

WINGECARRIBEE HERITAGE STUDY VOLUME I

Prepared by JRC Planning Services
for
Wingecarribee Council and the Department of Planning

**Wingecarribee Council
and the
Department of Planning**

WINGECARRIBEE HERITAGE STUDY

Volume I Final Report

By

JRC Planning Services

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**THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE
OF
WINGECARRIBEE**

This report was commissioned in 1990 by the Heritage Council of New South Wales, the Department of Planning and the Wingecarribee Council from JRC Planning Services.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Heritage Council, the Department of Planning, the Wingecarribee Council or the Minister for Planning.

PREFACE

Planning for and managing cultural heritage at a local level has often been thought of in terms of controlling the external appearance of what have loosely been referred to as historic buildings.

Unfortunately, only passing attention has been directed towards the 'other' elements of heritage such as whole towns and villages, groups of buildings, ie precincts, streetscapes, gardens and even broad landscapes.

The Wingecarribee Heritage Study presents a number of recommendations for the proper and sensitive management of the Shire's heritage resources and explores not only traditional statutory planning control techniques, but introduces innovative approaches incorporating educational and promotional initiatives.

These recommendations will be placed on public exhibition and the community will be encouraged to consider them carefully and make constructive submissions for Council to consider prior to adopting its final heritage strategy.

The Wingecarribee Heritage Study is an invaluable resource for all. It includes an extremely well prepared data base, which examines not only currently listed heritage items, but also those which have been identified from field observation. This information which makes reference to history, heritage significance, building type, etc., builds a platform on which sensible decisions about heritage can be taken.

Of special importance is that element of the Study which concerns significant cultural landscapes. Extensive areas of the Shire have been determined as having 'key cultural landscape significance', which I understand means that those areas demonstrate extremely well the history of the Shire's development, having undeniable representative and associative values.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the authors of the Study and, in particular, Ms Jocelyn Colleran, who has devoted countless hours in seeing the Heritage Study through to its completion. My thanks also extend to the Heritage Study Steering Committee and to the Chairman, Councillor Ken McInnes.

I conclude by commending the Wingecarribee Heritage Study for public consideration as the basis for determining Council's Heritage Strategy.

David Woods
MAYOR, WINGECARRIBEE COUNCIL

September 1993

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This Heritage Study is part of a joint project undertaken for the two adjoining Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Wingecarribee and Wollondilly.

Wingecarribee LGA is situated in the Southern Highlands Region of New South Wales, (see Figure 1.1). The LGA is rural in nature consisting of a number of small towns and villages with surrounding rural areas. Wingecarribee's major towns are Bowral (8,400), Moss Vale (7,100), Mittagong (6,500) and Bundanoon (2,000).

Wingecarribee was first settled in the 1820's and has a large number of items/places of value to the heritage of the area and the State. Berrima, a village of national heritage significance, is located within the LGA. Wingecarribee also has a number of significant landscapes which are of importance to the visual amenity of the area and also for the tourism potential of these areas. The LGA has a 1991 population of 33,300 and is estimated to be between 48,000 and 52,000 by the year 2000. Currently the population growth rate for the LGA is approximately 3.3% per annum and development pressures are increasing due to spill-over growth from the Sydney metropolitan area.

Because of these growth pressures, Wingecarribee Council is anxious to ensure that the historic character of the LGA is not eroded. Consequently, with dollar for dollar funding through the National Estate Grants Programme and Local Government Heritage Assistance Programme, the Council provided funding for the preparation of a Heritage Study which was undertaken in parallel for both Wingecarribee and Wollondilly LGAs.

The Wingecarribee project was undertaken at the same time as the Wollondilly project because these studies were conducted as part of the pilot study for the State Heritage Inventory Project (SHIP). The project was designed to test the SHIP computer software package (PC based IBM compatible), SHIP manual, selection criteria and application guidelines and State Historical Guidelines.

1.2 THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Study Area

The study area is the whole of the local government area of Wingecarribee. (See Figure 1.1)

Objective

The objectives of this study are set out in the study brief, prepared by the Wingecarribee Council and based on the Department of Planning's standard brief for heritage studies. (See Appendix A).

The study aims to:

- identify and analyse the environmental heritage of Wingecarribee;
- provide practical recommendations, both statutory and non-statutory, for the conservation and management of the environmental heritage resources in Wingecarribee; and
- test the State Heritage Inventory Project (SHIP) computer software package, SHIP manual, selection criteria and application guidelines and the State Historical Guidelines.

Definitions

'Heritage significance' means historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance.

'Natural heritage' encompasses those natural resources of heritage significance which are relatively unaltered by man, recognising, however, that natural resources such as topography, geology, climate, and vegetation have influenced both Aboriginal occupation and the European pattern of settlement and landuse in the region. Conversely man's influence on the environment is clearly recorded in the physical evidence of the present landscape and its elements.

'Cultural heritage' encompasses those heritage resources which represent man's activities in the region.



FIGURE 1.1: STUDY AREA

Source: Wingecarribee Council

Major Tasks

The four principal areas of work set out in the Study Brief are:

(i) Preparation of a Historical Context Report which:

- identifies the historical framework of development;
- describes the settlement and growth of the Study area;
- lists important events and people associated with the Study area, its settlement and cultural life; and
- contains a bibliography of relevant primary and secondary sources.

(ii) Preparation of the Inventory which involves:

- a comprehensive field survey of the physical evidence of the development of the study area;
- assessment and analysis of the items/places identified during the survey work; and
- preparation of a comprehensive inventory using the SHIP Data Base Software.

