or responsibility in the planning and management of conservation within the Shoalhaven area. From a statutory perspective, the major groups responsible for managing the State's cultural heritage legislation are the Heritage Council, the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning [DUAP] and local government. The NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service [NP&WS] is the principal agency responsible for managing and protecting the Aboriginal and natural heritage of the State and also manages historical sites on the NP&WS estate. State government departments are also major heritage property owners and as such have responsibility for managing the State's heritage. The major acts and administrators are shown in Figure 13.1. Community groups, such as the National Trust, and active local history and museum groups, also play an important non-statutory role in heritage conservation. The following provides a brief description of all of the major bodies involved:

<sup>145</sup> SMH, "Real Estate" section, 25/5/96

<sup>146</sup> Pickett, Charles, *The Fibro Frontier: A Different History of Australian Architecture*, Doubleday and Powerhouse, Sydney, 1997

## Shoalhaven City Council

Under the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979 [EP&A Act], local councils identify and manage heritage items which are of significance in their areas. They do this through heritage studies and local environmental plans [LEPs] and as part of the consideration of environmental factors in the development assessment process.

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 1985 as amended which contains heritage schedules and the standard heritage clauses. The heritage provisions refer to:

- Protection of heritage items, conservation areas and relics;
- Additional uses within heritage conservation areas;
- Notice of certain heritage development applications;
- Notice to the Heritage Council;
- Development of known or potential archaeological sites;
- Development in the vicinity of heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites; and,
- Conservation incentives.

The direction issued under Section 117 of the EP&A Act requires local councils to address heritage issues when preparing LEPs. Council is required to consider the effect of new development on the historic, architectural, aesthetic, social, scientific and natural character of scheduled items of environmental heritage.

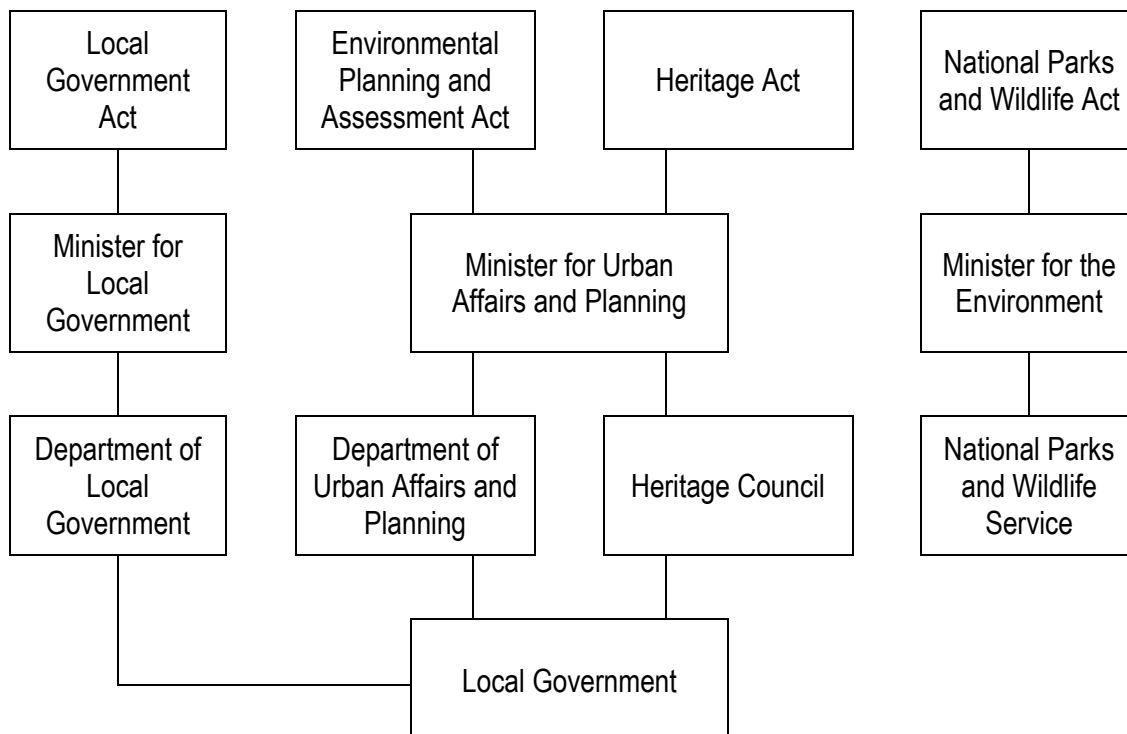


Figure 2 – Major Acts and Administrators (source: Heritage System Review, p. 24)

In association with LEPs, preparation of development control plans [DCPs] is also recommended by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. These plans at minimum, should contain clear objectives aimed at encouraging the conservation of historic items and precincts and landscapes within an area. They may supplement the provisions of the LEP by spelling out, where relevant, detailed development standards and design guidelines which are considered appropriate, without the inflexibility of a LEP. The process of the preparation of DCPs also allows more detailed historical analysis and field survey activity. This facilitates the ongoing review and subsequent changes and/or additions to listings of items of the environmental heritage.

The Shoalhaven City Council has a comprehensive set of DCPs covering a range of areas and topics. A Heritage Conservation Development Guidelines DCP No. 76 has also been prepared.

In the addition to the EP&A Act responsibilities, the Local Government Act, 1993, and the Regulations under that Act, have introduced changes which have broadened local government heritage powers. Council now has wider regulatory powers, including a system of approvals and orders applying to various activities such as the erection, alteration, use and demolition of buildings, including structures. The Act provides specific directions on how to deal with proposals affecting heritage items. Local Approvals Policies [LAPs] and Local Orders Policies [LOPs] may be prepared and used for heritage management purposes.

Council's own initiatives and example can establish, through its own works and decision making processes, a proper standard of conservation practice within the community. Acknowledgment of the role of Council as an example includes:

- Appropriate care and maintenance of Council's own buildings and works, including community facilities, street trees and parks which are of heritage significance, in such a way as to show respect for the heritage characteristics of each place;
- Inclusion of heritage objectives in the Council's Corporate Management Plan;
- Inclusion of heritage provisions in Council Codes; and,
- Well prepared Plans of Management based on Conservation Plans for places of heritage significance owned, or cared for by Council.

### **Department of Urban Affairs and Planning**

The Department administers the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979. It prepares State policies and regional plans and provides the framework within which local councils prepare local plans. It is also directly involved with local councils in the preparation of their plans and strategies. The department's planning teams are required to inform the Heritage Council about plans which have major heritage considerations, or affect items covered by conservation orders.

Regional Environmental Plans and State Environmental Planning Policies prepared by the department may also have a direct or indirect impact on the environmental heritage of local government areas.

### **NSW Heritage Council**

The Heritage Act established the Heritage Council, which advises the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning on heritage matters. In particular, it recommends which heritage items warrant statutory protection under the Act. It is also the consent authority for requests to alter items which are protected by conservation orders.

Since a direction was given to local councils in 1985 by the then Minister to take responsibility for the protection of heritage items in their area, an increasing number of councils have conducted heritage studies and developed schedules of heritage items for inclusion in their local environmental plans. This provides statutory protection equivalent to that of orders under the Heritage Act.

Some Councils have been given delegated authority to place Section 130 orders under the Heritage Act to control the demolition of heritage items. The orders last for a year unless revoked or a notice under s132 of the Heritage Act is lodged and no action is taken. This procedure can only be adopted for items listed in draft local environmental plans approved by the Heritage Council which are about to be publicly exhibited. The State Government's heritage policy has announced the increase of the delegation of other Heritage Council responsibilities to local councils.

The Heritage Act also regulates archaeological excavations by requiring a permit to be obtained from the Heritage Council before any action is taken in regard to relics.

### **NSW Heritage Office**

In July 1996 an independent Heritage Office took over the functions of the former Heritage Branch of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. The creation of the new office is the centrepiece of a number of reforms announced by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning and Minister for Housing, Craig Knowles MP, as part of the State government's heritage policy.

The role of the Heritage Office is to provide:

- Administration of the requirements of the Heritage Act;
- Heritage policy advice to the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning;
- Administrative support for the Heritage Council;
- Implementation of the State heritage inventory; and,
- Specialist heritage advice to the community.

The Heritage Office liaises widely with organisations and individuals concerned with the State's heritage, such as local government, the community and national and international heritage organisations. It is directly involved with local councils in the preparation of local plans and strategies.

The Office's policy-making and educational role is particularly important. It produces publications and co-ordinates training programs to assist local council staff to manage the heritage in their area. It also co-ordinates the meetings of a network of heritage advisers and local government staff actively involved in heritage work.



### **Other State Government Departments**

In 1987, Section 170 was added to the Heritage Act, requiring each government instrumentality to prepare a 'heritage and conservation register' of heritage items in its ownership or under its control. Guidelines were issued by the Heritage Council about the composition and management of items in these registers.

To date, many government departments are still in the process of completing registers. Completion by all government departments should eventually provide a comprehensive inventory of significant State-owned heritage items. The registers can also assist in the management, positive promotion and support of heritage conservation at the State level.

Ownership records indicate that there are a number of recognised and potential heritage items in the Shoalhaven Local Government Area which are owned or managed by State Government authorities. The table which follows lists State Government Departments which are responsible for heritage items included in the Heritage Study Inventory. They are:

- Energy Australia
- Department of Housing
- Department of School Education
- Sydney Water
- New South Wales Police Service
- New South Wales Fire Brigades
- State Rail Authority
- Roads and Traffic Authority
- Forestry Commission
- Department of Courts Administration
- National Parks & Wildlife Service of New South Wales
- Department of Health

In addition the Crown has one heritage place included in the Inventory, Bundanon, which is managed by a trust ie Bundanon.

Some Section 170 Registers will need to be updated to adequately reflect the significant items/places in the Shoalhaven [eg Millards Cutting, Yatte Yattah – RTA; Mimosa Park where the first Merinos were introduced in the region – Forestry Commission; and historic structures in Morton National Park – NP&WS of NSW.]

The Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales was established in 1980 to manage and maintain, as 'house museums', a number of government-owned historic buildings. One of the Trust's properties, Meroogal, is located in the Shoalhaven LGA at Nowra.

### **Australian Heritage Commission**

The Australian Heritage Commission is a statutory authority established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act, 1975, as the Federal Government's policy advisory and administrative body responsible for the National Estate.

Its task is threefold:

- To compile and maintain a Register of significant parts of the cultural and natural environment of Australia.
- To assist the conservation of places on the Register; and
- To advise the Commonwealth Government on how to conserve these places.

Those places in the Shoalhaven LGA currently listed on the Commission's Register are noted on the Heritage Study Inventory records. Listing on the Register places no legal constraints on private, local government or state owned properties but does impose some constraints on Commonwealth Ministers and agencies. It provides that Commonwealth Ministers and agencies must not take any action which would adversely affect any place on the Register unless there is no reasonable alternative or measure to minimise these adverse effects. In Shoalhaven, the following Commonwealth organisations are responsible for places already identified as having heritage significance. They are:

- Department of Defence
- Australia Post
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

Taxation incentives for heritage conservation are administered by the Commission.

### **National Trust**

The National Trust of Australia [NSW] is a private conservation body established by an Act of Parliament, but it has no statutory powers. It is an independent community organisation which seeks to conserve the State's heritage. As part of its work, it has compiled a register of buildings, groups of buildings, precincts, industrial sites and items, burial sites, urban parks, areas such as suburbs and small towns with historical value or townscape character and areas of natural or scenic significance in New South Wales.

The Register lists those buildings, sites and areas which, in the Trust's opinion, fall within the following definition:

'Those places which are components of the natural or cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community.'

Currently, the Trust lists items as 'classified' Items entered prior to 1980 as 'recorded' are being progressively reassessed by the Trust to establish whether buildings should be upgraded to 'classified' or removed from the register. Over 70 buildings, works, ruins, graves/cemeteries and areas have been listed in the Shoalhaven LGA. The types of listings are a reflection of the enthusiasm of the Trust's Cemeteries Committee and the Landscape Conservation Committee. Some one third of the listings are for cemeteries, particularly family burial grounds and a number of lone graves as well as general cemeteries. Three major landscape conservation areas have been listed at Jervis Bay, Kangaroo Valley and Berry together with an urban conservation area at Milton. The rest of the listings are mainly buildings and are located primarily in the Berry, Milton, Kangaroo Valley and Nowra localities.

Listing by the Trust does not have legal force. It is, however, recognised as an authoritative statement of the significance of a building site or area. If an item listed in the Register is under threat, the Trust will take whatever action is deemed necessary to seek its protection, including giving direct advice to the property owner and seeking the use of the NSW Heritage Act or the planning powers of the local government authority.

### Role of the Community

Increased community interest in heritage, coupled with an awareness of the ways in which the significance of an item can be retained for future generations while addressing the needs of the present, leads to the most satisfactory conservation results. The willingness and abilities of owners to care for their property so as to retain the features and qualities which make them significant is a major factor in conservation of Shoalhaven's heritage. The great majority of buildings are conserved by interested and knowledgeable owners. If an owner is disinterested, or positively anti-conservation, it is very difficult to retain a building, without adverse changes being made to it. Sometimes, a place is not kept, but demolished or damaged before there is an opportunity to discuss ways to retain the item while allowing for desired changes to occur.

There are some good examples of the community's willingness to care for heritage places in Shoalhaven. The Meroo Meadows Church was rescued by the local community. The museum in the former ES&A Bank in Berry and the Nowra Museum are two examples of historic buildings which have sympathetic new uses.

More community involvement and understanding however, needs to be encouraged if the outstanding heritage resources in Shoalhaven are to be enjoyed, appreciated and given appropriate care and protection. Such involvement will be particularly important in retaining the historic character of each of the settlements in the LGA as well as the rural landscapes.

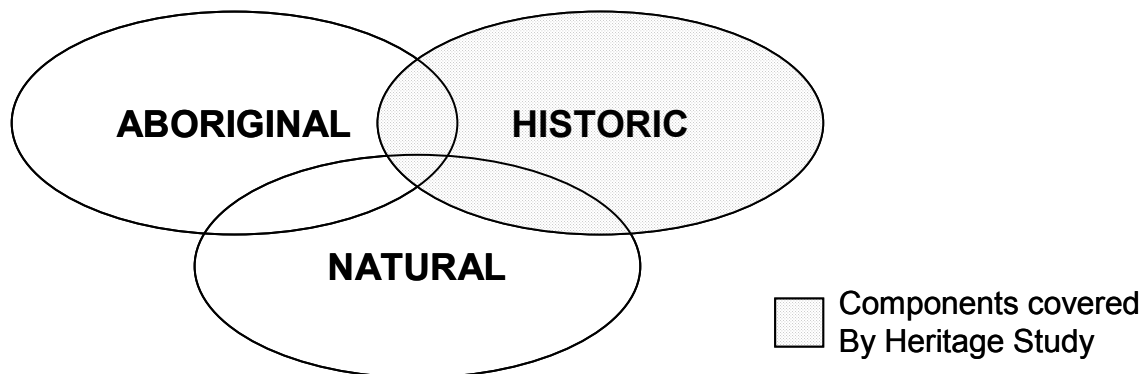
### 13.2 Planning and Management Context

In general, there are three major factors which influence the extent to which the heritage conservation strategy can be achieved. They are:

- The willingness and ability of the owners to care for their property and respect its significance;
- The willingness and abilities of the Council to encourage conservation; and,
- Potential threats posed by particular planning policies and/or lack of adequate conservation planning measures which encourage major changes to the place or its setting.

These factors have been taken into account in developing the proposed Heritage Conservation Strategy for Shoalhaven.

The proposed Strategy is a framework which needs to be expanded as future work is undertaken. At the present stage, the Strategy is limited by the scope of this study. As can be seen in the diagram below, the emphasis is on the 'Historic' component of the environmental heritage.



**Figure 3 – Scope of Study**

The field survey activity undertaken during the Study focused on the built form and man-made land uses such as open space and parks as well as landmarks and landscapes which contributed to the character of Shoalhaven. As a result, the Inventory contains an emphasis on items and places which are associated with the history of Shoalhaven, or are of aesthetic value or which contribute to the amenity of rural, residential, commercial and recreational areas in the LGA. Items which are potentially of social value as places which are highly regarded by the local community were not assessed separately. In many cases however, such items were included for a combination of values.

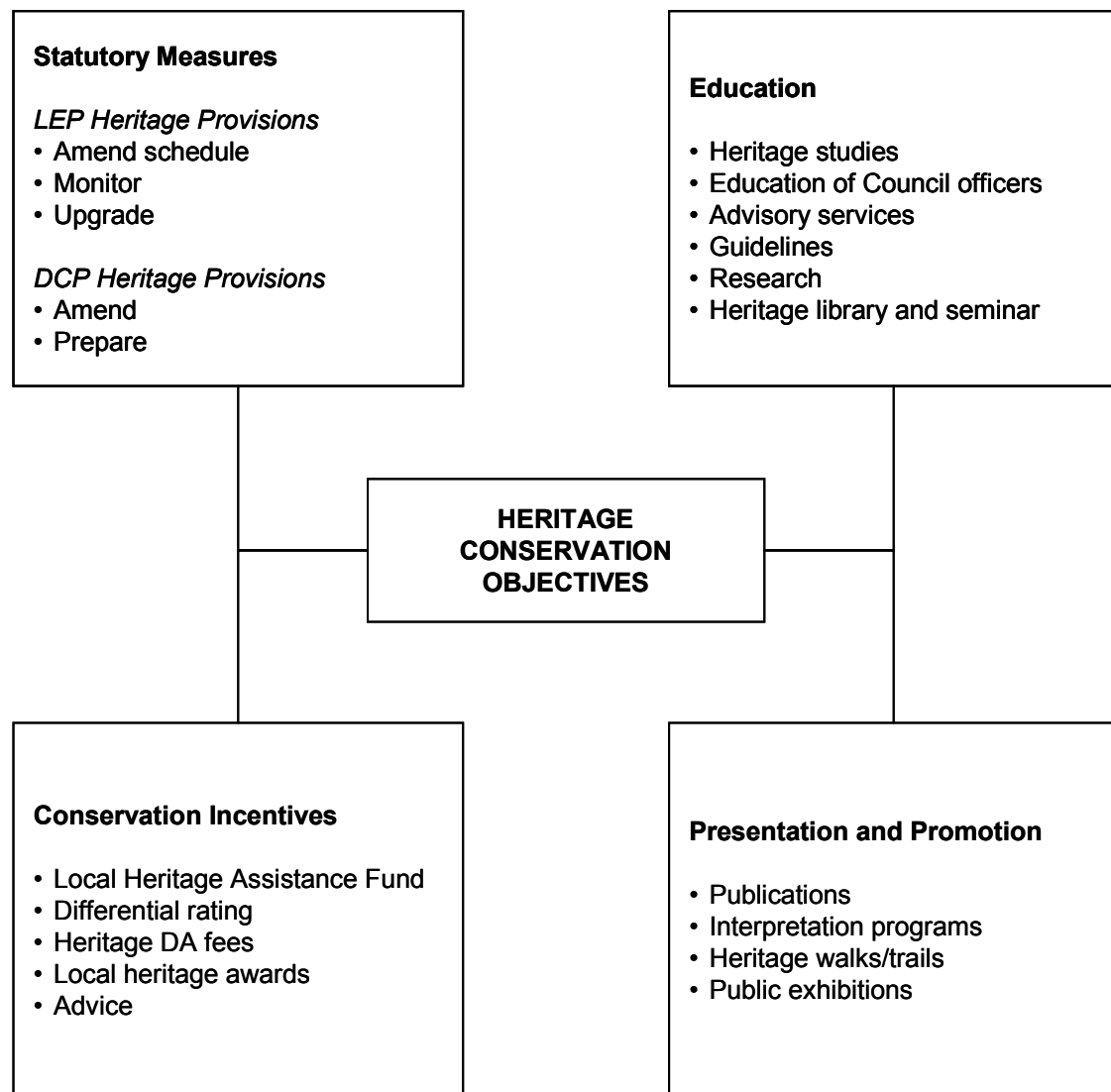
The Strategy is based on an overall aim of retaining the significance of the environmental heritage of Shoalhaven. This general aim has been further developed into a set of objectives to guide the use of planning and management measures for conservation purposes. These planning and management measures can be categorised into:

- Statutory measures;
- Education and information;
- Conservation incentives; and,
- Presentation and promotion.

This proposed strategy is shown diagrammatically in Figure 13.3. It has been modelled on the strategy successfully adopted by Ku-ring-gai Council.<sup>147</sup> Each component of the strategy is discussed in detail in the sections which follow.

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<sup>147</sup> The Ku-ring-gai Heritage Strategy was selected for a RAPI planning award. In judging the award the panel expressed that the Ku-ring-gai Heritage Strategy was “a model approach which could be followed, with appropriate modifications, in many areas. It is of help to the Council, the community, and the principles and practice of heritage conservation.”



### 13.3 Components of the Proposed Strategy

The following objectives were prepared as a guide to the development of the conservation strategy and to provide a framework for conservation action and future decision- making by all the interested public and private groups caring for the heritage of Shoalhaven. The objectives are presented below.

#### Heritage Objectives for Shoalhaven

The following objectives were prepared as a guide to the development of the conservation strategy and actions for the Shoalhaven LGA. The objectives are to:

- Retain physical evidence of Shoalhaven's past and actively conserve a balanced selection of evidence representing the history of development of the Shoalhaven LGA and its historical associations with events and people;

- Promote an understanding and appreciation of the full range of the area's heritage resources to encourage appropriate conservation activities by the community;
- Present and interpret the historical evidence for the enjoyment of the local community as well as visitors to Shoalhaven; and,
- Reinforce the character and identity of Shoalhaven, recognising the contribution of environmental heritage resources to the amenity of rural, urban and coastal areas.

### **13.4 Heritage Conservation Objectives**

The statutory recommendations discussed in this section of the Study have been developed through:

- An understanding of heritage requirements arising from the significance of Shoalhaven's historic environmental heritage resources;
- An assessment of the problems threatening heritage conservation in the Shoalhaven as observed by the survey teams during the preparation of the Inventory;
- An examination of Council's existing planning policies and controls which could directly or indirectly affect identified items and conservation areas;
- Discussions with Council's planning staff on Council's planning, building and works administration and implementation; and,
- An assessment of potential conflicts between conservation needs and local and state government planning policies.

Statutory processes, as they relate to heritage planning and management in the Shoalhaven LGA, are identified in the sections which follow for each of the four main applicable bodies of legislation. The main acts are the:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 [EP&A];
- Heritage Act, 1977;
- Local Government Act, 1993; and,
- Australian Heritage Commission Act, 1975.

Statutory measures are then recommended for implementation at State, regional or local level as appropriate.

#### **Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979**

The EP&A Act is responsible for striking a balance between development and environmental protection. It achieves this through State policies; local and regional plans; the development approval process and the environmental impact assessment process. The Department of Urban Affairs and Planning is responsible for State and regional planning; local councils are responsible for local planning.

There are no State Environmental Planning Policies [SEPPs] for heritage conservation purposes. Regional Environmental Plans [REPs] and Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] are now the most widely used method to control demolition and development of heritage items. All these planning instruments also have the potential however, to affect heritage items and areas in adverse ways. Some of these effects are discussed below.

### **State Environmental Planning Policies**

State Environmental Planning Policies [SEPPs] which have the potential to affect individual heritage items and heritage conservation areas in the Shoalhaven LGA have been identified. They are:

- SEPP No. 15 – Multiple Occupancy of Rural Land REPEALED BY SEPP 42 [Gazetted 21.10.94]
- SEPP No. 32 – Urban Consolidation – Redevelopment of Urban Land.
- SEPP No. 35 – Maintenance Dredging of Tidal Waterways.
- SEPP No. 36 – Manufactured Home Estates
- Draft SEPP – Subdivision.

### **Regional Environmental Plans and Policies**

- ILLAWARRA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN NO. 1.  
The Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan No 1 [IREP No 1] gazetted on 12 April, 1986, contains heritage provisions for the conservation and protection of a number of items of European built heritage in the local government areas of Wollongong, Shellharbour, Kiama, Shoalhaven and Wingecarribee. A review of IREP No 1 has been undertaken. Only heritage items of Regional or State heritage significance have been listed.
- JERVIS BAY REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN  
The Jervis Bay Regional Environmental Plan gazetted on 10 January 1977, contains provisions for preserving and respecting the landscape quality of the waters of Jervis Bay and its surrounding landscape and for preserving sites of special significance to the Aboriginal communities; Aboriginal archaeological sites; the Point Perpendicular Lighthouse; and, the rock platform at Tapalla Point.

### **Shoalhaven Local Environment Plan 1985 [as amended]**

The EP&A Act places much of the responsibility for conserving the environmental heritage on local government through the local environmental plan making process. Under Section 117[S] of the Act, the Minister has directed [Direction No G.21 – 16th August 1985] that where an LEP applies to land which contains items of environmental heritage, provisions for their conservation must be included in that LEP.

Shoalhaven City Council LEP was prepared in 1985 and has numerous amendments. It now contains the appropriate heritage conservation provisions recommended as standard clauses provided by the Heritage Office of NSW. Owners of those items in Schedule 7 are, therefore, required to obtain consent from Council prior to undertaking changes to the item listed.

As part of the heritage study process, the Shoalhaven LEP [1985] was reviewed. It is recommended that Shoalhaven City Council address the following matters:



### 1. *Amendment of Heritage Schedule 7*

For items listed in the Shoalhaven Heritage Study Inventory two immediate actions should be initiated:

- Addition of new items identified as 'Listings'; and,
- Further investigation and consideration of items identified as 'Provisional Listings'.

### 2. *Utilising Incentive Clause Requirements*

For items on the Heritage Schedule, the incentive clauses included in the LEP may be utilised. In Ku-ring-gai where adaptive re-use through such incentive clauses has been adopted, 'it has been discovered that it is important to keep the specific aim of the exercise in focus, that is, the conservation of the building' <sup>148</sup>. It is recommended that Council consider adopting the requirements which apply in Ku-ring-gai where Council requires a statement that the building is no longer suitable for a use permissible in the zone or its previous use. In this regard economic factors and the current state of the building are often taken into account. Additionally, the Council has required as a condition of consent a conservation management plan to be submitted to outline the conservation works that will be carried out as a result of consent being granted under the incentive clauses. This measure has been taken to ensure the new use promotes the conservation of the heritage item.

### 3. *New Environmental Protection Zone for Cultural Landscapes*

For the cultural landscapes identified in the Heritage Study Inventory re-zoning of these areas is a means of retaining their rural heritage significance. These cultural landscapes are:

- Milton Pastoral Landscapes [MU114]
- Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscape [KV046]
- Crookhaven River Pastoral Landscapes [CR046]
- Berry-Bolong Pastoral Landscapes [B094]; and,
- Jervis Bay Landscape Conservation Area [JB074]

To achieve the heritage aims, land use activities considered inappropriate by virtue of the scale of operation or use, are restricted in this zone.

### 4. *Section 94 contributions*

Provision should be made to waive or reduce Section 94 contributions to achieve heritage objectives whenever the opportunity arises.

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<sup>148</sup> Winterbottom, D "Heritage Restriction or Encouragement" New Planner, December 1991, p. 3

## Development Control Plans and Codes

The provisions of an LEP may also be further amplified by the preparation of a Development Control Plan. Section 90 of the Act, while emphasising that each development must be determined on its merits, recognises development control plans as a guide to making decisions. A DCP is able to spell out Council's attitudes to development and in this case, heritage conservation, for both the community and developers. The preparation of a Development Control Plan as a conservation tool is seen as being consistent with the promotion by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning of a more flexible and positive approach to planning.

By setting out policies and requirements such as those relating to the care of heritage items and development in the vicinity, each DCP provides the minimum requirements for Council to consider in assessing development proposals relating to heritage items. Council may refuse consent to a development which does not comply with the DCP, or may modify the development by way of conditions so that it does comply. DCPs are also used to determine how a development satisfies the aims of an LEP or LEPs.

As part of the heritage study process, the relevant DCPs were reviewed and the following recommendations resulted:

### 1. *Specific amendments*

- The review of boundaries and heritage items contained in the Berry DCP No. 49;
- An assessment of heritage items for inclusion in the Huskisson DCP; and,
- Inclusion of a heritage component in the Ulladulla and Nowra strategies.

### 2. *New District DCPs*

DCPs which contain Character Guidelines relating to Heritage and Amenity matters are recommended as a way of providing a suitable context for the special rural and urban areas nominated in Section 11.0 of this report.

Districts may be defined for planning purposes for areas with shared characteristics and features. In the Shoalhaven LGA six [6] main districts which have geographical and historical definition were identified to provide a cultural landscape framework for the Heritage Study [see Section 5.0]. The districts are:

- Kangaroo Valley;
- Nowra Catchment Area;
- Jervis Bay Landscape Area;
- Milton Pastoral Landscape;
- Morton National Park and the Budawang; and
- Coastal areas and associated state forest and national park areas.

It is suggested that consideration be given to using this as the basis for Planning Districts to provide the context for the planning and management of the individual items and special conservation areas and precincts identified in the heritage study.

### 3. DCP Heritage objectives and guidelines

The historic and social values of the special rural and urban conservation areas and precincts should have specific guidelines prepared to cover the aspects discussed below.

For the special rural areas<sup>149</sup>, heritage objectives and guidelines should include:

- Use patterns: existing uses to be maintained.
- Boundaries: these are generally defined by the limit of land clearing expressed in dairy farming and associated agricultural activities.
- Land use and settlement patterns: the relationship of the agricultural areas to topography is a function of technology, economics and traditional farming practices. The scale and pattern of land use are dependent on the size of agricultural holdings determined by economics and sub-division of the larger estates in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Implicit in the location of farms, access roads, drainage canals, former rural communities identified by churches and schools and the associated farm structures and tree plantings.
- Building clusters, comprising farm complexes and the associated farm structures and evidence of former rural communities.
- Vegetation patterns, including remnant vegetation, whether in pockets or defining the external boundaries, and introduced trees planted as wind breaks, garden elements or landscape elements.
- Circulation routes: the hierarchy of road and other transport and communication routes linking farms and cottages with former and existing rural communities and towns and regional infrastructure created in response to economic and agricultural processes.

For special urban areas heritage objectives and guidelines should aim to retain the historic, aesthetic and social values implicit in the streetscapes and their interaction with the surrounding urban and rural landscapes, in particular:

- The scale, character and continuity of the streetscapes;
- The integrity and significance of contributory elements;
- The patterns of land use; and,
- The ability of a precinct to demonstrate the architectural, landscape or planning principles underlying the statement of significance.

For all the areas aesthetic values should be managed in accordance with the general principles of the Visual Management Plan prepared by Shoalhaven City Council/EDAW in March 1994. Archaeological values should be managed to retain scientific and interpretative values.

#### **Development Application Requirements For Heritage Items**

To achieve the proper care of heritage items, in such a way that is not too onerous on owners/applicants, it is necessary for Council to provide guidance for people submitting applications which involve changes to items listed on the proposed Heritage Schedules.

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<sup>149</sup> These general also apply to the Jervis Bay Landscape Conservation Area, although pastoral and other land use activities have been replaced by National Park reserves and recreational uses which now define the external boundaries

The owners/applicants should be made aware of the matters which will be considered by Council and the process that will be followed in determining applications. If this is done, the owner/applicant can gain an understanding of what is required and prepare the application accordingly.

The Council publication, *Guidelines for the Submission of Heritage Assessment Reports with Development Applications*, [1995], outline requirements to assist with the lodgement of applications.

These guidelines need to be amended due to the publication of the Heritage Guidelines DCP and the documentation contained in the recently published State Heritage Manual. Specific amendments are needed to ensure that:

- Rural landscapes are included;
- Definitions include cultural landscapes; and,
- Evaluation criteria are described as per the State Heritage Manual.

In addition, it is recommended that notes on Development Application Requirements be prepared for:

- Places in Heritage Conservation Areas and significant Cultural Landscapes;
- Items within particular planning precincts/groups; and,
- Archaeological sites.

These Development Application Requirements should include general reference to the value of heritage items and their contribution to the character of a group or locality or, Shoalhaven generally, and specific advice about the submission of applications involving changes to heritage items, and applications relating to land adjoining a heritage item. These requirements could be presented in the form of a checklist to assist applicants in a manner similar to the checklist developed by the Heritage Adviser to Bathurst City Council.

In addition to the usual plans, applicants should be required to submit, where appropriate or possible:

- Historical information about the property, including the date of the building/s and major changes [if known].
- A plan showing the property as it is now, including the layout of the building/s and the location of principal features of the grounds – paths, planting beds, major trees etc.
- A description of the proposed changes and why they are needed, and how those changes are likely to impact on the significance of the item.

Advice should also be provided by Council for owners of non-scheduled items contained in the Inventory to encourage appropriate development based on an understanding of the heritage attributes of the site.

### **Section 149 Certificates**

Annexure information to Section 149 Certificates issued by Council includes heritage information as allowed under the amended Environmental Planning and Assessment Act Regulations of February 1986. This includes advice that for heritage items, development consent for demolition is required. Additional advice such as objectives for Conservation Areas could also be included where appropriate.

Under Section 149[5] Council may now include advice on the effect of the recommendations of the Heritage Study on identified heritage items.

### **Tree Preservation Order/Register of Significant Trees**

Shoalhaven City currently has a Tree Preservation Order which provides extensive protection for mature trees generally, for *Toona Australis* [Red Cedar] and rainforest species, and for vegetation in specified areas. In addition, individual significant trees are listed on Schedule 7. As part of this Heritage Study, many landmark trees, historical plantings and vegetation groups have been identified within the Shoalhaven area. These have been included as individual listings, as part of group listings or as part of garden listings on the inventory records. Because of the inventory listings and Tree Preservation Order, a Register of Significant Trees for heritage purposes, is not considered necessary in Shoalhaven.

### **Heritage Act, 1977**

This Act was introduced with the principal objective of conserving the important components of the State's heritage for the future. The Act established the Heritage Council of New South Wales whose function is to administer legislative provisions of the Act.

The Heritage Act is concerned with achieving balanced conservation. It deals with the most basic protection of heritage items against damage and demolition through to restoration and promotion. The Act can affect properties both publicly and privately owned. While the Heritage Act has mainly been administered to conserve European cultural heritage, archaeological relics and natural areas, it can also be applied to places of Aboriginal significance and to moveable items.

The Act enables the Heritage Council to place certain types of orders on buildings, works or places to prevent the demolition, destruction or harm of these buildings, works or places. As discussed above, archaeological sites or relics, both above and below ground, may also be the subject of conservation orders under Section 136, Section 130 or interim or permanent conservation orders under Sections 26 and 44 respectively. There appears however, to be no situation which warrants the immediate imposition of any conservation orders on any heritage items/places identified during the Study.

Council should be aware of the potential use of Conservation orders. The philosophy that a development can only proceed with the construction of a new building is often false, displaying little imagination. It is often the case that with little or no extra money, the re-use of an existing structure can be incorporated into the development or change of use of a property. In the extreme cases where a building poses an active danger to public health and safety, or where demolition is the only alternative, careful consideration should be given to the building which will replace the original item.

Also of importance in the Shoalhaven context are the provisions of the Act which relate to archaeological resources [relics] of NSW. 'Relics' are defined as any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which is more than 50 years old.

Under Section 139 no-one may disturb or excavate any land in New South Wales [except Commonwealth owned land] to discover, expose or move a relic without an Excavation Permit issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales. Section 146 requires the notification of the Heritage Council of New South Wales if archaeological 'relics' are discovered during excavation activity.

One of the factors considered in assessing applications for excavation permits is the reason for excavation, of which four are recognised; salvage, research, preliminary site exploration and training. Actions which might be inimical to archaeological remains include certain conservation actions, the installation or renewal of services, site regrading and redevelopment.

Care should be taken then, not to disturb or remove material from potential archaeological sites in the Shoalhaven LGA, whether above or below ground, or whether fixed or moveable resources, as this is not allowed under the Heritage Act.

Because there is little historical documentation about some aspects of Shoalhaven's past, particularly early industrial uses, fishing and ship building, for example, it is important that procedures for archaeological sites be understood and implemented. This means that, for items/places which have been identified as having archaeological potential, an archaeological assessment will be required to precede development or any form of disturbance of a site.

In the event of an archaeological excavation being recommended:

- An application for an Excavation Permit should be lodged with the Heritage Council of New South Wales and such application must include the name of the archaeologist who will be responsible for the works;
- Details of ownership and of the provisions made for the storage of excavated material must be included in the application for an Excavation Permit;
- Contractors engaged on site in the proposed redevelopment or other works should be informed in their contracts of the heritage nature of archaeological relics and of arrangements being made during these works for the protection of excavation of relics;
- Sufficient time should be allowed in the program of works for the proper excavation and recording of archaeological material;
- All work should be carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter.

Moveable heritage items [which are not of Aboriginal origin and are over 50 years old] are also considered as relics under the Heritage Act if they have individual heritage significance or have a strong association with a building, work, place or former use. Moveable items can be of any nature, from bricks, hand tools and building material to milking equipment and industrial machinery. For those items of moveable heritage likely to be found in the Shoalhaven LGA, it is the association with the previous use of the site that is important. The flood boats are particularly evocative examples. Away from the location in which it is found, most of these items would lose much of their significance.

## Local Government Act 1993

Under the Local Government Act, which came into effect on 1 July 1993, councils are now responsible for orders which relate to:

- Approval for the erection, change of use and demolition of buildings;
- The repair or demolition of buildings;
- Requirement for an owner not to demolish, or to cease demolishing, a building.

Before issuing an order, councils must now consider the impact on the significance of identified heritage items. In the case of items which are listed on the Register of the National Estate, or covered by an order under the Heritage Act, councils must give notice of their intentions to the Heritage Council. They must also consider any submissions from the Heritage Council before proceeding. This referral procedure is not necessary for items listed in local environmental plans [LEPs].

In determining an application for approval, councils must consider:

- Protection of the environment;
- Protection of public health and safety;
- Any items of heritage significance which might be affected.

Councils can prepare Local Approvals Policies [with appropriate consultation] to guide their approval and order procedures, as long as the policies are not more rigorous than the Act itself. Shoalhaven LGA does not have any heritage LAPs. A draft Local Approvals Policy No. 1 has, however, been prepared. This LAP specifies that exemptions for certain types of activities, relating to the erection of buildings do not apply to heritage items scheduled on the IREP No. 1 and SLEP 1985. Criteria for consideration also include heritage references. The LAP No. 1 draft policies, Part 2: A1 & A2, provide the only means of protecting the heritage items proposed as items to be listed on the LEP Heritage Schedule during the exhibition and gazettal process and also the only means for protecting inventory items which have a provisional nomination which indicates that these items should be protected until further qualifying information is available.

Council is also required, under the Act, to prepare plans of management over Council owned parks and reserves.

The Heritage Council is assisting the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and Department of Local Government & Cooperatives to develop guidelines which will assist local councils to effectively interpret the provisions of the Act.

## Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

As discussed above, this Act established the statutory body known as the Australian Heritage Commission. One of the tasks of the Commission is to compile and maintain a Register of the National Estate. On nomination of places to the Register, information is retained on the Commission's data-base as an aid to research. Whilst approval of a place for entry onto the register carries no legal constraints on owners of private property, or on State or local Governments, entry does mean that the place is eligible for assistance to undertake conservation studies, maintenance and repairs subject to certain conditions. For taxation concessions now introduced by the Federal government as an incentive for conservation, entry on the register will be one of the main criteria employed.

A number of places identified during the study are considered to be of historic, aesthetic, scientific or social significance at the local/state/national level. It is recommended that all these inventory items assessed as having a state/national level of significance be submitted to the Commission so that items meeting their criteria are given consideration for inclusion in their Register. [See Inventory records.]

## 13.5 Statutory Measures

Implementation of statutory mechanisms/planning measures to protect environmental heritage resources will not necessarily ensure adequate conservation of items. Shoalhaven City Council is ideally placed to encourage community involvement and to develop an awareness of its heritage resources and an understanding of conservation processes and procedures.

### Principles and Procedures

The effectiveness of Council depends upon the ability of the staff and the elected representatives to use the planning measures expertly and sensitively through the consistent application of conservation principles and the orderly use of the proper procedures, not only in dealing with development proposed by ratepayers, but in maintaining Council's own properties and designing its own works.

Conservation refers to the processes of looking after places and items of environmental significance. The main aim of these processes is to minimise adverse effects on the item, its physical fabric or its context or setting. The processes include maintenance and activities such as preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation. Usually a combination of more than one of these processes is required in a particular situation.

Guidance and information about conservation principles and procedures can be obtained from a document called 'The Burra Charter'<sup>150</sup>. This publication and its associated guidelines are widely accepted by government bodies and private practitioners as the authoritative guide for conservation activity. Many of these principles and procedures are set out in the Heritage DCP prepared by Council.

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<sup>150</sup> Australia ICOMOS, Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: The Burra Charter and its associated Guidelines, 1989



Council should ensure that conservation activities are incorporated in both the capital works program and in the long term management of environmental resources in accordance with the Burra Charter. Seminars and other in-house staff training programs should be devised for relevant functional areas of Council to inform and educate officers about conservation principles and processes.

There are also established procedures for making decisions about a place of environmental heritage. These are set out generally in the standard heritage conservation provisions of a Local Environmental Plan, and they are covered in greater depth in the Burra Charter and in the National Trust publication *The Conservation Plan Revised*, by Dr J S Kerr<sup>151</sup>.

These procedures require that, before any decision can be made about a place – what changes should and should not be permitted and how they should be accommodated – the environmental heritage significance of that place must be assessed. This is best done with the help of the applicant, using the information from the Inventory records.

For many items contained in the Heritage Inventory, Council already has an adequate coverage of the information required for the assessment of heritage significance. A determination must be made whether this is adequate to deal with the particular proposal under consideration. For places where existing Inventory records are not sufficient, information will need to be provided from other sources to cover the:

- Physical description, involving a site inspection;
- Historical development; and,
- Evaluation of heritage significance.

It is imperative that the distinction between the assessment of significance and the subsequent planning or management decision is observed. Once armed with a detailed understanding of the value or significance of the place, Council is in a position to make appropriate decisions about its future. It is only after the heritage requirements, based on the understanding of a place's significance, are determined that aspects such as the economic implications, the clients requirements and so on, would then be considered.

### Staff Expertise

Heritage conservation is now part of Council's day to day decision making and planning practice [see ministerial directive, August, 1985]. It is important that all staff are cognisant of these principles and procedures. The Circular accompanying that S.117 Direction also points out that successful conservation depends on close co-operation between all sections of Council's staff.

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<sup>151</sup> Kerr, Dr JS, *The Conservation Plan*, 4<sup>th</sup> (Australia & New Zealand) edn, National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney, 1996

### **Planning and Building Matters**

The staff have the task of assessing the significance of each heritage item whenever changes are proposed to it and they are assessing the effect of the proposed changes on the significance of that item. Experience has shown that applicants rarely make an attempt to assess the significance of an item in submitting an application and even rarer is the undertaking of a full conservation plan. It is probably unreasonable to expect a full assessment of heritage significance where the work involved is of a minor nature, or to require a full conservation plan for privately owned dwellings. Some Councils have specifically excluded some categories of minor works for heritage items from the approval process. However, the Council officer must have a sufficient understanding of the significance of a property in the assessment of any application.

It is important also to ensure that all staff take account of the relics provisions of the Heritage Act [as outlined above].

The planning and building staff will also need to be able to recognise the value of reported buildings identified in the Inventory which are not yet listed, and use their persuasive powers to ensure that sensitive changes are made to them, and that alternatives to their demolition are thoroughly considered.