(iii) Analysis of the historical framework and inventory to prepare a summary statement of significance of the Study Area considering its Regional and State context.

(iv) Formulation of Planning and Implementation proposals.

In addition to these standard tasks, the brief also requested that specific attention be given to identifying significant cultural landscapes of Wingecarribee. Each of the significant landscapes identified was to be described and assessed in terms of:

- overall spatial and vegetation patterns;
- buildings, structures and other special features (including groups of same);
- transport routes; and

- historical associations.

Specific advice was to be provided regarding the conservation of the significant cultural landscapes together with recommendations for landscape conservation management.

These tasks were structured into a work program and undertaken as diagrammatically illustrated in Figure 1.2 which shows the logic of the study structure.

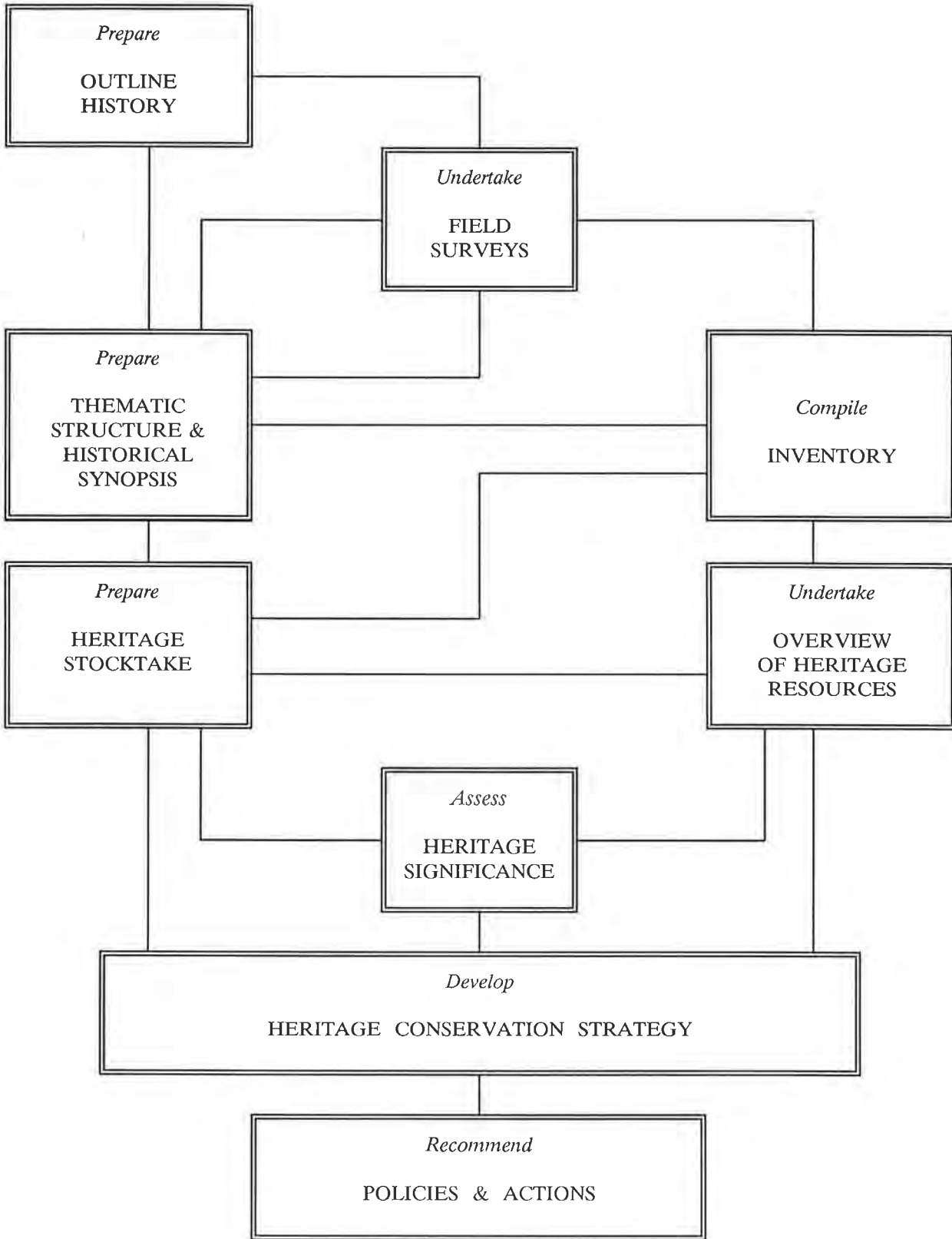


FIGURE 1.2: STUDY STRUCTURE

1.3 APPROACH TO THE STUDY

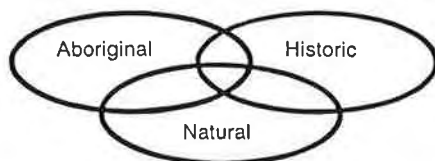
The approach to the Study was determined by the requirements of the Brief and methodology developed by the Heritage and Conservation Branch of the Department of Planning (See Appendix A). Two other major considerations, however, substantially influenced the approach taken to the work programme. These considerations were:

- (i) the extent of the study area covered by water catchments and national parks; and
- (ii) the requirements of the SHIP pilot project.

The allocation of time and resources to major components of the work programme reflected these considerations in the following ways:

- Historical research and field work activities were concentrated in the settled areas of Wingecarribee. This meant that many of the structures that are part of the Upper Nepean Water Supply System were not surveyed intensively.
- Only places of cultural heritage significance were considered and these were restricted to the historic environment. Ideally, a heritage study should include places which encompass the natural and cultural environments. Cultural items or places include both Aboriginal and historic sites. The boundaries between the natural, Aboriginal and historic environment overlap in the manner illustrated in Figure 1.3 below.

FIGURE 1.3:
ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE COMPONENTS



Source: Australian Heritage Commission

The study brief limited the scope of the survey to the historic environment to allow for trialing the new SHIP system, to focus the range of the study and limit costs. Hence, in this study there is a concentration

on European built heritage and above ground archaeological sites. Natural areas, Aboriginal sites, other archaeological sites and portable heritage items are not comprehensively identified and assessed.

Inventory activities were directed towards the review and recording of information contained in existing heritage registers and lists. It should be noted that local heritage studies in NSW aim to provide a comprehensive coverage of the heritage of an area. They are designed to ensure that a range of different types of places including structures such as buildings and bridges; rural and urban cultural landscapes; and of sites of archaeological interest, are considered. Because of this emphasis and other aspects of the methodology required in the brief, heritage study survey inventories provide a more rounded account of the history of an area than the record usually contained in the existing heritage lists and registers which relate to the area. In the Wingecarribee Heritage Survey however, the emphasis has been on reviewing places on existing lists and registers because it is a pilot project.

Field work aimed primarily to review and update information about recognised items/places of heritage significance. However special features of the Southern Highlands area were recognised by the study team and new survey work undertaken included:

- a brief, but extensive survey of private gardens;
- an assessment of the rural cultural landscapes and village settings; and,
- archaeological surveys of rural and industrial/mining areas.

Other places of potential heritage interest where noted or surveyed wherever possible.

1.4 STUDY TEAM

The Wingecarribee Heritage Study was undertaken between August, 1990 and December, 1992 by a multi-disciplinary project team. Members of the team and their role/contribution are acknowledged below:

Project Management	- Jocelyn Colleran
Historical Outline Report	- Sue Rosen - Paul Ashton
Historical Synopsis & Thematic Analysis	- R Ian Jack
Landscape Aspects	- Ken Taylor - Carolyn Tallents (Landscan) - Bruce Potts - Jocelyn Colleran
Built Environment	- Jyoti Somerville - Matthew McNeill - Jocelyn Colleran
Settlement Archaeology	- Jonathan Winston-Gregson
Industrial Archaeology	- Aedeem Cremin
Conservation Planning	- Jocelyn Colleran

1.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Study Team wishes to acknowledge the assistance received from the following groups and individuals.

- The Joint Steering committee comprising:
 - Councillor K McInnes, Wingecarribee Council (Chairman)
 - Councillor W Underwood, Wollondilly Council
 - Mr I Sinclair, Wollondilly Council
 - Mr J Lawrence, Wingecarribee Council
 - Ms S Hoppe, Department of Planning Heritage Branch
 - Ms Jane Worthy, Department of Planning Heritage Branch
 - Ms C Kemp, Department of Planning Heritage Branch
 - Ms Karin Armstrong, Department of Planning, Wollongong
 - Mr R Cheetham, Department of Planning, Wollongong
- Officers of the Council Planning Department
- The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NSW), Ms Margaret Collins
- The Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning
- The former Heritage Officer, State Rail Authority, Mr Tom Austin

Valuable local knowledge was gained from members of local historical societies and other community and professional groups. The contribution of the following is gratefully acknowledged:

- Berrima District Historical Society
- Bundanoon History Group
- Mr R F Stokes, Berrima
- Berrima District Branch, National Trust of Australia (NSW)
- Mr & Mrs T North, Garden History Journal
- Southern Highlands Garden History Society
- Exeter Village Association

1.6 STUDY DOCUMENTATION

Associated Reports

- *An Outline Thematic History of the Wingecarribee Shire*, prepared by Sue Rosen with Paul Ashton, unpublished report, December 1991.
- *Historic Cultural Landscape Assessment for Wingecarribee Shire*, prepared by Landscan in association with Ken Taylor, January, 1992.

Inventory Volumes and computer discs

Inventory information is recorded on the SHIP IBM compatible computer data-base system and stored in diskettes held by the Department of Planning.

The printed reports for over 600 items/places are presented in separate volumes for each of the main towns/villages and the rural areas of the Wingecarribee LGA. (These are currently held by Council and the Department of Planning.)

Final Report

Volume I of the final report contains four main parts. They are:

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE HERITAGE STUDY
- 3.0 OVERVIEW OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AND ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
- 4.0 HERITAGE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Volume II contains three appendices. They are:

- A STUDY BRIEF
- B LIST OF INVENTORY ITEMS
- C BURRA CHARTER

PART TWO: HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

"All heritage items were created in an historical context, developed and changed in subsequent historical contexts and are assessed and valued for the future in the light of our present assumptions and values"¹

(State Historical Guidelines)

2.1 THE HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK FOR HERITAGE STUDIES

Preparation of a framework which establishes a historical context for heritage studies is an integral part of the heritage study process at all stages of the progress of the study. The approach adopted by the Department of Planning is described in the publication, Heritage Study Guidelines,² and outlined as a requirement of the standard heritage study brief³.

In this study, the historical framework is to provide:

- an outline of the history of Wingecarribee which develops the main themes relating to its development and to associations with people or events which have had a major influence or impact in shaping the development of the area;
- a checklist of the type of evidence likely to be associated with the main themes/stories of Wingecarribee. This was used as an *aide memoire* for the field survey activity to encourage a comprehensive systematic approach to the recording of physical evidence of the history of an area. It also provides a basis for reviewing the initial historical outline (based on documentary evidence) in the light of information provided by the surveys;
- an historical synopsis which takes into account both the documentary and physical evidence to provide a basis for understanding the cultural heritage significance of Wingecarribee's heritage resources; and
- an assessment of the heritage attributes of Wingecarribee as a whole and of the

individual items/places surveyed as part of the inventory preparation.