Staff also need to be aware that strict application of the fire regulations of Ordinance 70, Local Government Act, may not be sympathetic to heritage items. When this issue arises, staff should contact the Fire Advisory Panel which has been established by the Heritage Council to assist local councils and owners to explore alternative ways of dealing with fire regulations to the benefit of building and owner alike.

### **Engineering and Works Matters**

The engineering and works staff propose and implement Council's works program. Where this affects heritage items or is in the vicinity of heritage items it is essential that the works are carried out in accordance with the Burra Charter. As the Charter points out, conservation involves the least interference to the fabric of a place and as a result is often much less costly than the 'enhancement' programs that councils often adopt in the name of heritage. Council must carry out good conservation practice if it is to expect the same of the general community.

### **Advice on Heritage Matters**

Obviously it takes expertise and experience to consider the heritage aspects of planning and building matters and works and technical services matters. Heritage administration does involve extra work for all of Council's staff and professional techniques need to be augmented. This can be achieved in two ways:

#### **Heritage Advisory Service**

A Heritage Advisory Service has been established by Shoalhaven Council along with other councils as diverse as Maitland, Hawkesbury, Hunters Hill and Broken Hill, to provide expert assistance to Council staff and owners of heritage places. The usual arrangement is for the adviser, usually an architect with an expertise in heritage conservation, to spend time as required, in the Council offices providing advice to Council staff, councillors and private individuals on heritage matters. The Council is currently offering a free heritage advisory service on a one–two days/month basis.

The work of the Heritage Adviser may include dealing with issues related to the development of heritage items, discussions with owners, giving advice on appropriate skills, materials and construction techniques. The work could be extended to include preparation of heritage impact assessment reports and the assessment of development applications. For all Council owned heritage sites, the heritage adviser could assist in the preparation of plans of management as required under the Local Government Act 1993.

There are many benefits which result from establishing a Heritage Advisory Service. Experience has shown that such advisory services are an effective way of encouraging people to consult Council before they put time and effort into proposals. Often low cost solutions can be devised. Councillors benefit from having a professional view on matters which arise. They should expect to receive briefing material when heritage issues are considered. Council officers also benefit from on the spot advice.

To achieve the maximum benefits from the heritage advisory service, council officers should, as a matter of standard procedure, seek the advice or involvement of the heritage adviser at the beginning or as early as possible in the planning/development process. In addition, Shoalhaven City Council should consider using the expertise of the heritage adviser to assist in its strategic heritage planning and management activities. The Heritage Adviser could also assist with the preparation of briefs for tasks recommended in this report.

### **Environmental Heritage Advisory Committee/Forum/Trust**

Another approach adopted by some local Councils has been the formation of an Environmental Heritage Advisory Committee. One such Committee has been operating successfully in Hunters Hill for over ten years. Its membership consists of a representative of the National Trust of NSW, the RAI, three local citizens whom council considers have appropriate qualifications or experience [nominations for which are called by advertisement in local newspapers] and one member of the council, who is the chairman. The committee deals with applications referred to it by the Council which involve heritage items scheduled in the planning instrument for demolition or renovation control. The owner or applicant is afforded the opportunity of discussing the proposal with the committee which subsequently makes a recommendation to council for decision.

In Shoalhaven such a committee might more appropriately operate as a forum which functions to facilitate liaison with heritage groups and to provide advice in relation to such matters as:

- Priorities for heritage research;
- The entry of historical information to upgrade the Heritage Inventory;
- The heritage implications of large developments.

Council should consider the formation of a Heritage Advisory Committee/Forum. Such a committee would consider applications referred to it by Council officers and would also liaise with the Heritage Adviser. This committee would meet as required and would make recommendations to relevant Council and Sub-Committees.

### Accreditation for Heritage Architects

The importance of the contribution, which can be made by an experienced heritage professional, cannot be underestimated. Council should consider creating a register of architects and associated professionals who have demonstrated expertise in the field of conservation.

### Use of the Heritage Inventory

A comprehensive inventory of places of heritage interest has been prepared consisting of items identified through field survey work and documentary research. As discussed in Section 2.2 of this report, the Inventory is divided into four groups. Each inventory entry, has a suffix to the inventory reference number to indicate its place in the four tier system as follows:

Listed	No suffix:	Acknowledged significance or where the building has obvious attributes even without a complete history
Provisional Listing	P suffix:	Further research required, generally historical, these items should be protected until further qualifying information is available
Reported Site	R suffix:	Low priority for further research
Demolished	D suffix:	A record of sites lost through development

Inventory items denoted as 'Listed' are for inclusion on the Heritage Schedule of the Shoalhaven LEP 1985 [as amended] and should be included as an amendment to the LEP. Once placed on exhibition these items become places where there is a statutory requirement for heritage significance to be given appropriate consideration when decisions are made about the future of the place. Those items denoted as 'Provisional Listings [P]' or 'Reported Sites [R]' provide a means of alerting the community to items which may need to be assessed in further detail before changes occur which will effect the item. These inventory items also provide a means of structuring ongoing inventory compilation and of identifying priorities for further research.

The statement of significance provided for 'Listed' inventory items is the basis on which appropriate action is determined if a planning or management matter arises in relation to that item. The type of action will vary depending on the nature of significance of the heritage item. A major factor is the nature of the significance of a place. Active conservation measures may involve restoration of a particular feature such as a verandah in order to re-enforce architectural or aesthetic values. Some historical evidence may provide data which is of such importance that it needs to be stabilised and protected from change with the minimum of intervention to the fabric and/or setting of the places. In other cases, the action may be to document and record the remaining evidence on a site before new development proceeds and the evidence is removed. [This latter course of action is however, not usually considered appropriate unless there are demonstrably more important matters other than heritage considerations to be taken into account.]

Officers need to be conversant with the Heritage Inventory as well as the recommendations of the Heritage Study. Every effort should be made to discuss conservation requirements with proponents of development or change affecting a place on the inventory before concept planning and detailed documentation begins. The point of first contact in these instances is usually the Building Section. Staff here should have a knowledge of items in all the Inventory groups as well as a knowledge of the Heritage LEP and relevant DCPs so that they can explain the situation and refer intending applicants to the planning staff where necessary. The knowledge and skills of Council's building and planning officers provide the best means of devising the best possible solution in many instances where guidance and encouragement can be given to applicants at an early stage in the planning and building process.

The information provided by the study inventory at this stage of its preparation does not always provide an adequate basis for the detailed assessment of significance. In some cases a more detailed assessment must precede decisions which relate to local planning activities and specific works and actions which affect heritage items. As more detailed surveys and individual site assessments are undertaken, the inventory can be extended to become an information bank for use as a planning and research tool. To facilitate this type of upgrading, it will be necessary to develop procedures to allow for upgrading the inventory records.

Fortunately Council has facilitated the compilation of the Inventory in the form of a computer database as well as the 'hardcopy'. As a data file, good use can be made of this information if the computer data base is accessed from relevant functional areas of Council's administration. For example, both scheduled items and properties adjacent to heritage items can be 'flagged' on Council's property information system. Inventory items not scheduled, could also be 'flagged' on the system to alert council officers. A strict access protocol will need to be developed for both internal use and community use.

### Continuing Research and Survey

Because of the limited opportunities to research and survey many places in great detail during the heritage study period, it was considered important to provide a framework for ongoing activity in this area. A number of study 'tools' such as the:

- Thematic History;
- Historical Maps; and
- Inventory Records

should prove useful in this respect.

Some research and survey activity which is urgent or fundamental to planning and management activities should be undertaken at the initiative of Council. Subjects include:

- Retaining the individual identities of the coastal villages;
- Capacity of Kangaroo Valley and Milton rural landscapes to absorb new development; and,
- Retaining rural road systems as part of the cultural landscape fabric.

In these cases funding should be sought from the State Government. In particular, Council should take steps to ensure that parts of the Inventory are considered in more detail and the assessments completed.

Council should also set in place an informal system of adding historical information to the existing Inventory information as it becomes available. Procedures could also be set in place to integrate the research activities of the various Shoalhaven Historical Societies with the Inventory updating process.

All of these activities will now be greatly facilitated by the availability of heritage information on the readily accessible and easily updated Shoalhaven Heritage Database. With appropriate access protocols in place, the computerised system can be made easily accessible for community input and research use.

### Research Activities

There are a number of useful research projects which can be undertaken by local citizen groups such as the Historical Societies in Shoalhaven and by professional organisations such as the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and the Institution of Engineers. Relevant projects identified include:

- Researching the themes identified in the Thematic 'History' to provide additional information;
- Collecting historical plans or photographs which may contain important information about industries such as dairying, mining and leisure; about people associated with Shoalhaven and about places which need more details such as archaeological sites.
- Carrying out more surveys like the study on the archaeology of local dairying, to further document important buildings, structures, sites, landscape elements, or traditional industries. Some key aspects in need of further survey include:
  - Coastal housing
  - Historical plantings
  - Checklist of saw mill sites
  - Remnant vegetation
  - Cyril Blacket's architectural work in the 1890s.
  - Aboriginal presence
- Recording the memories of elderly people who are familiar with aspects of Shoalhaven's history, particularly those with long standing family connections.
- Making photographic records and measured drawings of items and places of significance listed on the inventory, showing the size and dimensions of the subject and how it was used and worked.
- Continuing the process of comparison of places with similar places elsewhere in the Illawarra region and the State, to establish how exemplary, how unique, how early, how representative etc., each proposed heritage item is.

## Conservation Guidelines and Brochures

### Buildings

Many Councils have already produced excellent sets of conservation and character guidelines which are more detailed than the information contained in the Shoalhaven Heritage DCP. This type of publication activity should be encouraged in Shoalhaven. Many conservation brochures and guidelines produced by Councils focus on architectural styles and other aspects of built form. This is appropriate where there is widespread uniformity of style or materials in the built environment. Such guidelines could be produced for:

- Domestic architecture of the Colonial period, particularly timber and brick forms;
- Domestic Victorian architecture, particularly 2 storey buildings and Georgian form and Italianate cottages;
- Rural homesteads of the Federation period;
- Inter-War houses; and,
- Post War coastal leisure cabins and cottages.

Just as important, however, is the need to encourage people to recognise and respect the period features and the simplicity or complexity of their houses as appropriate. Guidance on suitable fence styles for particular architectural styles is one example. Awareness of the need to maintain the integrity of a building is particularly important in Shoalhaven where refurbishment of properties has occurred but there are still many intact places and where there is a mixture and diversity of periods and design. When the buildings are excellent examples of their kind, care should be taken if changes are proposed to ensure that the significant features are retained. In general, guidelines and brochures can encourage people to proceed with sensitivity when alterations are being considered.

### Character and Conservation Areas

Council should also publish information about the key townscape and landscape aspects associated with the proposed planning district and precincts and for rural and urban heritage conservation and character areas. Suggested publications include:

- Publicity brochures providing historical notes and giving guidelines on tree protection and general site planning guidelines with advice on materials suitable for, and sympathetic to the character of the particular areas;
- Ideas and guidance for appropriate driveways, walls and fences including advice about materials, edging, width, alignment and contouring;
- Information on the regeneration of existing mature indigenous and exotic tree groups with an outline of the heritage values and reasons for such re-planting;
- Brochures about garden planting for particular periods and styles of architecture [Kangaroo Valley could have one based on the work done by Tropmans<sup>152</sup>];
- Specific guidelines for each of the Conservation Areas;
- Guidelines for coastal landscapes and structures; and,
- Guidelines for rural landscapes and structures.

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<sup>152</sup> Lester Tropman & Associates, op. cit

**General**

More generally, the preparation of brochures to explain the principles of conservation and to promote an understanding of the range and quality of the heritage resources of Shoalhaven is also an important consideration. Alternatively, the Heritage DCP could be expanded with more examples.

Lists of heritage publications are now available from the Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and these should be obtained by Council and made widely available.

**Heritage Library**

A collection of published material is an excellent means of providing reference material to encourage a wider understanding of heritage conservation and to supply expert advice on particular issues. It is recommended that Council make resources available so that appropriate reference material can be obtained and organised so that it is readily accessible to Council staff. The Heritage Office has a number of heritage publications which can form the basis for starting such a collection.

**Seminars and Staff Education**

There is a need to familiarise Council staff and councillors with the Heritage Study to introduce the items/places identified and their cultural heritage significance and to discuss ways and means of implementing the study and priorities for action. Ways to consider include:

- Meetings/seminars;
- Regular briefings by a Heritage Adviser; and,
- Briefing new staff members on appointment.

Continuing professional education is essential in the heritage field. Council should take every opportunity to increase the skills of its planning, building and engineering staff. Support for their attendance at relevant seminars and conferences is one means. The Heritage Office [formerly under the auspices of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning] conducts short courses on heritage planning and management designed to suit local government officers. Council staff have previously attended such a course at Wollongong. Council could consider hosting such a course which would be jointly run and funded with the Heritage Office and extend an invitation to officers and professionals from adjoining LGAs or concentrate on participants from Shoalhaven LGA. The usual procedure is for the running of the course to be administered by Council while the Heritage Office arranges the program aspects and suitable speakers. Enrolment by staff, in conservation courses such as the master of the Built Environment course at UNSW or the Master of Architecture [Conservation] course at the University of Sydney, should also be supported.



## Council Ownership

Council is in a position to demonstrate a strong commitment to heritage conservation by having a positive attitude to public buildings and other items of heritage under Council ownership or control. The Inventory items in the ownership or care of the Council include:

- Nowra School of Arts;
- Milton School of Arts;
- Nowra Memorial Gates;
- Nowra Police Station and Courthouse;
- former ES&A Bank, Milton;
- Comberton Grange.

Policies for the care and management of these items and features should be prepared by Council and procedures established so that before any changes are made to any of these items the heritage value can be fully assessed and understood. For many of these places, Council will be required to prepare a Plan of Management under the new Local Government Act, 1993. Such a Plan of Management should be soundly based on a Conservation Plan or, at the very least, a Conservation Policy prepared according to Burra Charter Principles and Guidelines.

The Works and Technical Services Section also needs to ensure that public works carried out in the vicinity of heritage items or precincts, are done so with an understanding of the particular heritage requirements of the locality.

The Main Street program should respect the heritage significance of places included in the streets included in this program. Care needs to be taken to ensure that streetscape improvements are sympathetic but not an historical pastiche.

## 13.6 Education and Information

### State Government Incentives

#### Heritage Assistance Program

The major direct heritage financial program in New South Wales is the Heritage Assistance Program [HAP] administered by the Heritage Office. This program no longer incorporates the National Estate Grants Program now discontinued by the Commonwealth Government.

This program has been established to assist local government to carry out its important role in assisting the promotion and conservation of heritage items.

It is estimated that through this Program, the Heritage Council has provided nearly \$500,000 in support of Broken Hill City Council's heritage program. This support has been forthcoming because of the Broken Hill Council's clearly developed heritage strategy. Shoalhaven Council already has initiated many of the components of the strategy and will be in a good position to use this Program constructively.

Grants are available for heritage studies, main street studies, appointment of heritage advisers, the establishment of local heritage funds and promotional projects. Funding is also available to assist the restoration of local government-owned or controlled heritage items.

Printed material containing information on any of these matters is available from the Program Coordinator at the Heritage Office. Applications are called in February and March.

### **NSW Heritage Small Grants Program**

This program is to assist all owners of heritage properties to obtain professional advice or to carry out emergency work. Funding under the program may also be available where application through the February/March program is not warranted and/or may be detrimental to the project.

Assistance of up to \$5,000 is available on a \$ for \$ basis unless the applicant can demonstrate that the project would not be viable on this basis.

Applications can be made all year.

### **Heritage valuation for items covered by PCO's**

All permanent conservation order properties are given a heritage valuation for the purpose of reassessing local rates and land tax.

### **Waiving of restrictions**

Section 129 of the Heritage Act enables the Minister to waive any restriction on a property subject to an interim or permanent conservation order, where such action is necessary.

### **Advice**

The Heritage Council's Fire Advisory Panel provides advice on achieving appropriate and potentially lower cost solutions to fire safety in heritage buildings.

### **Council Incentives**

In addition to these State incentives, Council could consider providing a number of direct and indirect incentives to support heritage conservation.

### **Local Heritage Assistance Fund**

One successful practice recently commenced in Shoalhaven LGA is the establishment of a local heritage fund to provide direct grants and loans to heritage owners to assist with the maintenance of heritage items. Local fund grants are to be made available from a council for approved maintenance work, usually on a dollar for dollar basis with an annual limit per property although the level of financial assistance is usually relatively modest, the results of this incentive is for in excess of the money invested because of the positive reaction of recipients.

This program is jointly funded with the NSW government through the Heritage Assistance Program managed by the Heritage Office. Guidelines for establishing, administering and assessing applications for Local Heritage Assistance Funds are provided by the Heritage Office.

### **Differential Rating**

Councils may consider providing rate discounts for heritage properties listed on the Heritage Schedule. Rate rebates are given in recognition that the maintenance of older buildings may require special care in relation to heritage materials and design above that required for other buildings.

### **Heritage DA Fees**

Consideration could be given to either waiving or reducing development application fees for appropriate projects. To provide a positive image for development control work in relation to heritage, Ashfield and Manly Councils for example, do not charge development application fees on heritage projects listed on their Heritage Schedules.

### **Section 94 Contributions**

There is considerable scope for consideration of waiving or reducing Section 94 contributions to help achieve heritage objectives, especially for larger development projects.

### **Local Heritage Awards**

Council is encouraged to consider establishing heritage awards for significant conservation activities and works as well as a heritage garden awards scheme. These awards could be given in different categories [eg. residential, commercial, etc.] and presented during Heritage Week. The award could be a simple certificate, or a plaque or a monetary or other gift. Mudgee Shire, for example, runs a successful scheme in relation to Gulgong. In Lithgow, recipients of awards are presented with a painting of their property.

Service clubs or other interested community groups may also initiate awards. The local Rotary Club in Hunters Hill has initiated the Community Townscape Awards, recognising home owners for their contribution to the enhancement of the suburb. They are not intended as architectural or design awards but as recognition of the interest, effort and expenditure on their properties by residents. The community has the visual benefit of the resulting improvement to the quality of the townscape. There are four categories of awards: gardens, buildings, heritage maintenance and a special category for group effort. The judging panel includes a landscape architect, a town planner and architect, a local citizen and horticulturalist and a member of the Rotary Club.

### **Trade Registers**

Council should also consider encouraging local businesses to establish registers of professionals and tradespeople with acknowledged expertise in carrying out conservation work in accordance with Burra Charter principles. This register should include suppliers [both local and outside firms]. Workshops for tradesmen such as signwriters, bricklayers and carpenters would also provide an incentive. Such workshops are also run by the Heritage Office and local ones could be organised by Council's Heritage Adviser along similar lines.

### **Plaques**

Council could consider instituting a plaques scheme for recognised heritage buildings. Woollahra Council, for example, has arranged for a plaque to be erected on all items included on the National Estate Register. It would be desirable for plaques to be issued for all items listed on the LEP Heritage Schedule. This could be achieved if a simple system was adopted and if it was spread over a number of years. Plaques are also useful for highlighting former sites such as that of the Berry Shipbuilding Yards in Berry Bay. It would also be appropriate for Council to make some of the plaque attachments an occasion for a ceremony – perhaps conducted during Heritage Week.

### **Tax Concessions**

There are now tax concessions for heritage work provided by the Commonwealth Government. A tax incentive scheme has been introduced to encourage heritage conservation work. Assistance is offered to owners who are planning to do conservation work. Most of the successful projects to date have been for the conservation of private residences.

Applications can be made for the heritage conservation tax rebate of 20 percent of the value of the work if:

- A Crown lease over the land on which the building or structure is situated is owned or held by the applicant;
- The building or structure is listed in the Register of the National Estate or a state/territory statutory heritage register;
- The heritage conservation work costs \$5,000 or more.

The tax incentive will not be available for any work done before the application is approved.

In the case of community projects such as churches, cemeteries, monuments, etc, the National Trust has a facility to provide deductibility for donations for approved conservation work. Access to this scheme may be made directly to the National Trust or through a heritage adviser.

## **13.7 Conservation Incentives**

The importance of community involvement in achieving conservation goals has already been emphasised. One way to encourage such involvement is to develop an appreciation of heritage resources and an understanding of the reasons for conservation. Items and areas which are understood and enjoyed by the community are vital components of the conservation process. The success of Bundanon and Meroogal are two local examples where active interpretation has fostered community recognition and affection.

## Interpretation Programs

Community understanding and awareness can be fostered through interpretation programs and projects which seek to make selected aspects of Shoalhaven's heritage resources available for education, heritage promotion, research and recreational purposes. In simple terms, interpretation involves using physical evidence in association with other documentation to piece together [ie interpret] and tell [ie present] the story of a particular place or subject either on site or in resource centres such as museums.

The 'story' of the Shoalhaven when seen in this context has the potential to be presented in a more comprehensive and interesting way for both visitors and local people at individual heritage places and for places which are linked by their history.

Further presentation and interpretation of the cultural heritage resources will undoubtedly encourage more visitors because of the nature of the experience provided. Due to the fragile nature of some heritage resources, this means that it is essential to have in place management strategies to ensure that visitors understand and respect the significance of the heritage resource. Any development such as provision of new tourist or recreational facilities or alterations to existing structures and landscape elements should respect the heritage resources in these locations. This includes the design and siting of new elements which should respond to the heritage characteristics but not seek to imitate or re-create historical structures. While it is recognised that one of the motivating factors for visiting heritage resources is the entertainment value, it should be borne in mind that the need to retain the significance of the heritage site should have priority over commercial imperatives<sup>153</sup>. It would, in fact, be preferable in a number of cases, to avoid new development in order to maintain the integrity and authenticity of these places which provide important historical evidence to be conserved for future generations as well as the present. All these management decisions should be determined on the firm basis provided by a conservation plan.

For interpretative purposes, selection of places should be based on the capacity of items to illustrate the heritage values attributed to it. This capacity depends on a number of factors including:

- The type of evidence;
- Accessibility of the place to the public;
- Proximity to other similar heritage resources;
- Physical location;
- Relative importance of subject themes illustrated; and
- Resilience of the fabric and setting of the place to withstand visitor use.

A number of opportunities exist in Shoalhaven to enrich the community's understanding of its heritage. These interpretative opportunities are identified below.

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<sup>153</sup> See discussion on the use of heritage sites by the tourist industry in an article by J Longworth, "Preserving the Iron Horse" in *Australian Planner*, June 1991

## Groups

Within Shoalhaven there are discrete clusters of buildings and/or features that present more than one theme or value. Examples of such places which provide opportunities for interpretation include:

- An area within the boundaries of Alexander Berry's Coolangatta estate which contains features including the Coolangatta Homestead and associated buildings, the timber and brick barns, the Crookhaven Canal, the Greenwell Point wharf, having evidence of a number of major themes in the history of development of Shoalhaven. This microcosm of Shoalhaven's history includes evidence of:
  - early settlement and convicts;
  - coastal shipping;
  - the development of private towns and villages;
  - agriculture, pastoralism and dairying; and,
  - industries such as ship building and flour milling.
- The major cultural landscapes which have historical, aesthetic and social values;
- Streetscapes and town areas that show sequences of buildings and phases of development in the one locality;
- The cluster of dairy and railway buildings at the Bomaderry railhead; and,
- Colonial estates eg. the Berry and de Mestre Estates.

## Networks

A number of interpretative opportunities have been identified where places of heritage interest are part of a network of associated places having links which include the type of evidence, associations with people and events, and which illustrate common development themes. They include:

- Early agricultural structures such as barns, particularly slab timber barns at Numbaa and Jindy Andy, – a brick barn/grain mill and the Berry Dairy which are all linked to Alexander Berry, together with other barns at Bolong, Bundanon and Pomona which used a similar pattern of construction;
- An extraordinary range of structures and landscape features illustrating the growth of pastoralism and dairying in the areas of Berry–Bolong, Crookhaven, Milton and Kangaroo Valley. [This is the subject of a special project documenting the archaeology of pastoralism and dairying commissioned by Council.]
- Items having direct associations with prominent early pastoral families. These include homesteads and family burial grounds as well as evidence of their economic, political and social activities in the form of private towns, pastoral properties, monuments and public works;
- A range of convict built buildings and structures such as the Crookhaven Canal;
- Saw milling and timber getting remains at Bendalong, Kioloa and Depot and Pebbly Beaches;
- A range of houses, villas and holiday cabins which provide an evocative record of the construction and use of the 'Aussie' weekender in coastal areas;
- An array of farm homesteads and farm buildings which illustrate, in particular, 19th and early 20th century Georgian forms of architecture in the context of the idiom adopted by local builders; and, late Victorian and early Federation forms which reflect the subdivision of the Berry Estate; and,

- A collection of key seminal and influential buildings designed by prominent private architects, John Horbury Hunt and Howard Joseland as well as fine public buildings by Colonial Architect, James Barnet, and Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon.

### Individual Sites

- The Crookhaven Canal;
- The ubiquitous winter feed concrete silos which, together with the equally ubiquitous Coral Trees have an almost iconographic status in the landscape;
- The typical dairy farm complex at 100 Jennings Lane, Bolong, developed after 1890, which includes all those elements found on the small Shoalhaven dairy farm: farmhouse, slab barn, cattle yards, weatherboard bails and dairy and winter feed stalls associated with twin concrete silos in a linear progression away from the farmhouse;
- Mimosa Farm butter factory;
- Yalwal Gold Mine and Township remains where limited tourist walks are currently organised;
- The copper mine and processing works at Tolwong [although access is difficult]; and,
- Fences [in the Terara area].

It should be noted that a number of interpretive opportunities have connections which span different administrative jurisdictions such as national parks, private property and crown land which also extend into adjacent LGAs.

### Heritage Walks/Trails

In residential areas, householders could be encouraged to participate by documenting the history of their properties as part of a community project. A seminar on tracing the history of a house during heritage week, is one way to begin.

More generally, other topics can be explored, for example:

- The concept of an 'open air museum' applied to key cultural landscapes;
- Annual open weekend tours of Colonial Georgian houses;
- Bicycle tours of the Berry Estates;
- Self-guided car tours of the former de Mestre Estate;
- Heritage week car rallies which use the cultural landscapes as the location and require answers to a list of heritage questions which aim to identify physical evidence;
- Architecture tours on buildings and prominent architects;
- Dairy industry tours – technology, buildings, structures, landscapes.

In view of the obvious links with tourism opportunities, it is recommended that Council consider setting up a special Heritage and Tourism Committee such as the committee which operates at Broken Hill.

One initiative which could be explored is the recognition of 'gateways' into the Shoalhaven which relate to:

- Viewpoints, eg from Fitzroy Falls;
- Changes in the cultural landscape; and,
- Routes, eg the line of the Princes Highway [south].

### **13.8 Presentation and Promotion**

#### **Public Authority Initiatives**

A number of heritage places are owned or used by the Commonwealth and State governments in the Shoalhaven LGA. Commonwealth involvement covers extensive areas included in the Jervis Bay National Park and other areas used for Defence purposes. Extensive areas in state government ownership contain numerous places of heritage significance. These areas are mainly NSW National Parks and state forests which include:

- Morton National Park and the Budawangs to the west;
- National Parks in the Red Head and Bawley Point areas; and
- State Forests and associated National Parks in coastal areas.

These and other places of heritage interest need to be included on the Section 170 register of the relevant State government properties of heritage importance. A list was previously maintained by the Public Works Department [PWD] to assist in preparing a program of conservation work. Police stations, for example, and local schools are maintained by the PWD. Responsibility for conservation now rests with the individual government departments and the Heritage Group of the PWD.

#### **Community & Private Initiatives**

##### **National Trust**

Although listing on the Register of the National Trust of NSW carries no statutory obligations it is important to ensure that the list is up dated because of its use as a reference for research purposes and as a criteria for some forms of assistance to owners. The inventory work undertaken for the heritage study provides a greater range, by type and geographical location, of the heritage resources in Shoalhaven than the current Trust listings.

It is recommended that the local branch of the National Trust be encouraged to prepare nominations for the places on the study inventory to be forwarded for inclusion in The Register. In this way, a more comprehensive description of their significance can be provided to reflect the present values which are attributed to these places and new places can be included in the Trust Register.



**Royal Australian Institute of Architects**

The Royal Australian Institute of Architects maintains a register of Twentieth Century buildings [RSTCA] which are of architectural, historic and aesthetic value. This list is recognised by the Heritage Council, the National Trust and the Australian Heritage Commission as an authoritative statement of the importance of a particular building in representing prominent Twentieth Century architecture.

Some places are currently listed for the Shoalhaven area but these listings lack a detailed description. Examples of other items which may be of interest to the RSTCA are included in the proposed additions to the LEP Heritage Schedules [eg. Joseland's houses]. Use of the heritage study information to update the RSTCA should be encouraged.

Some of these items such as cinemas and hotels may also be of interest to the Art Deco Society which is currently compiling a register.

**Institution of Engineers**

The Institution maintains a record of places of engineering significance. The Institution's local membership could be encouraged to review relevant Inventory listings to provide the benefit of the professional expertise of its members.

**Church Ownership**

A number of institutions/church buildings are recorded in the heritage inventory. Encouragement should be given to the proper care and maintenance of these items.

**Business Friends of Heritage**

A new initiative in Newcastle suggests a model approach to provide funding from the Shoalhaven business communities to interpret, enhance and restore local heritage items. The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce's Heritage Sponsor Scheme has generated support for conservation projects through financial contributions, waiving of professional/trade fees and donations of materials. A special committee identifies suitable projects and raises the contributions needed to undertake the work.

**13.9 Other Initiatives**

This section contains the various recommended actions which should be taken by Shoalhaven City Council, by other public authorities, by community groups and by residents to conserve and make the best use of Shoalhaven's heritage resources.

- That Council adopt the proposed objectives for the conservation of the environmental cultural heritage of Shoalhaven to provide a framework for the planning, administration and works activities of Council.
- That Council amend the Heritage Schedule of the Shoalhaven LEP 1995, as recommended.
- That Council adopt requirements for the use of the heritage incentive clauses as recommended.
- That Council introduce a new environmental protection zone for cultural landscapes.
- That Council amend existing DCPs to incorporate heritage objectives and guidelines.

- That Council prepare District DCPs which include objectives and guidelines relating to heritage and amenity matters.
- That Council prepare specific objectives and guidelines for special heritage areas and places in Shoalhaven.
- That Council update the existing guidelines and prepare supplementary notes on Development Application Requirements for individual heritage items and items within heritage conservation areas and precincts.
- That Council use its powers under the Local Government Act, 1993, to recommend approval for the demolition of a heritage item, only as a last resort, when no other alternative is available.
- That Council liaise with the NSW Heritage Office to discuss the implications of the Heritage Act in relation to archaeological heritage resources under Section 139 and 146 of the Act in order to establish a sound basis for its conservation planning and management activities.
- That Council advise the Australian Heritage Commission that a number of places identified during the study should be considered by the Commission for inclusion in their Register. In addition, relevant Inventory information should be forwarded to the Commission to be retained on their database for research purposes.
- That Council continue to use the Burra Charter and its principles for administering heritage matters in Shoalhaven.
- That Council follow the procedures for assessing any changes to a heritage item as set out in the standard heritage conservation provisions, the Burra Charter and the 'Conservation Plan Revised', by Dr J S Kerr, published by National Trust.
- That Council's Planning and Building staff make full and consistent use of Section 90 of the Environmental, Planning and Assessment Act, and relevant provisions of the Local Government Act in dealing with all environmental management matters relating to heritage and make full use of the individual statements of significance for inventory items to assist in the process.
- That in planning and building, engineering and works matters, Council and staff encourage positive attitudes to conservation. Encouragement should be given to people undertaking sympathetic development and discouragement to those whose proposals work against conservation goals.
- That Council ensure a close working relationship between all staff divisions on all matters relating to the heritage resources of Shoalhaven.
- That heritage items owned or controlled by Council be properly conserved and maintained, setting a good example for private owners and stimulating interest in heritage conservation.
- That Council continue to make effective use of the Heritage Advisory Service.
- That Council continue to develop its own expertise in field of heritage advice and make provision for members of its own staff to assist the heritage adviser.
- That Council create a register of accredited architects and associated professionals with demonstrated expertise in the field of conservation.
- That Council establish an Environmental Heritage Advisory Committee/Forum.
- That Council continue to update and develop the computerised data record of heritage information contained in the Inventory and ensure access from relevant functional areas of Council's administration.

- That Council make provision for ongoing review of Heritage items, especially the 'Provisional' Inventory items identified in the Inventory but not yet included in the Schedule, with a view to adding to the proposed Heritage Schedule.
- That Council provide community access, with appropriate access protocols, to the heritage database.
- That Council seek funding for further field survey and research activity as recommended.
- That Council prepare informative guidelines and brochures on the conservation and maintenance of heritage items.
- That Council organise a Heritage Library as a reference resource for staff.
- That Council promote heritage seminars and other public forums to familiarise staff, councillors, residents and developers with the Heritage Study and general heritage practices.
- That Council continue to promote the range of conservation incentives available to assist all involved in the conservation and interpretation of Shoalhaven's heritage.
- That Council continue to support the Local Heritage Fund and explore the introduction of other incentives for heritage conservation.
- That Council encourage community involvement in achieving conservation goals through fostering interpretation programs and projects which seek to make selected aspects of the Shoalhaven's heritage resources available for education, heritage promotion and recreational purposes.
- That Council advise the various property planning sections of relevant government departments of the places of heritage significance, owned or used by those departments within the Study Area, for inclusion in Section 170 Registers
- That the National Trust be encouraged to review the Register as it applies to Shoalhaven.
- That relevant local community groups be encouraged to undertake appropriate research activities as identified within the Heritage Study.
- That Council encourage the RAIA to continue the listing and documentation of 20th century buildings of architectural significance for inclusion on their register and the Institution of Engineers to consider documentation of places of engineering significance in Shoalhaven.
- That the formation be encouraged, through the Chamber of Commerce or similar group, of a local Business Friends of Heritage group.

## PART 3: THE INVENTORY

### 14.0 The Heritage Study Inventory of Buildings, Sites and Landscape Elements

#### 14.1 The Inventory Structure

The Shoalhaven City Council Heritage Study has identified over 800 buildings, sites or landscape elements of significance within the Shoalhaven region, and inventory sheets have been prepared for each of these sites. In order to present this volume of information in a coherent manner the study area was divided into zones. These zones, and their inventory number prefixes, are as follows:

Zone	Prefix
Berry	B
Conjola	CO
Crookhaven River	CR
Jervis Bay	JB
Kiola	KI
Kangaroo Valley	KV
Milton-Ulladulla	MU
Nowra-Bomaderry	NB
Tianjara	TI
Yalwal	Y

A map showing the boundaries of each zone is included on the map over leaf. Within this Inventory document items are listed in alphabetical order according to the appropriate zone, ie B [Berry], C [Conjola], CR [Crookhaven], etc. Note not every number in a sequence has been used.

A four-tier system was developed for inventory items and applied as a suffix to the inventory reference numbers for each of the ten areas:

Listed	No suffix:	Acknowledged significance or where the building has obvious attributes, eg B001
Provisional Listing	P suffix:	Further research required, to ratify level of significance, eg B044P
Reported Site	R suffix:	Low priority for further research, eg B040R
Demolished	D suffix:	A record of sites lost through development, , eg B149D

Listings for 'R' sites do not appear within the hard copy of the inventory database. A complete list of 'R' sites is included at Section 15.3 below. A list of items identified at the commencement of the study but since demolished is listed in Section 15.4.

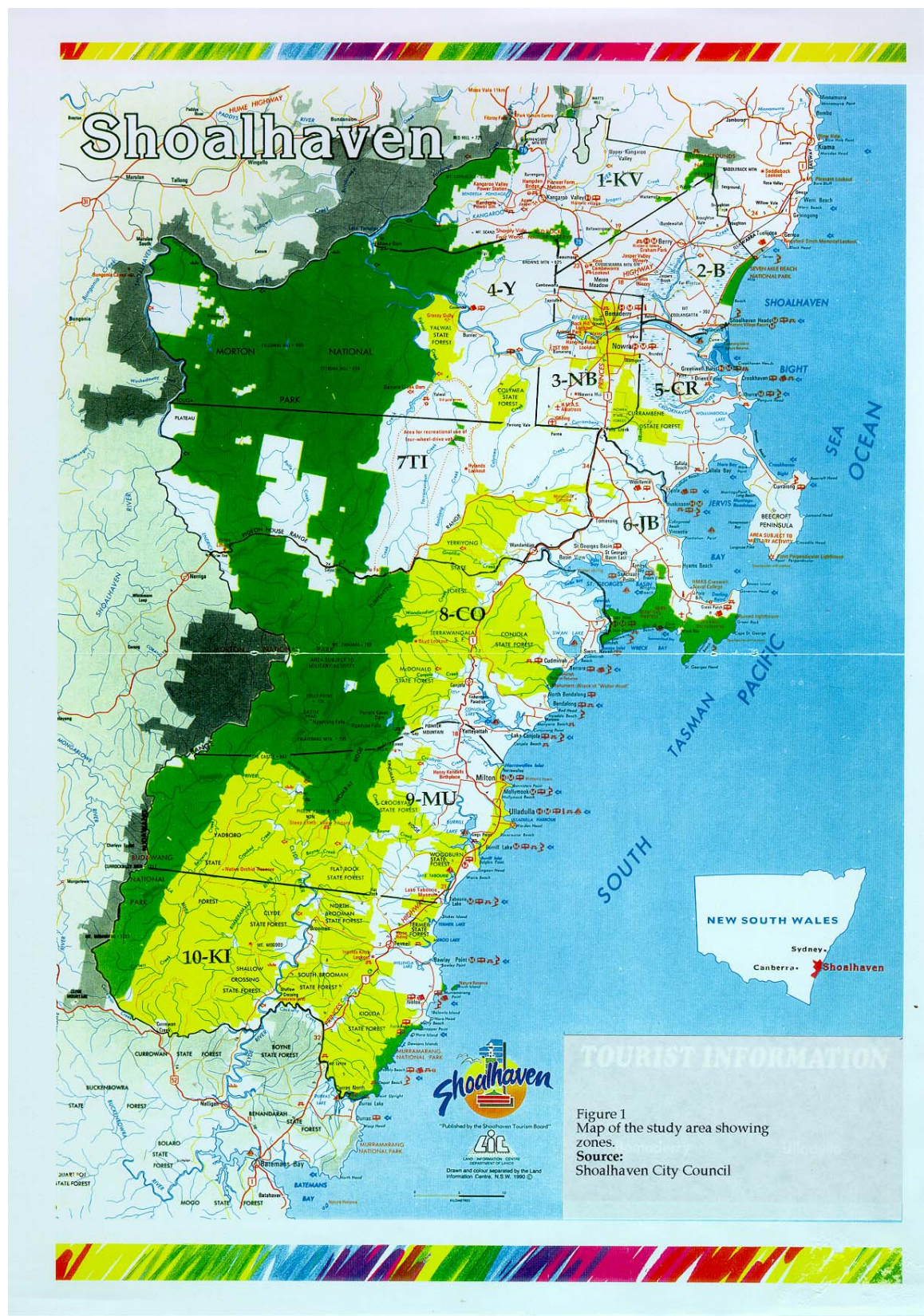


Figure 1  
Map of the study area showing  
zones.  
Source:  
Shoalhaven City Council



## **14.2 Methodology**

A standard inventory form has been used for the recording of all heritage items. This inventory was developed by Australian Cybernetics, specifically for this kind of study, and will be installed on the Council's computer database to allow ease of reference by Council and to allow information to be upgraded as appropriate. The database will also be accessible to the general public. A sample inventory form, explaining the kinds of information required within each data field, is included, refer over.

## **14.3 Assessment of Significance**

The 1994 Illawarra Regional Heritage Study [IRHS], by Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, assessed significance at National, State, Regional and Local levels but did not fully reflect the value of individual sites to a discrete place or community. Nevertheless, the standard four-tier system was employed: Local (L) Shoalhaven, Regional (R) Illawarra, State (S) New South Wales, National (N). This relative significance hierarchy was used to describe the historic, aesthetic, social and scientific attributes of each inventory item in terms of its rarity or representative nature and to develop a statement of significance based on the ability of a place to illustrate historical themes associated with that place or site.

The Assessment Criteria utilised was that developed by the NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996. These criteria area as follows:

### **Historical significance** [evolution and association]

An item having this value is significant because of the importance of its association with, or position in the evolving pattern of our cultural history.

### **Aesthetic significance** [scenic/architectural]

An item having this value is significant because it demonstrates positive visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.

### **Technical/research significance** [archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values]

Items having this value are significant because of their contribution or potential contribution to an understanding of our cultural history or environment.

### **Social significance** [contemporary community esteem]

Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community. There are two criteria used to assess the degree of significance:

#### **Representativeness**

Items having this value are significant because they are fine representative examples of an important class of significant items or environments.

#### **Rarity**

An item having this value is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural environment.

## 15.0 Index by Heritage Study Zone

In order to facilitate easy access to the inventory document, the index has been presented in two forms; the first index lists the site by Heritage Study Zone the second index lists each item by Locality.