"Historical description and analysis contribute an essential dimension to understanding heritage significance in terms of aesthetic, scientific and social values no less than historic."⁴

(State Historical Guidelines)

- a comparison of the heritage attributes of Wingecarribee with other areas in the wider Sydney Region and the State as a whole.

"Any heritage item should ideally be seen in a widening circle of contexts - local, regional, national - and ultimately in its relationship to world systems."⁵

(State Historical Guidelines)

2.2 COMPONENTS OF THE HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK FOR WINGECARRIBEE

There are a number of different components of the historical framework for the Wingecarribee Heritage Study. The nature and content of the components reflect the role of the Study as a pilot project to test the methodology developed for the State Heritage Inventory Project. For this reason, more explanation is provided about the development of the historical components than would be usually included in the historical context report for a heritage study.

The main components are:

- an initial outline of the history of Wingecarribee prepared in the early stages of the study using readily available documentary sources⁶. This was reviewed by community groups with an interest in local history who were able to contribute their detailed knowledge of the history of various aspects of Wingecarribee⁷.
- a summary of the regional and state historical context included in the next section of this report, based on the Historical Guidelines prepared for the State Heritage Inventory Project.
- the thematic checklist and historical synopsis based on an understanding of the

local historical context and its relationship with the regional and state thematic and temporal framework. These components are presented in following sections of this report.

relevant historical details recorded for each heritage item on the computerised inventory data base and provided as a printed copy in the Wingecarribee Heritage Study Inventory Volumes. Information recorded included notes on the history of the place as well as analytical data which relates the place to the local, regional and state context.

2.3 THEMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY

"The relationship of every place with its environment, its landscape, whether urban, suburban or rural, immediately puts it into a broader and more interesting historical framework of land-use and environmental modification, of communications and transport, of settlement and economy."⁸

(State Historical Guidelines)

The identification of 'themes' is a standard analytical device used in heritage studies to provide an understanding of the relationship of a heritage item with its chronological, developmental and spatial context.

With the preparation of the Historical Guidelines for the State Heritage Inventory Project (SHIP) there was an opportunity to provide a more comprehensive thematic framework for the Wingecarribee Heritage Study. It has been customary to identify the main themes which relate to the history of the area under study⁹. The State Heritage Inventory Project Historical Guidelines provide the opportunity to place an individual heritage item into a broader historical framework which encompasses the state and regional, as well as the local historical context.

The main elements in the State Heritage Inventory Historical Guidelines which have been utilised in the Wingecarribee Study relate to the concepts of:

- State Themes; and
- Historical Regions.

State Themes

Twenty-six themes are enunciated in the State Historical Guidelines to reflect the main stories in a generally agreed pattern of state development. These themes are reproduced in Figure 2.1.

Historical Regions

Seventeen heritage regions have been identified in the Draft State Historical Guidelines, using present local government boundaries: the criteria for each region are geographical and historical. Each region is briefly described and characterised in volume 1 of the draft historical guidelines: in volume 2 short histories of each region are presented together with an annotated bibliography of the most relevant secondary books and articles. The histories make plain the broad distinguishing features of the occupation and exploitation of each region in turn.

"Just as regions do not follow the same chronological pattern and just as they are influenced by but do not necessarily imitate state-wide trends, so within regions local government units and smaller localities do not all follow the region's trends precisely. Localities are not mere microcosms of a region nor are regions mere microcosms of the state. Accordingly, in the comprehension of an individual heritage item, there are at least three historico-geographical contexts: the state, the region and the local area."¹⁰

(State Historical Guidelines)

Wingecarribee LGA together with Wollondilly LGA is included in the Sydney Region 1 (see Figure 2.2). The Sydney region is defined as the metropolitan area, its adjacent suburbs and its wider commuter corridors west into the Blue Mountains, north to Wyong and Gosford, and south-west into the Southern Highlands, where retirement and recreational settlement areas have also developed. The sandstone uplands with dramatic gorges extend from the Blue Mountains south into Burratorang Valley and beyond into the Nattai wilderness, giving a wildly inaccessible flavour to the western sections of both Wingecarribee and Wollondilly.

FIGURE 2.1

LIST OF THEMES FOR DISTINGUISHING HERITAGE ITEMS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

1. *Aboriginal culture and interaction with the new settlers: the moving frontier of contact and the Aboriginal experience of urban life.*
2. *Convict settlement: in town and country, in prison and in employment.*
3. *European exploration of the country: the major explorers, but also the filling-in of blanks by successive settlers, prospectors and naturalists up to the present.*
4. *The surveyors and land tenures under which the land was occupied: closer settlement.*
5. *Pastoral expansion, interacting with settlement, ecology and communications, and creating rural industries (e.g. tanning, shearing, boiling down).*
6. *Pastoral diversification: change and development in old and new areas.*
7. *Agricultural expansion, with its corollary of flour-milling and brewing, interacting, like pastoral expansion, with settlement, ecology and communications.*
8. *Agricultural diversification: new crops, new technologies, new sites.*
9. *Changing the environment: the impact of Aboriginal and European settlement on the landscape, the clearing of land, timber-getting, biophysical change, exotic species and the spread of exotic weeds.*
10. *The gold rushes and less dramatic gold-winning, both alluvial and reef, from the 1850's to the present day.*
11. *Extraction and processing of minerals, other than gold, from copper to diamonds.*
12. *The growth and dominance of Sydney.*
13. *The foundation, growth and changing role of country towns.*
14. *Migration: ethnic communities, relations with a wider world (e.g. German communities during World War I, Chinese gardens, Mediterranean restaurants).*
15. *The transport network: roads, waterways, shipping, railways, bridges, air-travel.*
16. *Growth of democratic government and bureaucracy: central (state and federal) and local.*
17. *Cultural and social life: art, music, theatre, writing, images of an area, education, social interaction through institutions such as religious or community organisations.*
18. *Leisure: organised and unorganised, public and private, tourism.*
19. *Environmental awareness: soil conservation, preservation of open space, national parks, ecology, the green movement, conservation of the built environment.*
20. *Use and abuse of water resources: dams, diversions, irrigation, hydrology, salination.*
21. *A place to live: apart or together, urban or suburban or in the bush, town planning, gentrification.*
22. *Emergence of building styles and types of construction.*
23. *Booms and busts: cycles in the economies of the world, state and region.*
24. *Industrialisation and deindustrialisation: the rise, fall and replacement of urban and rural industries, with their associated living space.*
25. *Rural population changes.*
26. *The life cycle: the physical setting for the intimacies of birth, marriage, parenthood, old age, death, from hospital to home to cemetery.*

Source: Jack, R. Iand & Jeans, D.N., *Draft State Heritage Inventory. Historical Guidelines*, Department of Planning, 1990



KEY

- 1. Sydney
- 2. Lower Hunter
- 3. Upper Hunter
- 4. Manning River
- 5. North Coast Valleys
- 6. New England
- 7. Darling Plains
- 8. Central Tableland
- 9. Lachlan
- 10. Southern Tableland
- 11. Monaro
- 12. Murrumbidgee
- 13. Murray
- 14. South Coast
- 15. Illawarra
- 16. Western Plains

FIGURE 2.2: HERITAGE REGIONS OF NSW
 Source: State Historical Guildelines p.xxxviii

2.4 STATE-LOCAL THEMATIC RELATIONSHIPS IN WINGECARRIBEE

In this study, the local themes which emerged from research into the documentary evidence, were expanded as a greater understanding of the history of the area developed. The local themes were viewed in relation to the State themes and a thematic structure was developed as a study tool. The structure was compiled for the study purposes by R Ian Jack on the basis of:

- his original analysis of the State Themes in 1990;
- his own explorations of aspects of Wingecarribee's historical development;
- the initial outline history of Wingecarribee compiled by other sub-consultants;
- detailed comments made on that history by well-informed local historical groups; and
- inventory records prepared by sub-consultants undertaking field survey work.

This thematic structure is shown diagrammatically in Figure 2.3 to show the relationship between State themes (Column 1) and Local themes (Column 2)¹¹. Examples of each Local Sub-Theme are given in Column 3, Figure 2.3. This list of examples gives an instant, shorthand overview of the relationship of specific heritage places with the Local Sub-Themes and in turn with the State Themes. Because of the large number of heritage places in Wingecarribee, this list is selective and exemplary only.

The analysis of the thematic structure of Wingecarribee is specific to the LGA, but the form of presentation and the computer-readable numbering system is designed to assist in future implementation of the State Heritage Inventory.

The analysis is presented in the same order as the state-wide themes. That is to say, it begins with State Theme 1, *Aboriginal culture and interaction*, and concludes with State Theme 26, *Life style*.

The numbering system of the State Themes is, of course, that adopted in the Draft State Historical Guidelines. The sequential numbering of the Local Sub-Themes (ie: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc.) is unique to the individual local government area. For

example, *coal-mining* is Local Sub-Theme 11.1 in Wingecarribee LGA but 11.2 in Wollondilly.

The Thematic Structure is not intended to be the outline of a heritage history. Nor is it intended as a qualitative or quantitative assessment of Wingecarribee's history. The prime example of one Local Sub-Theme (eg: 11.5, *Shale oil mining and processing at Joadja*) may have state-wide (indeed national) significance; another (eg: 8.2 *Brewing at Mittagong, the Maltings*) has regional significance; while many examples of Local Sub-Themes have local significance.

This thematic structure has been used for a number of different purposes during the course of the study. Uses include:

- as an *aide memoire* to indicate the types of evidence which are likely to be associated with different local themes (see Column 3, Figure 2.3); and,
- to relate the themes to the survey evidence in order to provide a historical synopsis of the heritage of the area (see Section 2.5 which follows) and enable each heritage item to be seen in its broader historical setting (see Section 4) which relates to the thematic patterns in the locality and the state (see Section 3).

FIGURE 2.3

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
1. Aboriginal culture & interaction	1.1 Beliefs concerning waterways and caves	Hollows gouged out by Gurangatch: Wingecarribee River N from junction with Wollondilly, Guineacor Creek to W, along Jocks Creek W to Wombeyan Caves. All these creeks, waterholes, underground rivers and caves are sites of significance to Aboriginal people.
	1.2 Sites occupied in wilderness area during contact period	Wombeyan Caves area (many camp-sites recently discovered): cf. Conrad Marten's drawing of 1841. Nattai wilderness around Mt Jellore remained a 'secure retreat' (Mitchell 1838).
	1.3 Employment as guides to Throsby and Mitchell	Routes of discovery.
	1.4 Interaction with Sir Thomas Mitchell	Mitchell and Moyengully at Mt Gibraltar, 1828 Mitchell and Great South Road: Aboriginal song recorded 1828, 'Road goes creaking long shoes' Mitchell and Moyengully re Nattai wilderness 1838.
2. Convict settlement	2.1 Early gaols and lock-ups	Oaklands, Mittagong: cells below the inn for prisoners en route to Berrima White Horse Inn, Berrima: cells earlier than gaol. Earliest part of Berrima gaol.
	2.2 Construction of Great South Road	Stockade sites at Berrima (Catholic church): Black Bob's Creek and Wingello Convict burial ground identifiable at the 1836-8/9 Wingello stockade area (Portion 15, Uringala Parish) Convict built bridges at Berrima and Black Bob's Creek (see 15.3) Drainage culverts on Old Argyle Road: Bundanoon 248150E 616360N.
	2.3 Other public works	Berrima courthouse 1838.