There is also a list of Reported 'R' Items and a list of Demolished 'D' Items

Key to Levels of Significance	N	National Significance
	S	State Significance
	R	Regional Significance
	L	Local Significance
	P	Provisional Items

### 15.1 Index Heritage Study Zone

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
Berry Zone				
L	B001	Berry Town Centre Conservation Area	Queen Street	Berry
R	B001.01	Victorian Bank Building (former E.S. & A. Bank)	135 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.02	Commercial Premises (former Berry Estate Office & Bakery)	110 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.03	Commercial Premises (former Towers Furniture Shop)	131 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.04	Commercial Premises (former Claude James Garage)	133 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.05	Commercial Premises (former Duncan's Greengrocers)	105 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.06	Acmena Smithii (2 Lilly Pilly)	120 Queen Street	Berry
R	B001.07	Victorian Bank Building (former CBC Bank)	122 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.08	Hotel Berry & Old Kitchen	120 Queen Street	
L	B001.09	Waddell's Newsagency	102 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.10	Commercial Building (former Logan's Store)	114 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.11	Berry Horse Trough	NE Cnr Queen & Prince Alfred Streets	Berry
R	B001.12	James Wilson Memorial Fountain	SE Cnr Queen & Prince Alfred Streets	Berry

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	B001.13	Commercial Building (former Wilson and Co Store)	Queen Street	Berry
R	B001.14	Commercial Building (former Berry Post Office)	137 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.15	Commercial Building (former Wilson's Butchers)	14 Alexandra Street	Berry
R	B002	Pulman Street Conservation Area	Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.01	<i>Pulman's</i> Farmhouse	30 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.02	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak)	Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B002.03	<i>Wyndree</i> (former Police residence)	A15 Princes Highway	Berry
R	B002.04	Residence (former Wilson's Store)	1 Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.05	Residence (former Curate's Cottage)	3 Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.06	<i>Lynstowe</i> (former Berry Estate Tenants Cottage)	11 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.07	<i>Tindalls</i> Farm House & Broughton Creek Grist Mill Site	13 Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.08	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (2 Norfolk Island Pines)	1 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.09	<i>Araucaria bidwilli</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (Bunya Pines, River Oaks)	30 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.10	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> (Moreton Bay Figs)	Pulman Street	Berry
L	B003	Berry Showground Conservation Area		Berry
R	B003.01	Former Berry Courthouse	58 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.02	Berry Police Station	56 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.03	Sir John Hay Memorial Fountain	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.04	David Berry Mem. - Berry Memorial Pk	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.05	Berry Council Chambers (former)	Alexandra Street	Berry
S	B003.06	Berry Railway Station	Station Road	Berry
S	B003.07	Berry Scout Hall (former Berry Stationmaster's Residence)	Station Road	Berry
L	B003.08	Showground Caretakers Cottage	4 Gillam Street	Berry
R	B003.09	Berry Showground	Alexandra Street	Berry



Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B003.10	Scot's Presbyterian Church	83 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.11	California Bungalow	77 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.12	CWA Hall (former Broughton Creek School House)	79 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.13	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	65 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.14	<i>Bellawonga</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	69 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.15	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	71 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.16	<i>Leumbra</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	73 Victoria Street	Berry
R	B003.17	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	21 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.18	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	23 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.19	<i>Albany</i> Victorian Georgian W/B Cottage	25 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.20	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	27 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.21	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	29 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.22	Post War Fibro & Tile Residence & Garden	31 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.23	<i>Agathis robusta</i> (Queensland Kauri)	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.24	War Memorial - Anzac Park	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.25	Avenue of Remembrance	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.26	<i>Aracaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.27	<i>Gardenia thunbergia</i> (Thunberg Gardenia)	Station Road	Berry
L	B003.28	<i>Ilex comuta</i> (Chinese Holly)	Station Road	Berry
L	B003.29	Berry Showground Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.30	War Memorial Park Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.31	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	58 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.32	David Berry Memorial Park Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B004	St Patrick's Convent	80 North Street	Berry
L	B005	St Patrick's Church	80 North Street	Berry
R	B006	St Luke's Anglican Church and Memorial Gates	68A Princess Street	Berry
R	B007	Two Storey Federation Brick Residence &	68 Princess Street	Berry

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Garden (former St Luke's Anglican Rectory)		
R	B008	Presbyterian Manse (former)	36 Victoria Street	Berry
R	B009	Berry General Cemetery	Kangaroo Valley Road	Berry
L	B010	Berry School of Arts	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B011	<i>Rhodeside</i> Two Storey Federation Residence	89 Queen Street	Berry
L	B012	Commercial Building (former W.H. Cockerill Blacksmith & Farriers Works)	83 Queen Street	Berry
L	B013	Commercial Premises (former Federation Weatherboard Cottage)	81 Queen Street	Berry
L	B014	The Baker & The Bunyip Restaurant (former Berry Estate Bakery)	23 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
S	B015	Residence (former Railway Gatekeeper's)	66 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
R	B016	Berry Public School	40 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B017	Uniting Church Hall	69 Albert Street	Berry
L	B018	Dr's Residence, Surgery & Gardens	65 Princess Street	Berry
L	B019	<i>Pamvil</i> (former Bootmakers Shop)	21 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B020	<i>Home</i> (former Wharfinger's Cottage)	53 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
R	B021	Mid Twentieth Century House & Pool	60 Queen Street	Berry
L	B022	<i>Hill Maron</i> Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	70 Queen Street	Berry
L	B023	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	50 Queen Street	Berry
L	B024	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	51 Queen Street	Berry
L	B025	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	53 Queen Street	Berry
L	B026	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	54 Queen Street	Berry
L	B027	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	59 Queen Street	Berry
L	B028	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm)	62 Queen Street	Berry
L	B029	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	65 Queen Street	Berry
L	B030	Spanish Mission Cottage	66 Queen Street	Berry
L	B031	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	78 Queen Street	Berry
L	B032	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	83 Queen Street	Berry

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B033	<i>Livistona australis</i> (Cabbage Tree Palm)	20 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B034	<i>Seeorum</i> California Bungalow	44 Princess Street	Berry
L	B035	California Bungalow	52 Princess Street	Berry
L	B036	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	54 Princess Street	Berry
L	B037	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	64 Princess Street	Berry
L	B038	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	71 Princess Street	Berry
L	B039	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Norfolk Island Pine)	68A Princess Street	Berry
L	B040	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm)	73 Princess St	Berry
L	B041	<i>Melaleuca decora</i> ( 2 Paper Bark )	51 Victoria Street 30 Princess	Berry
L	B042	Muir House & Stables	10 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B043	Wardeena California Bungalow	19 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B044	Kiah Federation Weatherboard Cottage	25 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B045	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	31 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B046	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	32 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B047	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	33 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B048	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	36 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B049	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	40 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B050	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (2 Norfolk Island Pines)	40 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B051	Weatherboard Cottage	43 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B052	Weatherboard Cottage	45 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B053	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress)	22 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B054	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (2 Norfolk Island Pines)	53 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B055	<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> (3 Illawarra Flame Trees)	53 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B056	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulip Tree)	Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B057	Apex Park	12 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B058	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	50 Victoria Street	Berry

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B059	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	63 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B060	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	23 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B061	Mark Radium Park	Cnr Victoria St & Princes Hwy	Berry
L	B062	Victorian Georgian Brick Residence	17 Albany Street	Berry
L	B063	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	3 Albert Street	Berry
L	B064	Timber Slab Cottage	19 Albert Street	Berry
L	B065	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	46 Albert Street	Berry
L	B066	Victorian Georgian W'board Cottage	50 Albert Street	Berry
L	B067	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	54 Albert Street	Berry
L	B068	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	66 Albert Street	Berry
L	B069	Timber & Durabestos Cottage	70 Albert Street	Berry
L	B070	<i>Tintern</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	2 Clarence Street	Berry
L	B071	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	39 George Street	Berry
L	B072	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (Turpentine Tree)	10 King Street	Berry
L	B073	<i>Calodendrum capense</i> (Cape Chestnut)	King Street	Berry
L	B074	Remnant old growth Eucalypts	George Street	Berry
L	B075	<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Pecan Nut Tree)	13 King Street	Berry
L	B076	<i>Acmena Smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly)	20 King Street	Berry
L	B077	Windsor Drive Park	Windsor Drive	Berry
L	B078	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Cnr Princes & Alexandra Sts	Berry
L	B079	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	42 Kangaroo Valley Rd	Berry
L	B080	<i>Bellevue</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	68 Queen Street	Berry
L	B081	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	47 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B082	<i>Toona australis</i> (Red Cedar)	11 Station Road	Berry
L	B083	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> (Virginia Live Oak)	Princess Street	Berry
L	B084	Cambewarra Lookout & Manager's Residence & Tearooms	Cambewarra Lookout Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	B085	Harley Hill Cemetery	Beach Road	Coolangatta (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	B086	Woodside Park Farm & Gatehouse	94A & 94B Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B087	Mananga Federation, Queen Anne Style Farmhouse	A40 Princes Highway	Coolangatta (R)
R	B088	Navibarra Kiah (former Berry Estate Managers Residence)	100 Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B089	Berry Centre (former Berry Estate Stud Farm)	660 Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B090	Farm Worker's Cottage	North Street	Berry
L	B091	Tannery Archaeological Site	Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B092	Broughton Creek Channel	96 Wharf Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B093	Federation Farm House	77 North Street	Berry
R	B094	Berry/Bolong Pastoral Landscapes		
L	B095	<i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i> (9 Lombardy Poplar)	Woodhill Mountain Rd	Berry
S	B096	David Berry Hospital, Gatehouse & Remnant Rainforest	85 Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B097	<i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i> (Lombardy Poplars)	Tannery Road	Berry
L	B100	Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	235a Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B101	Weatherboard Farm House & Outbuildings	100D Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B102	Weir Family Graves	Bangalee Scout Camp Rd	Illaroo (R)
L	B103	Condie's Cottage Site & Graves	Koloona Drive	Illaroo (R)
L	B104	The Evison's Dairy Farm Complex	49 Hockey's Lane	Illaroo (R)
L	B105	Cobbadah Farm House & Dry Stone Wall	373 Kangaroo Valley Road	Bunberra (R)
R	B106	Glenworth Residence & Grounds	Kangaroo Valley Road	Bunberra (R)
L	B108	Bolong Public School House (former)	Jennings Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B109	Bolong Union Church	650 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B110	Timber Stud Framed Shed & Shelter Shed (former Bolong Flood Boat Shed)	10 Jennings Lane	Coolangatta (R)
R	B111	Berry Estate Timber Slab Barn	500 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B112	Iolanthe Dairy Farm Complex	100 Jennings Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B113	Buena Vista Farm Complex	500 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
P	B114P	Dairy Farm Complex	Bolong Road	Bunberra (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
P	B115P	<i>Roseville</i> Farm House	125 Edwards Avenue	Bunberra (R)
L	B116	<i>Glen Al Bas</i> Farm House	390 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	B117	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House	Hanigans Lane	Bunberra (R)
L	B118	<i>Swanlea</i> Dairy Farm Complex	680 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B119	Farm House (former Berry Estate Tenants Cottage)	459 Bolong Road	Bunberra (R)
L	B120	<i>Glenvale</i> (former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage)	A371 Princes Highway	Broughton (R)
L	B121	Farm House and Trees	Broughton Vale Road	Broughton (R)
L	B123	Weatherboard & Fibro Farm House	11 Kangaroo Valley Rd	Berry
L	B124	<i>Willow Glen</i> Farm House	218 Bundewallah Road	Broughton (R)
L	B125	Former Berry Water Supply Dam	70 Bundewallah Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B128	Cambewarra Scout Hall (former Public School)	Main Road	Cambewarra
R	B129	Cambewarra School Principal's Residence (former)	Tannery Road	Cambewarra
L	B130	Cambewarra School of Arts	75 Main Road	Cambewarra
L	B131	Former Cambewarra Post Office	77 Main Road	Cambewarra
R	B132	<i>Llanthony</i> Two Storey Timber Residence	1 Kalinga Street	Cambewarra
L	B133	Cambewarra Union Church	80 Main Road	Cambewarra
S	B134	Coolangatta Estate Group	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.01	Coolangatta Estate Office (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.02	Coolangatta Estate Coachman's Quarters (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.03	Coolangatta Estate Stables (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.04	Coolangatta Estate Harness Room (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.05	<i>Coolangatta Park</i> (Former Berry Estate Manager's Residence)	1320 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.06	Coolangatta Homestead Ruins	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.07	Coolangatta Estate Convict Cottage (former)	1335 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.08	Coolangatta Estate Community Hall (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	B134.09	Coolangatta Estate Billiard Room (former)	1335 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.10	Coolangatta Estate Cottage (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.11	Coolangatta Estate Blacksmith's Shop (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.12	Coolangatta Estate Tinsmith's Shop (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
S	B134.13	Coolangatta Estate Gardens (remnants)	1335 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.14	Berry-Hay Private Cemetery including David Berry Monument	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B134.15	Residence (former Coolangatta School Master's Residence)	1180 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B134.16	<i>Coolangatta Pottery</i> (former Coolangatta School)	1180 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B134.17	Berry's Shipyard Site	1272 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B135	Berry Drainage Canal	1340, Bolong Road 1410, Bolong Road 1390, Bolong Road 40, S'haven Heads Rd 1360, Bolong Road Gerroa Road Jerry Bailey Road 1354, Bolong Road 190, Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R) Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Coolangatta (R) Coolangatta (R)
L	B136	Victorian Georgian Farm House	1220 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B137	Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	1165 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
P	B138	<i>Coolaview</i> Farm House	1065 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B139	Federation Weatherboard Farm House	1035 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B140	<i>Coolhaven</i> Farm House	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B144	Far Meadow School Site (former)	430 Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B145	Colonial Style Farm House	490 Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B146	<i>Gnilda</i> Farm House	30 Bryces Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B147	Berry Estate Pumping Station Site	255 Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B148	Far Meadow Drainage Channel		Coolangatta (R)
L	B150	<i>Woodbyne</i> (Former Jaspers Brush School & School Master's Residence)	4 O'Keeffes Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B151	Federation Weatherboard Farm House	80 Lamonds Lane	Bunberrra (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B152	Glenview Farm House	210 Strong's Road	Bunberrra (R)
L	B153	Corradale Farm House	155 Strong's Road	Bunberrra (R)
L	B154	Colonial Style Farm House	98 Jaspers Brush Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B155	Clover Hill Farm Complex	120 O'Keefes Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B156	Tara Dairies Farm Complex	O'Keefes Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B157	Hosts Farm House & Trees	Crozier's Road	Bunberrra (R)
L	B160	Residence (former Meroo Meadow School & School Master's Residence)	C385 Princes Highway	Bunberrra (R)
L	B162	Pomona Farm & Outbuildings	8 Boxells Lane	Bunberrra (R)
L	B163	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House & Timber Slab Barn	C360 Princes Highway	Bunberrra (R)
			100 Pestells Lane	Bunberrra (R)
L	B164	Forest Lodge Federation Farm House	11 Grahams Road	Bunberrra (R)
L	B165	Victorian Farm House	C265 Princes Highway	Bunberrra (R)
L	B166	Mundroola Farm House	99 Pestells Lane	Bunberrra (R)
L	B167	Silo	C265 Princes Highway	Bunberrra (R)
L	B168	Federation Farm House	55 Fletchers Lane	Bunberrra (R)
L	B171	St Peters Anglican Church (former David Berry Library)	126 Scott Street	Shoalhaven Heads
L	B172	Residence (former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage)	119 Bong Bong Road	Broughton (R)
L	B175	Broughton Vale Cemetery	350A Broughton Vale Road	Broughton (R)
L	B177	Oakleigh Farm House	Woodhill Mountain Rd	Coolangatta (R)
L	B178	Broughton Hill Farm House	78 Woodhill Mountain Road	Coolangatta
P	B179P	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House	498 Woodhill Mountain Road	Broughton (R)
L	B201	Salt Wall	Wharf Road	Coolangatta (R)
<b>Conjola Zone</b>				
L	CO001	Picture Theatre	173 Jacobs Drive	Sussex Inlet
L	CO002	Sussex Inlet Uniting Church	175 Jacobs Drive	Sussex Inlet



Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	CO003	Post Office/Store	41 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO004	Walter Hood Memorial	Monument Beach	Bendalong
L	CO005	Conjola Cemetery	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	CO006	<i>Murray Family Cemetery</i>	40 Murrays Road	Conjola (R)
L	CO008	<i>Hillview Private Cemetery</i>	8B Tierney Road	Conjola (R)
L	CO009	Whitaker Island View Resort Cabins	Aney Street	Lake Conjola
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	The Wool Road, Princes Highway, Wandean Road & Braidwood Road	
L	CO012	Yatte Yattah Public School	8A Tierney Road	Conjola (R)
L	CO013	Swans Cabins	Lake Drive	Swan Haven
L	CO014	<i>Mundayong Farm House</i>	450 Mundayong Road	Cudmirrah (R)
L	CO015	<i>Glanville Cemetery</i>	Sundowner Avenue	Berrara
L	CO016	Red Head Timber Mill & Wharf Archaeological Site	Red Head Psh Conjola	Bendalong
L	CO017	RC Church & Cemetery Archaeol. Site	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	CO018.00	Trehearne Resort Cabins Precinct	Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.01	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	3 Lake Conjola Entrance Road	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.02	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	5 Lake Conjola Entrance Road	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.03	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	57 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.05	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	33 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.07	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	37 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.09	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	45 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.09	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	47 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.10	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	51 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO019	Greentrees Cabins	158 Jacobs Drive	Sussex Inlet
L	CO020	<i>Settree's Slips Archaeological Site</i>	Sussex Road	Sussex Inlet
L	CO021	Yattah Yattah Nature Reserve & Waterfall	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	CO022	<i>Kemp's Boatshed</i>	River Road, Reserve	Sussex Inlet

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
			R69668	
L	CO024	<i>Alley Family Graves</i>	Braidwood Road	Tianjara (R)
L	CO025	Conjola Bridge	Murrays Road	Conjola
L	CO026	<i>Sheaffe Private Cemetery</i>	Pointer Road	Yattah Yattah
L	CO027	<i>Currowar Farm House</i>	E435 Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
<b>Crookhaven Zone</b>				
R	CR001	Comerong Island & Shoalhaven River Delta Landscape		
R	CR002	<i>Prairievale</i> (former Berry Estate Manager's Residence)	835 Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR003	Old Numbaa Cemetery	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR004	Lower Numbaa Barn (Berry Estate slab barn)	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR005	Berry Canal and Ferry	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR006	Concrete Tub Silo	251 Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR007	Crookhaven Lighthouse Complex	Edward Avenue	Crookhaven
R	CR008	<i>Jindiandie</i> (former Berry Estate Dairy)	739 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR009	Upper Numbaa Barn (former Berry Estate Grain Mill)	719 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR010	Greenwell Point Union Church	Jervis Street	Greenwell Point
L	CR011	Greenwell Point Public School	75 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR012	Greenwell Point Hotel	95 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR013	<i>Houshta</i> (former Weatherboard Worker's Cottage)	93 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR014	<i>Numba Park</i> (former Berry Estate Surveyors House)	688 Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR015	Residence (former Numbaa School Headmasters Residence)	766 Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR016	Residence (former Numbaa School)	770 Comerong Is. Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR017	Residence (former Catholic Presbytery)	601 Comerong Is. Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR018	Gows Drainage Channel	41, 69 & 121 Apperleys Lane 440, 452, 470, 601, 660 & 655 Comerong Is. Rd	Numbaa (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	CR019	Numbaa Council Chambers & Well Archaeological Site	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR020	Old Moreton Bay Fig Tree	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa
L	CR021	Former Chinaman's Cottage	655 Comerong Is. Rd	Numbaa (R)
R	CR022	Former Presbyterian Iron Church	591 Comerong Is. Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR023	Sandstone Well	251 Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR024	Former Pyree Public School	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR025	Pyree Literary Institute	880 Greenwell Pt Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR026	<i>Edinglassie Lodge</i> Federation Weatherboard Farm House	175 Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR027	Salt Pans	Smiths Lane & Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR028	<i>Thistlebank</i> Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	85 Ryan's Lane	Numbaa(R)
L	CR029	<i>Graham Family</i> Grave	88 Mayfield Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR030	Former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage (George Borrowdale's)	Pyree Lane	Numbaa (R)
L	CR031	<i>Monaghan's House</i> Colonial Georgian Brick Cottage	Mayfield Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR032	<i>Somerset House</i> Federation Weatherboard Farm House	117 Pyree Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR033	Berry's Wharf and Chain (Archaeol. Site)	Anzac Park	Greenwell Point
S	CR034	Point Perpendicular Light House	Curarong Road	Beecroft (R)
L	CR035	Weatherboard Cottage (former Greenwell Point School House)	91 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR036	Greenwell Point Well	115 Adelaide Street	Greenwell Point
L	CR037	Wreck of the 'Merimbula'	Curarong Road, Whale Point	Beecroft (R)
L	CR038	Dolphin Reserve Rotunda	Piscator Avenue	Curarong
L	CR039	Pluto's Drydock	Crookhaven Park Reserve, Orsova Road	Orient Point
S	CR040	Jerringa Aboriginal Community (formerly Roseby Park)	Park Row	Orient Point
S	CR041	Jerringa Tribal Burial Ground (formerly	Park Row	Orient Point

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Roseby Park)		
R	CR042	Residence (former Pyree Public School Teacher's Residence)	890 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR044	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> Norfolk Island Pines	East Crescent	Culburra
L	CR045	<i>Comberton Grange</i> Ruins	Comberton Grange Rd	Currambene (R)
R	CR046	Crookhaven River Pastoral Landscapes		
L	CR047	Terara Swamp Drainage Channel	Greenwell Point Rd 695A Greenwell Pt Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR048	Post and Rail Fence	334 Mayfield Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR049	Berry Estate Slab Barns, Tenants Cottage Complex & Trees	Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
L	CR050	Lone Grave of Thomas Speechley	Forest Road	Jervis Bay National Park
L	CR051	Cottage & Outbuildings	13 Catherine Street	Myola
R	CR052	<i>Pyree Farm</i> Farm Complex	664 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR053	Goodnight Island Guest House Site	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR054	Greenwell Point Progress Hall	83 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR055	Former Coal Wharf Site	Comerong Island	Comerong Island
L	CR056	<i>The Avenue</i>	Greenwell Point Road	Greenwell Point
L	CR057	Berry Estate Slab Barn	695A Greenwell Pt Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR058	<i>Ti-Trees</i> Fibro Worker's Cottage	5 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
L	CR059	Fibro Worker's Cottage	3 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
L	CR060	Fibro Holiday Cottage	14 Fishery Road	Currarong
L	CR061	Fibro Holiday Cottage	9 Fishery Road	Currarong
L	CR062	Pair Fibro Holiday Cottages	1 & 3 Walton Way	Currarong
L	CR063	Fibro Worker's Cottage	10 Piscator Avenue	Currarong
L	CR064	<i>The Shack</i> Corrugated Iron Worker's Cottage	9 Piscator Avenue	Currarong
L	CR065	Weatherboard & Fibro Holiday Cottage	56 Warrain Avenue	Currarong
L	CR066	Fibro Worker's Cottage	13 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
L	CR067	Cottage (formerly <i>Lamonds</i> )	43 Beecroft Parade	Currarong

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	CR068	Memorial Tree Triangle	Pyree Lane	Numba (R)
L	CR069	Memorial Tree	Jindy Andy Lane	Numba (R)
L	CR070	<i>Caffery's</i> Roadside Tree Planting	(1) Mayfield Road Rd & Greenwell Point Rd(2) Jindyandy Lane & Greenwell Point Road(3) Bournes Lane	Pyree
<b><i>Jervis Bay Zone</i></b>				
R	JB001	Jervis Bay Landscape		
L	JB002	Hyams Beach Holiday Cottage Conservation Area		Hyams Beach
L	JB002.01	Holiday Cottage	63 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.02	Fishermen's Weekend Cabins	57-59 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.03	<i>Greens Cabins</i> Fishermen's Weekend Cabins	53 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.04	<i>Pacific House</i> & Monument & Tree	58 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.06	Residence (former Langridge Store)	65 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB003	Bushfire Station	Rose Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB004	Federation Weatherboard Residence (former Gibbs' Residence)	759 - 761 Woollamia Road	Woollamia
L	JB005	Sarah Coulon's Grave	Woollamia Road	Woollamia
L	JB006	Woollamia Union Church	Lady Denman Heritage Complex	Woollamia
L	JB007	<i>Erowal Farm</i> Homestead Archaeological Site	The Wool Road	Bherwerre
L	JB008	Lone Grave of Robert Johnson	Nowra Street	Huskisson
R	JB009	Tapalla Point Rock Platform	Jervis Bay	Huskisson
L	JB011	Inter War Residence & Phoenix Palms	12 Admiralty Crescent	Huskisson
L	JB012	Weatherboard Weekend Cottage (formerly Ayres Cottage)	3 Beach Street	Huskisson
L	JB013	Huskisson Housing Precinct (fibro)		Huskisson
L	JB013.01	Fibro Holiday Cottage	12 Keppel Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.02	Fibro Holiday Cottage	10 Berry Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.03	Fibro Holiday Cottage	6 Berry Street	Huskisson

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	JB013.04	Fibro Holiday Cottage	4 Berry Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.05	Fibro Holiday Cottage	2 Berry Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.06	Fibro Holiday Cottage	13 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.07	Fibro Holiday Cottage	9 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.08	Fibro Holiday Cottage	7 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.09	Fibro Holiday Cottage	5 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.10	Fibro Holiday Cottage	3 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB014	Huskisson Literary Institute/Cinema	19 Sydney Street	Huskisson
L	JB015	Burnside Presbyterian Holiday Home	4 Murdoch Street	Huskisson
L	JB016	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Hall and Graves	17 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB017	<i>Glen Esk</i> Timber Worker's Cottage	10 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB018	<i>Riverview</i> Timber Worker's Cottage	12 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB019	<i>Kiah</i> Timber Worker's Cottage	14 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB020	Jervis Bay Bakery	11 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB021	Lady Denman Heritage Complex	Dent Street	Huskisson
L	JB022	Inter War Fibro Cottage	7 Fegen Street	Huskisson
L	JB023	Holiday Cottage	11 Fegen Street	Huskisson
L	JB024	Weatherboard Boat Builder's Cottage	13 Field Street	Huskisson
L	JB025	Holiday Cottage	15 Field Street	Huskisson
L	JB026	<i>Greenacre</i> Federation Weatherboard House	31 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB027	Post War Fibro Cement House	33 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB028	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard House	40 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB029	Residence	61 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB030	<i>Columbria Cottage</i> Holiday Cottage	5 Morton Street	Huskisson
L	JB031	Huskisson Hotel (former Jervis Bay Hotel)	Owen Street	Huskisson
L	JB032	Residence (former Police Station)	36 Owen Street	Huskisson
L	JB033	Weatherboard Residence (Bay and Basin Review)	8 Park Street	Huskisson

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	JB034	Holiday Cottage	34 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB035	<i>The Gunyah</i> Holiday Cottage	36 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB036	<i>Braemar</i> Holiday Cottage	38 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB037	<i>Oxford</i> Holiday Cottage	40 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB046	World War II Flying Boat Base	2- 4 Island Point Road	St Georges Basin
L	JB047	Sandstone Memorial Drinking Trough	128 Island Point Road	St Georges Basin
L	JB048	Residence (formerly <i>The Grange</i> )	23 Deane Street	St Georges Basin
L	JB049	Timber Fisherman's Cottage	146 The Wool Road	St Georges Basin
P	JB050	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Norfolk Island Pine)	290 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB052	General Store/Hotel	D2720 Princes Hwy	Wandandian
L	JB053	Sawmill (formerly Taylor's Saw Mill)	D2591 Princes Hwy	Wandandian
L	JB060	Tomerong Post Office	353 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB061	Tomerong Community Hall (former School of Arts)	360 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB062	Tomerong Union Church and Hall	70 Princes Highway	Tomerong (R)
L	JB063	Tomerong Cemetery	331 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB064	Tomerong Store	330 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB065	Tomerong Public School	359 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB066	<i>Bundor</i> (former Lackersteen's Residence)	349 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB067	Old Butcher's Shop	331 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB069	<i>Dalton Park</i> & Wandandian Cricket Grd	89 & 10 Windley Road	Wandandian
P	JB072	Presbyterian Church Site	Princes Highway, Condies Creek	Wandandian
L	JB073	<i>McDonalds</i> Farmhouse (former Bewong Homestead)	Princes Highway	Wandandian
L	JB074	<i>Condies</i> Jennings House	D2626 Princes Hwy	Wandandian
L	JB075	General Store (former cottage & Post Office)	49 Basin View Parade	Basin View
L	JB076	Vincentia Wharf Remnants	Elizabeth Drive	Vincentia

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	JB077	Former Greenfields Cottage Site & Trees	Birriga Avenue	
P	JB078	Old Guest House	99 Naval Parade	Erowal Bay
<b>Kioloa Zone</b>				
R	KI001	Murramarang House Victorian/Georgian Brick Farm House	226 Murramarang Road	Bawley Point
L	KI002	Bawley Point to Kioloa Tramline Workers Cottages	496 Murramarang Road	Kioloa (R)
R	KI003	Kioloa House (former Manager's Cottage)	496 Murramarang Rd	Kioloa (R)
L	KI004	Timber Worker's Cottages Old Brooman Town	1295 Brooman Road	Boyne (R)
L	KI005	Depot Beach Holiday Cabins	2A Depot Beach Road	Depot Beach
R	KI006	Pebbly Beach Timber Mill, Town and School Sites, Cabins	Pebbly Beach Road	Pebbly Beach
L	KI007	Rixons Coal Mine	Morton National Park	Bundoo Hill
L	KI008	1830's Road	Willinga Lake	Bawley Point
L	KI009	House (former Termeil School)	10 Monkey Mountain Road	Termeil (R)
R	KI010	Brimbramalla Gold Mining Area	Shallow Crossing State Forest	Shallow Crossing
L	KI011	Wharf and Sawmill Site	Murramarang Road	Kioloa
L	KI012	Shallow Crossing Sawmill Site	Sheas Road	Shallow Crossing
L	KI014	Brulema Bawley Point Guest House	21 Johnston Street	Bawley Point
L	KI015	Pat Johnston's Cottage (former Mill Worker's Cottage)	10 Johnston Street	Bawley Point
L	KI017	Bawley Point Sawmill & Tramline Archaeological Site	Tingara Drive	Termeil
L	KI018	Black Diamond Gold Mine	Currawan Creek	Currowan
<b>Kangaroo Valley Zone</b>				
R	KV001	Kangaroo Valley Town Centre Conservation Area	Kangaroo Valley	
S	KV001.01	Anglican Church Good Shepherd & Graveyard	143 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV001.02	Kangaroo Valley Courthouse and Police Station	175 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.03	Kangaroo Valley Hall	177 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley



Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	KV001.04	Osborne Park (Kangaroo Valley Showground)	177 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.05	<i>Kangaroo Valley House</i> (formerly Jarman's Cottage)	170 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.06	Weatherboard Cottage	172 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.07	Old Bakery	174 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.08	Federation Cottage (former Baker's Residence)	178 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.09	<i>Orkney</i> Post War Weatherboard Cottage	126 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.10	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	124 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.11	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	120 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.12	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	118 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.13	Federation W'board Cottage & Shop	116 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.14	Kangaroo Valley Pre School (former Old Beaumont School)	140 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.15	<i>Hilltop</i> Federation Residence	20 Quirk Street	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.16	St Joseph's Catholic Church and Franciscan Hermitage	130 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.17	Kangaroo Valley Soldiers Memorial	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.18	Kangaroo Valley Post Office	148 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.19	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	Quirk Street	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.20	Fudge House (former ANZ bank)	158 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV001.21	Kangaroo Valley School & (former) Residence	140 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.22	<i>Talangi</i> Federation Weatherboard House	141 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.23	<i>Friendly Inn</i> (former Commercial Hotel)	159 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
S	KV002	<i>Barrengarry House</i> Victorian Residence	171 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang
S	KV003	Residence (former Anglican Church Good Shepherd Rectory)	Rectory Park Way	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV004	Residence (former Barrengarry School & Residence)	Bunkers Hill Road	Burrawang (R)
S	KV005	Hampden Bridge	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV006	Pioneer Farm & Historic Village (former	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Rendall Homestead)		
L	KV007	<i>Oakleigh</i> (former Lodge to Barrengarry House)	89 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang
L	KV008	Barrengarry Store & Post Office & Residence	2167 Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV009	<i>Glenore</i> Federation Timber House	1700 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV010	Woodhill Cemetery	91 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV011	Brogers Creek Cemetery	515 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV012	<i>Zanadu</i> (former Brogers Creek School House)	95 Brogers Creek Road	Wallaya (R)
L	KV013	House (former Woodhill Post Office)	109 Brogers Creek Rd	Wallaya (R)
L	KV014	Cottage (former Bellawongarah Church) & Cemetery	869 Kangaroo Valley Road	Bunberra (R)
L	KV015	Residence (former Wesleyan Church)	Wattamolla Road	Broughton (R)
L	KV016	<i>Greenslopes</i> Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	110 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV017	<i>Broughton</i>	299 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV018	<i>Pinkawilinie</i> (Victorian Weatherboard Cottage)	539 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV019	Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	543B Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
R	KV020	<i>Clinton Park</i> Dairy Farm Complex	Clinton Park Road	Wallaya (R)
L	KV021	<i>The Laurels</i> Victorian Brick Cottage	1689 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
P	KV022	<i>Glenmurray</i> Dairy Farm Complex	116 Glenmurray Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV023	<i>Illawambra</i> Inter War Farm House	Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV024	<i>Rosedale</i> Victorian Farm House	2240 Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV025	Inter War California Bungalow Farm House	519 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Yarrawa (R)
R	KV026	<i>Yarrawooma</i> Red Cedar Slab Selector's Cottage	679 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV027	Fern Hill Church of England Church	Upper Kangaroo River Road	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV028	<i>The Boardwalk</i> Federation Farm House (formerly The Laurels)	Upper Kangaroo River Road	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV029	Upper Kangaroo River Community Hall	1009 Upper Kangaroo River Road	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV030	Cottage (former Hillcrest School House)	Upper Kangaroo River	Wallaya (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
			Road	
L	KV031	Cavan Dairy Farm Complex	Cavan Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV032	Barrengarry Butter Factory Site	Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV035	Kangaroo Valley General Cemetery	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV036	Ascot Dairy Farm Complex	49 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang (R)
L	KV037	Barrengarry House Drive and Approaches	89 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang (R)
L	KV038	Kangaroo Valley Glenmack Caravan Park/Office	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV039	Ellerslie Cottage & Garden	1747 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV040P	Weatherboard Cottage	1705 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV041	Melaluka Weatherboard House	30 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV042	Cottage (formerly The Priddles)	1684 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV043	Weatherboard Residence (former Beaumont Schoolmaster's Residence)	1010 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV044	Cottage (former Beaumont Post Office)	2 Cambewarra Lookout Road	Cambewarra
L	KV045	Cottage (formerly Harrison's House)	1255 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
S	KV046	Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscapes		
L	KV047	Scanzi Timber Farm Cottage	770 Mt Scanzi Road	Bugong (R)
L	KV048	Drawing Room Rocks	Brogers Creek Road	
L	KV049	The Ranch Farm Cottage	431 Brogers Creek Rd	Wallaya (R)
<b>Milton Zone</b>				
R	MU001	Milton Urban Conservation Area		Milton
L	MU001.01	Eyrie Bowrie Victorian Regency Two Storey Residence	Gordon Street	Milton
L	MU001.02	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	94 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.03	Federation Weatherboard Residence & Well	102 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.05	Guest House (former Federation Weatherboard Farm House)	51 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.06	Emmaus Federation Timber Residence	100 Princes Highway	Milton

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU001.07	<i>The Governor's Rest</i> Victorian Georgian Masonry Residence with Slate Roof	131 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.08	<i>Garrad House</i> Federation Period Farm House	106 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.09	Residence (former Salvation Army Hall)	141 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.10	Federation Weatherboard Residence	145 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.11	Inter War Californian Bungalow	147 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.12	Inter War Speculative Californian Bungalow	126 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.13	Inter War Brick Masonic Building	128 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.14	Inter War Federation Style Cottage	138 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.15	Inter War Federation Style Cottage	140 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.16	Inter War Federation Style Timber Residence	146 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.17	<i>Star of the Sea</i> Federation Gothic Brick Catholic Church, Presbytery & Hoop Pine	Corks Lane	Milton
L	MU001.18	Inter War Federation Style Timber Residence	148 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.19	Victorian Gothic Revival Rubblestone Uniting Church (former Congregational Church)	38 Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU001.20	Victorian Georgian Brick Congregational Manse (former)	38 Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU001.21	Late Victorian Brick Residence	135 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.22	<i>Hacketts Restaurant</i> Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Store	197 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.23	Victorian Rendered Masonry Lighthouse Keeper's Cottage	122 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.24	<i>Melrose Dairy</i> Farm Complex	150 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.25	Milton Church of England Cemetery	12 Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU001.26	Interwar Residence	19 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.27	Federation Weatherboard Residence	64 Church Street	Milton
L	MU001.28	<i>Hillside</i> Residence	156 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.29	Federation Weatherboard Residence	137 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.30	<i>Ficus Obliqua</i> Small Leaved Fig	Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.31	Inter War Timber Californian Style Bungalow	60 Wason Street	Milton

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU001.33	<i>Candlemaker's Cottage</i>	176 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.37	Wason Street Historic Precinct	Wason Street	Milton
R	MU001.38	Residence (former Victorian Gothic Style Methodist Church) & Graveyard	Croobyar Road	Milton
R	MU001.39	Victorian Classical School of Arts Building	71 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.40	Victorian Bank Building (former CBC Bank)	107 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.41	Milton Courthouse & Police Station	64 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.42	Galvanised Iron Clad Building (former Ulladulla Council Chambers)	23 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.43	Milton School Residence	11 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.44	<i>Christels Restaurant</i> Rendered Masonry Commercial Store & Residence	61 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.45	Georgian Residence (former Thompson's Bakery)	67 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.46	Milton Theatre (former Inter War Cinema)	69 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.47	The Settlement - A Row of Victorian Masonry Shops	93 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.48	Weatherboard Cottage (former Post Office Store)	97 Princes Highway Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.49	Two Storey Commercial Building (former HC Blackburn & Sons Stores)	97 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.50	St Peter & St Paul's Anglican Church	109 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.51	Milton Post Office	66 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.52	Two Storey Federation Style Hotel	82 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.53	Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Brick Bakery & Residence	92 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.54	Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Manse	1 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.55	Milton Public School	11 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.56	<i>King House</i> Two Storey Georgian style Victorian Residence	48 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.57	Victorian Georgian Period Worker's Cottage	63 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.58	Granite Obelisk - Milton/Ulladulla District War Memorial	Princes Highway	Milton

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU001.59	Anglican Church Hall	109 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.60	Victorian Weatherboard Corner Store	61 Wason St	Milton
L	MU001.61	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	45 Church Street	Milton
L	MU001.62	Inter War Precast Concrete Commercial Shop (former Butchers Shop)	119 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.63	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage and detached kitchen	42 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.64	<i>Old Milton Studio</i> Georgian Style Victorian Brick Residence	54 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.65	<i>Priaux Villa</i> Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	69 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.66	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	73 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.67	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	62 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.68	Mid Nineteenth Century Timber Slab Cottage	66 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.69	Victorian Weatherboard Worker's Cottage	70 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.70	<i>Mudges Corner</i> Federation Weatherboard Residence	Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU001.71	<i>Chatburn</i> Federation Weatherboard Residence	17 Myrtle Street	Milton
L	MU001.72	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Worker's Cottage	47 Church Street	Milton
L	MU001.73	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Chinese Elm	109 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU002	Milton Pastoral Landscape		
L	MU003	<i>Pine View</i> Federation Farm House	65 Wilfords Lane	Milton
L	MU004	Inter War Rendered Concrete Building (former Milton Cheese Factory)	114 Croobyar Road	Milton
R	MU005	<i>Narrawilly</i> Dairy Farm Complex, Garden and Rainforest	E120A Princes Highway	Ulladulla (R)
R	MU006	<i>Applegarth</i> Victorian Georgian Farm House	140 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU007	<i>Loch Leven</i> Dairy Farm Complex, Outbuildings, Trees & Cisterns	300 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU008	<i>Tilba Tilba</i> Georgian Style Stone Cottage(former Burrill School)	270 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU009	<i>Riverview</i> Victorian Georgian Style Residence	299 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU010	Milton Congregational Cemetery	Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
S	MU011	<i>Old Croobyar Farm</i> Dairy Farm Complex	46 Ringland Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU012	<i>Warden Family</i> Cemetery	423 Croobyar Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU013	<i>Claydon Park</i> Dairy Farm Complex	75 Croobyar Road	Milton
R	MU021	Ulladulla Harbour, Breakwaters and Pier	Wason Street	Ulladulla
L	MU022	Ulladulla Seawater Pool	Wason Street	Ulladulla
R	MU023	Warden Head Wrought & Cast Iron Lighthouse	Deering Street	Ulladulla
L	MU024	Sandstone Weir	St Vincent Street	Ulladulla
L	MU025	<i>Springfield</i> Ormate Late Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	Princes Highway	Ulladulla
L	MU026	Victorian Brick Residence (former Post Office)	23 Wason Street	Ulladulla
L	MU027	Millards Creek Archaeological Site (former Tannery)	81A Princes Highway 74-78 Church Street	Ulladulla
L	MU028	The Marlin - Early Post War American Colonial Hotel	110-112 Princes Highway 108 Princes Highway 6 Wason Street	Ulladulla
L	MU029	Weatherboard Residence (former Ulladulla School House)	241 Green Street	Ulladulla
L	MU030	Turn of the century Weatherboard Residence	268 Green Street	Ulladulla
L	MU031	Victorian Georgian Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	275 Green Street	Ulladulla
L	MU032	<i>Mascot</i> Slab Timber Cottage	56 North Street	Ulladulla
L	MU033	Sandridge General Cemetery	Ocean Street	Mollymook
L	MU034	<i>Millards Cottage</i> Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Building	81 Princes Highway	Ulladulla
S	MU035	<i>Sunny Vale</i> Dairy Farm Complex	Croobyar Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU036	Federation Brick Residence & Trees (former School Residence)	Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
R	MU037	<i>Danesbank</i> Two Storey Victorian Stone Farm House	121 Evans Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU038	<i>Woodstock</i> Victorian Georgian Farm House & Slab Barn	146 Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU040	Industrial Building (former Woodstock Cheese	170 Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Factory)		
L	MU041	Victorian Brick Residence(former Gate House to Mount Airie) Elm Trees & Orchard.	32 Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU042	Woodlawn Federation Weatherboard Farm House	Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
S	MU043	Mount Airie Two Storey Victorian Italianate Estate Residence	34A Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
R	MU044	Avenal Dairy Farm Complex	108 Evans Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU045	Bonnie View	Croobyar Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU046	Woodlands Weatherboard & Iron Farm House	24 Evans Lane	Ulladulla (R)
	MU047P	Englemere	Garrads Lane	Narrawallee
L	MU048	Post War Pseudo Stone Burrill Lake Community Hall	Princes Highway	Burrill Lake
L	MU049	Post War Open Air Theatre	Balmoral Road	Burrill Lake
L	MU050	Agathis robusta , Ficus sp. and Araucaria heterophylla	Cnr McDonald Pde & Commonwealth Ave	Burrill Lake
L	MU051	Kilfeacle Early Cedar Slab Dairy Farm Complex remnants	Little Forest Road	Little Forest (R)
S	MU052	Mimosa Farm Dairy Farm Complex	40 Little Forest Road	Conjola (R)
S	MU053	Woodlands Dairy Farm Complex	98 Little Forest Road	Conjola (R)
L	MU054	Kington Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Farm House	192 Little Forest Road	Conjola (R)
S	MU055	Kendall Dale Dairy Farm Complex & Garden	E379A Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU056	Kirmington Dairy Farm Complex & Henry Kendall Monolith	E379B Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU057	Boolgatta Dairy Farm Complex including Barn	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	MU058	Kendall's Cutting	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU059	Industrial Building (former Yattah Yattah Cheese Factory)	E380 Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU060	Whoppindally Dairy Farm Complex	E280 Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
P	MU061	Mimosa Park Farm Complex	Woodburn Road	Woodburn (R)
L	MU062	Remnant Rainforest	11 Thomas Street	Milton
	MU063	Quercus robur, Two English Oak Trees	E379A Princes Highway	



Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
S	MU064	Pigeon House Mountain Lookout, Fire Trail and Longfella Pass	Morton National Park	Morton National Park
L	MU065	Silica Mine & Tramway	Matron Porter Drive	Lake Conjola
L	MU066	Old Ulladulla Cemetery	Princes Highway	South Ulladulla
<b>Nowra/Bomaderry Zone</b>				
S	NB001	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	5 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB002	St Andrew's Church Hall	5 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB003	St Andrew's Presbyterian Manse	3 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
R	NB004	Mechanics Institute/School of Arts	Berry Street	Nowra
R	NB005	Nowra Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)	54 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB006	Wesley Centre (formerly Wesleyan Parsonage)	Berry Street	Nowra
R	NB007	Graham Lodge (former Greenhills Estate Homestead)	Pleasant Way	Nowra
L	NB008	Graham Family Cemetery	Lyrebird Drive	Nowra
L	NB009	Two Storey Victorian Commercial Building (formerly The People's Emporium)	26 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB010	Two Storey Victorian Commercial Building	76 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB011	Bank Building (former Government Savings Bank)	52 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB012	Two Storey Victorian Commercial Building (P Walsh & Sons)	90 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB013	Former Nowra Fire Station	55 Junction Street	Nowra
R	NB014	Roxy Cinema	41 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB015	Two Storey Commercial Building	62 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB016	Former Brick Stable	Rear 56 Kinghorne St	Nowra
L	NB017	Moss Cottage (former Moss's Central Hotel)	1, 3 & 5 Ferry Lane	Nowra
L	NB018	Former Nowra Post Office	72 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB019	Art Deco Shops & Offices	21 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB020	Former Nowra Ambulance Station	122 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB021	Commercial Premises (Victorian	67 Kinghorne Street	Nowra