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
3. European exploration	3.1 First explorers	Mt Jellore's importance as point of mapping reference. Oxley's grants around Bowral: Wingecarribee built in 1857 by descendant in Kirkham St. Oxley's lookout, Mt Gibraltar (Note: Barrallier's Nattai depot is in Wollondilly) Throsby's grants.
	3.3 Exploration by settlers: Wilderness and coal outcrops	Opening up of Nattai wilderness. Exploration for coal in Nattai gorge, at Bundanoon and at Black Bob's Creek, west of Exeter.
	3.4 Tourism	Wombeyan Caves from 1840's.
	3.5 Bush-walking	Mittagong-Katoomba Ensign Barrallier Walk: tracks cleared and identified 1985-8 by Ensign Barrallier Club and Nattai Foundation. See Robert Sloss, <u>Walking Tracks of Mittagong and Nattai</u> , Mittagong 1990. Nattai National Park proposed by Colong Foundation for Wilderness.
	4. Surveyors & land tenures	4.1 General surveying
4.2 Laying-out of townships: initial town-plans preserved		Berrima Sutton Forest Robertson Mittagong Wingello Bowral Moss Vale New Berrima 1928 Bong Bong 1826 (cairn on Moss Vale Road) *Murrimba 1835 (on both sides of Paddy's River near Hume Highway) archaeological site
4.3 Private towns		Fitzroy (= Welby) Nattai New Sheffield South Lambton (see Bundanoon parish map) Bundanoon (see Bundanoon parish map)

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
4. Surveyors & land tenures (cont'd)	4.4 Water Board catchment	Catchment for Nepean and Avon Dams
	4.5 National Parks leases	Morton National Park
	4.6 State forests	Meryla (north-west section) Wingello Penrose Belanglo Bangadilly
5. Pastoral expansion	5.1 Wild cattle	<u>NSW Calendar & GPO Directory</u> 1832, 96
	5.2 Beef cattle	Throsby Park (Throsby) Oldbury (Atkinson)
	5.3 Sheep stations	Jamison Hill at Bowral, named after Oxley's shepherd and site of Oxley's sheep-fold Bullio station under Cordeaux. Woolsheds, eg Jemidee on Wombeyan Caves Road, Barrallier 237780E 619512N
	5.4 Tanneries	*4 in Berrima district in 1840's. Export of wattle bark to Sydney in 1840's.
6. Pastoral diversification	6.1 Dairying, butter and cheese making	Dairy buildings on properties Growth of butter factories in 1880's because of wholemilk industry in Illawarra: Robertson (2) Wildes Meadow Kangaloon, East and West Glenquarry Bowral Exeter Cheese factory: Robertson and Bowral Milk depot, with butter factory, Moss Vale 1920's. Mort's Fresh Food & Ice Co, Mittagong, est. 1870's (on Maltings estate): catchment along southern railway.

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
6. Pastoral diversification (cont'd)	6.2 Horse-studs	King Ranch, Milton Park, Bowral
	6.3 Cattle-studs	King Ranch, first Santa Gertrudis stud in Australia.
	6.4 Abattoirs	Berrima District Meats Ltd, Moss Vale.
7. Agricultural expansion	7.1 Wheat growing	1830's to 1860's, when rust struck
	7.2 Flour-milling in Berrima area	<p>*Windmills: near Braemar, 1831 in area 1842-69 (2 in 1850-1); Oldbury 1827</p> <p>*Watermills - one in Berrima 1845-50</p> <p>*Horsemills: in area, 1842-61 (4 in 1844, 3 in 1845-7)</p> <p>*Steam mills: in Berrima and area 1837-79: 1 in Berrima 1837; 2 in area 1850-6; 1860-5; 3 in area 1866-7; 4 in area 1868-9; 2 in area 1870-8. Throsby Park 1849.</p> <p>* No precise locations known for these sites with exception of Oldbury (not surviving) and Throsby Park (where the building survives).</p>
8. Agricultural diversification	8.1 Barley	Grown in small quantities in 19th century but expansion encouraged by Toths for the Maltings at Mittagong in 20th century: thus series of barley stores and sheds at Maltings.
	8.2 Brewing at Mittagong	Maltings, Mittagong
	8.3 Orchards	Surviving fruit trees, Houses, Packing Sheds - Bundanoon, 19th century, Joadja, early 20th century, Yerrinbool, 20th century.
	8.4 Potatoes	Earliest at Sutton Forest in 1830's. Significant at Robertson and Bundanoon from 1860's. Changed field patterns in Robertson area.
	8.5 Turnips	Alternative to potatoes when potatoes failed in 1890's at Robertson and Bundanoon.