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Weatherboard Residence		
L	NB022	Inter War Art Deco Commercial Premises	80 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB023	Mafeking Boer War Memorial	62 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB024	Moss Street Conservation Area	Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.01	Two Storey Commercial Premises (former Armstrong's Saddlery)	83 North Street	Nowra
L	NB024.02	Two Storey Brick Victorian Residence now Commercial Premises	1 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.03	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	3 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.04	Galvanised Iron, Weatherboard & Fibre Cement Post War House	5 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.05	<i>Hazelmere</i> Victorian Georgian Masonry Cottage	7 - 9 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.06	Federation Weatherboard & Galvanised Iron Residence	13 - 15 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.07	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	21 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.08	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	23 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.09	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	29 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.10	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	31 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.11	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	2 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.13	<i>Kenroy</i> Inter War Californian Bungalow	14 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.14	Commercial Premises (former Victorian Cottage)	33, 35 & 37 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB025	Bridge Road Housing Conservation Area	Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.01	Inter War Federation Style House & Garden	86 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.02	Federation Brick Cottage	34 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.03	Pressed metal clad, single storey, Commercial Premises	1 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB025.04	<i>The Bridge Hotel</i> Two Storey Victorian Masonry Building	87 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.05	Nowra Gasworks	81 Bridge Road Lamonds Lane	Nowra
L	NB025.06	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	63 Bridge Road	Nowra

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item		Location
L	NB025.07	Californian Bungalow	61 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.08	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	59 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.09	Californian Bungalow	57 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.10	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	55 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.11	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	49 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.12	Victorian Brick Residence	45 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.13	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	41 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.14	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	39 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.15	<i>Uuna</i> Late Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	35 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.16	<i>Kilsyth</i> Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	33 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.17	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	31 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.18	Flood Boat & Captain Cook Bicentennial Memorial	Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB026	Bridge Road Landscape Area	Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB027	Timber Weatherboard Building (former Elyard Boatshed)	Wharf Road	Nowra
L	NB028	Nowra Wharf & Sailing Club (former Illawarra Steamship Company Offices)	Wharf Road	Nowra
L	NB029	Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	19 Ferry Lane	Nowra
S	NB030	Shoalhaven River Bridge	Princes Highway	Nowra
L	NB031	Victorian Weatherboard Residence (now offices)	76 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB032	<i>Werninck Craft Cottage</i> Federation Period Georgian Style Cottage	102 Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB033	Nowra General Cemetery	Kalander Street	Nowra
R	NB035	<i>Nowra Park</i> Early Victorian Masonry House	Wallace Street	East Nowra
R	NB036	<i>Hampden Villa</i> Victorian Weatherboard Residence	110 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB037	<i>Myambah</i> Federation Weatherboard Bungalow	134 Plunkett Street	Nowra
S	NB038	<i>Meroogal</i> Victorian Timber Residence	35 West Street	Nowra

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
S	NB039	Victorian Italianate Residence	22 Jervis Street	Nowra
L	NB040	Two Storey Victorian Brick Residence	100 East Street	Nowra
L	NB041	<i>Trelawney</i> Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	69 Jervis Street	Nowra
L	NB042	<i>Roseville</i> Federation Weatherboard Residence	49 Journal Street	Nowra
L	NB043	<i>Hillcrest</i> Two Storey Timber Federation Residence	53 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB044	<i>The Pines</i> Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	76 East Street	Nowra
L	NB045	St Michael's RC Presbytery Two Storey Victorian Residence	18 North Street	Nowra
L	NB046	Two Storey Federation Timber Residence (former Sisters of the Good Samaritan Convent)	22 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB047	St Michael's Catholic Church	North Street	Nowra
L	NB048	St Michael's RC Cemetery	North Street	Nowra
L	NB049	Federation Weatherboard Residence	26 & 26a Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB051	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	192 Kinghorn Street	Nowra
L	NB052	Inter War California Bungalow	133 Kinghorn Street	Nowra
L	NB053	Inter War Californian Bungalow Style Residence	137 Kinghorn Street	Nowra
L	NB054	<i>Cudgerie</i> Federation Timber Residence	108 East Street	East Nowra
L	NB055	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	77 Jervis Street	East Nowra
L	NB056	Federation Weatherboard Residence	1 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB057	Federation Weatherboard Residence	2 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB058	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	32 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB059	Inter War Federation Style Residence	42 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB060	Inter War Californian Bungalow	31 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB061	Federation Weatherboard Residence	63 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB062	Osborne Street Conservation Area	89-105 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.01	Victorian Georgian Timber Residence	109 Osborne Street	Nowra

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB062.02	Victorian Georgian Rendered Masonry Residence	97 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.03	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	105 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.04	Two Storey Mid Victorian Weatherboard Residence	95 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.05	Mid Victorian Timber Residence	93 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.06	Victorian Georgian Rendered Masonry Residence	91 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.07	Federation Weatherboard Residence	89 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.08	Californian Bungalow	82 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB063	Plunkett Street Conservation Area	Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.01	<i>Glencor</i> Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	59 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.02	<i>Pine Cottage</i> Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	61 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.03	Weatherboard Corner Shop	71 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.04	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	75 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.05	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence (Society of St Vincent De Paul Offices)	77 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.06	Weatherboard Residence	83 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.07	<i>Karingal</i> Inter War Weatherboard Bungalow	85 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.08	Brick California Bungalow (former Policeman's Quarters)	87 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.09	Federation Weatherboard Residence	89 Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB063.10	Nowra Museum(former Nowra Police Station & Gaol)	Kinghorne Street	Nowra
R	NB063.11	Nowra Court House	Kinghorne Street	Nowra
R	NB063.12	Solicitor's Office (former Nowra Court House & Police Sergeant's Residence)	Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB063.13	Education Resource Centre (former Headmaster's Residence)	Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB063.14	Nowra Public School & Grounds	Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.15	All Saint's Anglican Church & Lych-gate	68 & 68A Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.16	All Saint's Church Hall (former St. Johns Church)	66 Berry Street	Nowra

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB063.17	All Saint's Rectory (former St John's Rectory)	66 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB064	Worrigee Street Conservation Area	Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.01	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	59 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.02	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	57 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.03	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	47 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.04	Federation Weatherboard Residence	47 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.05	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	54 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.06	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	56 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB064.07	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	58 Worrigee Street	Nowra
L	NB065	<i>The White House</i> Two Storey Inter War Guest House	30 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB066	Junction Street Landscape Precinct	Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB066.01	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (1Hoop Pine)	14 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB066.02	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (1 Hoop Pine)	12 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB069	Nowra Showground	West Street	Nowra
L	NB070	Nowra Showground - Federation Brick Pavilion	West Street	Nowra
L	NB072	Nowra Showground - Victorian Masonry Gate/Toilet	West Street	Nowra
R	NB073	Nowra War Memorial Gates - Inter War Sandstone Castellated Gateway	West Street	Nowra
L	NB074	Monaghan Memorial Fountain	West Street	Nowra
L	NB075	Hanging Rock Lookout	West Street	Nowra
L	NB076	Ben's Walk, Nowra Creek	Depot Road & Scenic Drive	Nowra
L	NB077	Former Nowra Filtration Plant & Storage Dam	Filter Road	West Nowra
L	NB078	Weatherboard Cottage	76 Osborne Street	Nowra
S	NB089	Bomaderry Railway Sidings, Turntable, Weighbridge & Water Pump	13 Railway Street	Bomaderry
L	NB090	Railwaymen's Barracks	16 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB091	Milk Factory (former)	Bolong Road	Bomaderry

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item		Location
L	NB094	Player's Theatre (formerly Bomaderry Community Hall)	27 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB095	Bomaderry Stationmaster's House	Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB096	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	63 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	NB097	Federation Brick Residence	67 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	NB098	Weatherboard Cottage (formerly Mrs Pallett's Residence)	77 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB100	Former Bomaderry Primary School	5 Birriley Street	Bomaderry
L	NB101	Nowra Bomaderry Railway Station	Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB102	Inter War Weatherboard Residence	29 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB103	Brick & Asbestos Federation Bungalow	13 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB104	Inter War Californian Bungalow	39 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB105	Former Bakers Cottage & Bake House	65 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB106	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	37 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB107	Inter War Speculative Californian Bungalow	4 Tarawara Street	Bomaderry
L	NB108	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	6 Tarawara Street	Bomaderry
L	NB109	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	8 Tarawara Street	Bomaderry
L	NB110	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	9 Tanang Street	Bomaderry
L	NB111	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	11 Tanang Street	Bomaderry
L	NB112	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	9 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB113	Federation Weatherboard Residence	10 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB114	Federation Weatherboard Residence	14 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB116	United Aboriginal Mission	Brinawarr St	Bomaderry
R	NB117	<i>Greenleaves</i> Federation Brick (former Berry Estate Residence)	59 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
R	NB118	<i>Illowra</i> Federation former Timber Berry Estate Residence	472 Princes Highway	Bomaderry
R	NB119	<i>Lynburn</i> former Timber Federation Residence	Mattes Way	Bomaderry
L	NB120	Bomaderry Presbyterian Church	7 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB123	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	21 Coomea Street	Bomaderry

Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB124	Federation Weatherboard Residence	27 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB125	Georgian Style Weatherboard Residence	21 Dalwah Street	Bomaderry
L	NB126	Bomaderry Creek Gorge & Weir	West Cambewarra Rd	Bomaderry
L	NB128	Bee-Hive Well	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB129	Warra Warra Vineyard Archaeological Site	369 Worrigeer Road	Worrigeer
R	NB130	Worrigeer Cemetery	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB131	Rubblestone Building (former Worrigeer School House)	20 Booligal Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB132	Congla (former Mackenzie Estate Manager's Residence)	315 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB135	Good Dog Cemetery	Bangalee Road	Illaroo (R)
L	NB136	Bamarang Cemetery	72 Bamarang Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB137	Bamarang Homestead	72 Bamarang Road	Nowra (R)
R	NB138	Wogamia House	170 Wogamia Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB140	Galvanised Iron Homestead (former Selwood Grange) & Re-located timber cottage	12 Comberton Grange Road	Nowra (R)
R	NB141	Falls Creek Timber Trestle Bridge	Vidler Road	Tomerong (R)
L	NB142	Falls Creek School	26 Vidler Rd	Tomerong (R)
R	NB143	Albatross	Albatross Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB144	Former Bomb Dumps	49, 89 & 93 BTU Road	Nowra (R)
R	NB150	Terara Township Conservation Area	Terara	
L	NB150.01	Terara Lodge (former Wesleyan Parsonage)	6 Holme Street	Terara
R	NB150.02	Ayrton House (former CBC Bank Building)	175 South Street	Terara
L	NB150.03	Rose Cottage (former Pooley's Store)	157 South Street	Terara
R	NB150.04	Late Victorian Brick Residence (former Solway's House)	10 West Berry Street	Terara
L	NB150.05	The Old House	3 Fox Street	Terara
R	NB151	Millbank, Cottage & Outbuildings (formerly De Mestre Estate)	31 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB152	Dower House (former Coachman's House to Millbank)	27A Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)



Lvl of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	NB153	Terara Public School & Residence	20 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB154	Terara School Grounds & Trees	20 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB155	Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	119 Terara Rd	Nowra (R)
L	NB156	Woodleigh Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	121 Terara Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB157	Woodlawn	124 Terara Road	Terara
L	NB158	Citrus Grove Victorian Residence	126 Terara Road	Terara
R	NB159	Terara House, Chapel, Grounds & Tree Lined Drive	77 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
<b>Tianjara Zone</b>				
L	TI001	World War II Defensive Works	Nerriga Road on Endrick River & Bulee Gap	Endrick (R)
R	TI002	Parma Farm Homestead	269 Parma Road	Tomerong (R)
<b>Yalwal Zone</b>				
N	Y001	Bundanon & Surrounds	533 Bundanon Road	Illaroo (R)
L	Y002	Wardlow Family Graves	170 Riversdale Road	Illaroo (R)
R	Y003	Yalwal Gold Mine & Town Site	Yalwal Road	Danjera (R)
R	Y004	Burrier Ford	Shoalhaven River	Burrier
L	Y005	Tim's Gully Mine	Touga Road	
R	Y006	Tolwong Copper Mine (remnants)	Touga Road	
L	Y008	Burrier Cemetery	Burrier Road	Burrier
L	Y009	Grassy Gully Mine Site	Yalwal Road	Burrier

## 15.2 Index by Locality

Key to Levels of Significance	N	National Significance
	S	State Significance
	R	Regional Significance
	L	Local Significance
	P	Provisional Items

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
<b>Back Forest</b>				
L	B100	Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	235a Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B101	Weatherboard Farm House & Outbuildings	100D Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B148	Far Meadow Drainage Channel		Coolangatta (R)
<b>Bamarang</b>				
L	NB136	<i>Bamarang</i> Cemetery	72 Bamarang Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB137	<i>Bamarang</i> Homestead	72 Bamarang Road	Nowra (R)
R	NB138	<i>Wogamia</i> House	170 Wogamia Road	Nowra (R)
<b>Bangalee</b>				
L	B102	<i>Weir Family</i> Graves	Bangalee Scout Camp Rd	Illaroo (R)
L	B103	<i>Condie's Cottage</i> Site & Graves	Koloona Drive	Illaroo (R)
L	B104	<i>The Evisons</i> Dairy Farm Complex	49 Hockey's Lane	Illaroo (R)
<b>Barrengarry</b>				
S	KV002	<i>Barrengarry House</i> Victorian Residence	171 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang
R	KV004	Residence (former Barrengarry School & Residence)	Bunkers Hill Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV007	<i>Oakleigh</i> (former Lodge to Barrengarry House)	89 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang
L	KV008	Barrengarry Store & Post Office & Residence	2167 Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	KV023	<i>Illawambra</i> Inter War Farm House	Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV024	<i>Rosedale</i> Victorian Farm House	2240 Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV031	<i>Cavan</i> Dairy Farm Complex	Cavan Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV032	Barrengarry Butter Factory Site	Moss Vale Road	Burrawang (R)
L	KV036	<i>Ascot</i> Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	49 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang (R)
L	KV037	Barrengarry House Drive and Approaches	89 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Burrawang (R)
<b>Basin View</b>				
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	Basin View
L	JB075	General Store (former cottage & Post Office)	49 Basin View Parade	Basin View
<b>Bawley Point</b>				
R	KI001	<i>Murramarang</i> House Victorian/Georgian Brick Farm House	226 Murramarang Road	Bawley Point
L	KI008	1830's Road	Willinga Lake	Bawley Point
L	KI014	<i>Brulema</i> Bawley Point Guest House	21 Johnston Street	Bawley Point
L	KI015	<i>Pat Johnston's</i> Cottage (former Mill Worker's Cottage)	10 Johnston Street	Bawley Point
L	KI017	Bawley Point Sawmill & Tramline Archaeological Site	Tingira Drive	Bawley Point
<b>Beaumont</b>				
L	B084	Cambewarra Lookout & Manager's Residence & Tearooms	Cambewarra Lookout Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV043	Weatherboard Residence (former Beaumont Schoolmaster's Residence)	1010 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV044	Cottage (former Beaumont Post Office)	2 Cambewarra Lookout Road	Cambewarra
L	KV045	Cottage (formerly Harrison's House)	1255 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
<b>Beecroft Peninsular</b>				

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
S	CR034	Point Perpendicular Lighthouse	Currarong Rd	Beecroft (R)
L	CR037	Wreck of the 'Merimbula'	Currarong Rd, Booderee National Pk	Beecroft (R)
<b><i>Bellawongarah</i></b>				
L	KV014	Cottage (former Bellawongarah Church & Cemetery	869 Kangaroo Valley Road	Bunberra (R)
<b><i>Bendalong</i></b>				
L	CO004	Walter Hood Memorial	Monument Beach	Bendalong
L	CO016	Red Head Timber Mill & Wharf Archaeological Site	Red Head Psh Conjola	Bendalong
<b><i>Berrara</i></b>				
L	CO015	Glanville Cemetery	Sundowner Avenue	Berrara
<b><i>Berry Urban</i></b>				
L	B001	<b>Berry Town Centre Conservation Area</b>		Berry
R	B001.01	Victorian Bank Building (former E.S. & A. Bank)	135 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.02	Commercial Premises (former Berry Estate Office & Bakery)	110 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.03	Commercial Premises (former Towers Furniture Shop)	131 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.04	Commercial Premises (former Claude James Garage)	133 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.05	Commercial Premises (former Duncan's Greengrocers)	105 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.06	<i>Atmena Smithii</i> (2 Lilly Pilly)	120 Queen Street	Berry
R	B001.07	Victorian Bank Building (former CBC Bank)	122 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.08	Hotel Berry & Old Kitchen	120 Queen Street	
L	B001.09	Waddell's Newsagency	102 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.10	Commercial Building (former Logan's Store)	114 Queen Street	Berry

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B001.11	Berry Horse Trough	NE Cnr Queen & Prince Alfred Streets	Berry
R	B001.12	James Wilson Memorial Fountain	SE Cnr Queen & Prince Alfred Streets	Berry
R	B001.13	Commercial Building (former Wilson and Co Store)	Queen Street	Berry
R	B001.14	Commercial Building (former Berry Post Office)	137 Queen Street	Berry
L	B001.15	Commercial Building (former Wilson's Butchers)	14 Alexandra Street	Berry
R	B002	<b>Pulman Street Conservation Area</b>	Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.01	<i>Pulman's</i> Farmhouse	30 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.02	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak)	Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B002.03	<i>Wyndree</i> (former Police residence)	A15 Princes Highway	Berry
R	B002.04	Residence (former Wilson's Store)	1 Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.05	Residence (former Curate's Cottage)	3 Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.06	<i>Lynstowe</i> (former Berry Estate Tenants Cottage)	11 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.07	<i>Tindalls</i> Farm House & Broughton Creek Grist Mill Site	13 Pulman Street	Berry
R	B002.08	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (2 Norfolk Island Pines )	1 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.09	<i>Araucaria bidwilli</i> , <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (Bunya Pines, River Oaks)	30 Pulman Street	Berry
L	B002.10	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> (Moreton Bay Figs)	Pulman Street	Berry
L	B003	<b>Berry Showground Conservation Area</b>		Berry
R	B003.01	Former Berry Courthouse	58 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.02	Berry Police Station	56 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.03	Sir John Hay Memorial Fountain	Alexandra Street	Berry

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B003.04	David Berry Mem. - Berry Memorial Pk	Alexandra Street	Berry
S	B003.05	Berry Council Chambers (former)	Alexandra Street	Berry
S	B003.06	Berry Railway Station	Station Road	Berry
S	B003.07	Berry Scout Hall (former Berry Stationmaster's Residence)	Station Road	Berry
L	B003.08	Showground Caretakers Cottage	4 Gillam Street	Berry
R	B003.09	Berry Showground	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.10	Scot's Presbyterian Church	83 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.11	California Bungalow	77 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.12	CWA Hall (former Broughton Creek School House)	79 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.13	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	65 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.14	<i>Bellawonga</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	69 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.15	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	71 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.16	<i>Leumbra</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	73 Victoria Street	Berry
R	B003.17	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	21 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.18	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	23 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.19	<i>Albany</i> Victorian Georgian W/B Cottage	25 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.20	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	27 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.21	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	29 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.22	Post War Fibro & Tile Residence & Garden	31 Albany Street	Berry
L	B003.23	<i>Agathis robusta</i> (Queensland Kauri)	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.24	David Berry Memorial Park Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.25	Avenue of Remembrance	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.26	<i>Aracaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.27	<i>Gardenia thunbergia</i> (Thunberg Gardenia)	Station Road	Berry

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B003.28	<i>Ilex comuta</i> (Chinese Holly)	Railway Station	Berry
L	B003.29	Berry Showground Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.30	War Memorial Park Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B003.31	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	58 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B003.32	War Memorial - Anzac Park & Trees	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B004	St Patrick's Convent	80 North Street	Berry
L	B005	St Patrick's Church	80 North Street	Berry
R	B006	St Lukes Anglican Church and Memorial Gates	68A Princess Street	Berry
R	B007	Two Storey Federation Brick Residence & Garden (former St Luke's Anglican Rectory)	68 Princess Street	Berry
R	B008	Presbyterian Manse (former)	36 Victoria Street	Berry
R	B009	Berry General Cemetery	Kangaroo Valley Road	Berry
L	B010	Berry School of Arts	Alexandra Street	Berry
L	B011	<i>Rhodeside</i> Two Storey Federation Residence	89 Queen Street	Berry
L	B012	Commercial Building (former W.H. Cockerill Blacksmith & Farriers Works)	83 Queen Street	Berry
L	B013	Commercial Premises (former Federation Weatherboard Cottage)	81 Queen Street	Berry
L	B014	The Baker & The Bunyip Restaurant (former Berry Estate Bakery)	23 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
S	B015	Residence (former Railway Gatekeeper's)	66 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
R	B016	Berry Public School	40 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B017	Uniting Church Hall	69 Albert Street	Berry
L	B018	Dr's Residence /Surgery & Garden	65 Princess Street	Berry
L	B019	<i>Pamvil</i> (former Bootmakers Shop)	21 Prince Alfred Street	Berry

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B020	Home (former Wharfinger's Cottage)	53 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
R	B021	Mid Twentieth Century House & Pool	60 Queen Street	Berry
L	B022	Hill Maron Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	70 Queen Street	Berry
L	B023	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	50 Queen Street	Berry
L	B024	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	51 Queen Street	Berry
L	B025	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	53 Queen Street	Berry
L	B026	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	54 Queen Street	Berry
L	B027	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	59 Queen Street	Berry
L	B028	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm)	62 Queen Street	Berry
L	B029	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	65 Queen Street	Berry
L	B030	Spanish Mission Cottage	66 Queen Street	Berry
L	B031	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	78 Queen Street	Berry
L	B032	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel)	83 Queen Street	Berry
L	B033	<i>Livistona australis</i> (Cabbage Tree Palm)	Princes Highway	Berry
L	B034	Seeorum California Bungalow	44 Princess Street	Berry
L	B035	California Bungalow	52 Princess Street	Berry
L	B036	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	54 Princess Street	Berry
L	B037	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	64 Princess Street	Berry
L	B038	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	71 Princess Street	Berry
L	B039	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Norfolk Island Pine)	68A Princess Street	Berry
L	B040	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm)	73 Princess St	Berry
L	B041	<i>Melaleuca decora</i> ( 2 Paper Bark )	51 Victoria Street 30 Princess	Berry
L	B042	Muir House & Stables	10 Prince Alfred Street	Berry



Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B043	Wardeena California Bungalow	19 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B044	Kiah Federation Weatherboard Cottage	25 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B045	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	31 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B046	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	32 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B047	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	33 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B048	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	36 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B049	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	40 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B050	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (2 Norfolk Island Pines )	40 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B051	Weatherboard Cottage	43 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B052	Weatherboard Cottage	45 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B053	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress)	22 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B054	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (2 Norfolk Island Pines )	53 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B055	<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> (3 Illawarra Flame Trees)	53 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B056	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulip Tree)	Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B057	Apex Park	12 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B058	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	50 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B059	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	63 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B060	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	23 Victoria Street	Berry
L	B061	Mark Radium Park	Cnr Victoria St & Princes H'way	Berry

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B062	Victorian Georgian Brick Residence	17 Albany Street	Berry
L	B063	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	3 Albert Street	Berry
L	B064	Timber Slab Cottage	19 Albert Street	Berry
L	B065	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	46 Albert Street	Berry
L	B066	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	50 Albert Street	Berry
L	B067	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	54 Albert Street	Berry
L	B068	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	66 Albert Street	Berry
L	B069	Timber & Durabestos Cottage	70 Albert Street	Berry
L	B070	<i>Tintern</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	2 Clarence Street	Berry
L	B071	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	39 George Street	Berry
L	B072	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (Turpentine Tree)	10 King Street	Berry
L	B073	<i>Calodendrum capense</i> (Cape Chestnut)	King Street	Berry
L	B074	Remnant old growth Eucalypts	George Street	Berry
L	B075	<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Pecan Nut Tree)	13 King Street	Berry
L	B076	<i>Acmena Smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly)	20 King Street	Berry
L	B077	Windsor Drive Park	Windsor Drive	Berry
L	B078	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Cnr Princes & Alexandra Sts	Berry
L	B079	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt)	42 Kangaroo Valley Road	Berry
L	B080	<i>Bellevue</i> Federation Weatherboard Cottage	68 Queen Street	Berry
L	B081	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	47 Prince Alfred Street	Berry
L	B082	<i>Toona australis</i> (Red Cedar)	11 Station Road	Berry
L	B083	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> (Virginia Live Oak)	Princess Street	Berry
R	B094	Berry/Bolong Pastoral Landscapes		
	B105	<b>Berry Mountain</b>		

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B105	<i>Cobbadah</i> Farm House & Dry Stone Wall	373 Kangaroo V'ley Rd	Bunberra (R)
R	B106	<i>Glenworth</i> Residence & Grounds	Kangaroo Valley Road	Bunberra (R)
R	B179	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House	498 Woodhill Mountain Road	Broughton (R)
	B085	<b>Berry Rural</b>		
L	B085	Harley Hill Cemetery	Beach Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B086	<i>Woodside Park</i> Farm & Gatehouse	94A and 94B Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B087	<i>Mananga</i> Federation, Queen Anne Style Farmhouse	A40 Princes Highway	Coolangatta (R)
R	B088	<i>Navibarra</i> Kiah (former Berry Estate Managers Residence)	100 Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B089	Berry Centre (former Berry Estate Stud Farm)	660 Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B090	Farm Worker's Cottage	North Street	Berry
L	B091	Tannery	Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B092	Broughton Creek Channel	96 Wharf Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B093	Federation Farm House	77 North Street	Berry
L	B095	<i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i> (9 Lombardy Poplar)	Woodhill Mountain Rd	Berry
S	B096	David Berry Hospital, Gatehouse & Remnant Rainforest	85 Tannery Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B097	<i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i> (Lombardy Poplars)	Tannery Road	Berry
		<b>Bewong</b>		
L	JB073	<i>McDonalds</i> Farmhouse (former Bewong Homestead)	Princes Highway	Wandandian
		<b>Bolong</b>		
L	B108	Bolong Public School House (former)	Jennings Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B109	Bolong Union Church	650 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B110	Timber Stud Framed Shed & Shelter	10 Jennings Lane	Coolangatta (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Shed (former Bolong Flood Boat Shed)		
R	B111	Berry Estate Timber Slab Barn	500 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B112	<i>Iolanthe</i> Dairy Farm Complex	100 Jennings Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B113	<i>Buena Vista</i> Farm Complex	500 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
P	B114	Dairy Farm Complex	Bolong Road	Bunberra (R)
L	B116	<i>Glen Al Bas</i> Farm House	390 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	B117	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House	Hanigans Lane	Bunberra (R)
L	B118	<i>Swanlea</i> Dairy Farm Complex	680 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B119	Farm House (former Berry Estate Tenants Cottage)	459 Bolong Road	Bunberra (R)
<b><i>Bomaderry</i></b>				
P	B115	<i>Roseville</i> Farm House	125 Edwards Avenue	Bunberra (R)
S	NB089	Bomaderry Railway Sidings, Turntable, Weighbridge & Water Pump	13 Railway Street	Bomaderry
L	NB090	Railwaymen's Barracks	16 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB091	Milk Factory (former)	Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	NB094	Player's Theatre (formerly Bomaderry Community Hall)	27 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB095	Bomaderry Stationmaster's House	Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB096	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	63 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	NB097	Federation Brick Residence	67 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
L	NB098	Weatherboard Cottage (formerly Mrs Pallett's Residence)	77 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB100	Former Bomaderry Primary School	5 Birriley Street	Bomaderry
L	NB101	Nowra Bomaderry Railway Station	Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB102	Inter War Weatherboard Residence	29 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB103	Brick & Asbestos Federation Bungalow	13 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB104	Inter War Californian Bungalow	39 Coomea Street	Bomaderry

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB105	Former Bakers Cottage & Bake House	65 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB106	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	37 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB107	Inter War Speculative Californian Bungalow	4 Tarawara Street	Bomaderry
L	NB108	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	6 Tarawara Street	Bomaderry
L	NB109	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	8 Tarawara Street	Bomaderry
L	NB110	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	9 Tanang Street	Bomaderry
L	NB111	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	11 Tanang Street	Bomaderry
L	NB112	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	9 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB113	Federation Weatherboard Residence	10 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB114	Federation Weatherboard Residence	14 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB116	United Aboriginal Mission	Brinawarr St	Bomaderry
R	NB117	<i>Greenleaves</i> Federation Brick (former Berry Estate Residence)	59 Bolong Road	Bomaderry
R	NB118	<i>Illowra</i> Federation Former Timber (former Berry Estate Residence)	472 Princes Highway	Bomaderry
R	NB119	<i>Lynburn</i> Former Timber Federation (former Berry Estate Residence)	Mattes Way	Bomaderry
L	NB120	Bomaderry Presbyterian Church	7 Meroo Street	Bomaderry
L	NB123	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	21 Coomea Street	Bomaderry
L	NB124	Federation Weatherboard Residence	27 Coomea Street	Nowra
L	NB125	Georgian Style Weatherboard Residence	21 Dalwah Street	Bomaderry
L	NB126	Bomaderry Creek Gorge Conservation Area	West Cambewarra Road	Bomaderry
<b><i>Brogers Creek</i></b>				
L	KV012	<i>Zanadu</i> (former Brogers Creek School House)	95 Brogers Creek Road	Wallaya (R)
L	KV049	<i>The Ranch</i> Farm Cottage	431 Brogers Creek Rd	Wallaya (R)
<b><i>Brooman</i></b>				

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	KI004	Timber Worker's Cottages Old Brooman Town	1295 Brooman Road	Boyne (R)
<b><i>Broughton</i></b>				
L	B120	<i>Glenvale</i> (former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage)	A371 Princes Highway	Broughton (R)
L	B121	Farm House and Trees	Broughton Vale Road	Broughton (R)
<b><i>Broughton Vale</i></b>				
L	B172	Former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage	119 Bong Bong Road	Broughton (R)
L	B175	Broughton Vale Cemetery	350A Broughton Vale Road	Broughton (R)
L	B177	<i>Oakleigh</i> Farm House	Woodhill Mountain Rd	Coolangatta (R)
L	B178	<i>Broughton Hill</i> Farm House	78 Woodhill Mountain Road	Coolangatta
L	KV048	Drawing Room Rocks	Brogers Creek Road	Broughton Vale
<b><i>Bugong</i></b>				
L	KV047	Scanzi Timber Farm Cottage	770 Mt Scanzi Road	Bugong (R)
<b><i>Bundewallah</i></b>				
L	B123	Weatherboard & Fibro Farm House	11 Kangaroo Valley Road	Berry
L	B124	<i>Willow Glen</i> Farm House	218 Bundewallah Road	Broughton (R)
L	B125	Former Berry Water Supply Dam	70 Bundewallah Road	Coolangatta (R)
<b><i>Burrier</i></b>				
R	Y004	Burrier Ford	Shoalhaven River	Burrier
L	Y008	Burrier Cemetery	Burrier Road	Burrier
L	Y009	Grassy Gully Mine Site	Yalwal Road	Burrier
<b><i>Burrill Lake</i></b>				

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU048	Post War Pseudo Stone Burrill Lake Community Hall	Princes Highway	Burrill Lake
L	MU049	Post War Open Air Theatre	Balmoral Road	Burrill Lake
L	MU050	<i>Agathis robusta</i> , <i>Ficus sp.</i> and <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Cnr McDonald Pde & Commonwealth Avenue	Burrill Lake
<b>Cambewarra</b>				
L	B128	Cambewarra Scout Hall (former Public School)	Main Road	Cambewarra
R	B129	Cambewarra School Principal's Residence (former)	Tannery Road	Cambewarra
L	B130	Cambewarra School of Arts	75 Main Road	Cambewarra
L	B131	Former Cambewarra Post Office	77 Main Road	Cambewarra
R	B132	<i>Llanthony</i> Two Storey Timber Residence	1 Kalinga Street	Cambewarra
L	B133	Cambewarra Union Church	80 Main Road	Cambewarra
<b>Comberton</b>				
L	CR045	<i>Comberton Grange</i> Ruins	Comberton Grange Rd	Currambene (R)
<b>Comerong Island</b>				
R	CR001	Comerong Island & Shoalhaven River Delta Landscape		
R	CR005	Berry Canal and Ferry	Comerong Island Road	Comerong Island
L	CR055	Former Coal Wharf Site	Comerong Island	Numba (R)
<b>Conjola</b>				
L	CO005	Conjola Cemetery	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	CO006	<i>Murray Family</i> Cemetery	40 Murrays Road	Conjola (R)
L	CO025	Conjola Bridge	Murrays Road	Conjola
<b>Coolangatta</b>				
S	B134	Coolangatta Estate Group	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.01	Coolangatta Estate Office (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	B134.02	Coolangatta Estate Coachman's Quarters (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.03	Coolangatta Estate Stables (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.04	Coolangatta Estate Harness Room (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.05	<i>Coolangatta Park</i> (Former Berry Estate Manager's Residence)	1320 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.06	Coolangatta Homestead Ruins	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.07	Coolangatta Estate Convict Cottage (former)	1335 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.08	Coolangatta Estate Community Hall (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.09	Coolangatta Estate Billiard Room (former)	1335 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.10	Coolangatta Estate Cottage (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.11	Coolangatta Estate Blacksmith's Shop (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.12	Coolangatta Estate Tinsmith's Shop (former)	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
S	B134.13	Coolangatta Estate Gardens (remnants)	1335 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
R	B134.14	Berry-Hay Private Cemetery including David Berry Monument	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B134.15	Residence (former Coolangatta School Master's Residence)	1180 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B134.16	<i>Coolangatta Pottery</i> (former Coolangatta School)	1,180 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B134.17	Berry's Shipyard Site	1,272 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B135	Berry Drainage Canal	1,340 Bolong Road 1,410 Bolong Road 1,390 Bolong Road 40, S'haven Heads Rd1,360 Bolong Road Gerroa Road Jerry Bailey Road 1,354 Bolong Road 190	Coolangatta (R) Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Shoalhaven Hds Coolangatta (R) Coolangatta (R)



Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
			Coolangatta Road	
L	B136	Victorian Georgian Farm House	1,220 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B137	Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	1,165 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
P	B138	<i>Coolaview</i> Farm House	1,065 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B139	Federation Weatherboard Farm House	1,035 Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B140	<i>Coolhaven</i> Farm House	Bolong Road	Coolangatta (R)
<b>Croobyar</b>				
S	MU011	<i>Old Croobyar Farm</i> Dairy Farm Complex	46 Ringland Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU012	<i>Warden Family</i> Cemetery	423 Croobyar Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU045	<i>Bonnie View</i>	Croobyar Road	Ulladulla (R)
<b>Culburra</b>				
L	CR044	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> Norfolk Island Pines	East Crescent	Culburra
<b>Currarong</b>				
L	CR038	Dolphin Reserve Rotunda	Piscator Avenue	Currarong
L	CR058	<i>Ti-Trees</i> Fibro Worker's Cottage	5 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
L	CR059	Fibro Worker's Cottage	3 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
L	CR066	Fibro Worker's Cottage	13 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
L	CR060	Fibro Holiday Cottage	14 Fishery Road	Currarong
L	CR061	Fibro Holiday Cottage	9 Fishery Road	Currarong
L	CR062	Pair Fibro Holiday Cottages	1 & 3 Walton Way	Currarong
L	CR063	Fibro Worker's Cottage	10 Piscator Avenue	Currarong
L	CR064	<i>The Shack</i> Corrugated Iron Worker's Cottage	9 Piscator Avenue	Currarong

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	CR065	Weatherboard & Fibro Holiday Cottage	56 Warrain Avenue	Currarong
L	CR066	Cottage (formerly Lamonds)	43 Beecroft Parade	Currarong
<b>Currowan</b>				
R	KI010	Brimbramalla Gold Mining Area	Shallow Crossing State Forest	Shallow Crossing
L	KI012	Shallow Crossing Sawmill Site	Sheas Road	Shallow Crossing
L	KI018	Black Diamond Mine	Currawan Creek	Currowan
<b>Depot Beach</b>				
L	KI005	Depot Beach Holiday Cabins	2A Depot Beach Road	Depot Beach
<b>Endrick</b>				
L	TI001	World War II Defensive Works	Nerriga Road on Endrick River & Bulee Gap	Endrick (R)
<b>Erowal Bay</b>				
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	The Wool Road, Princes Highway, Wandean Road, Braidwood Road Road Reserve	Erowal Bay
P	JB078	Old Guest House	99 Naval Parade	Erowal Bay
<b>Falls Creek</b>				
L	NB140	Galvanised Iron Homestead (former Selwood Grange) & Re-located timber cottage	12 Comberton Grange Road	Nowra (R)
R	NB141	Falls Creek Timber Trestle Bridge	Vidler Road	Tomerong (R)
L	NB142	Falls Creek School	26 Vidler Rd	Tomerong (R)
<b>Far Meadow</b>				
L	B144	Far Meadow School Site (former)	430 Coolangatta Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B145	Colonial Style Farm House	490 Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B146	<i>Gnilda</i> Farm House	30 Bryces Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B147	Berry Estate Pumping Station Site	255 Back Forest Road	Coolangatta (R)
<b>Greenwell Point</b>				
L	CR010	Greenwell Point Union Church	Jervis Street	Greenwell Point
L	CR011	Greenwell Point Public School	75 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
	CR012P	Greenwell Point Hotel	95 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR013	<i>Houshta</i> (former Weatherboard Worker's Cottage)	93 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
L	CR033	Berry's Wharf and Chain (Archaeological Site)	Anzac Park	Greenwell Point
L	CR035	Weatherboard Cottage (former Greenwell Point School House)	91 Greenwell Point Road	Greenwell Point
L	CR036	Greenwell Point Well	115 Adelaide Street	Greenwell Point
L	CR054	Greenwell Point Progress Hall	83 Greenwell Point Rd	Greenwell Point
<b>Huskisson</b>				
L	JB008	Lone Grave of Robert Johnson	Nowra Street	Huskisson
R	JB009	Tapalla Point Rock Platform	Jervis Bay	Huskisson
L	JB011	Inter War Residence & Phoenix Palms	12 Admiralty Crescent	Huskisson
L	JB012	Weatherboard Weekend Cottage (formerly Ayres Cottage)	3 Beach Street	Huskisson
L	JB013	<b>Housing Precinct (fibro)</b>		Huskisson
L	JB013.01	Fibro Holiday Cottage	12 Keppel Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.02	Fibro Holiday Cottage	10 Berry Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.03	Fibro Holiday Cottage	6 Berry Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.04	Fibro Holiday Cottage	4 Berry Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.05	Fibro Holiday Cottage	2 Berry Street	Huskisson

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	JB013.06	Fibro Holiday Cottage	13 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.07	Fibro Holiday Cottage	9 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.08	Fibro Holiday Cottage	7 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.09	Fibro Holiday Cottage	5 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB013.10	Fibro Holiday Cottage	3 Clyde Street	Huskisson
L	JB014	Huskisson Literary Institute/Cinema	19 Sydney Street	Huskisson
L	JB015	Burnside Presbyterian Holiday Home	4 Murdoch Street	Huskisson
L	JB016	Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Hall & Graves	17 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB017	<i>Glen Esk</i> Timber Worker's Cottage	10 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB018	<i>Riverview</i> Timber Worker's Cottage	12 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB019	<i>Kiah</i> Timber Worker's Cottage	14 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB020	Jervis Bay Bakery	11 Currambene Street	Huskisson
L	JB021	Lady Denman Heritage Complex	Dent Street	Huskisson
L	JB022	Inter War Fibro Cottage	7 Fegen Street	Huskisson
L	JB023	Holiday Cottage	11 Fegen Street	Huskisson
L	JB024	Holiday Cottage	13 Field Street	Huskisson
L	JB025	Holiday Cottage	15 Field Street	Huskisson
L	JB026	<i>Greenacre</i> Federation Weatherboard House	31 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB027	Post War Fibro Cement House	33 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB028	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard House	40 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB029	Residence	61 Hawke Street	Huskisson
L	JB030	<i>Columbria Cottage</i> Holiday Cottage	5 Morton Street	Huskisson
L	JB031	Huskisson Hotel (former Jervis Bay Hotel)	Owen Street	Huskisson

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	JB032	Residence (former Police Station)	36 Owen Street	Huskisson
L	JB033	Weatherboard Residence (Bay and Basin Review)	8 Park Street	Huskisson
L	JB034	Holiday Cottage	34 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB035	<i>The Gunyah</i> Holiday Cottage	36 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB036	<i>Braemar</i> Holiday Cottage	38 Bowen Street	Huskisson
L	JB037	<i>Oxford</i> Holiday Cottage	40 Bowen Street	Huskisson
<b>Hyams Beach</b>				
L	JB002	<b>Hyams Beach Holiday Cottage Conservation Area</b>		
L	JB002.01	Holiday Cottage	63 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.02	Fishermen's Weekend Cabins	57-59 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.03	<i>Greens Cabins</i> Fishermen's Weekend Cabins	53 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.04	<i>Pacific House</i> & Monument & Tree	58 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
L	JB002.06	Residence (former Langridge Store)	65 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
<b>Hyams Beach Village</b>				
L	JB003	Bushfire Station	Rose Street	Hyams Beach
	Y001	<b>Illaroo</b>		
N	Y001	<i>Bundanon</i> & Surrounds	533 Bundanon Road	Illaroo (R)
L	Y002	<i>Wardlow Family</i> Graves	170 Riversdale Road	Illaroo (R)
<b>Jaspers Brush</b>				
L	B150	<i>Woodbyne</i> (Former Jaspers Brush School House & School Master's Residence)	4 O'Keefes Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B151	Federation Weatherboard Farm House	80 Lamonds Lane	Bunberra (R)
L	B152	<i>Glenview</i> Farm House	210 Strongs Road	Bunberra (R)
L	B153	<i>Corradale</i> Farm House	155 Strongs Road	Bunberra (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	B154	Colonial Style Farm House	98 Jaspers Brush Road	Coolangatta (R)
L	B155	<i>Clover Hill</i> Farm Complex	120 O'Keeffes Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B156	<i>Tara Dairies</i> Farm Complex	O'Keeffes Lane	Coolangatta (R)
L	B157	<i>Hosts</i> Farm House & Trees	Croziars Road	Bunberra (R)
<b><i>Kangaroo Valley Urban</i></b>				
R	KV001	<b>Kangaroo Valley Town Centre Conservation Area</b>		
S	KV001.01	Anglican Church Good Shepherd & Graveyard	143 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV001.02	Kangaroo Valley Courthouse and Police Station	175 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.03	Kangaroo Valley Hall	177 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.04	Osborne Park (Kangaroo Valley Showground)	177 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.05	<i>Kangaroo Valley House</i> (formerly Jarman's Cottage)	170 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.06	Weatherboard Cottage	172 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.07	Old Bakery	174 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.08	Federation Cottage (former Baker's Residence)	178 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.09	<i>Orkney</i> Post War Weatherboard Cottage	126 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.10	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	124 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.11	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	120 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.12	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	118 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.13	Federation Weatherboard Cottage & Shop	116 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	KV001.14	Kangaroo Valley Pre School (former Old Beaumont School)	140 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.15	<i>Hilltop</i> Federation Residence	20 Quirk Street	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.16	St Joseph's Catholic Church and Franciscan Hermitage	130 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.17	Kangaroo Valley Soldiers Memorial	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.18	Kangaroo Valley Post Office	148 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.19	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	Quirk Street	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.20	Fudge House (former ANZ bank)	158 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV001.21	Kangaroo Valley School & (former) Residence	140 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.22	<i>Talangi</i> Federation Weatherboard House	141 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV001.23	<i>Friendly Inn</i> (former Commercial Hotel)	159 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
S	KV003	Residence (former Anglican Church Good Shepherd Rectory)	Rectory Park Way	Kangaroo Valley
S	KV005	Hampden Bridge	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
R	KV006	Pioneer Farm & Historic Village (former Rendall Homestead)	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV009	<i>Glenore</i> Federation Timber House	1700 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
<b>Kangaroo Valley Rural</b>				
R	KV020	<i>Clinton Park</i> Dairy Farm Complex	Clinton Park Road	Wallaya (R)
L	KV021	<i>The Laurels</i> Victorian Brick Cottage	1689 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
P	KV022	<i>Glenmurray</i> Dairy Farm Complex	116 Glenmurray Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV035	Kangaroo Valley General Cemetery	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV038	Kangaroo Valley <i>Glenmack</i> Caravan Park/Office	Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	KV039	<i>Ellerslie Cottage &amp; Garden</i>	1747 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV040	Weatherboard Cottage	1705 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
L	KV041	<i>Melaluka Weatherboard House</i>	30 Moss Vale Road	Kangaroo Valley
	KV042P	Cottage (formerly The Priddles)	1684 Moss Vale Road	Cambewarra (R)
S	KV046	Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscapes		
<b>Kioloa</b>				
L	KI002	Bawley Point to Kioloa Tramline Workers Cottages	496 Murramarang Rd	Kioloa (R)
R	KI003	<i>Kioloa House</i> (former Manager's Cottage)	496 Murramarang Rd	Kioloa (R)
L	KI011	Wharf and Sawmill Site	Murramarang Road	Kioloa
<b>Lake Conjola</b>				
L	CO003	Post Office/Store	41 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO009	Whitaker Island View Resort Cabins	Aney Street	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.00	Trehearne Resort Holiday Cabin Precinct	Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.01	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	3 Lake Conjola Entrance Road	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.02	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	5 Lake Conjola Entrance Road	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.03	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	57 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.05	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	33 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.07	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	37 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.09	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	45 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.10	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	47 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
L	CO018.12	Trehearne Holiday Cabin	51 Carroll Avenue	Lake Conjola
<b>Little Forest</b>				



Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU051	<i>Kilfeacle</i> Early Cedar Slab Dairy Farm Complex Remains	Little Forest Road	Little Forest (R)
S	MU052	<i>Mimosa Farm</i> Dairy Farm Complex	40 Little Forest Road	Conjola (R)
S	MU053	<i>Woodlands</i> Dairy Farm Complex	98 Little Forest Road	Conjola (R)
L	MU054	<i>Kington</i> Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Farm House	192 Little Forest Road	Conjola (R)
<b>Mayfield</b>				
L	CR029	<i>Graham Family</i> Grave	88 Mayfield Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR031	<i>Monaghan's House</i> Colonial Georgian Brick Cottage	Mayfield Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR070	<i>Caffery's</i> Roadside Tree Planting	Mayfield & Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa ®
<b>Meroo Meadow</b>				
L	B160	Residence (former Meroo Meadow School & School Master's Residence)	C385 Princes Highway	Bunberra (R)
L	B161	Meroo Meadow Union Church	8 Boxells Lane	Bunberra (R)
L	B162	<i>Pomona</i> Farm & Outbuildings	C360 Princes Highway	Bunberra (R)
	B163P	Weatherboard & Iron Farm House & Timber Slab Barn	100 Pestells Lane	Bunberra (R)
	B164P	<i>Forest Lodge</i> Farm	11 Grahams Road	Bunberra (R)
	B165P	Victorian Farm House	C265 Princes Highway	Bunberra (R)
	B166P	<i>Mundroola</i> Farm House	99 Pestells Lane	Bunberra (R)
	B167P	Silo	C265 Princes Highway	Bunberra (R)
L	B168	Federation Farm House	55 Fletchers Lane	Bunberra (R)
<b>Milton Urban</b>				
R	MU001	<b>Milton Urban Conservation Area</b>		
L	MU001.01	<i>Eyrie Bowrie</i> Victorian Regency Two	Gordon Street	Milton

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
Storey Residence				
L	MU001.02	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	94 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.03	Federation Weatherboard Residence & Well	102 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.05	Guest House (former Federation Weatherboard Farm House)	51 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.06	<i>Emmaus</i> Federation Timber Residence	100 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.07	<i>The Governor's Rest</i> Victorian Georgian Masonry Residence with Slate Roof	131 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.08	<i>Garrad House</i> Federation Period Farm House	106 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.09	Residence (former Salvation Army Hall)	141 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.10	Federation Weatherboard Residence	145 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.11	Inter War Californian Bungalow	147 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.12	Inter War Speculative Californian Bungalow	126 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.13	Inter War Brick Masonic Building	128 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.14	Inter War Federation Style Cottage	138 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.15	Inter War Federation Style Cottage	140 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.16	Inter War Federation Style Timber Residence	146 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.17	<i>Star of the Sea</i> Federation Gothic Brick Catholic Ch'ch, Presbytery & Hoop Pine	Corks Lane	Milton
L	MU001.18	Inter War Federation Style Timber Residence	148 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.19	Victorian Gothic Revival Rubblestone Uniting Church (former Congregational Church)	38 Croobyar Road	Milton

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU001.20	Victorian Georgian Brick Congregational Manse (former)	38 Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU001.21	Late Victorian Brick Residence	135 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.22	<i>Hacketts Restaurant</i> Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Store	197 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.23	Victorian Rendered Masonry Lighthouse Keeper's Cottage	122 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.24	<i>Melrose Dairy Farm Complex</i>	150 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.25	Milton Church of England Cemetery	12 Croobyar Road	Milton
	MU001.26P	Interwar Residence	19 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.27	Federation Weatherboard Residence	64 Church Street	Milton
L	MU001.28	<i>Hillside</i> Residence	156 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.29	Federation Weatherboard Residence	137 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.30	<i>Ficus Obliqua</i> Small Leaved Fig	Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.33	<i>Candlemaker's Cottage</i>	176 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.31	Inter War Timber Californian Style Bungalow	60 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.37	Wason Street Historic Precinct	Wason Street	Milton
R	MU001.38	Residence (former Victorian Gothic Style Methodist Church) & Graveyard	Croobyar Road	Milton
R	MU001.39	Victorian Classical School of Arts Building	71 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.40	Victorian Bank Building (former CBC Bank)	107 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.41	Milton Courthouse & Police Station	64 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.42	Galvanised Iron Clad Building (former Ulladulla Council Chambers)	23 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.43	Milton School Residence	11 Thomas Street	Milton

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU001.44	<i>Christels Restaurant</i> Rendered Masonry Commercial Store & Residence	61 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.45	Georgian Residence (former Thompson's Bakery)	67 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.46	Milton Theatre (former Inter War Cinema)	69 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.47	The Settlement - A Row of Victorian Masonry Shops	93 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.48	Weatherboard Cottage (former Post Office Store)	97 Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU001.49	Two Storey Commercial Building (former HC Blackburn & Sons Stores)	97 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.50	St Peter & St Paul's Anglican Church	109 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.51	Milton Post Office	66 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.52	Two Storey Federation Style Hotel	82 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.53	Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Brick Bakery & Residence	92 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.54	Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Manse	1 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.55	Milton Public School	11 Thomas Street	Milton
L	MU001.56	<i>King House</i> Two Storey Georgian style Victorian Residence	48 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.57	Victorian Georgian Period Worker's Cottage	63 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.58	Granite Obelisk - Milton/Ulladulla District War Memorial	Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.59	Anglican Church Hall	109 Princes Highway	Milton
L	MU001.60	Victorian Weatherboard Corner Store	61 Wason St	Milton
L	MU001.61	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	45 Church Street	Milton
L	MU001.62	Inter War Precast Concrete Commercial Shop (former Butchers Shop)	119 Princes Highway	Milton

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU001.63	Victorian Weatherboard Cottage and detached kitchen	42 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.64	<i>Old Milton Studio</i> Georgian Style Victorian Brick Residence	54 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.65	<i>Priaux Villa</i> Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	69 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.66	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	73 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.67	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	62 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.68	Mid Nineteenth Century Timber Slab Cottage	66 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.69	Victorian Weatherboard Worker's Cottage	70 Wason Street	Milton
L	MU001.70	<i>Mudges Corner</i> Federation Weatherboard Residence	Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU001.71	<i>Chatburn</i> Federation Weatherboard Residence	17 Myrtle Street	Milton
L	MU001.72	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Worker's Cottage	47 Church Street	Milton
L	MU001.73	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Chinese Elm	109 Princes Highway	Milton
<b>Milton Rural</b>				
R	MU002	Milton Pastoral Landscape		
L	MU003	<i>Pine View</i> Federation Farm House	65 Wilfords Lane	Milton
L	MU004	Inter War Rendered Concrete Building (former Milton Cheese Factory)	114 Croobyar Road	Milton
R	MU005	<i>Narrawilly</i> Dairy Farm Complex, Garden and Rainforest	E120A Princes Highway	Ulladulla (R)
R	MU006	<i>Applegarth</i> Victorian Georgian Farm House	140 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU007	<i>Loch Leven</i> Dairy Farm Complex, Outbuildings, Trees & Cisterns	300 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU008	<i>Tilba Tilba</i> Georgian Style Stone Cottage(former Burrill School)	270 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU009	<i>Riverview</i> Victorian Georgian Style Residence	299 Wilfords Lane	Ulladulla (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU010	Milton Congregational Cemetery	Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU013	Claydon Park Dairy Farm Complex	75 Croobyar Road	Milton
L	MU062	Remnant Rainforest	Thomas Street	Milton
<b>Mollymook</b>				
L	MU033	Sandridge General Cemetery	Ocean Street	Mollymook
<b>Mollymook Beach</b>				
L	MU065	Silica Mine Tramway, etc	Matron Porter Drive	Mollymook Bch
<b>Mundayong</b>				
L	CO014	Mundayong Farm House	450 Mundayong Road	Cudmirrah (R)
<b>Myola</b>				
L	CR050	Lone Grave of Thomas Speechley	Forest Road, Jervis Bay National Pk	
L	CR051	Cottage & Outbuildings	13 Catherine Street	Myola
<b>Narrawallee</b>				
P	MU047	Englemere	Garrads Lane	Narrawallee
<b>Nowra</b>				
S	NB001	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	5 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB002	St Andrew's Church Hall	5 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB003	St Andrew's Presbyterian Manse	3 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
R	NB004	Mechanics Institute/School of Arts	Berry Street	Nowra
R	NB005	Nowra Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)	Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB006	Wesley Centre (formerly Wesleyan Parsonage)	Berry Street	Nowra
R	NB007	Graham Lodge (former Greenhills Estate Homestead)	Pleasant Way	Nowra
L	NB008	Graham Family Cemetery	Lyrebird Drive	Nowra

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB009	Two Storey Victorian Commercial Building (formerly The People's Emporium)	26 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB010	Two Storey Victorian Commercial Building	76 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB011	Bank Building (former Government Savings Bank)	52 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB012	Two Storey Victorian Commercial Building (P Walsh & Sons)	90 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB013	Former Nowra Fire Station	55 Junction Street	Nowra
R	NB014	Roxy Cinema	41 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB015	Two Storey Commercial Building	62 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB016	Former Brick Stable	Rear 56 Kinghorne St	Nowra
L	NB017	<i>Moss Cottage</i> (former Moss's Central Hotel)	1, 3 & 5 Ferry Lane	Nowra
L	NB018	Former Nowra Post Office	72 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB019	Art Deco Shops & Offices	21 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB020	Former Nowra Ambulance Station	122 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB021	Commercial Premises (Victorian Weatherboard Residence)	67 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB022	Inter War Art Deco Commercial Premises	80 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB023	Mafeking Boer War Memorial	62 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB024	<b>Moss Street Conservation Area</b>	Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.01	Two Storey Commercial Premises (former Armstrong's Saddlery)	83 North Street	Nowra
L	NB024.02	Two Storey Brick Victorian Residence now Commercial Premises	1 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.03	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	3 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.04	Galvanised Iron, Weatherboard & Fibre Cement Post War House	5 Moss Street	Nowra

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB024.05	<i>Hazelmere</i> Victorian Georgian Masonry Cottage	7 - 9 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.06	Federation Weatherboard & Galvanised Iron Residence	13 - 15 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.07	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	21 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.08	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	23 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.09	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	29 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.10	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	31 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.11	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	2 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.13	<i>Kenroy</i> Inter War Californian Bungalow	14 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB024.14P	Commercial Premises (former Victorian Cottage)	33, 35 & 37 Moss Street	Nowra
L	NB025	<b>Bridge Road Housing Conservation Area</b>	Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.01	Inter War Federation Style House & Garden	86 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.02	Federation Brick Cottage	34 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.03	Pressed metal clad, single storey, Commercial Premises	1 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB025.04	<i>The Bridge Hotel</i> Two Storey Victorian Masonry Building	87 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.05	Nowra Gasworks	81 Bridge Road Lamonds Lane	Nowra
L	NB025.06	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	63 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.07	Californian Bungalow	61 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.08	Inter War Weatherboard Cottage	59 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.09	Californian Bungalow	57 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.10	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	55 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.11	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	49 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.12	Victorian Brick Residence	45 Bridge Road	Nowra



Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB025.13	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	41 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.14	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Cottage	39 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.15	<i>Uuna</i> Late Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	35 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.16	<i>Kilsyth</i> Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	33 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.17	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	31 Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB025.18	Flood Boat & Captain Cook Bicentennial Memorial	Bridge Road	Nowra
L	NB026	Bridge Road Landscape Area	Bridge Road	Nowra
	NB027P	Timber Weatherboard Building (former Elyard Boatshed)	Wharf Road	Nowra
L	NB028	Nowra Wharf & Sailing Club (former Illawarra Steamship Company Offices)	Wharf Road	Nowra
L	NB029	Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	19 Ferry Lane	Nowra
S	NB030	Shoalhaven River Bridge	Princes Highway	Nowra
L	NB031	Victorian Weatherboard Residence (now offices)	76 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB032	<i>Werninck</i> Craft Cottage Federation Period Georgian Style Cottage	102 Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB033	Nowra General Cemetery	Kalander Street	Nowra
R	NB035	<i>Nowra Park</i> Early Victorian Masonry House	Wallace Street	East Nowra
R	NB036	<i>Hampden Villa</i> Victorian Weatherboard Residence	110 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB037	<i>Myambah</i> Federation Weatherboard Bungalow	134 Plunkett Street	Nowra
S	NB038	<i>Meroogal</i> Victorian Timber Residence	35 West Street	Nowra
S	NB039	Victorian Italianate Residence	22 Jervis Street	Nowra
L	NB040	Two Storey Victorian Brick Residence	100 East Street	Nowra

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB041	<i>Trelawney</i> Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	69 Jervis Street	Nowra
L	NB042	<i>Roseville</i> Federation Weatherboard Residence	49 Journal Street	Nowra
L	NB043	<i>Hillcrest</i> Two Storey Timber Federation Residence	53 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB044	<i>The Pines</i> Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	76 East Street	Nowra
L	NB045	St Michael's RC Presbytery Two Storey Victorian Residence	18 North Street	Nowra
L	NB046	Two Storey Federation Timber Residence (former Sisters of the Good Samaritan Convent)	22 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB047	St Michael's Catholic Church	North Street	Nowra
L	NB048	St Michael's RC Cemetery	North Street	Nowra
L	NB049	Federation Weatherboard Residence	26 & 26a Worrigeer St	Nowra
L	NB050	Residence with slab shed at rear	112 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB051	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	192 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB052	Inter War California Bungalow	133 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB053	Inter War Californian Bungalow Style Residence	137 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
L	NB054	<i>Cudgerie</i> Federation Timber Residence	108 East Street	East Nowra
L	NB055	Federation Weatherboard Cottage	77 Jervis Street	East Nowra
L	NB056	Federation Weatherboard Residence	1 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB057	Federation Weatherboard Residence	2 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB058	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	32 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB059	Inter War Federation Style Residence	42 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB060	Inter War Californian Bungalow	31 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB061	Federation Weatherboard Residence	63 Worrigeer Street	Nowra

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	NB062	<b>Osborne Street Conservation Area</b>	89-105 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.01	Single Storey Victorian Georgian Timber Residence	109 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.02	Victorian Georgian Rendered Masonry Residence	97 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.03	Late Victorian Weatherboard Residence	105 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.04	Two Storey Mid Victorian Weatherboard Residence	95 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.05	Mid Victorian Timber Residence	93 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.06	Victorian Georgian Rendered Masonry Residence	91 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB062.07	Federation Weatherboard Residence	89 Osborne Street	Nowra
	NB062.08P	Californian Bungalow	82 Osborne Street	Nowra
L	NB063	<b>Heritage Items within the Plunkett Street Conservation Area</b>	Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.01	<i>Glencor</i> Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	59 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.02	<i>Pine Cottage</i> Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	61 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.03	Weatherboard Corner Shop	71 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.04	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	75 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.05	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence (Society of St Vincent De Paul Offices)	77 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.06	Weatherboard Residence	83 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.07	<i>Karingal</i> Inter War Weatherboard Bungalow	85 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.08	Brick California Bungalow (former Policeman's Quarters)	87 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.09	Federation Weatherboard Residence	89 Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB063.10	Nowra Museum(former Nowra Police Station & Gaol)	Kinghorne Street	Nowra

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	NB063.11	Nowra Court House	Kinghorne Street	Nowra
R	NB063.12	Solicitor's Office (former Nowra Court House & Police Sergeant's Residence)	Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB063.13	Education Resource Centre (former Headmaster's Residence)	Plunkett Street	Nowra
R	NB063.14	Nowra Public School	Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.15	All Saint's Anglican Church & Lych-gate	68 & 68A Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB063.16	All Saint's Church Hall (former St. John's Church)	66 Berry Street	Nowra
L	NB063.17	All Saint's Rectory (former St John's Rectory)	66 Plunkett Street	Nowra
L	NB064	<b>Heritage Items within the Worrigeer Street Conservation Area</b>	Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB064.01	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	59 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB064.02	Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	57 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB064.03	Inter War Weatherboard Californian Bungalow	47 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB064.04	Federation Weatherboard Residence	47 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB064.05	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	54 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB064.06	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	56 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
	NB064.07P	Victorian Weatherboard Residence	58 Worrigeer Street	Nowra
L	NB065	<i>The White House</i> Two Storey Inter War Guest House	30 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB066	Junction Street Landscape Precinct	Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB066.01	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (1 Hoop Pine)	14 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB066.02	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> (1 Hoop Pine)	12 Junction Street	Nowra
L	NB069	Nowra Showground	West Street	Nowra
L	NB070	Nowra Showground - Federation Brick Pavilion	West Street	Nowra
L	NB072	Nowra Showground - Victorian Masonry	West Street	Nowra

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
		Gate/Toilet		
R	NB073	Nowra War Memorial Gates - Inter War Sandstone Castellated Gateway	West Street	Nowra
L	NB074	Monaghan Memorial Fountain	West Street	Nowra
L	NB075	Hanging Rock Lookout	West Street	Nowra
L	NB076	Ben's Walk, Nowra Creek	Depot Road & Scenic Drive	Nowra
L	NB077	Former Nowra Filtration Plant & Storage Dam	Filter Road	West Nowra
L	NB078	Weatherboard Cottage	76 Osborne Street	Nowra
<b>Nowra Hill</b>				
R	NB143	Albatross	Albatross Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB144	Former Bomb Dumps	49, 89 & 93 BTU Road	Nowra (R)
<b>Numbaa</b>				
R	CR002	<i>Prairievale</i> (former Berry Estate Manager's Residence)	835 Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR003	Old Numbaa Cemetery	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR004	Lower Numbaa Barn (Berry Estate slab barn)	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
R	CR005	Berry Canal and Ferry		Numbaa (R)
R	CR006	Concrete Tub Silo	251 Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR008	<i>Jindiandie</i> (former Berry Estate Dairy)	739 Greenwell Pt Rd	Numbaa (R)
R	CR009	Upper Numbaa Barn (former Berry Estate Grain Mill)	719 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR014	<i>Numba Park</i> (former Berry Estate Surveyors House)	688 Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR015	Residence (former Numbaa School Headmaster's Residence)	766 Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR016	Residence (former Numbaa School)	770 Comerong Is	Numbaa (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
			Road	
L	CR017	Residence (former Catholic Presbytery)	601 Comerong Is Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR018	Gows Drainage Channel	41, 69, 121 Apperleys Lane 440, 452, 470, 601, 655, 660, Comerong Is Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR019	Numbaa Council Chambers & Well Archaeological Site	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR020	Old Moreton Bay Fig Tree	Comerong Island Road	Numbaa
L	CR021	Former Chinaman's Cottage	655 Comerong Is Rd	Numbaa (R)
R	CR022	Former Presbyterian Iron Church	591 Comerong Is Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR023	Sandstone Well	251 Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
L	CR026	Edinglassie Lodge Federation Weatherboard Farm House	175 Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR027	Salt Pans	Comerong Island Road, Smiths Lane	Numbaa (R)
L	CR047	Terara Swamp Drainage Channel	Greenwell Point Road 695A Greenwell Pt Rd	Numbaa (R)
L	CR049	Berry Estate Slab Barns, Tenants Cottage Complex & Trees	Jindy Andy Lane	Numbaa (R)
L	CR052	Pyree Farm Farm Complex	664 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR052	Berry Estate Slab Barn	695A Greenwell Pt Rd	Numbaa (R)
<b>Old Erowal Bay</b>				
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	The Wool Road, Princes Highway, Wandean Road, Braidwood Road Road Reserve	Old Erowal Bay
	CR007	<b>Orient Point</b>		

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	CR007	Crookhaven Lighthouse Complex	Edward Avenue, Orient Point	Crookhaven
L	CR039	Pluto's Drydock	Crookhaven Park Reserve, Orsova Road	Orient Point
S	CR040	Jerringa Aboriginal Community (formerly Roseby Park)	Park Row	Orient Point
S	CR041	Jerringa Tribal Burial Ground (formerly Roseby Park)	Park Row	Orient Point
L	CR053	Goodnight Island Guest House Site	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
<b>Parma</b>				
R	TI002	<i>Parma Farm</i> Homestead	269 Parma Road	Tomerong (R)
<b>Pebbly Beach</b>				
R	KI006	Pebbly Beach Timber Mill, Town and School Sites, Cabins	Pebbly Beach Road	Pebbly Beach
<b>Pyree</b>				
R	CR024	Former Pyree Public School	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR025	Pyree Literary Institute	880 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR028	<i>Thistlebank</i> Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	85 Ryans Lane	Numbaa(R)
L	CR030	Former Berry Estate Tenant's Cottage (George Borrowdale's)	Pyree Lane	Numbaa (R)
L	CR032	<i>Somerset House</i> Federation Weatherboard Farm House	117 Pyree Lane	Numbaa (R)
R	CR042	Residence (former Pyree Public School Teacher's Residence)	890 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR048	Post and Rail Fence	334 Mayfield Road	Numbaa (R)
L	CR056	<i>The Avenue</i>	Greenwell Point Road	Greenwell Point
L	CRO68	Memorial Tree Triangle	Pyree Lane	Pyree
L	CRO69	Memorial Tree	Jindy Andy Lane	Pyree

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	CRO70	Caffery's Roadside Tree Planting	(1) Bournes Lane (2) Jindyandy Lane & Greenwell Point Road	Pyree
<b>Sanctuary Point</b>				
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	Sanctuary Point
<b>Sassafras</b>				
L	CO024	Alley Family Graves	Braidwood Road	Tianjara (R)
<b>Shoalhaven City</b>				
R	B094	Berry/Bolong Pastoral Landscape		
R	CR001	Comerong Island & Shoalhaven River Delta		
R	CR046	Crookhaven River Pastoral Landscapes		
R	JB001	Jervis Bay Landscape		
S	KV046	Kangaroo Valley Pastoral Landscape		
R	MU002	Milton Pastoral Landscape		
<b>Shoalhaven Heads</b>				
L	B171	St Peters Anglican Church (former David Berry Library)	126 Scott Street	Shoalhaven Heads
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	St Georges Basin
<b>St Georges Basin</b>				
L	JB046	World War II Flying Boat Base	2- 4 Island Point Road	St Georges Basin
L	JB047	Sandstone Memorial Drinking Trough	128 Island Point Road	St Georges Basin
	JB048P	Residence (formerly The Grange)	23 Deane Street	St Georges Basin
L	JB049	Timber Fisherman's Cottage	146 The Wool Road	St Georges Basin
<b>Sussex Inlet</b>				
L	CO001	Picture Theatre	173 Jacobs Drive	Sussex Inlet
L	CO002	Sussex Inlet Uniting Church	175 Jacobs Drive	Sussex Inlet



Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	CO019	Greentrees Cabins	158 Jacobs Drive	Sussex Inlet
	CO020P	Settree's Slips Archaeological Site	Sussex Road	Sussex Inlet
L	CO022	Kemp's Boatshed	River Road, Reserve R69668	Sussex Inlet
<b>Swan Haven</b>				
L	CO013	Swans Cabins	Lake Drive	Swan Haven
<b>Tapitallee</b>				
L	NB135	Good Dog Cemetery	Bangalee Road	Illaroo (R)
<b>Terara Township</b>				
R	NB150	<b>Heritage Items within the Terara Township Conservation Area</b>	Terara	
L	NB150.01	Terara Lodge (former Wesleyan Parsonage)	6 Holme Street	Terara
R	NB150.02	Ayrton House (former CBC Bank Building)	175 South Street	Terara
L	NB150.03	Rose Cottage (former Pooley's Store)	157 South Street	Terara
R	NB150.04	Late Victorian Brick Residence (former Solway's House)	10 West Berry Street	Terara
L	NB150.05	The Old House	3 Fox Street	Terara
<b>Terara Rural</b>				
R	NB151	Millbank, Cottage & Outbuildings (formerly De Mestre Estate)	31 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB152	Dower House (former Coachman's House to Millbank)	27A Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
R	NB153	Terara Public School & Residence	20 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB154	Terara School Grounds & Trees	20 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB155	Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	119 Terara Rd	Nowra (R)
L	NB156	Woodleigh Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	121 Terara Road	Nowra (R)
L	NB157	Woodlawn	124 Terara Road	Terara
L	NB158	Citrus Grove Victorian Residence	126 Terara Road	Terara

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
R	NB159	<i>Terara House</i> , Chapel, Grounds & Tree Lined Drive	77 Millbank Road	Numbaa(R)
<b>Termeil</b>				
L	KI009	House (former Termeil School)	10 Monkey Mountain Road	Termeil (R)
R	Y006	Tolwong Copper Mine (remnants)	Touga Road	Tolwong
P	JB050	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Norfolk Island Pine)	290 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
<b>Tomerong</b>				
L	JB060	Tomerong Post Office	353 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB061	Tomerong Community Hall (former School of Arts)	360 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB062	Tomerong Church and Hall	70 Princes Highway	Tomerong (R)
L	JB063	Tomerong Cemetery	331 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
	JB064P	Tomerong Store	330 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB065	Tomerong Public School	359 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB066	<i>Bundor</i> (former Lackersteen's Residence)	349 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
L	JB067	Old Butcher's Shop	331 Hawken Road (R)	Tomerong (R)
<b>Touga</b>				
L	Y005	Tim's Gully Mine	Touga Road	Touga
<b>Ulladulla</b>				
R	MU021	Ulladulla Harbour, Breakwaters and Pier	Wason Street	Ulladulla
L	MU022	Ulladulla Seawater Pool	Wason Street	Ulladulla
R	MU023	Warden Head Wrought & Cast Iron Lighthouse	Deering Street	Ulladulla
L	MU024	Sandstone Weir	St Vincent Street	Ulladulla

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU025P	<i>Springfield</i> Ormate Late Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	Princes Highway	Ulladulla
L	MU026	Victorian Brick Residence (former Post Office)	23 Wason Street	Ulladulla
L	MU027	Millards Creek Archaeological Site (former Tannery)	81A Princes Highway 74-78 Church Street	Ulladulla
L	MU028	The Marlin - Early Post War American Colonial Hotel	108-110-112 Princes H'way 6 Wason Street	Ulladulla
L	MU029	Weatherboard Residence (former Ulladulla School House)	241 Green Street	Ulladulla
L	MU030	Turn of the century Weatherboard Residence	268 Green Street	Ulladulla
L	MU031	Victorian Georgian Timber Slab Worker's Cottage	275 Green Street	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU032	<i>Mascot</i> Slab Timber Cottage	56 North Street	Ulladulla
L	MU034	<i>Millards Cottage</i> Two Storey Victorian Rendered Masonry Building	81 Princes Highway	Ulladulla
L	MU066	Old Ulladulla Cemetery	Princes Highway	Ulladulla South
<b><i>Upper Kangaroo River</i></b>				
L	KV025	Inter War California Bungalow Farm House	519 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Yarrawa (R)
R	KV026	<i>Yarrawooma</i> Red Cedar Slab Selector's Cottage	679 Upper Kangaroo River Rd	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV027	Fern Hill Church of England Church	Upper Kangaroo River Road	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV028	<i>The Boardwalk</i> Federation Farm House (formerly The Laurals)	Upper Kangaroo River Road	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV029	Upper Kangaroo River Community Hall	1009 Upper Kangaroo River Road	Yarrawa (R)
L	KV030	Cottage (former Hillcrest School House)	Upper Kangaroo River Road	Wallaya (R)
<b><i>Vincentia</i></b>				

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	JB076	Vincentia Wharf Remains	Elizabeth Drive	Vincentia
L	JB077	Former Greenfields Cottage Site & Trees	Birriga Avenue	
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	Vincentia
<b>Wandandian</b>				
R	C0011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	Wandandian
	JB052P	General Store/Hotel	D2720 Princes Hwy	Wandandian
	JB053	Sawmill (formerly Taylors Saw Mill)	D2591 Princes Hwy	Wandandian
L	JB069	<i>Dalton Park</i> & Wandandian Cricket Ground	10 & 89 Windley Road	Wandandian
P	JB072	Presbyterian Church Site	Princes Highway, Condies Creek,	Wandandian
L	JB074	<i>Condies</i> Jennings House	D2626 Princes Highway	Wandandian
<b>Wattamolla</b>				
L	KV011	Brogers Creek Cemetery	515 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV018	<i>Pinkawilinie</i> (former Wattamolla School House)	539 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV019	Victorian Weatherboard Farm House	543B Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
<b>Woodburn</b>				
R	MU037	<i>Danesbank</i> Two Storey Victorian Stone Farm House	121 Evans Lane	Ulladulla (R)
P	MU061	<i>Mimosa Park</i> Farm Complex	Woodburn Road	Woodburn (R)
<b>Woodhill</b>				
L	KV010	Woodhill Cemetery	91 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV013	House (former Woodhill Post Office)	109 Brogers Creek Rd	Wallaya (R)
L	KV015	Residence (former Wesleyan Church)	Wattamolla Road	Broughton (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	KV016	<i>Greenslopes</i> Victorian Weatherboard Cottage	110 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
L	KV017	<i>Broughton</i>	299 Wattamolla Road	Cambewarra (R)
<b>Woodstock</b>				
S	MU035	<i>Sunny Vale</i> Dairy Farm Complex	Croobyar Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU036	Federation Brick Residence & Trees (former School Residence)	Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU038	Woodstock Victorian Georgian Farm House & Slab Barn	146 Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU040	Industrial Building (former Woodstock Cheese Factory)	170 Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU041	Victorian Brick Residence(former Gate House to Mount Airlie) Elm Trees & Orchard	32 Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU042	<i>Woodlawn</i> Federation Weatherboard Farm House	Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
S	MU043	<i>Mount Airlie</i> Two Storey Victorian Italianate Estate Residence	34A Woodstock Road	Ulladulla (R)
R	MU044	<i>Avenal</i> Dairy Farm Complex	108 Evans Lane	Ulladulla (R)
L	MU046	<i>Woodlands</i> Weatherboard & Iron Farm House	24 Evans Lane	Ulladulla (R)
<b>Woollamia</b>				
L	JB004	Federation Weatherboard Residence (former Gibbs' Residence)	759 - 761 Woollamia Road	Woollamia
L	JB005	Sarah Coulon's Grave	Woollamia Road	Woollamia
L	JB006	Woollamia Union Church	Lady Denman Heritage Complex	Woollamia
<b>Worrigee</b>				
L	NB128	Bee-Hive Well	Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB129	Warra Warra Vineyards Archaeological Site	Worrigee Road	Worrigee
R	NB130	Worrigee Cemetery	Greenwell Point	Numbaa(R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
			Road	
L	NB131	Rubblestone Building (former Worrigea School House)	20 Booligal Road	Numbaa(R)
L	NB132	<i>Congla</i> (former Mackenzie Estate Manager's Residence)	315 Greenwell Point Road	Numbaa(R)
<b>Worworing Heights</b>				
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	Worworing Heights
L	JB007	<i>Erowal Farm</i> Homestead Archaeological Site	The Wool Road	Bherwerre
<b>Yadboro</b>				
L	KI007	Rixons Coal Mine	Morton National Park	Yadboro
S	MU064	Pigeon House Lookout, etc	Morton National Park	Yadboro
R	CO011	Old Wool Road	Road Reserve	Yalwal
<b>Yalwal</b>				
R	Y003	Yalwal Gold Mine & Town Site	Yalwal Road	Danjera (R)
<b>Yatte Yattah</b>				
L	CO008	<i>Hillview</i> Private Cemetery	8B Tierney Road	Conjola (R)
L	CO012	Yatte Yattah Public School	8A Tierney Road	Conjola (R)
L	CO017	RC Church and Cemetery Archaeological Site	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	CO021	Yatte Yattah Nature Reserve & Waterfall	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	CO026	<i>Sheaffe</i> Private Cemetery	Off Pointer Road	Yatte Yattah
L	CO027	<i>Currowar</i> Farm House	E435 Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
S	MU055	<i>Kendall Dale</i> Dairy Farm Complex & Garden	E379A Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU056	<i>Kirmington</i> Dairy Farm Complex & Henry Kendall Monolith	E379B Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU057	<i>Boolgatta</i> Dairy Farm Complex including Barn	Princes Highway	Conjola (R)

Lvl Of Sig	Heritage Study Number	Heritage Item	Location	
L	MU058	<i>Kendall's</i> Cutting	Princes Highway	Milton
R	MU059	Industrial Building (former Yatte Yattah Cheese Factory)	E380 Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
R	MU060	<i>Whoppindally</i> Dairy Farm Complex	E280 Princes Highway	Conjola (R)
L	MU063	<i>Quercus robur</i> Two English Oak Trees	E379A Princes Highway	Conjola (R)

### 15.3 Index to Reported 'R' Items

#### Berry Zone

B180R	Glenloth	96 Strong's Road	Jaspers Brush
B181R	House	66 Jaspers Brush Road	Jaspers Brush
B182R	House	Fox Run Estate, off Bryces Rd	Coolangatta
B183R	House	285 Fox Run Estate	Coolangatta
B184R	House	350 Back Forest Road	Coolangatta
B185R	House	140 Back Forest Road	Coolangatta

#### Conjola

CO007R	Silica Mine & Railway (remnants)		Conjola (R)
CO010R	Open Air Picture Theatre Site	21 Spinks Avenue	Lake Conjola
CO023R	Glanville House Site	St George's Road	Sussex Inlet

#### Crookhaven Zone

CRO71R	English Naval Coastal Watch	Wheeler's Point	Culburra
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#### Jervis Bay Zone

JB038R	Vincentia Post Office		Vincentia
JB044R	Housing Precinct	Prentice Avenue	Old Erowal Bay
JB051R	Housing Precinct	Grange Road (to Tomerong)	Basin View
JB055R	Gaol Site		Huskisson/Vincentia
JB068R	Jerrawongala House		Jerrawongala
JB070R	Loadsmen's House		Wandandian
JB071R	Jennung School		Wandandian

#### Kiola Zone

KI013R	Sawmill		Durras
KI016R	Parrish House		Bawley Point



## 15.4 Index to Demolished 'D' Items

### Crookhaven Zone

CR043D	Log Cabin	210 Penguin Head Road	Culburra
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### Kangaroo Valley Zone

KV034D	Harpers Creek Bridge	Kangaroo Valley Road	Kangaroo Valley
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### Jervis Bay Zone

JB002.05D	Fishermen's Weekend Cabin	67 Cyrus Street	Hyams Beach
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JB010D	Federation Weatherboard Residence	1-4/29 Hawke Street	Huskisson
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### Nowra/ Bomaderry Zone

NB024.12D	<i>Roslyn</i> Cottage Victorian Georgian Weatherboard Residence	6 Moss Street	Nowra
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NB050D	Residence with slab shed at rear	112 Kinghorne Street	Nowra
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NB115D	Weatherboard Residence	2 Maleen Street	Bomaderry
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## **PART 4: APPENDICES**

### **16.0 Appendix 1 – Brochure “The Shoalhaven Heritage Study”**

## THE SHOALHAVEN HERITAGE STUDY

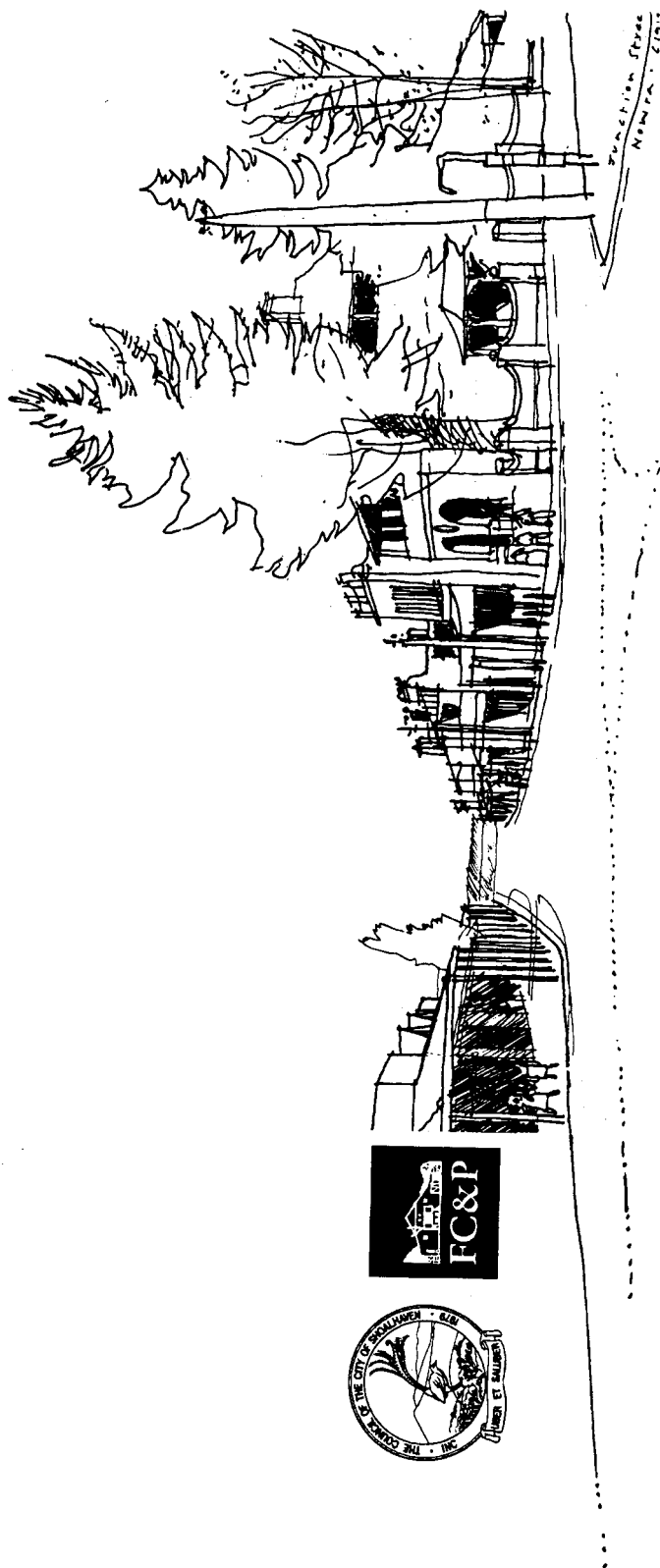
On 19 March 1995, the Mayor of Shoalhaven City, Max Atkins, announced that Council had commissioned a heritage study of the Shoalhaven City area. The Mayor pointed out that the recent revival of towns such as Berry, Milton and Kangaroo Valley had been guided by heritage studies and that it was appropriate that the entire council area be guided by a comprehensive Shoalhaven City Council Heritage Study. He encouraged all Shoalhaven residents to involve themselves in this important study.

This brochure outlines some information about the study.

### Where do I find more information?

The consultant team is collecting information on all cultural sites known to be important. They are, however, keen to hear of any additional sites which the community think could be included within the inventory. Anybody wishing to contribute information should contact John Flett at Shoalhaven City Council, Planning Services Section, on (044) 293485. The planning section can also answer any queries or redirect your query to one of the area's participating historical societies.

The Shoalhaven heritage study is being co-funded by the New South Wales Department of Planning and by the Shoalhaven City Council. The managing consultants are Freeman Collett & Partners, Architects & Planners, of Canberra.



## What is the Shoalhaven heritage study?

There are two parts to the study field data. The first part is a comprehensive thematic history of the city area and the second part is a comprehensive inventory of culturally significant sites. These sites might be historically, or socially, or associatively significant. This thematic history and heritage inventory are being compiled by heritage consultants Freeman Collett & Partners, Architects & Planners, in conjunction with Mrs Robyn Florence, historian, and with Historical Societies throughout the City Council area.

The thematic history will identify local ways of life that in the past have contributed to the district's unique character. Understanding these past activities will then enable any building or site placed on the inventory to be understood in its context and its significance assessed.

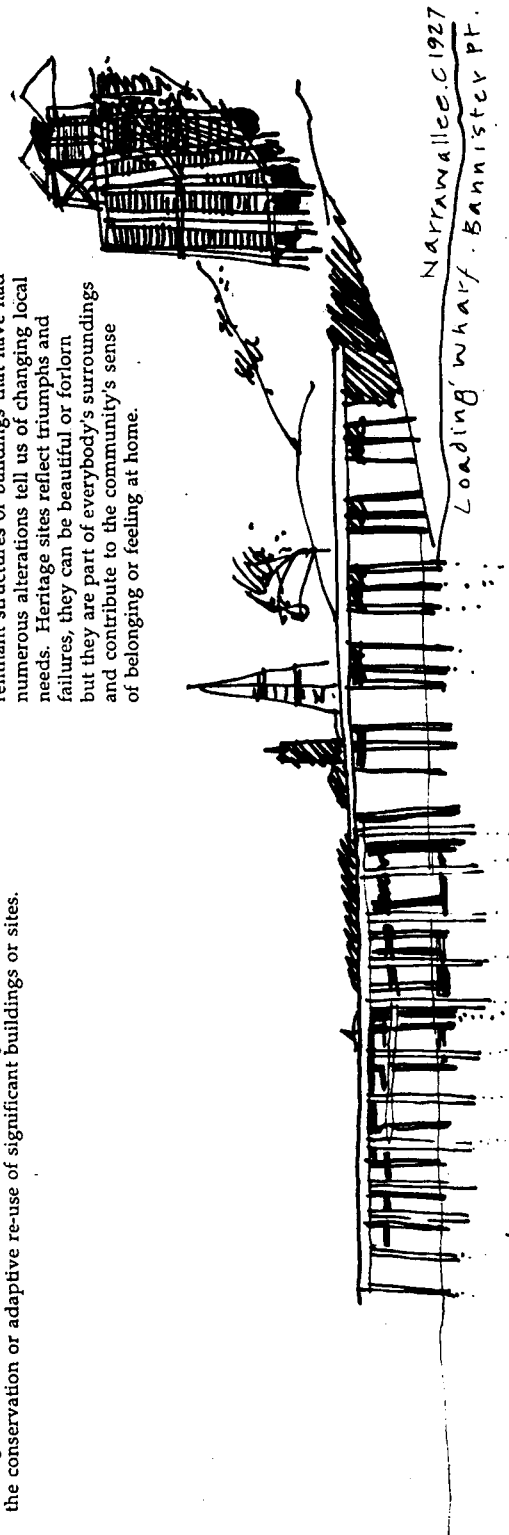
The study inventory will be a catalogue of sites recognised as being important to the understanding of local history and its part in the image of the district today. It is not a register in the same sense as those of the National Trust or the Australian Heritage Commission. It is highly probable that most of the significant buildings and sites in the district are already listed on one or both of these registers already. Entry on the inventory enables the community to recognise their local history. It also enables the owners to take advantage of a number of heritage-related incentive schemes which are designed to assist with the conservation or adaptive re-use of significant buildings or sites.

## What are the planning uses of the study?

The information in the thematic history and heritage inventory will enable Council to make future planning decisions that are sensitive to the region's history and character, that identify opportunities for appropriate commercial development and recreation, and assist it in the conservation of heritage sites that the community wants to keep. It is proposed that in the future the information gathered on the Study database will be made accessible to the public through the local libraries. Anybody interested in local or family history would be able to use this facility. Schools would also find the information very useful. The Study will become an increasingly important historical record as time takes its inevitable toll on culturally important sites.

## What is a heritage site?

Sites of heritage significance may include buildings, ie domestic, commercial, industrial, engineering, or farming relics or machinery; gardens; cemeteries; even sites where there is no trace of any structures but which could yield archaeological evidence or information. In fact any site that can contribute to a better understanding of local history will be investigated by the study. Heritage sites do not have to be unaltered or pure examples of their type to be important. For example, remnant structures or buildings that have had numerous alterations tell us of changing local needs. Heritage sites reflect triumphs and failures, they can be beautiful or forlorn but they are part of everybody's surroundings and contribute to the community's sense of belonging or feeling at home.



## **17.0 Appendix 2 – Local Themes Keyed to State Themes**

R. Ian Jack. October 1995 (Revised R. Hobbs 1997)

### **17.1 Aboriginal Post Contact**

- 17.1.1 Work with Europeans (eg Coolangatta)
- 17.1.2 Reserves (eg Wreck Bay, Roseby Park)
- 17.1.3 Aboriginal Schools (eg Roseby Park)
- 17.1.4 Missions (eg Bomaderry)

### **17.2 Convicts**

- 17.2.1 Assigned labour (eg Coolangatta, Crookhaven Canal)

### **17.3 Exploration**

- 17.3.1 Exploration (eg Pigeon House Mountain, Burrier Ford)

### **17.4 Pastoralism**

- 17.4.1 Cattle
- 17.4.2 Sheep: woolsheds (eg Comberton Grange, Cabbage Tree Lane, Nowra)
- 17.4.3 Dairying: dairy buildings, silos, milking sheds, yards etc (eg Bolong Road, Cambewarra)
  - 17.4.3.1 Butter factories (eg Berry, Ulladulla)
  - 17.4.3.2 Dairy factories
  - 17.4.3.3 Central milk factories
  - 17.4.3.4 Co-operative milk factories
  - 17.4.3.4 Whole milk industry
- 17.4.4 Pigs
  - 17.4.4.1 By-product of dairy factories for piggeries

### **17.5 Agriculture**

- 17.5.1 Wheat
- 17.5.2 Maize
- 17.5.3 Tobacco
- 17.5.4 Grapevines
- 17.5.5 Potatoes
- 17.5.6 Slab barns (eg Berry's barns at Numbaa and Jindiandy)

### **17.6 Land Tenure**

- 17.6.1 Subdivision of large estates (eg Croobyar and Coolangatta)
- 17.6.2 Tenant farming (Croobyar, Woodstock etc evidence of tenant farming or use even into the 20th century)

### **17.7 Mining**

- 17.7.1 Gold
  - 17.7.1.1 Aluvial (eg Touga Creek, Corang Sluicing Co, Tims Gully)
  - 17.7.1.2 Ore (eg Yalwal)
- 17.7.2 Silica (eg Ulladulla, Flint Point)
- 17.7.3 Copper (eg Tolwong)
- 17.7.4 Coal (eg Rixon's on Clyde River)
- 17.7.5 Shale (at Nowra Hill)

**17.8 Fishing**

- 17.8.1 Fishing
- 17.8.2 Whaling

**17.9 Environment**

- 17.9.1 Timber-getting
  - 17.9.1.1 Saw-milling
- 17.9.2 Clearing for dairy farming (eg Milton pastoral landscapes)
- 17.9.3 National Parks
- 17.9.4 Bush walking
- 17.9.5 Beaches
- 17.9.6 Flooding
  - 17.9.6.1 Flood boats (eg Nowra)
- 17.9.7 Drainage works

**17.10 Townships**

- 17.10.1 Private towns (eg Numbaa, Terara)
- 17.10.2 Government towns (list in A Clark's Villages of Shoalhaven)

**17.11 Migration****17.12 Ethnic Influence**

- 17.12.1 Irish (from Co Fermanagh)
- 17.12.2 Scots
- 17.12.3 Italian (Ulladulla)
- 17.12.4 Chinese

**17.13 Transport**

- 17.13.1 Roads
  - 17.13.1.1 North-south linkages
  - 17.13.1.2 East-west linkages
- 17.13.2 Fords (eg Burrier)
- 17.13.3 Coastal shipping
  - 17.13.3.1 Harbours
  - 17.13.3.2 Lighthouses
- 17.13.4 River boats
  - 17.13.4.1 River wharves (eg Berry's)
  - 17.13.4.2 Ferries (eg Comerong)
  - 17.13.4.3 Canals (eg Berry's)
- 17.13.5 Railway
- 17.13.6 Flying foxes for mining access (eg Tolwong, Jones Creek)
- 17.13.7 Bridges
- 17.13.8 Air travel
  - 17.13.8.1 Civil
  - 17.13.8.2 Military
  - 17.13.8.3 Bush fire fighting

**17.14 Communication**

17.14.1 Local newspaper offices

**17.15 Utilities**

17.15.1 Gasworks

17.15.2 Electricity

17.15.3 Water supply

17.15.4 Post Offices

17.15.5 Fire stations

**17.16 Industry**

17.16.1 Tanneries (eg Berry, Ulladulla)

17.16.2 Breweries

17.16.3 Brick making

17.16.4 Paper making

17.16.5 Ship building (eg Ulladulla, Coolangatta Nowra)

17.16.6 Salt manufacture (eg Saltpan Creek)

17.16.7 Flour milling (eg Jindy Andy)

**17.17 Commerce**

17.17.1 Banks

17.17.2 Shops

17.17.3 Blacksmiths shops

17.17.4 Garages

17.17.5 Inns, hotels and guest houses

**17.18 Technology**

17.18.1 Refrigeration and dairy industry

**17.19 Science**

**17.20 Government**

17.20.1 Local government chambers (originally at Numbaa, Cambewarra, Ulladulla, Berry, Nowra)

**17.21 Law and Order**

17.21.1 Police stations

17.21.2 Court houses

17.21.3 Police residences (with lock-ups eg Wyandree)

17.21.4 Reform schools (eg Berry Agricultural School/College)

**17.22 Defence**

17.22.1 Commonwealth forces

17.22.1.1 HMAS Albatross

17.22.1.2 Royal Australian Naval College

17.22.1.3 Artillery ranges

17.22.2 War Memorials

17.22.2.1 Memorials

17.22.2.2 Avenues (see Street Trees)

## **17.23 Housing**

### **17.23.1 Rural houses**

17.23.1.1 Cottages (predominantly single storey places which do not clearly fit into the Farmhouse or Residence categories eg Candle- Makers Cottage, Milton and other places in rural and previously Marginal urban areas)

17.23.1.2 Farmhouses (all types 19th and early 20th centuries but in general those which incorporate some stylistic influences)

17.23.1.3 Residences eg Mt Airlie, Eyrie Bowrie, Boolgatta, Llanthony, Citrus Grove, Inasmuch and Coolangatta Park

### **17.23.2 Isolated rural housing**

17.23.2.1 Timber-getters

17.23.2.1 Miners

### **17.23.3 Urban houses**

### **17.23.4 Holiday homes**

Since virtually all housing is vernacular a separate theme for this characteristic has not been allocated. Non vernacular building types are few and limited to places such as high style churches and the work of architects Horbury Hunt, Joseland and Blackett. The residential work of Joseland is strongly influenced by local vernacular idiom.

## **17.24 Social Institutions**

17.24.1 School of Arts/Mechanics' Institutes

17.24.2 Masonic lodges

17.24.3 Progress association halls

17.24.4 Community halls

17.24.5 Salvation Army

17.24.6 Showgrounds (eg Nowra – erected by the Agricultural and Horticultural Association)

17.24.7 CWA halls

## **17.25 Cultural Sites**

17.25.1 Cinemas

17.25.2 Local museums

17.25.3 Art collections (Elyard in Nowra)

17.25.4 Commemorative memorials (Henry Kendall at Kirmington)

## **17.26 Leisure**

17.26.1 Tourism

17.26.2 Weekend cabins (see also 17.23.4)

17.26.3 Service industries (including inns, hotels and guest houses)

## **17.27 Sport**

17.27.1 Cricket

17.27.2 Sailing

17.27.3 Golf

17.27.4 Swimming

17.27.5 Sportsgrounds



## **17.28 Health**

- 17.28.1 Hospitals
- 17.28.2 Doctors' surgeries
- 17.28.3 Ambulance Stations

## **17.29 Welfare**

## **17.30 Religion**

- 27.30.1 Presbyterian (churches, manses and halls)
- 17.30.2 Anglican
  - 17.30.2.1 Horbury Hunt designed churches and rectories
- 17.30.3 Catholic
- 17.30.4 Methodist
- 17.30.5 Union
- 17.30.6 Other

## **17.31 Education**

- 17.31.1 Schools (earliest surviving is Coolangatta 1861)
- 17.31.2 Schoolmasters' residences (earliest surviving is Coolangatta 1861)
- 17.31.3 Libraries
- 17.31.4 Colleges eg the Agricultural Training Farm near Berry

## **17.32 Death**

- 17.32.1 Cemeteries, private
- 17.32.2 Cemeteries, public
- 17.32.3 Undertakers (Mudges Corner, Milton)

## **17.33 Events**

- 17.33.1 Events

## **17.34 Persons**

- 17.34.1 Persons (eg Alexander Berry, Horbury Hunt, Mary Reiby, Alexander Macleay)

## **17.35 Other**

- 17.35.1 Horticultural Material
  - 17.35.1.1 Plantings eg landscape elements at Loch Leven, Woodlands or Mimosa Farm, or associated eg With cemeteries, churches and Public buildings
  - 17.35.1.2 Gardens; urban or rural plus trees
  - 17.35.1.3 Street trees including avenues
  - 17.35.1.4 Remnant native

## **18.0 Appendix 3 - Bibliography**

R Ian Jack  
October 1995

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## 19.0 Appendix 4 – Historical Maps

### Maps and Plans Illustrative of the History of the Study Area

R Ian Jack

1. Wog Wog Aboriginal track around Pigeon House.  
**Source:**  
Budawang Committee, The Northern Budawang Range and the Upper Clyde River Valley, 8th ed 1990
2. James Meehan's exploration of the Shoalhaven River area in 1805.  
**Source:**  
R F Pleadon, Coastal Explorers, Nowra 1990, 24-5
3. Charles Throsby's expedition from Sutton Forest to Jervis Bay in 1818.  
**Source:**  
A K Weatherburn, 'The Exploration and Surveys of James Meehan', 1805, 1818, 1819, JRAHS 64, 1978-9, 175
4. Coolangatta and other early grants north of the Shoalhaven River, mapped by H F White in 1834.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 3147
5. Berry's Crookhaven Canal and the mouth of the Shoalhaven River, mapped probably by Surveyor O'Brien c 1824. Note just to the left of the L in Coolangatta 'Picked up a ... skeleton (female)'.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 3145
6. Alexander Berry's land between the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers showing buildings in 1841, including a dairy beside the Crookhaven, two barns and a windmill for grinding flour beside the Shoalhaven. Map by J C Burnett, 1841.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 3154
7. Kangaroo Valley grants pre-1840, along Kangaroo River and Barrengarry Creek.  
**Source:**  
J Griffith, A History of Kangaroo Valley, Australia, Kangaroo Valley 1978, 22
8. Terara township, part around McArthur's store and Adam's wharf in 1855. Map by A Wood.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 5716
9. Greenwell Point and navigation of the Crookhaven estuary mapped by Shore in 1857.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 5722

10. Long Point on the Shoalhaven River, upstream from Nowra, showing cultivation of maize and potatoes before 1860, barns, farm buildings and the site of Hugh Halcrow's house, destroyed by the 1860 flood.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1865-6 III Appendix B after p14
11. The store and wharf on the Shoalhaven River, opposite the west end of Pig Island, owned by Kemp, the first mayor of the short-lived Municipality of Shoalhaven. Map by A Wood, 1855.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 57516
12. Nowra in 1852, showing original streets, the Roman Catholic chapel on the north-east corner of North Street and Shoalhaven Street, three buildings on Graham's grant north-east of the township and the post office down on the river at the Bomaderry ferry terminal. The map by John Mann has been extensively reworked to show later land sales.  
**Source:**  
Department of Lands, N2.1489.LF
13. Nowra, map showing all buildings in the town in 1891.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1891, III Plan 2 after p 692
14. Nowra, the allotments and town layout in 1890.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1890, V after p 510
15. Bomaderry, plan of all four houses in 1890.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1890, Plan 3 in portfolio of plans
16. Road from Numbaa along south bank of Shoalhaven River to Comerong Island, mapped by J F Mann in 1850.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 5088
17. Road from Numbaa to Comerong Island in 1892, by V B Riley.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1891-2, VI after p 586
18. Comerong Island, sub-divisions in 1870s and 1880s, from Numbaa parish map, 2nd edition 1887.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1890, V after p 510
19. Extent of land grants in city area as a whole by 1892, from the map of the County of St Vincent, 2nd ed 1892.  
**Source:**

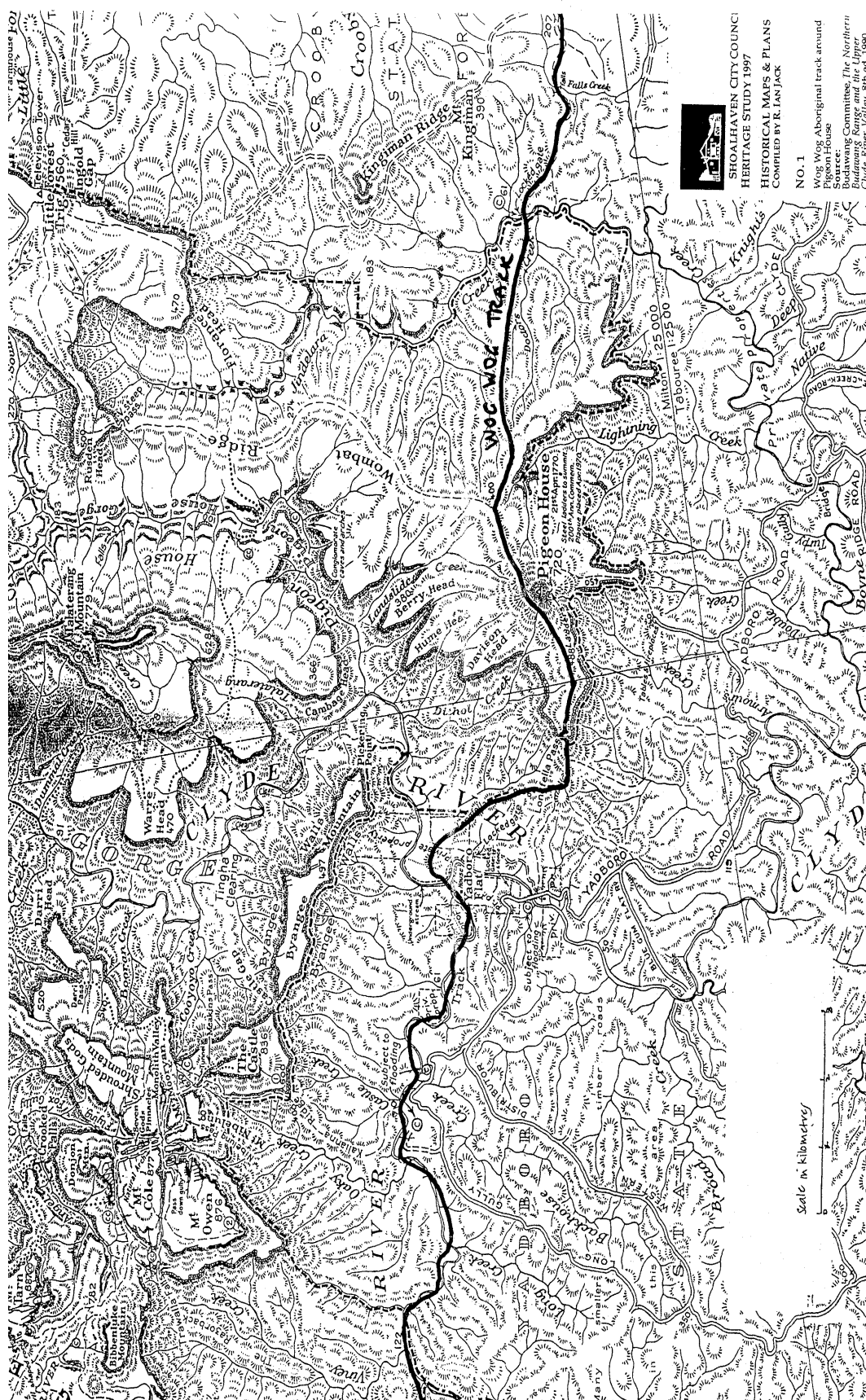
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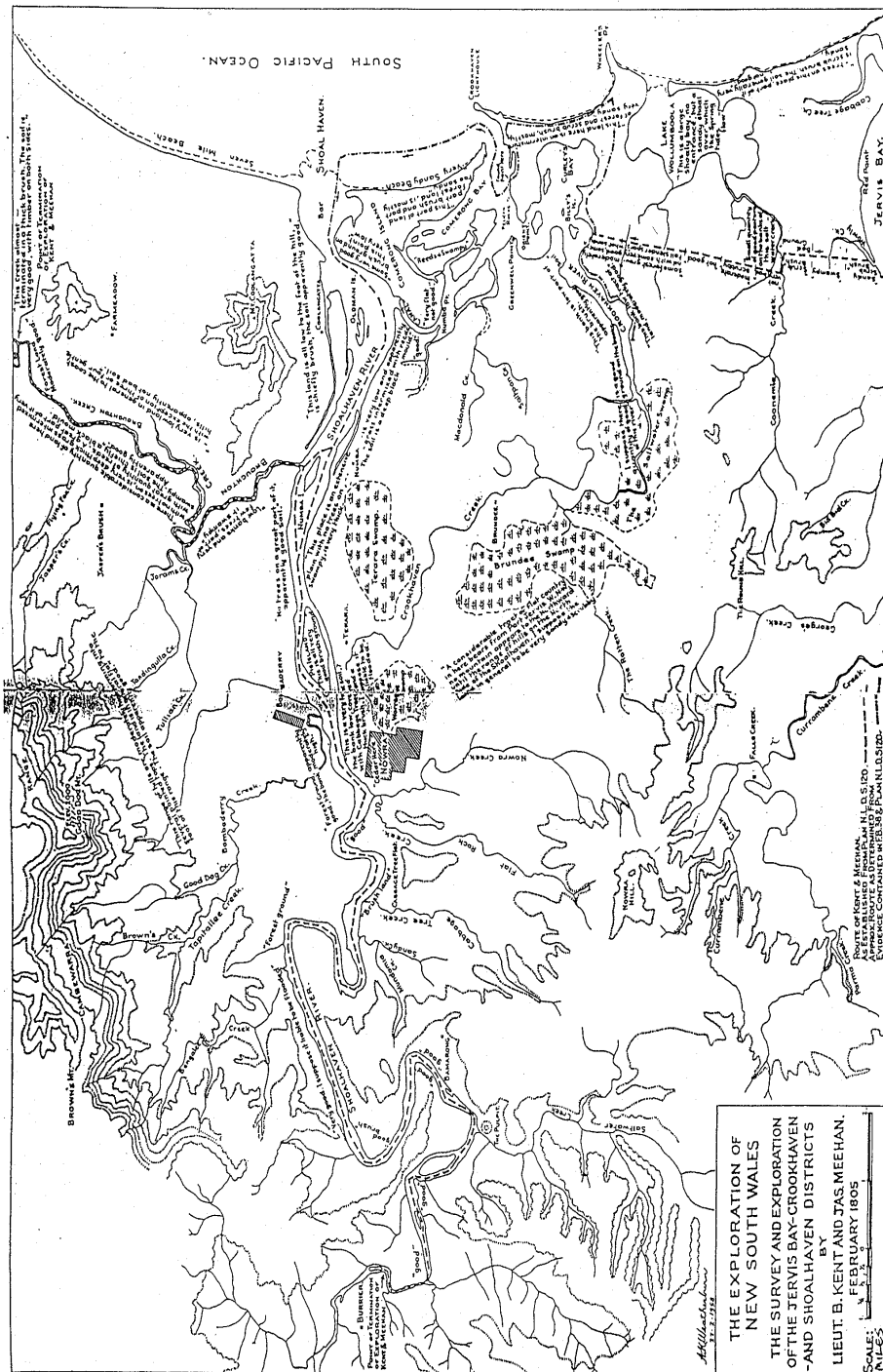
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1892-3, VI after p 562

- 20a-e Road from Nerriga to Jervis Bay, original plans by J Larmer 1840-1, on five sheets.  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Maps 4433, 5228, 5229, 5230, 5231
21. Tianjara township, laid out on the new Nerriga to Jervis Bay road in 1841, approved in 1856 and finally cancelled in 1909. This map, produced in 1856, shows Tianjara Falls and below the falls "The Yalwal Gullies containing Gold"  
**Source:**  
AO NSW, Map 5787
22. Schools in the city area established by 1878.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1878-9, III after p 686
23. Planned areas (marked A, B, C) for growing hemp in Jervis bay and Wreck Bay, 1891. The plans were abortive.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1892-3, IV after p 670
24. Croobyar and Little Forest in 1878, mapped by O H Stokes. The buildings shown include David Warden's residence at Mount Airlie, his farm offices at Wandaree and Clayton's house just south of Milton.  
**Source:**  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1878-9, V, Appendix E after p 922
25. Milton township in 1860 surveyed by H G Morton.  
**Source:**  
Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla 1988, Ulladulla 1988, 17
26. Ulladulla village reserve, 1837, surveyed by J Larmer.  
**Source:**  
Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla 1988, Ulladulla 1988, 14
27. Yalwal gold field and village, sketch plan by McArthur, the mining warden, in 1887.  
**Source:**  
Report of the Department of Mines 1887, Appendix A
28. Yalwal, plan of gold workings in 1901 by the Geological Survey.  
**Source:**  
Report on the Yalwal Gold-Field, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Mineral Resources 9, 1901
29. Yalwal, plan of processing equipment and quarries at Pioneer and Homeward Bound, showing location of cyanide plants beside Danjera creek, 1901.  
**Source:**  
Andrews, Report on Yalwal Gold-Field, 35, 37



- 
30. Grassy gully gold field, geological sketch map, 1901.  
**Source:**  
Andrews, Report on Yalwal Gold-Field
  31. Tolwong mine-workings, smelter and aerial tramways, mine manager's plan of 1910.  
**Source:**  
J E Carne, The Tin Mining Industry and the Distribution of Tin Ores in New South Wales, Department of Mines Geological Survey, Mineral Resources 14, 1911, after p 350
  32. Jervis Bay, the Royal Australian Naval College, the Commonwealth National Park and the State National Park, 1994.  
**Source:**  
New South Wales Jervis Bay National Park, brochure 1994
  33. Jervis Bay marine zones, created in 1994 'to protect, conserve and manage Jervis Bay and its adjacent waters as an example of an unique combination of NSW's marine and estuarine ecosystems to ensure its long-term viability, and to maintain the Reserve's ecological diversity, productivity, integrity and significance'.  
**Source:**  
NSW Fisheries, Proposed Jervis Bay Marine Reserve: Draft Management Plan, Part A, Management Prescriptions, Sydney 1994, 26

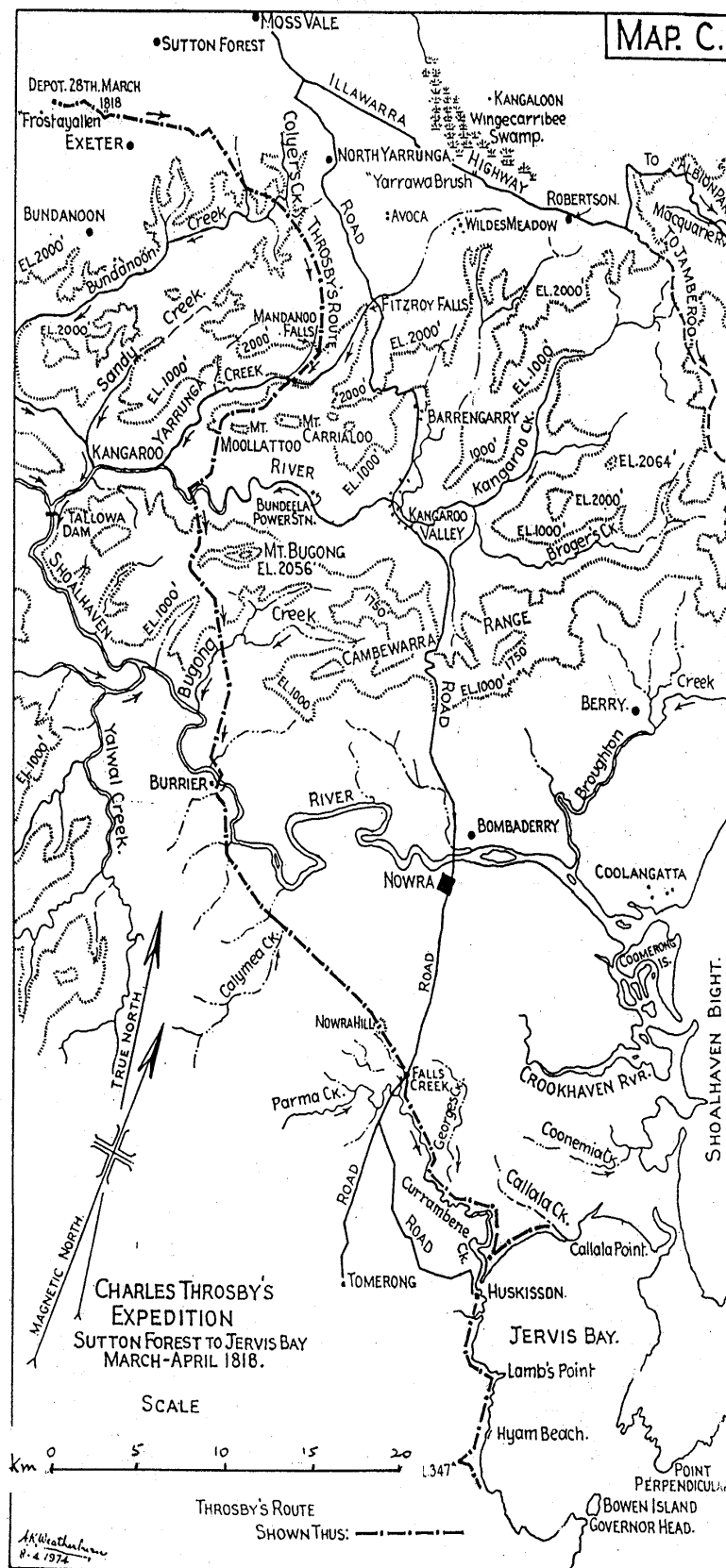




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HISTORICAL MAPS & PLANS  
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NO. 2

James Meehan's exploration of the  
Shoalhaven River area, 1805  
Source:  
J. B. Kent and Jas. Meehan, *Capital Explorers*,  
New York 1990, 24-5



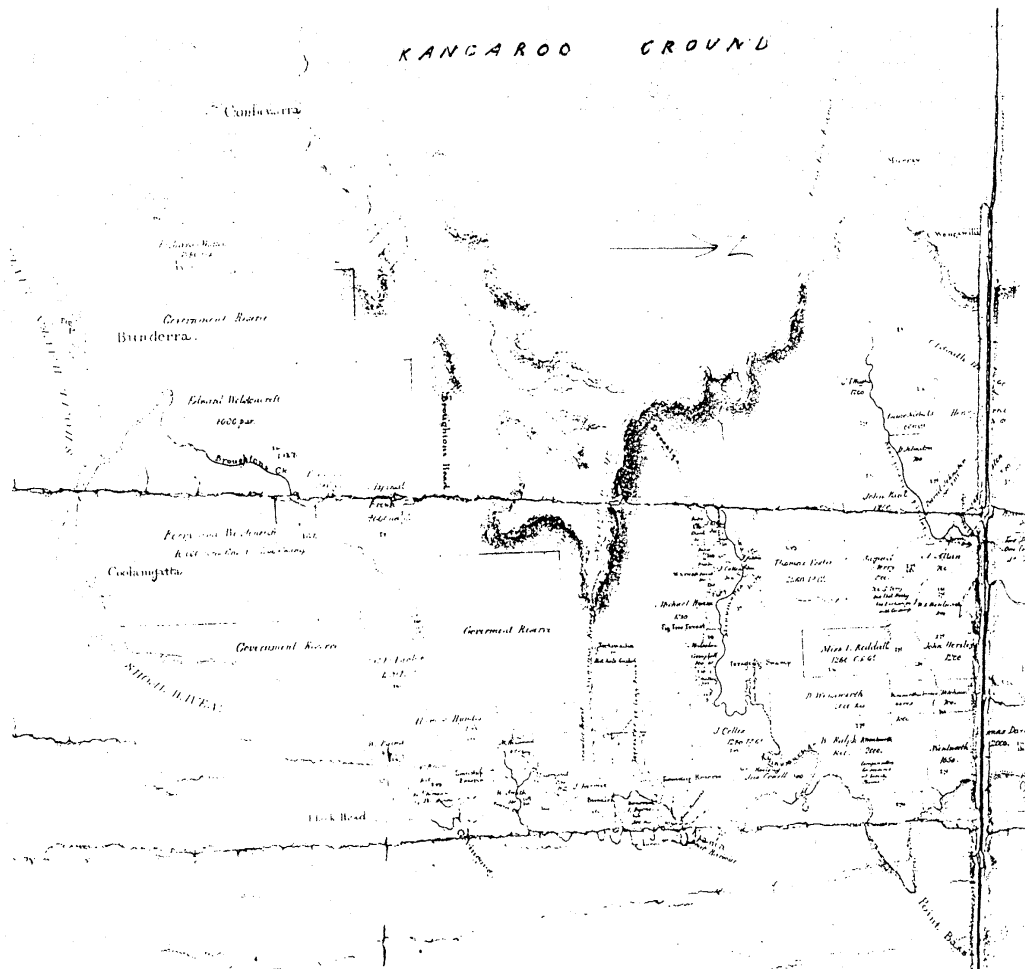
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NO. 3

Charles Throsby's expedition in  
1818

Source:  
A.K. Weatherburn, *The Exploration  
and Surveys of James Meehan, 1805,  
1818, 1819 JRAHS 64, 1978-9, 175*



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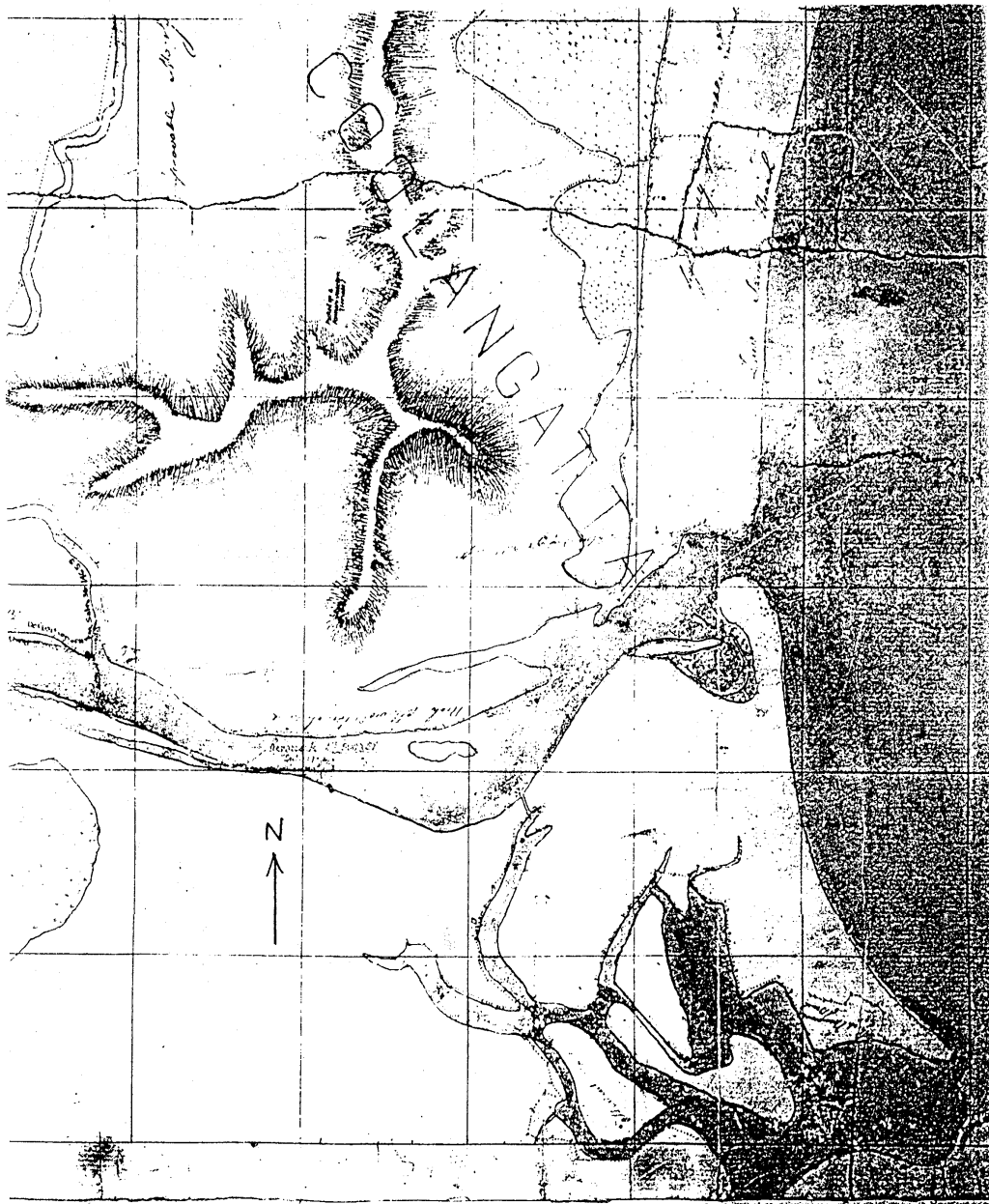
## HISTORICAL MAPS & PLANS

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## NO. 4

Coolangatta and other early grants  
north of the Shoalhaven River,  
mapped by H.G. White in 1834.

Source:  
AO NSW, AO Map 3147



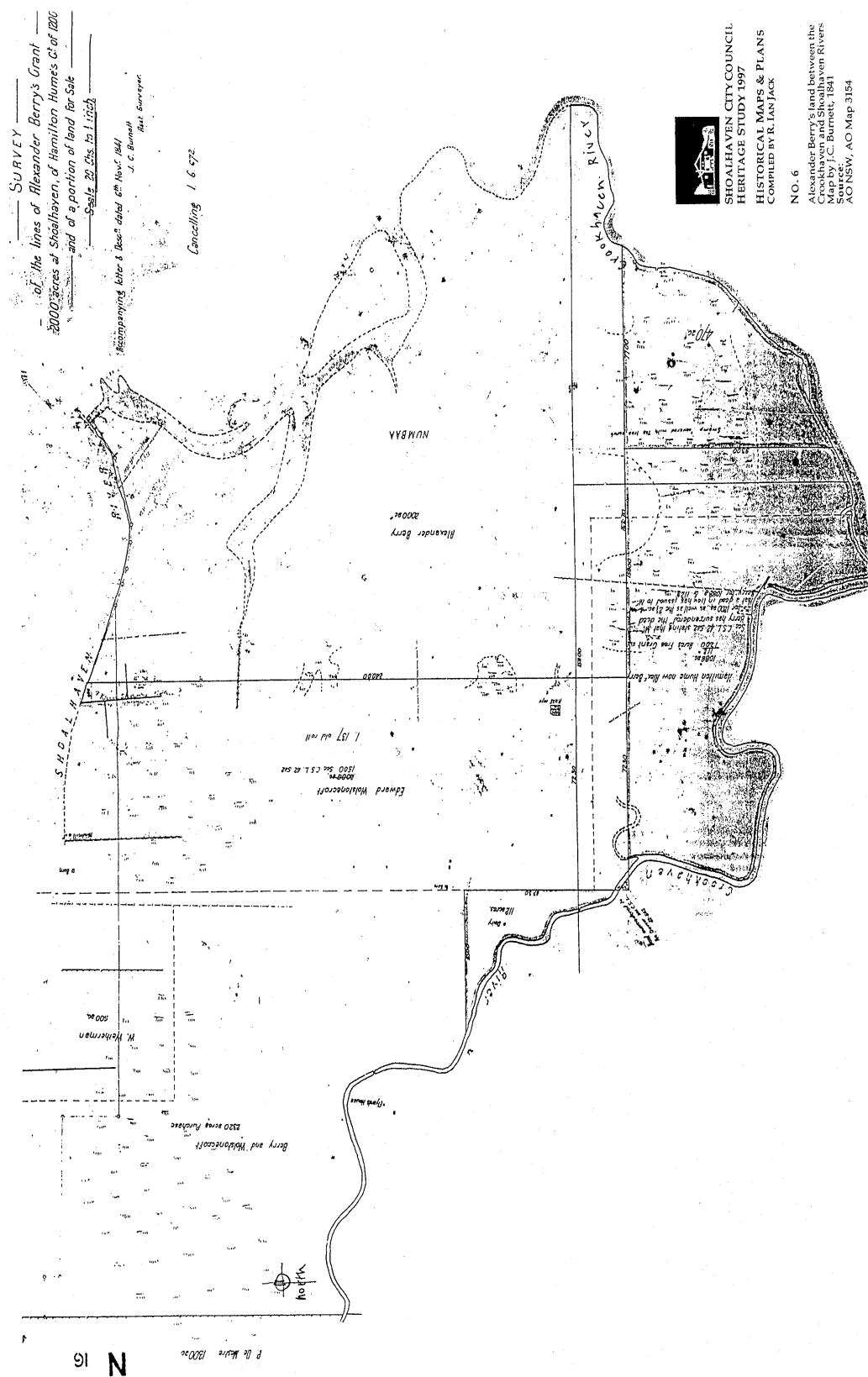
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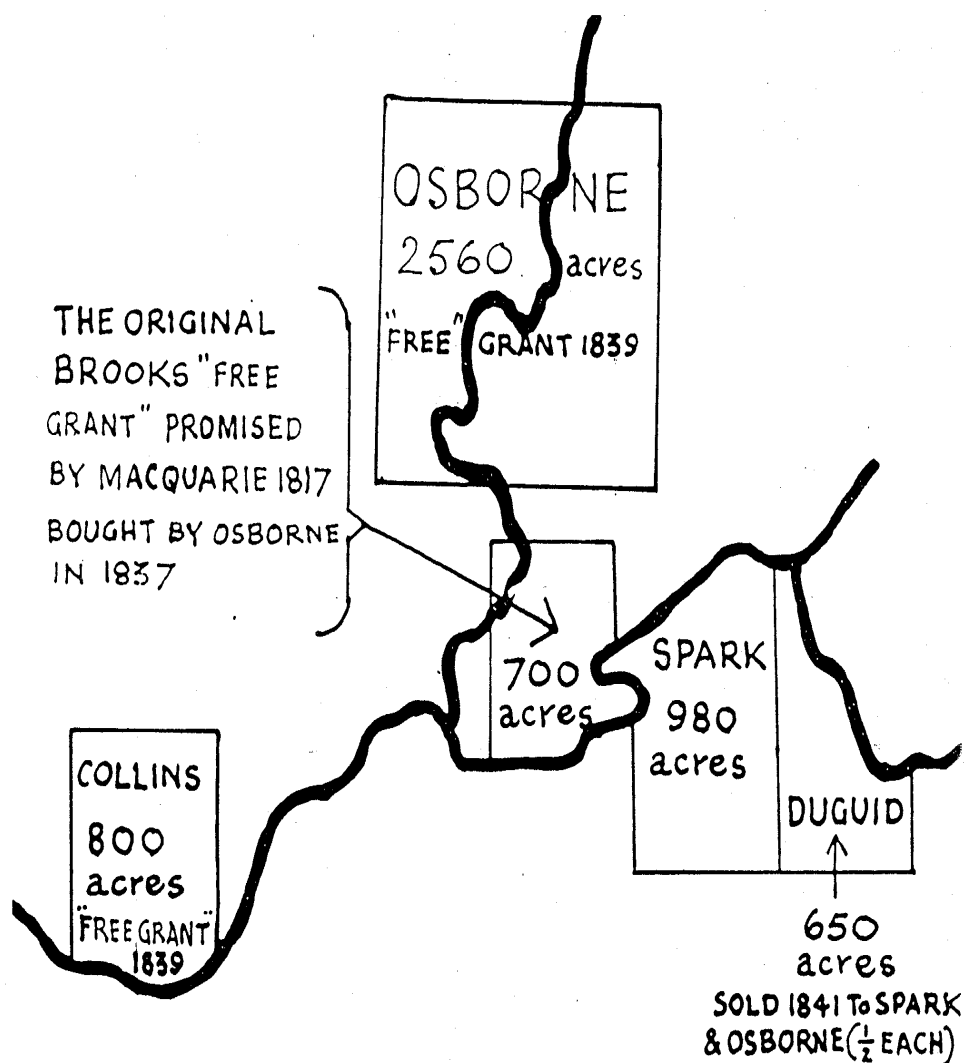
HISTORICAL MAPS & PLANS  
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NO. 5

Berry's Crookhaven canal and the  
mouth of the Shoalhaven River,  
mapped probably by Surveyor  
O'Brien c.1824.