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
8. Agricultural diversification (cont'd)	8.6 Mushrooms	Mittagong and Bowral.
	8.7 Tung nuts	At 'Ferndale', Bundanoon, 1920's to 1930's.
	8.8 Market gardening	Surviving Chinese gardens in Mittagong; commercial cabbage and other vegetable gardens at Avoca and Glenquarry.
	8.9 Plant nurseries	
9. Changing the environment	8.10 Hobby farms	
	9.1 Land clearance	Clearing patterns in rural landscapes.
	9.2 Timber-getting	Numerous mills at Bundanoon; Robertson; Avoca Surviving traditional mills in Bessemer St, Mittagong and at Burrawang
	9.3 Cement production and gravel extraction	Blue Circle Southern Cement, Berrima & Medway Dam on Wingecarribee near Berrima for cement works: Mittagong 255880E 617965N Gravel quarry on Wombeyan Caves Road, Richlands 773820E 620039N
	9.4 Tree-planting: wind-breaks; driveways, streets & gardens	eg: Bowral, Moss Vale, Exeter
	9.5 Garden creation	Bowral area
10. Gold	9.6 Landscape cemeteries	eg: Bowral General Cemetery, Berrima General Cemetery.
	10.1 Alluvial gold-mining	Old Mittagong goldfield on Diamond Fields Creek (now Diggers Creek): first rush 1879, second 1883; puddling introduced at Dunstan & Co 1886. Location: Avon River 275240E 618088N

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
11. Minerals other than gold	11.1 Coal-mining	Bundanoon: Ringwood, 1884, 1897. Rock Roof 1860's-c.1872. Erith 1881-5, 1896. Mittagong: Nattai. Box Vale. Berrima: Cataract 1867. Berrima (1890 renamed Great Southern). Medway. Loch Catherine 1920's.
	11.2 Coke-making	Erith colliery, Bundanoon, 1885: coke oven (ruined) survives (Bundanoon 251840E 615944N).
	11.3 Clay products and cement	Brickworks: Mittagong, clay-pit at Maltings. Bowral, Baker's survives with impressive traditional features (1920's) Cement: Importance of Hoskins: Southern Portland Cement Works, Berrima, 1920's; now Blue Circle Southern Cement.
	11.4 Stone quarrying: trachyte, sandstone	Trachyte at Mt Gibraltar: cf. houses and funeral monuments (eg. Anglican section of Bowral General Cemetery) Sandstone at Bundanoon. Sandstone quarry at Mittagong (Mittagong 262600E 618578N)
	11.5 Shale-oil mining and processing at Joadja	Township of Joadja Adit mines Processing plant: retorts and refinery Inclines Railway to Mittagong *Berrima Downs refinery (Mittagong 254820E 618156)
	11.6 Iron-ore mining and smelting	Fitzroy blast furnace site: rock-cut footings and runnels (stones from furnace facing said to be used in School of Arts, Mittagong, 17.3) Site of rolling mills N of nos 185, 193 Hume Highway Surviving iron smelted at Fitzroy and still in Wingecarribee: lions 1850: 2 at Mittagong Public School

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
11. Minerals other than gold (cont'd)	11.6 (cont'd)	<p>roof supports for Uniting Church, Albert Street, Mittagong, 1865</p> <p>*Lamp-post formerly in grounds of St Stephen's Anglican church 1878 (on Fitzroy land): ?present location (was still in church grounds 1948).</p> <p>See also 15.7.</p>
	11.7 Alluvial diamond mining	<p>Dunstan & Southey's mine on Diggers Creek, 1884-6, Finlay 1887 (Avon River 275240E 618088N)</p>
12. Growth of Sydney	12.1 Building of summer houses	<p>Bowral, Moss Vale etc., 1870 onwards</p>
	12.2 Rail transport	<p>Refreshment rooms, Mittagong Railway station</p>
	12.3 Governors' residences	<p>Throsby Park (Earl of Belmore 1868)</p> <p>Hillview, Sutton Forest (1881-1958)</p>
13. Country towns & villages: Foundation, growth and changing role	13.1 Towns	<p>Berrima Bowral Mittagong Moss Vale</p>
	13.2 Villages	<p>Aylmerton Balaclava Balmoral Braemar Bundanoon Burradoo Burrawang Colo Vale Excter Fitzroy Falls Hill Top Kangaloon Kangaloon, East New Berrima Penrose Robertson Sutton Forest Welby Willow Vale Wingello Yerrinbool</p>

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
14. Migration	14.1 Scottish settlement	Joadja, tightly knit mining community Robertson, scattered farmers
	14.2 Chinese market gardening	Garden & house E of Chinaman's Creek, Mittagong, occupied by Chinese in 1880's (Mittagong 264390E 618511N)
	14.3 German prisoners of war	Reuse of Berrima gaol, 1914-8. Dam built by prisoners in Wingecarribee River at foot of Oxley Street, Berrima Canoe built by prisoners in Berrima Museum.
15. Transport	15.1 Movement corridors, north-south: roads	Mitchell's Great South Road Development of Hume Highway Impact of new Mittagong bypass through Nattai gorge (which has destroyed well preserved and unrecorded adits of the Fitzroy Co.'s colliery of the 1840's.)
	15.2 Movement corridors, east-west: roads	Wombeyan Caves Road (and Joadja access). Buttressing on descent to Wollondilly River. Goodman's Ford on Wollondilly: since 1967 a low-level bridge. Bullio tunnel, 1900.
	15.3 Bridges built by David Lennox	Berrima, 1833-6, destroyed 1860 but stone blocks survive in Market Place Park, Berrima. Black Bob's Creek, 1834-6, still with stone walls and piers intact, but concrete arch replaces the original wooden beams (Moss Vale 248200E 617023N)
	15.4 Early inns & travellers' hotels	Berrima Bong Bong Sutton Forest Mittagong