Source:  
AO NSW, AO Map 3145





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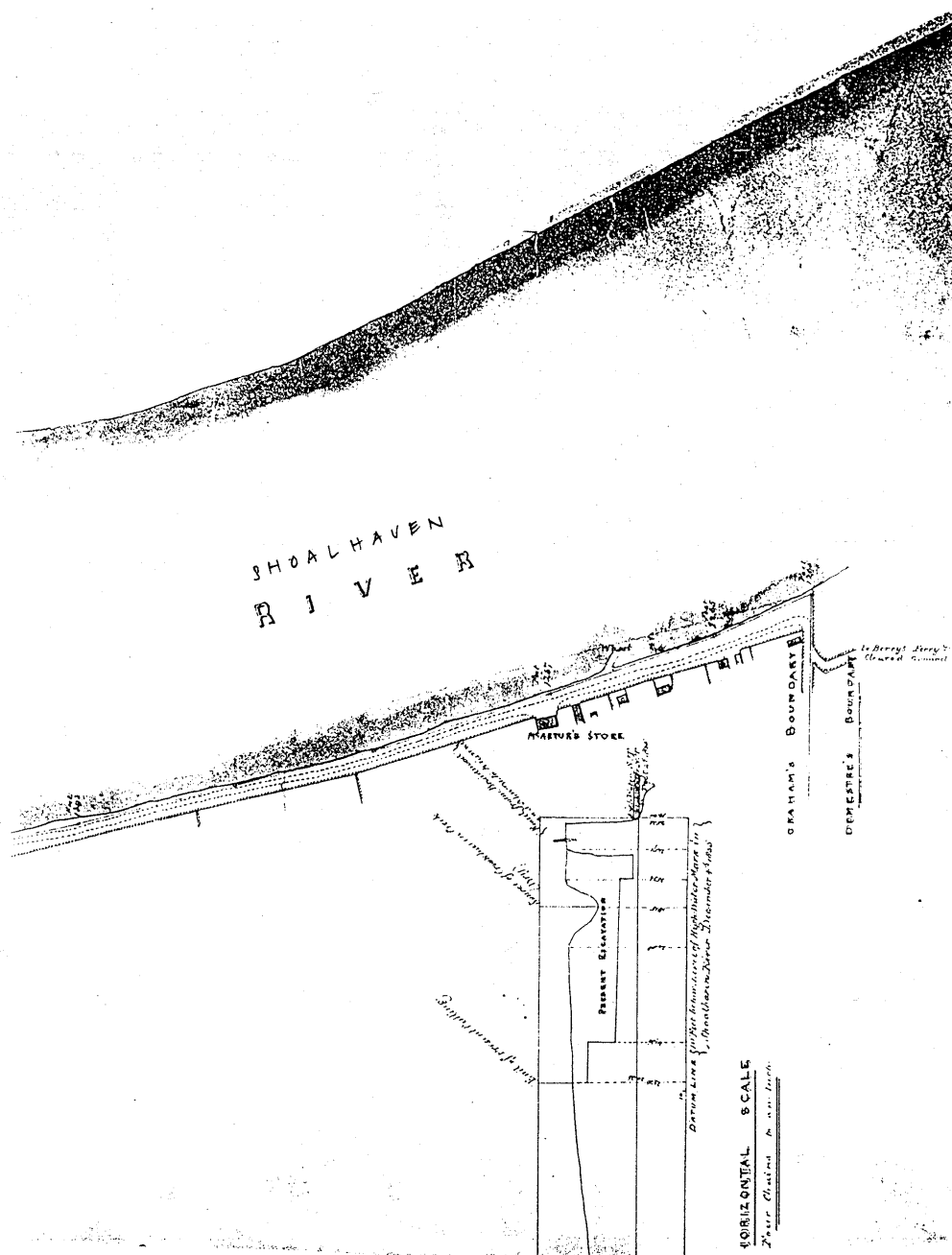
NO. 7

Kangaroo Valley grants pre-1840.

Source:

J. Griffith, *A History of Kangaroo  
Valley, Australia*, Kangaroo Valley  
1978, 22





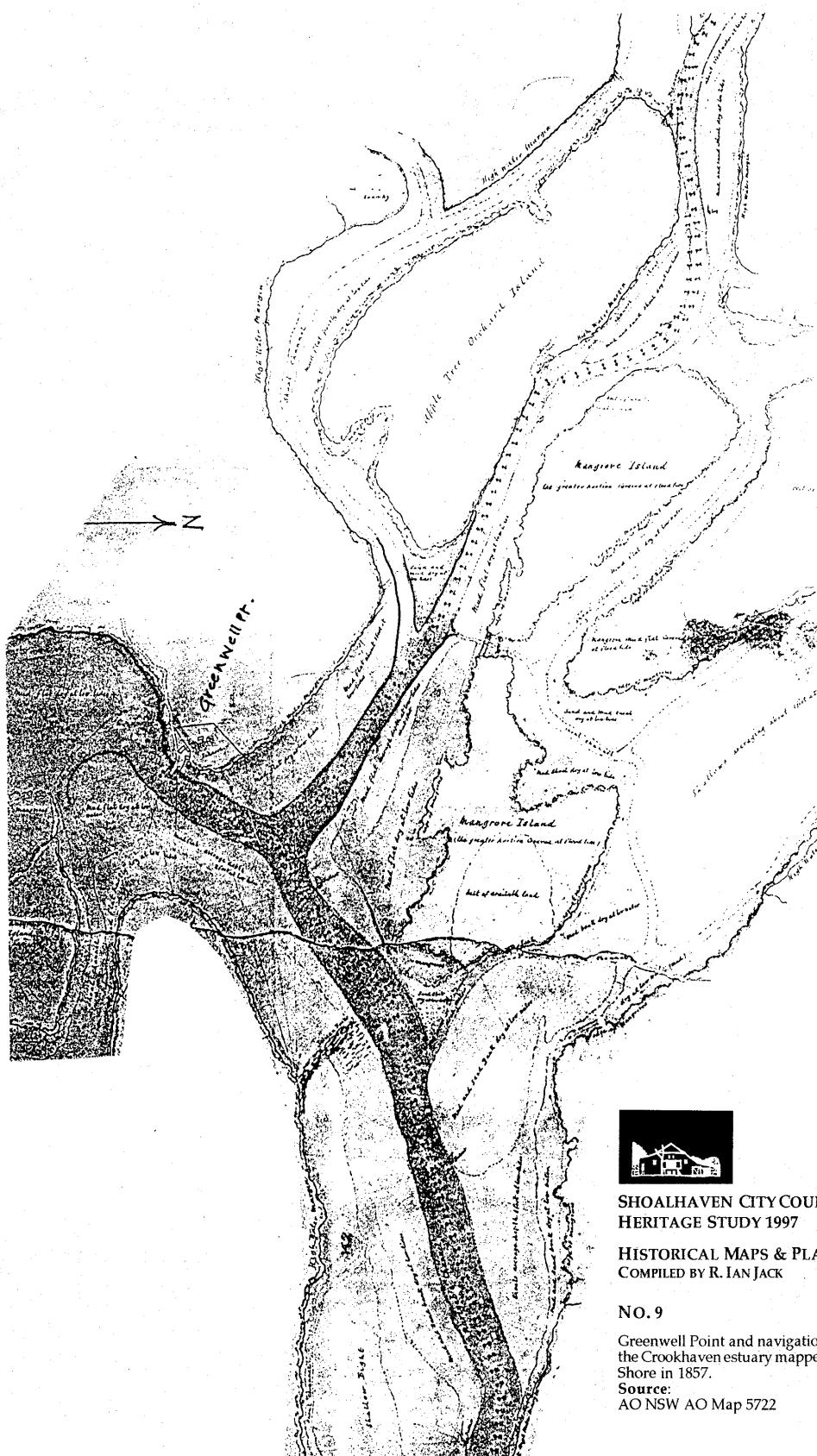
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NO. 8

Terrara township, part around  
McArthur's store and Adam's wharf  
in 1855. Map by A. Wood.

Source:  
AO NSW, AO Map 5716



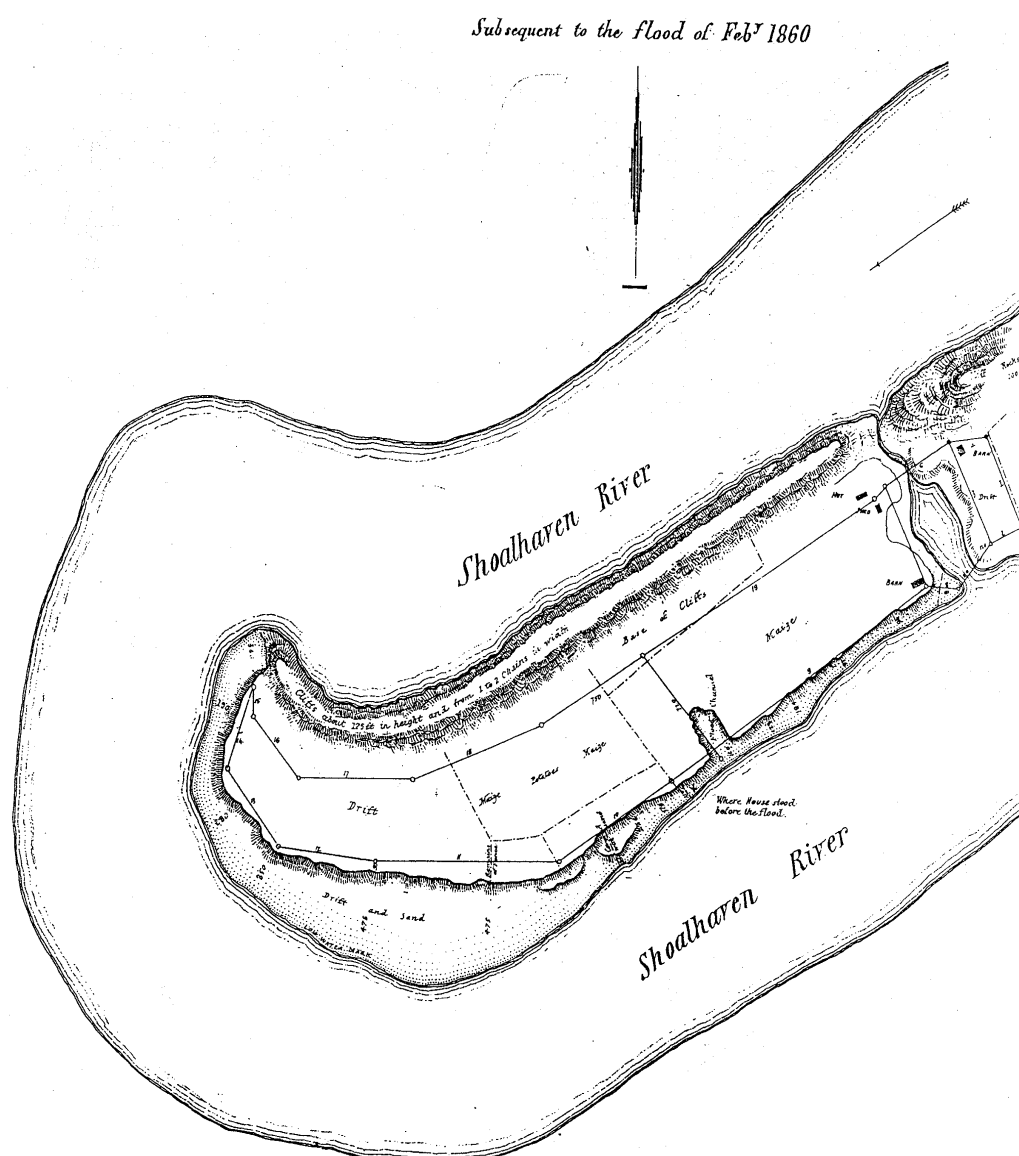
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NO. 9

Greenwell Point and navigation of  
the Crookhaven estuary mapped by  
Shore in 1857.

Source:  
AO NSW AO Map 5722



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NO. 10

Long Point on the Shoalhaven River,  
before 1860 floods.

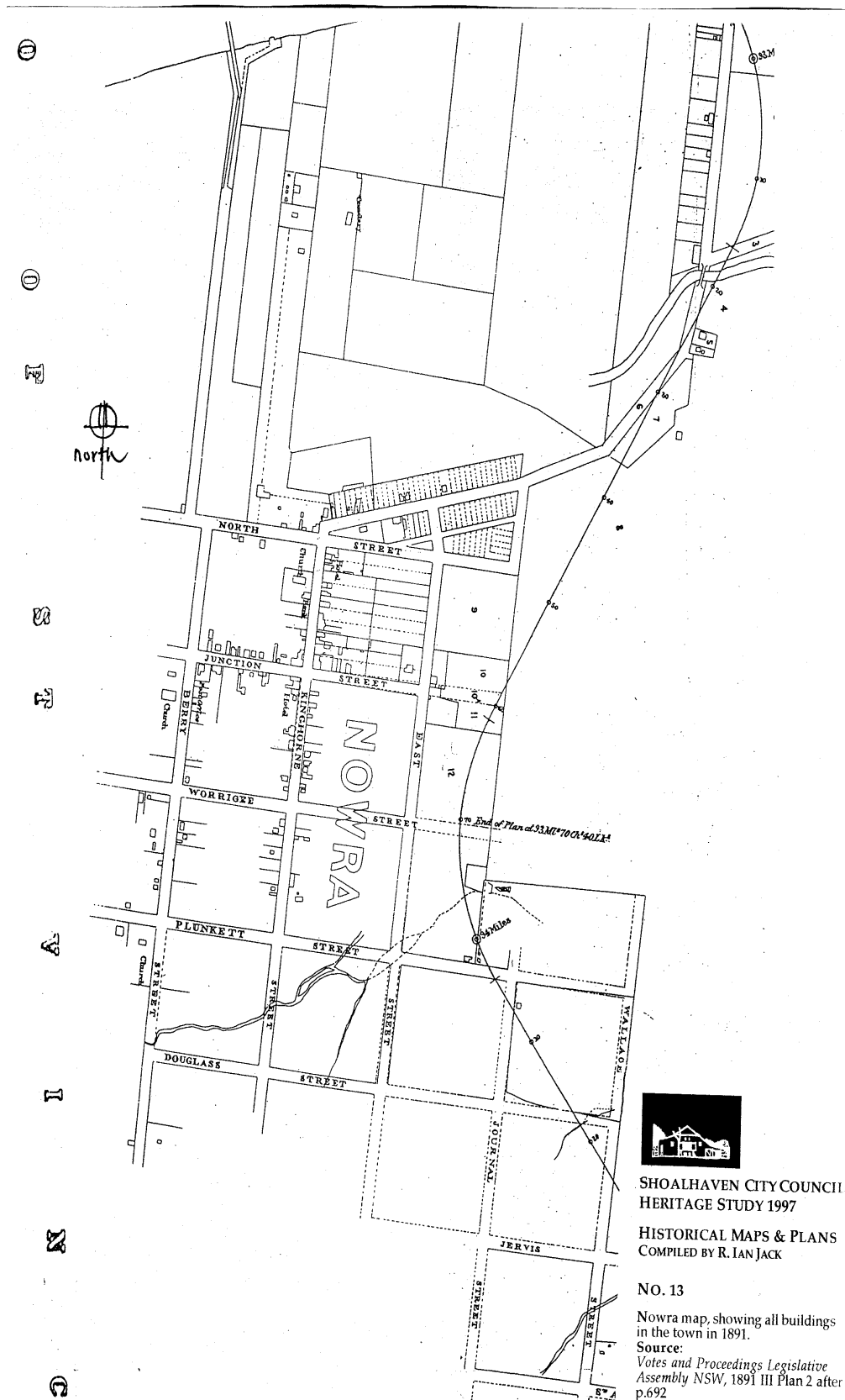
Source:

*Votes and Proceedings Legislative  
Assembly NSW, 1865-6 III Appendix  
B after p.14*



**Source:**  
AO NSW, AO Map 5716







**NO. 15**

— SCALE —

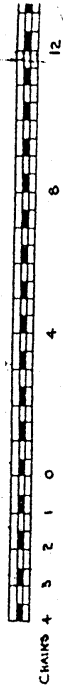
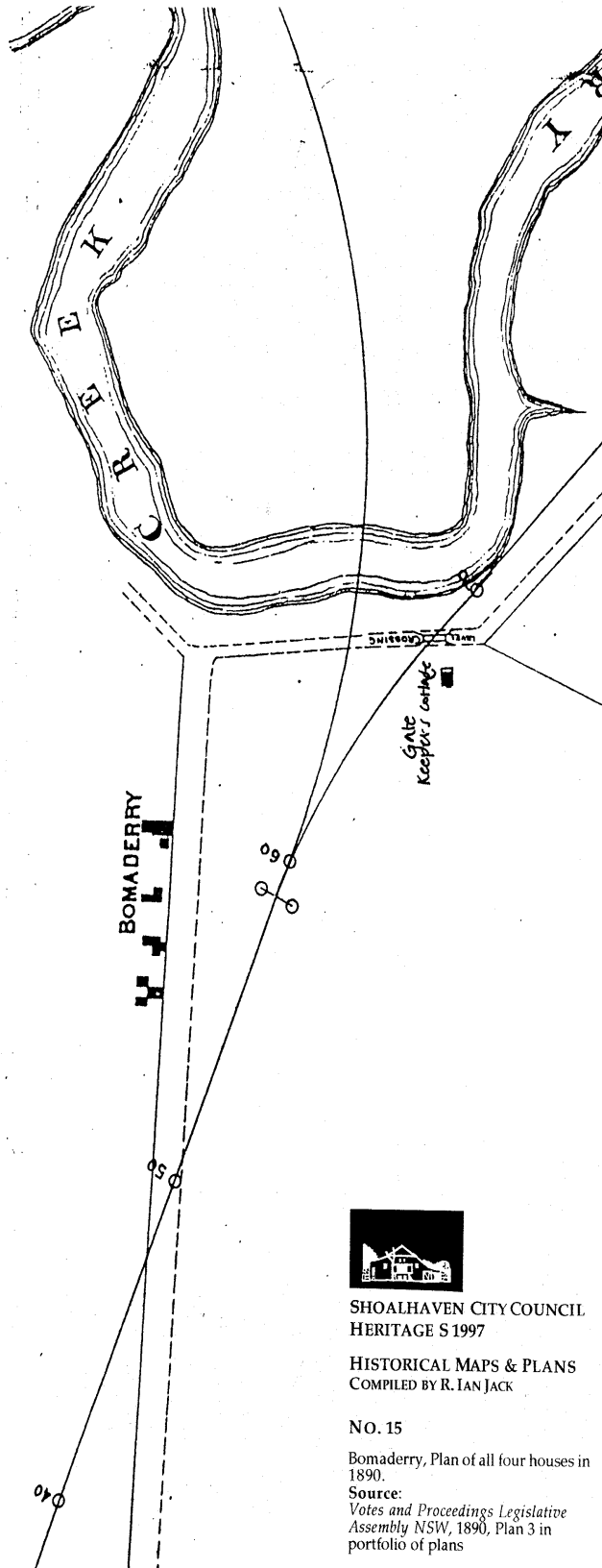


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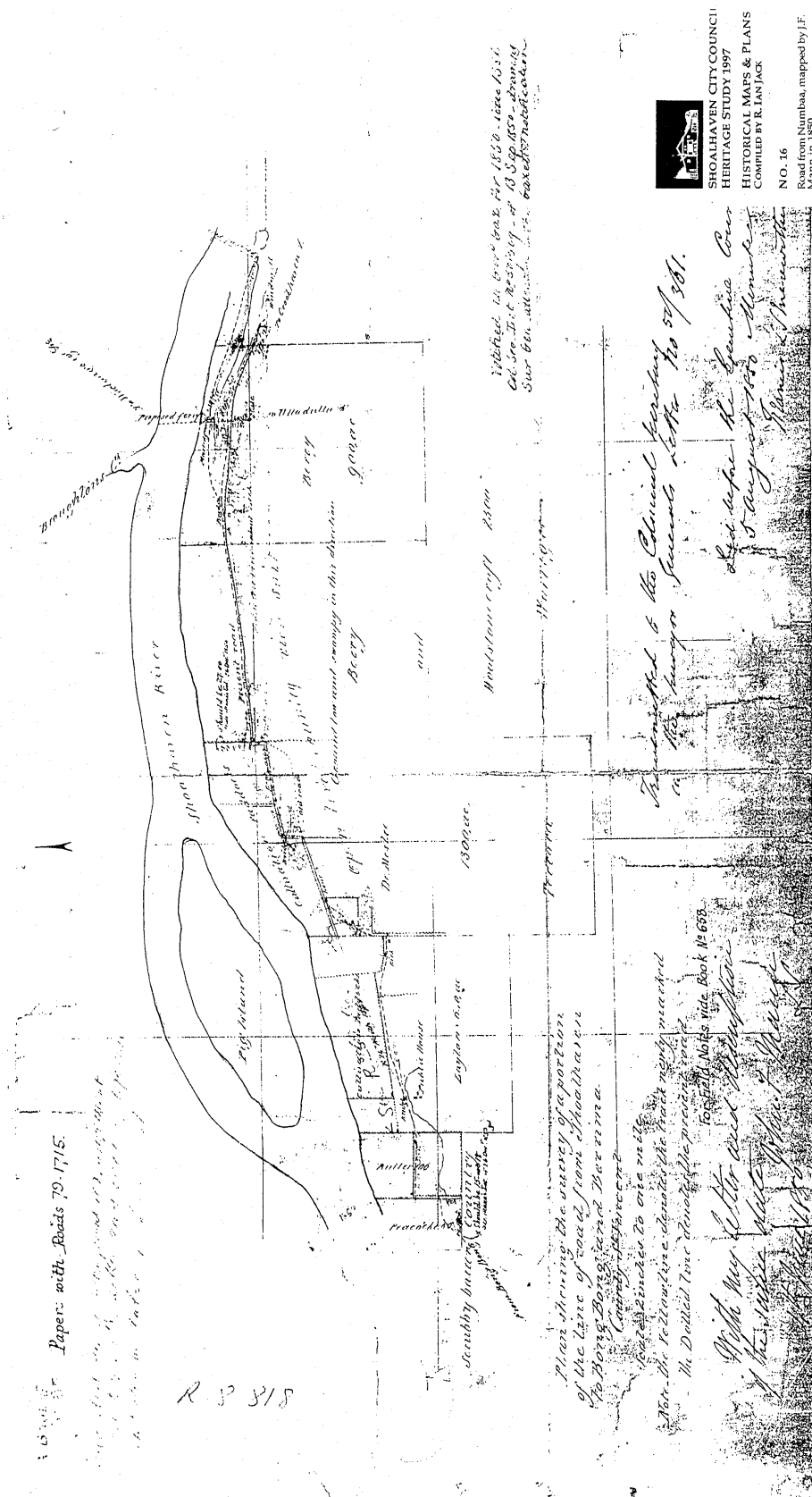
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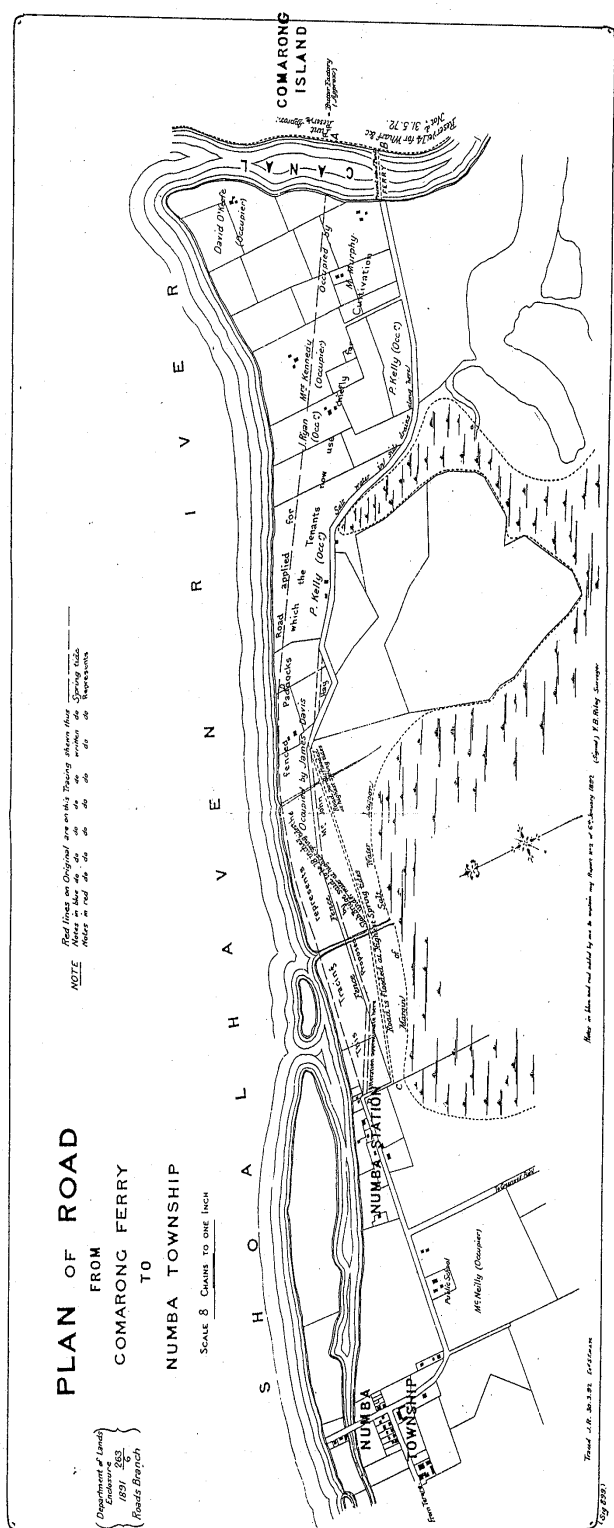
NO. 15

Bomaderry, Plan of all four houses in  
1890.

Source:  
Votes and Proceedings Legislative  
Assembly NSW, 1890, Plan 3 in  
portfolio of plans

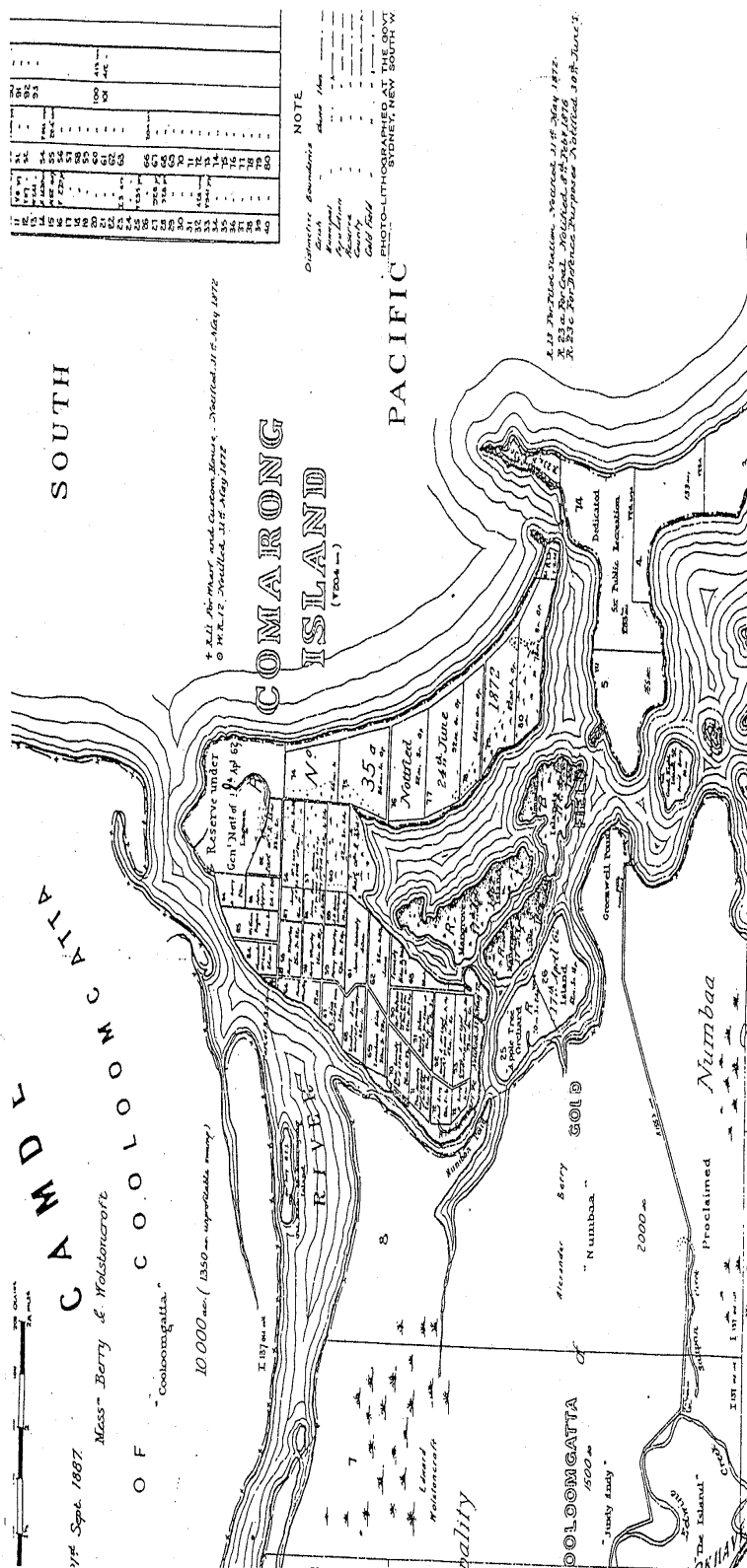






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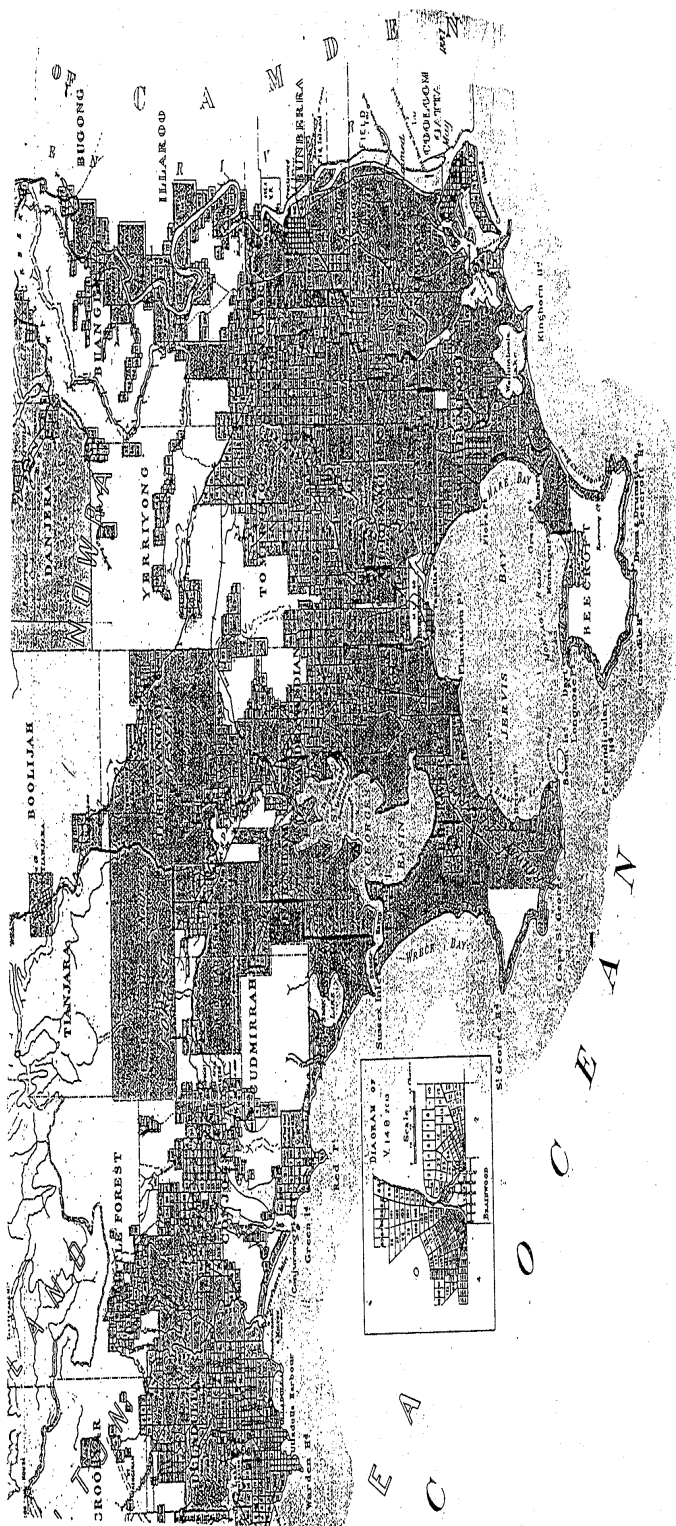
NO. 17  
Road from Numbaa to Comarong  
Island in 1892, by V.B. Riley.  
Source:  
*Votes and Proceedings, Legislative  
Assembly NSW, 1891-2, VI* after  
p.586



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NO. 18

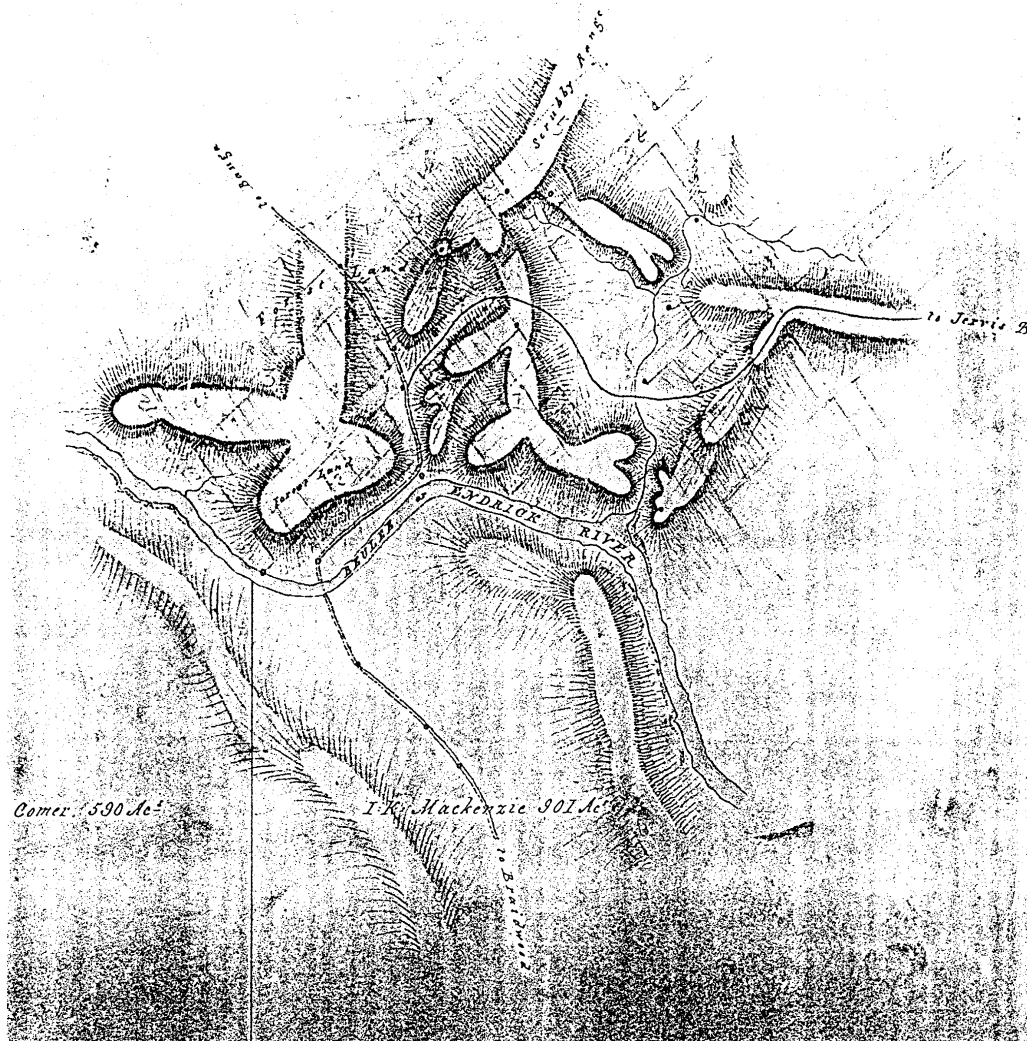
Comarong Island, sub-divisions in 1870s and 1880s, from Numbaa parish map, 2nd edition 1887.  
Source: *Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1890*, v after p.510



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COMPILED BY R. IAN JACK

NO. 19

Extent of land grants in city area.  
Compiled from the County of St  
Vincent, 2nd ed. 1892.  
Source: *Proceedings, Legislative  
Assembly NSW, 1892-3*, Vol. 1 after  
p.562



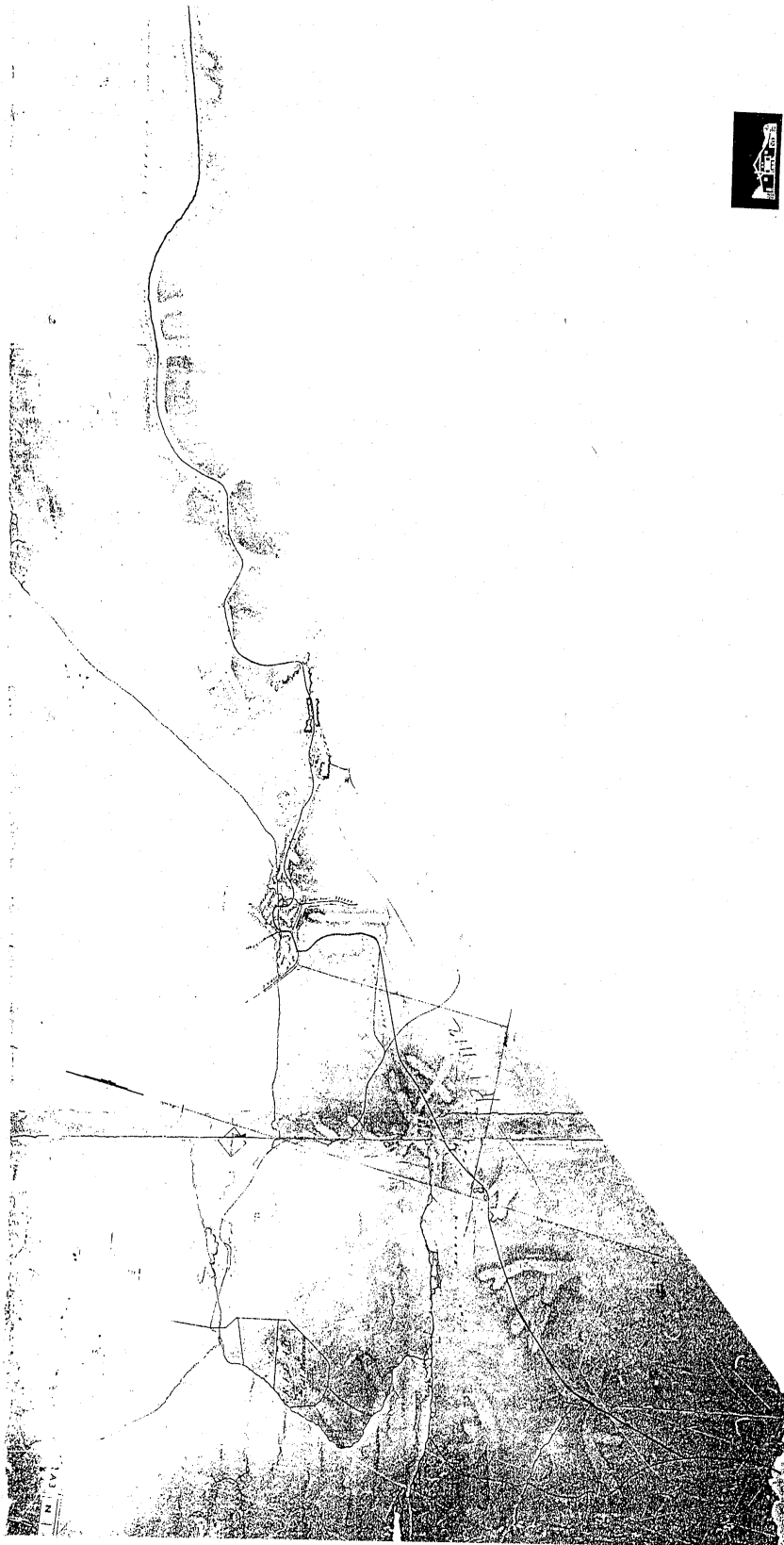
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NO. 20a

Road from Nerriga to Jervis Bay,  
original plans by J. Larmer 1840-1,  
on five sheets.

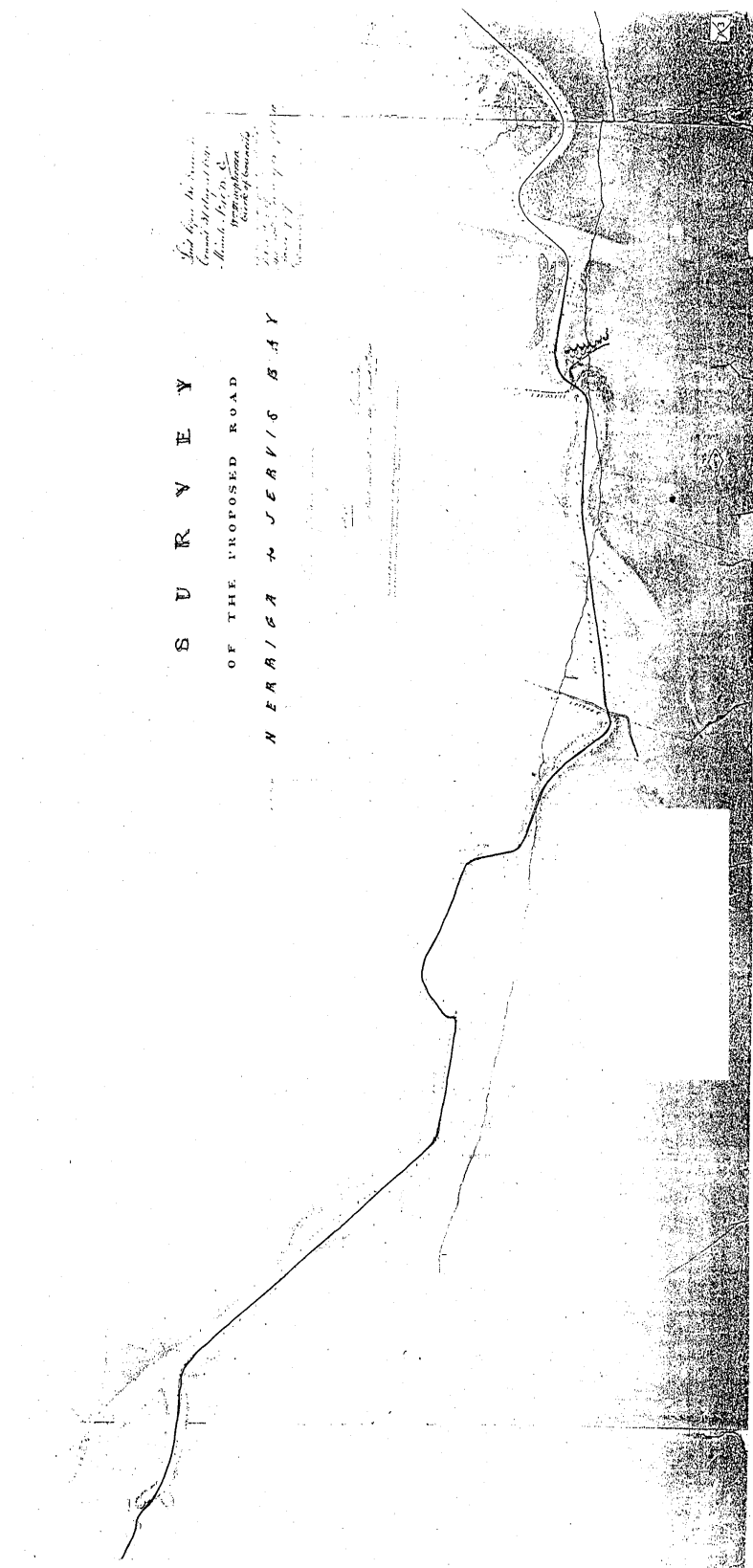
Source:  
AO NSW, Maps 4433, 5228, 5229,  
5230, 5231



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N.O. 206

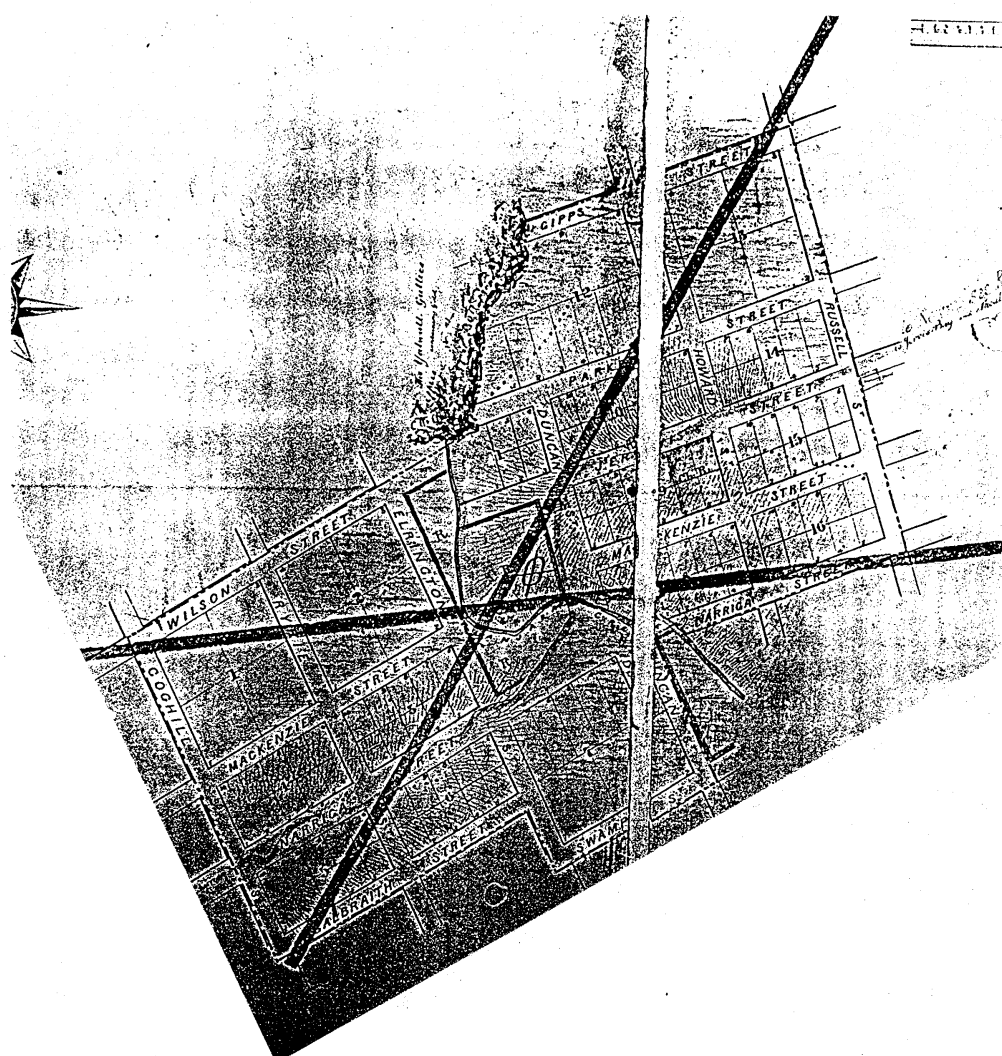
Road from Neridge to Jervis Bay,  
original plans by J. Larmer 1840-1,  
on five sheets.  
AO NSW, Maps 4433, 5228, 5229,  
5230, 5231



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HISTORICAL MAPS & PLANS  
COMPILED BY RIAN JACK

NO. 206

Road from Narriga to Jerriss Bay.  
The line of the proposed road is shown in the map.  
on five sheets.  
Source: Maps 4433, 5228, 5229,  
5230, 5231



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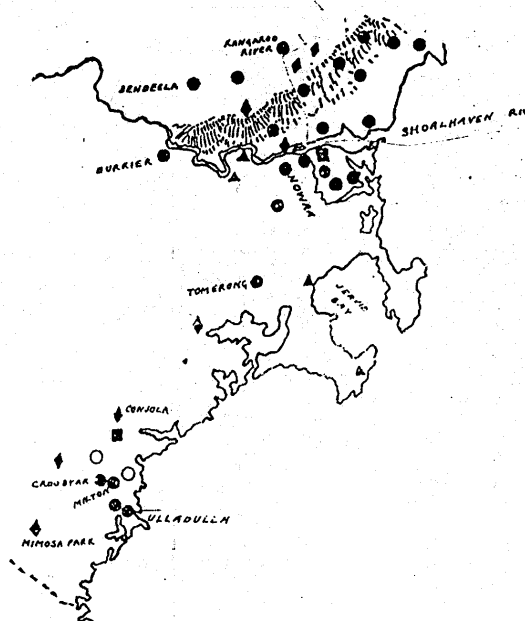
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NO. 21

Tianjara township map, approved in 1856 and finally cancelled in 1909. This 1856 map shows Tianjara Falls and below the falls 'The Yalwall Gullies containing Gold'

Source:  
AO NSW, Map 5787





### EXPLANATION

Public Schools shown thus	●
Provisional Schools	◆
Half Time Schools	▲
Denominational Schools	■
School sites applied for	×
Contemplated School	○



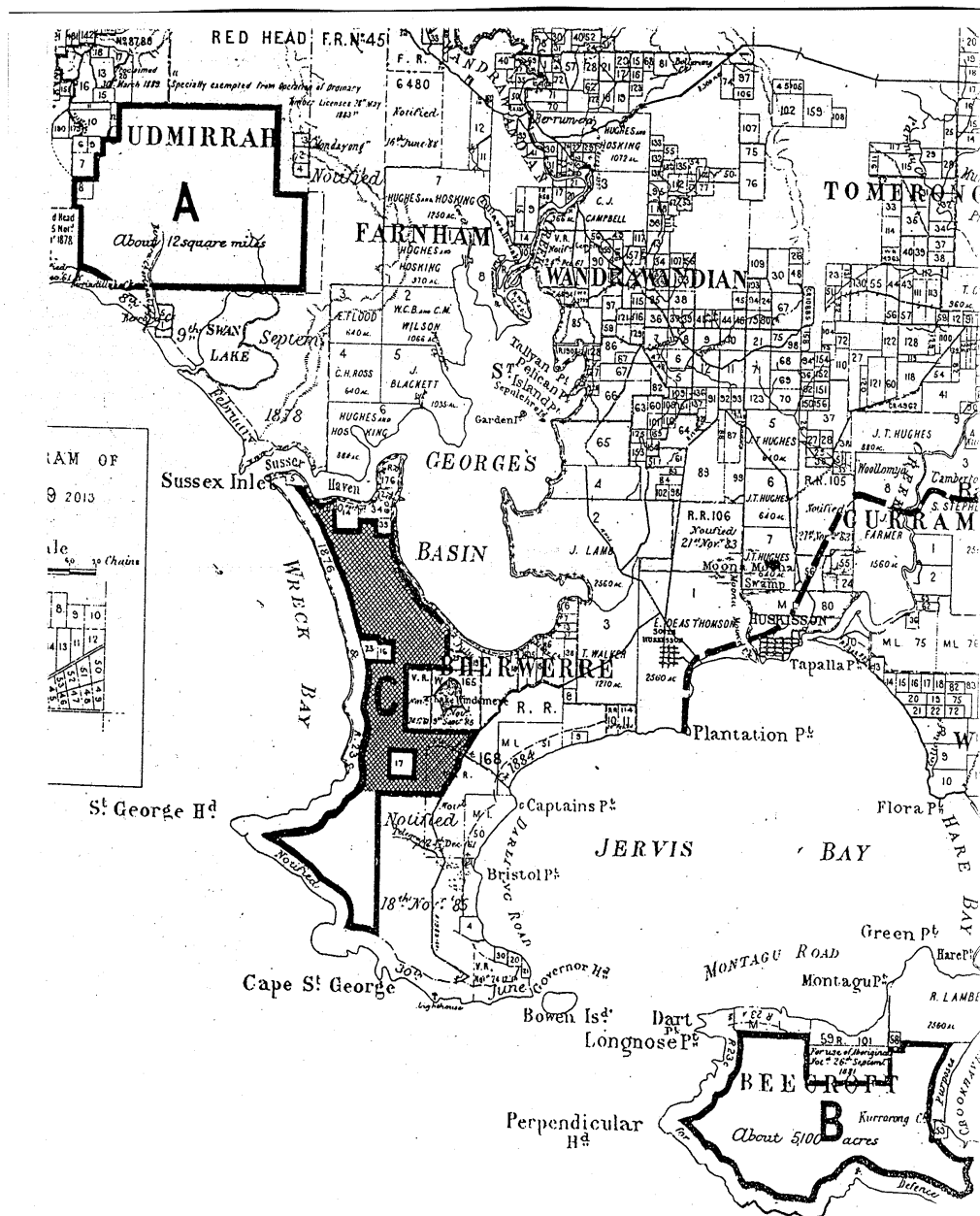
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NO. 22

Schools in the city area established  
by 1878.

Source:  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative  
Assembly NSW, 1878-9, III after  
p.686



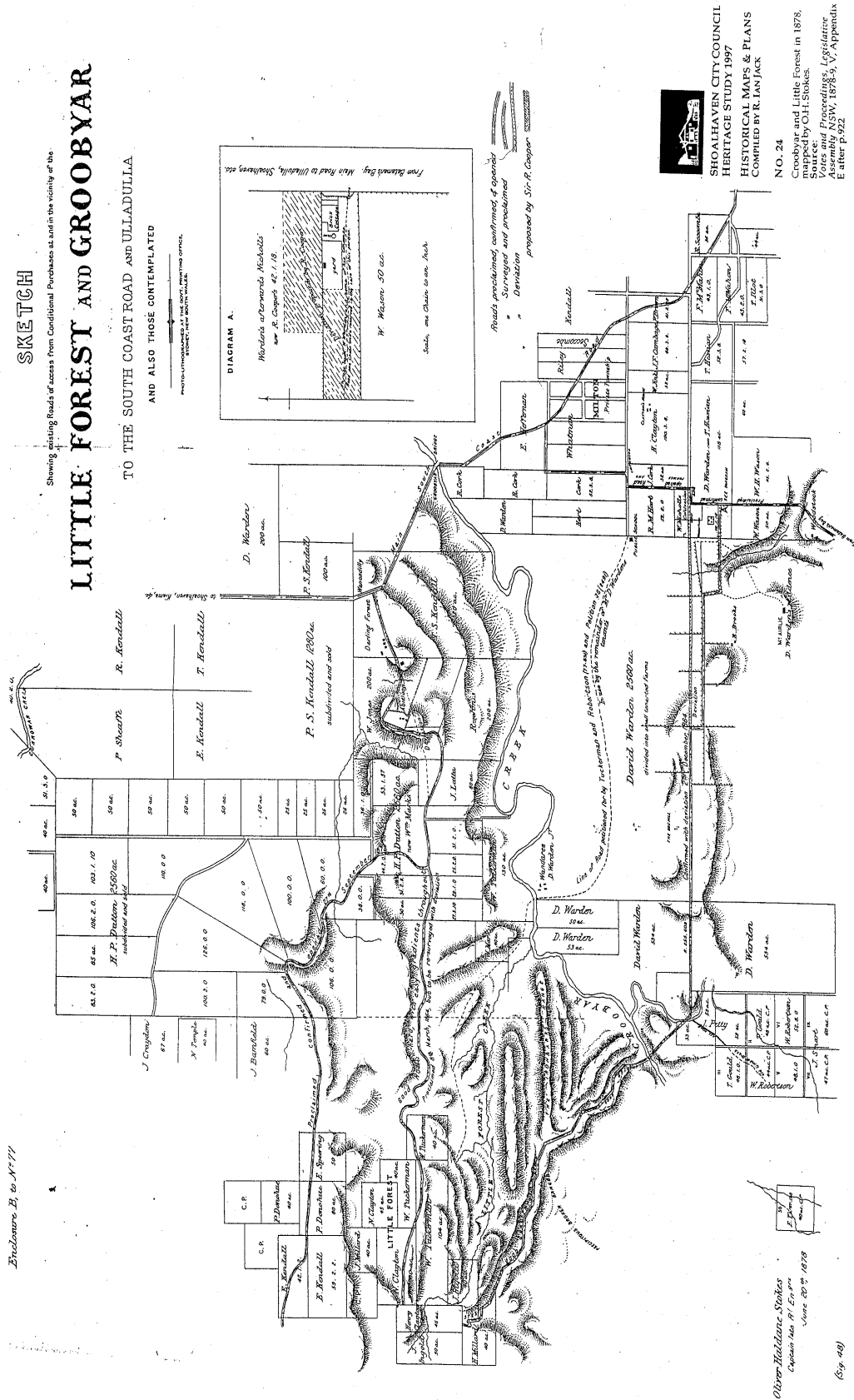
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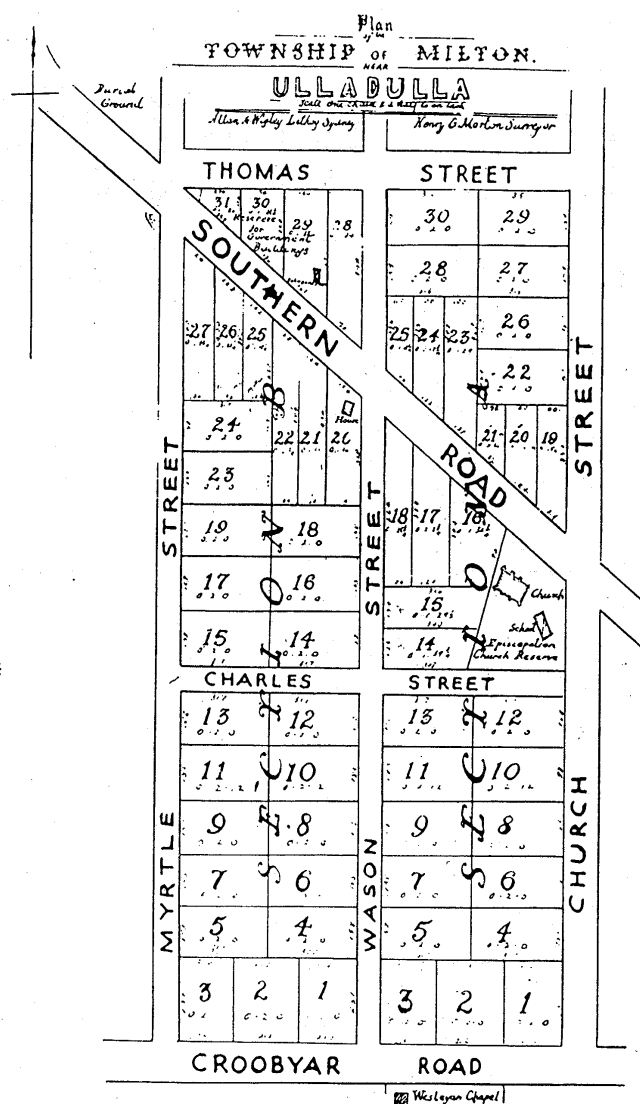
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NO. 23

Planned areas (marked A, B, C) for growing hemp in Jervis Bay and Wreck Bay, 1891. The plans were abortive.

Source:  
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly NSW, 1892-3, IV after p.670





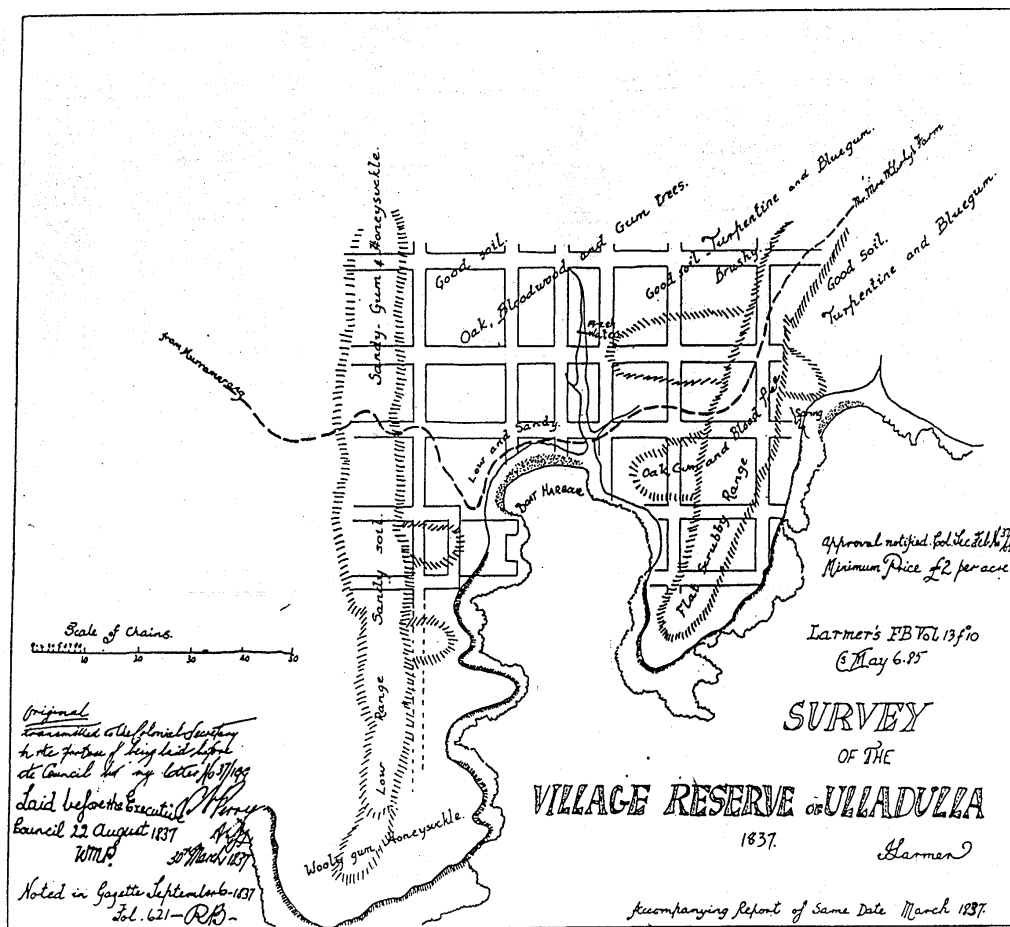
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NO. 25

Milton township in 1860 surveyed  
by H.G. Morton.

Source:  
Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla  
1988, Ulladulla 1988, 17



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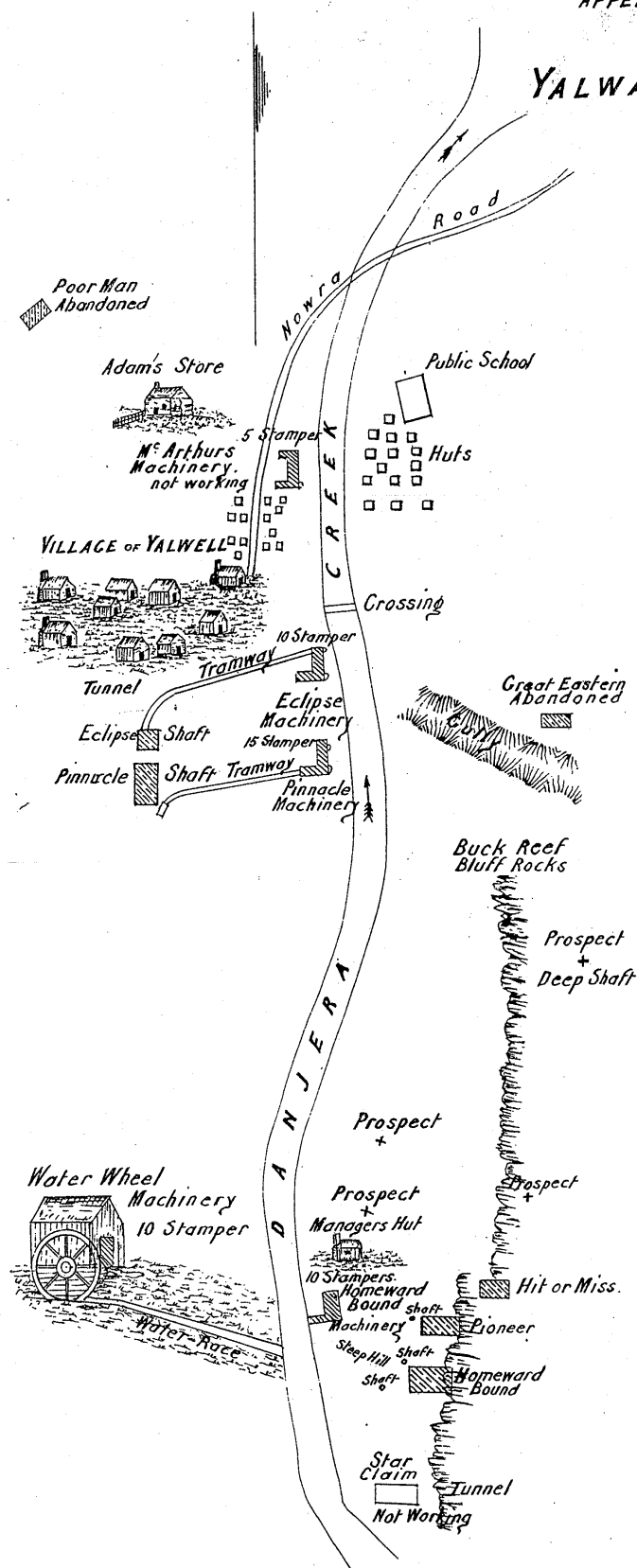
NO. 26

Ulladulla village reserve, 1837,  
surveyed by J. Larmer.

Source:  
Milton-Ulladulla DHS, Nulladolla  
1988, Ulladulla 1988, 14

APPENDIX A

YALWAL GOLD FIELDS



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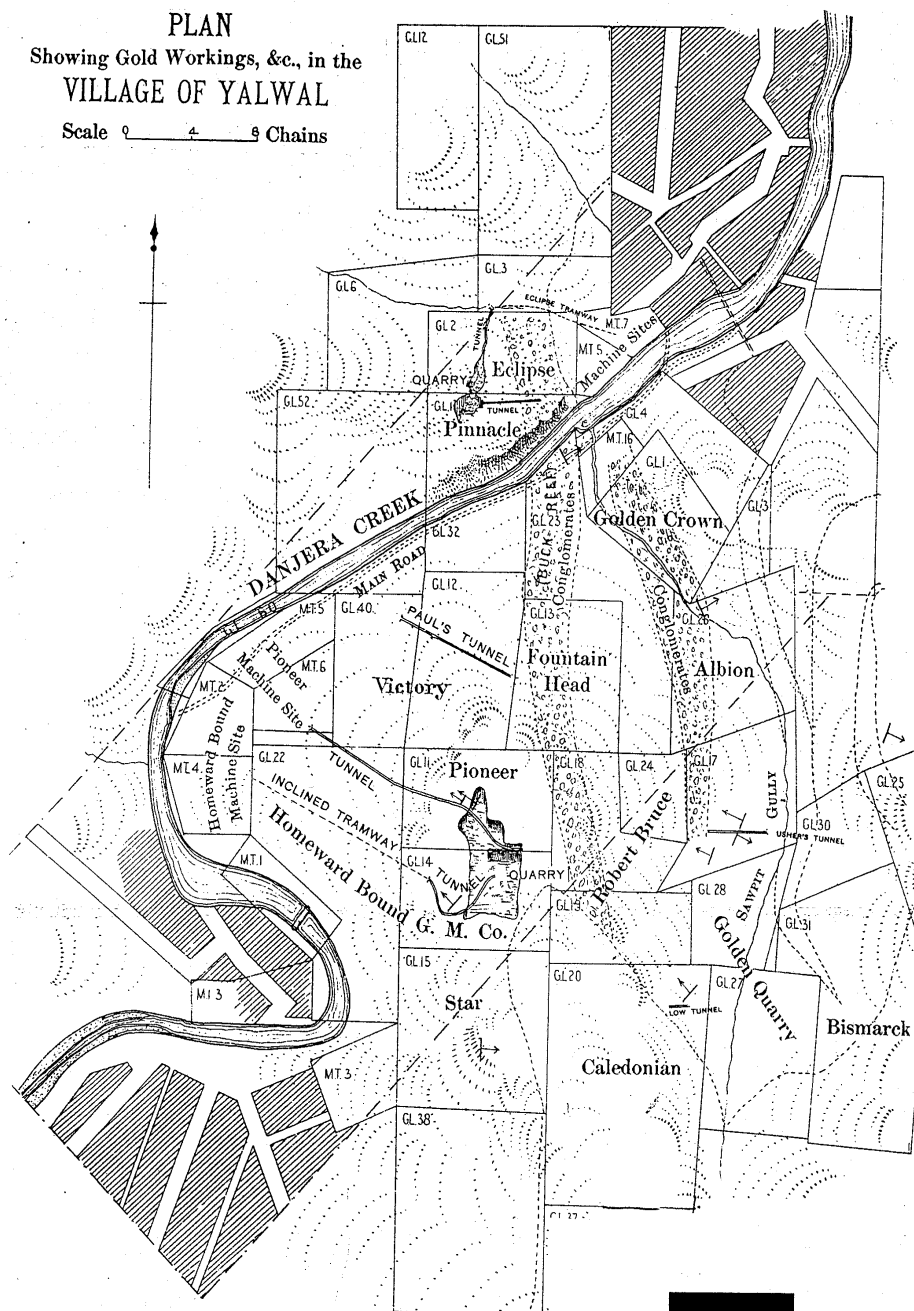
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NO. 27

Yalwal gold field and village, sketch  
plan by McArthur in 1887.

Source:  
Report of Department of Mines 1887,  
Appendix A

**PLAN**  
Showing Gold Workings, &c., in the  
**VILLAGE OF YALWAL**  
Scale 0 4 8 Chains



72512



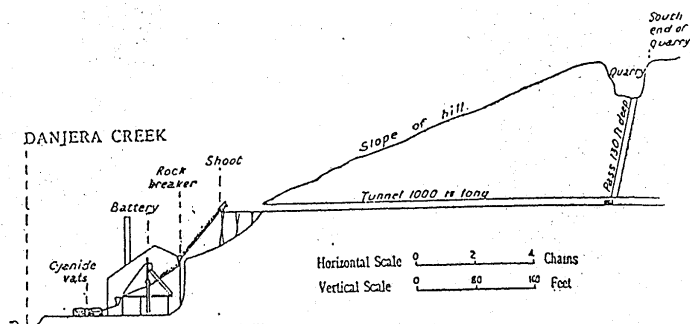
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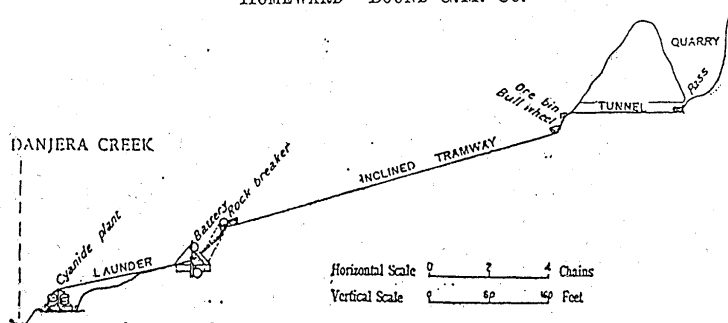
NO. 28

Yalwal, plan of gold workings in  
1901 by the Geological Survey  
Source:  
Report on the Yalwal Gold-Field,  
Department of Mines, Geological  
Survey, Mineral Resources 9, 1901

SKETCH SECTION OF "PIONEER" WORKINGS, ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF SENDING ORE TO MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT.



SKETCH SECTION SHOWING METHOD OF SENDING ORE TO BATTERY BY GRAVITATION, "HOMEWARD" BOUND G.M. CO.



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NO. 29

Yalwal, plan of processing equipment and quarries at Pioneer and Homeward Bound, showing location of cyanide plants beside Danjera Creek, 1901.

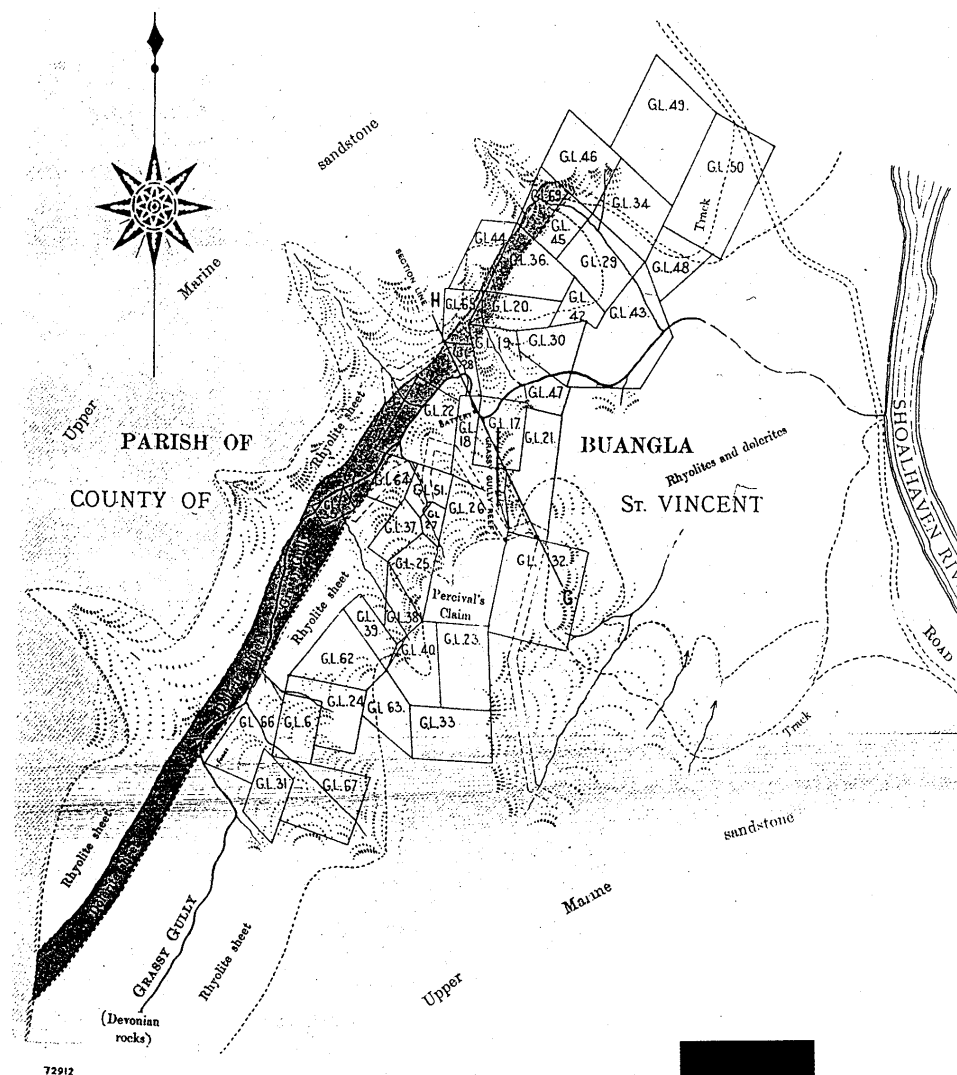
Source:  
Andrews, Report on Yalwal Gold-Field, 35, 37



# **GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP** Of the **GRASSY GULLY GOLD FIELD**

By E. C. ANDREWS, B.A., Geological Surveyor

Scale 0 8 16 24 Chains



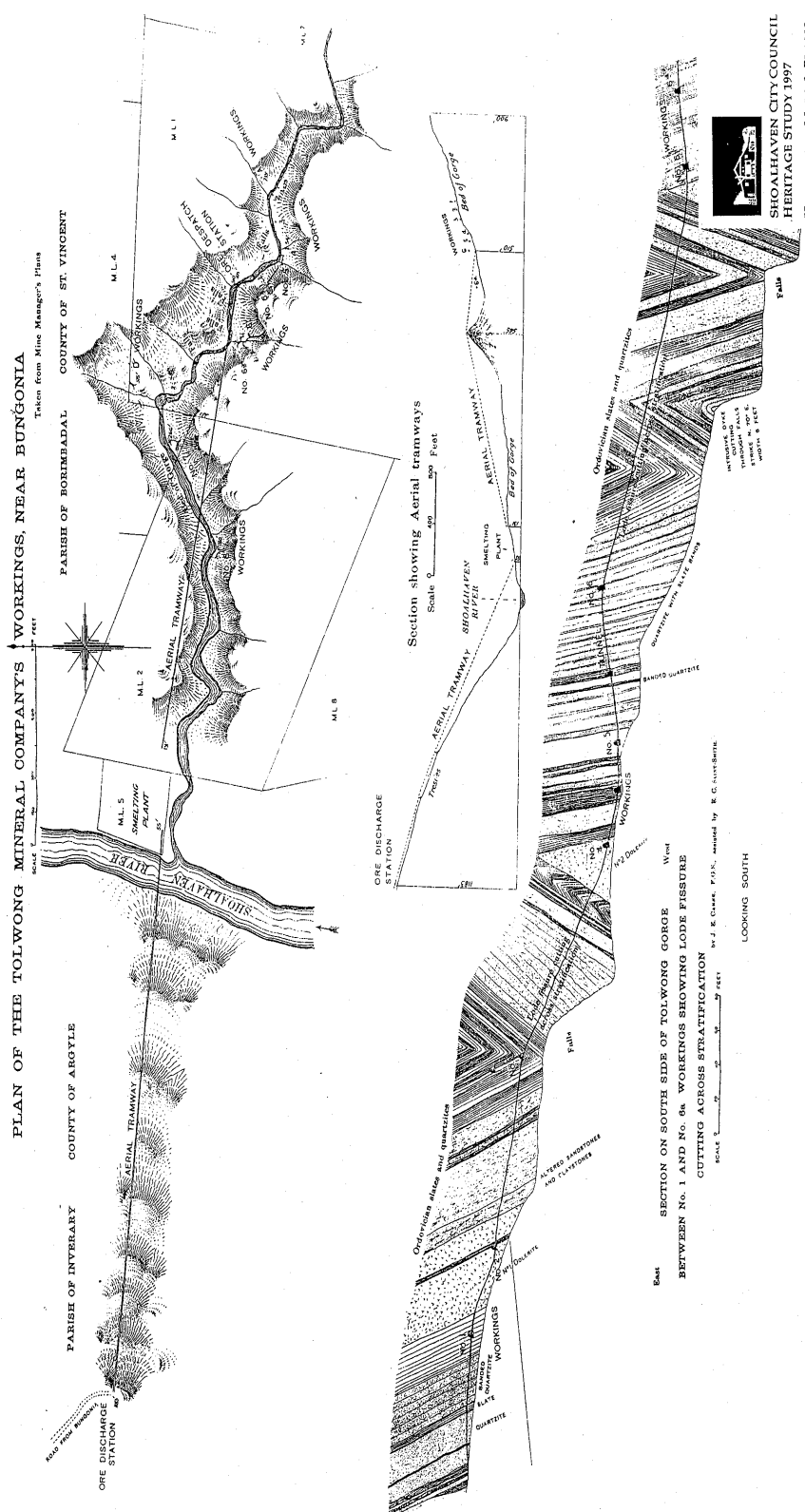
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NO. 30

Grassy Gully gold field, geological  
sketch map, 1901.

Source:  
Andrews, Report on Yalwal Gold-  
Field

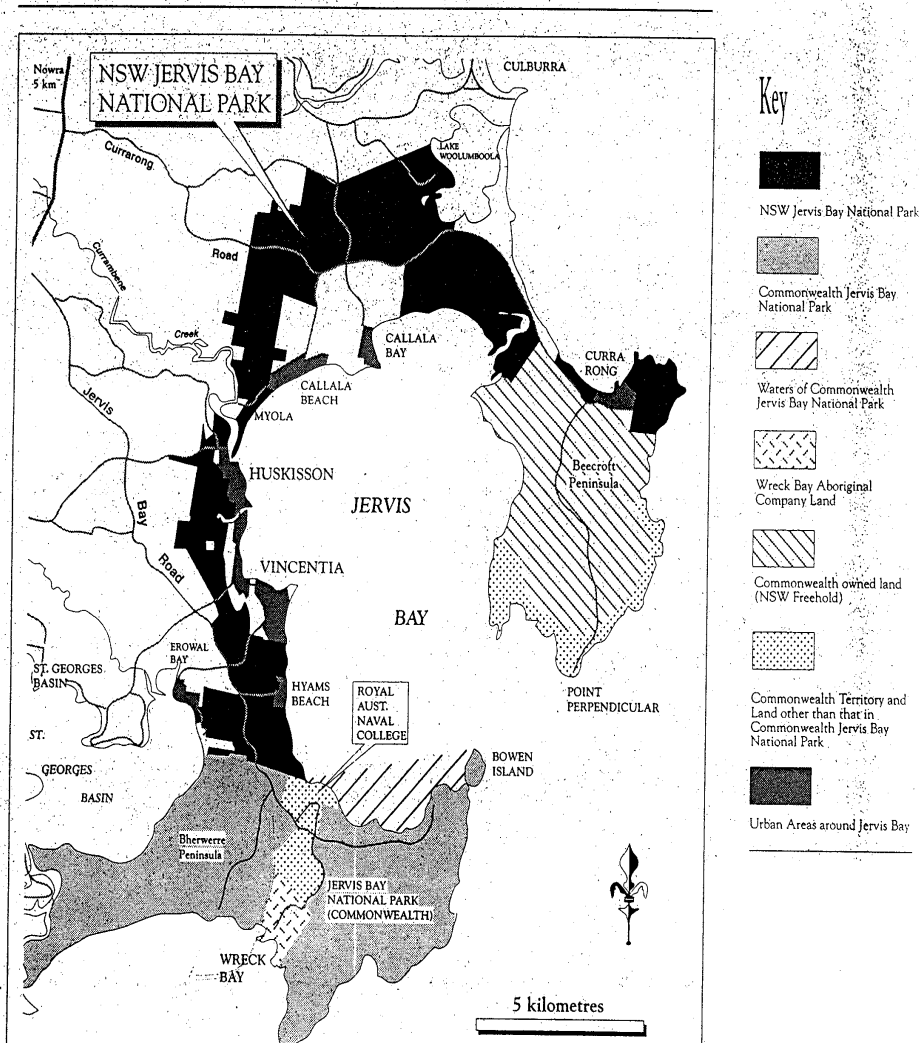


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COMPILED BY R. IAN JACK

NO. 31

**Source:**  
F.E. Carne, *The Tin Mining Industry and the Distribution of Tin Ores in New South Wales*, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Mineral Resources 14, 1911, after p.350

## NSW Jervis Bay National Park



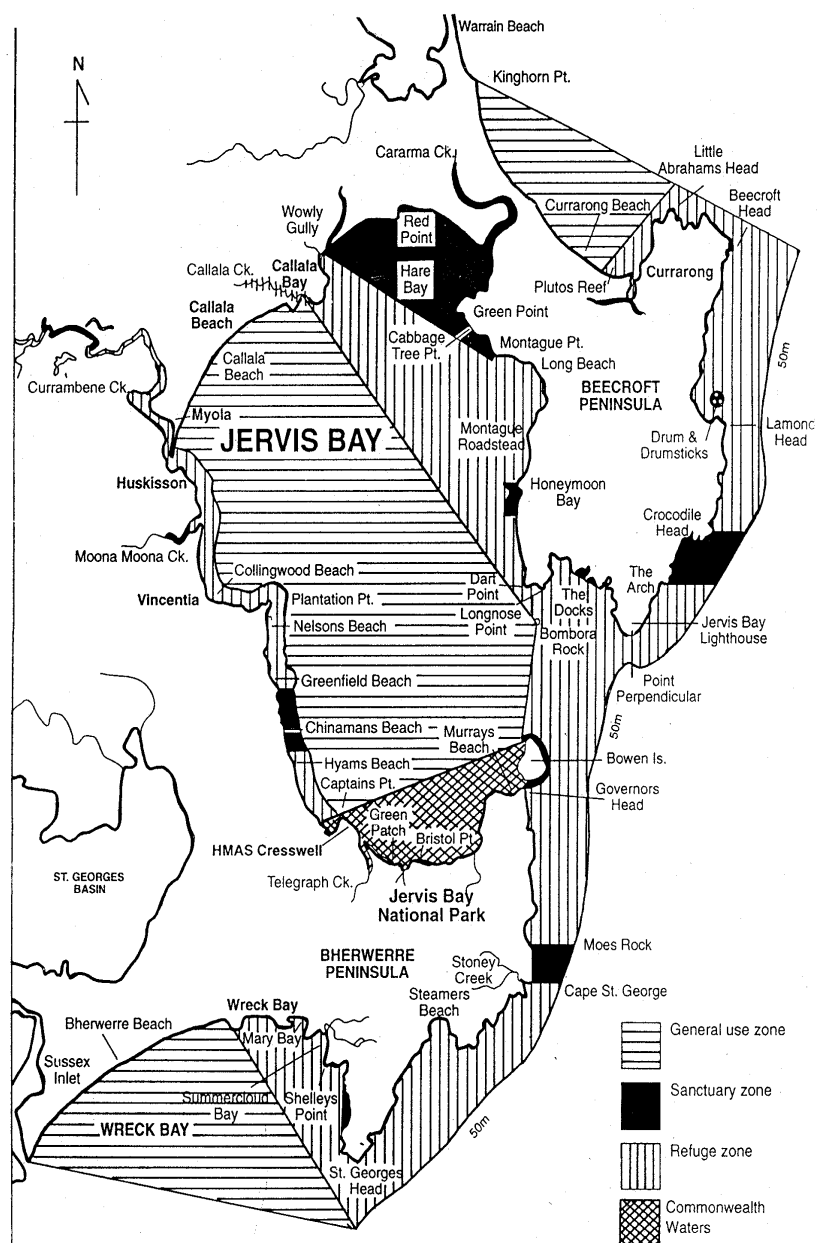
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NO. 32

Jervis Bay, the Royal Australian Naval College, the Commonwealth National Park and the State National Park, 1994.

Source:  
New South Wales Jervis Bay National Park, brochure 1994



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NO. 33

Jervis Bay marine zones, created in 1994.

Source:  
NSW Fisheries, *Proposed Jervis Bay Marine Reserve: Draft Management Plan, Part A, Management Prescriptions*, Sydney 1994, 26