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
15. Transport (cont'd)	15.5 Movement corridors, north-south: rail	Main Southern Line Picton to Mittagong loop Railway stations: Bowral Bundanoon Colo Vale Mittagong Moss Vale Penrose Wingello Yerrinbool
	15.6 Movement corridors, east-west: rail	Moss Vale to Unanderra, opened 1932, subsidised by industry: Hoskins, who needed to link Marulan limestone quarries, Berrima Cement works and Port Kembla ironworks) Stations: Burrawang Ranelagh House, Robertson (Robertson Hotel) Robertson
	15.7 Private industrial railways and tramways	Coal tramways: Box Vale 1888-96 Fitzroy Iron Works 1873 Ringwood Erith, Coalmines Road, Bundanoon Shale-oil railway, Joadja to Mittagong; tramways within Joadja Industrial sidings: Joadja Creek Depot siding at Mittagong S of main station: some of siding track is intact beside Caltex depot Bridges for tramways: Box Vale over Kells Ck, stone-cut footings in creek bed, 1888 (Mittagong 262640E 618726) Embankments for Box Vale bridge over unnamed creek, 1888 (Mittagong 262700E 618763N) Winding machinery: footings on Mt Alexander for winding engine on include for Fitzroy coal, 1873 (Mittagong 265940E 618562N) Winding house and wheel for Joadja main incline at top of incline; archaeological remains of Carter's incline with horse-whim.

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
15. Transport (cont'd)	15.8 Tunnels & deep cuttings, road and rail	<p>Tunnels:</p> <p>The Gib 1866 (state rail) Mt Alexander 1873 (private coal tramway) (Mittagong 2 6 5 9 2 0 E 6 1 8 5 7 0 N) Box Vale 1888 (private coal tramway) (Mittagong 263660E 618838N) Bullio 1900, Wombeyan Caves Road. Rail cutting N of Hill Top is deepest in NSW, on Picton to Mittagong loop (Hill Top 269800E 619811N)</p>
	15.9 Private air transport	<p>Landing-fields:</p> <p>Bowral (3): Sproule Lane, Eridge Park Road, W of Boardman Road. Mittagong: Gt Southern Road, N of Diamond Fields Road. Mandemar: Mandemar Lane. Moss Vale: In loop of Wingecarribee River, E of Berrima Junction. Bundanoon: S of Ferndale Road.</p>
16. Government and Bureaucracy	16.1 Municipal organisation	<p>Bowral Council Chambers, Bendooley St 1889 (Bowral Municipality 1886-1980) Mittagong Council Chambers 1889 (Mittagong Municipality 1889-1938, 1953-80) Moss Vale Council Chambers, Arthur/Throsby St 1890 (Moss Vale Municipality 1888-1953) *Meeting-place of Nattai Shire Council, 1906-49 *of Wingecarribee Shire Council, 1906-</p>
	16.2 Law and order	<p>Court houses:</p> <p>Berrima 1835-8 Bowral 1896 Mittagong 1886 Moss Vale 1921-2</p> <p>Gaol:</p> <p>Berrima 1836-9</p>

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
16. Government and Bureaucray (cont'd)	16.3 Vice-regal residences & political presence	Throsby Park, Earl of Belmore, 1868 Hillview, Sutton Forest (formerly Prospect), governors 1881-1958 Federal and state politicians' residences in Southern Highlands.
17. Cultural & social life	17.1 Education: state, private & boarding schools	State schools Private schools eg: Frensham Berrima Bridge Nursery (former school) Winifred West, Mittagong (Clubbe Hall received Blacket Prize 1966) Tudor House, Moss Vale (a Horbury Hunt house)
	17.2 Religion	Churches, manses and presbyteries: Catholic (inc. Harper's Mansion, Berrima) Anglican Presbyterian/Uniting Methodist/Uniting Other denominations
	17.3 Cultural activities and social life: Schools of Arts, music, theatre	Schools of Arts: Berrima, Argyle St 1867 Bowral, 20 Bendooley St 1885 Mittagong (said to be made from Fitzroy blast furnace stone facing) Moss Vale, Argyle Street 1891 Joadja 1886 Berrima District Arts Council opera & ballet *Theatre Royal, Mittagong (active in 1920's)

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
17. Cultural & social life (cont'd)	17.4 Cultural attractions for tourists: museums, antique shops, craft shops, book shops, music	<p>Museums: Berrima Museum, Berrima Old Bakery, Berrima Bradman Museum, Bowral Schoolhouse Museum, Bowral Public School</p> <p>Galleries: Art galleries, adaptive reuse of early buildings in, esp., Berrima</p> <p>Crafts: Sturt Workshops, Mittagong, Adaptive reuse of historic buildings</p> <p>Book Shops: Berkelouw's Book Barn & Rare Books</p> <p>Music: Mittagong residential music schools.</p>
18. Leisure	18.1 Guesthouses	<p>Eg: 64 in Bundanoon between 1890 and 1980's: the well-sited The Knoll in Osborn Ave, is now Solar Springs Health Retreat Bicycle hire for tourists: Ye Olde Bicycle Shoppe, Bundanoon.</p>
	18.2.Wombeyan Caves	<p>Development of Mittagong to Wombeyan road: Bullio tunnel 1900, buttressing down to Wollondilly 1901, Goodmans Ford bridge 1967 Caves House, 1889-1934, when burnt down: water cistern survives beside present Rangers' Office Pumping of water from Mares Forest Creek, 1950 (pumphouse is in Mulwaree Shire but pipes extend into Wingecarribee) (Richlands 772360E 619870N) Scientific investigation of cave system: see Sydney Speleological Society, <u>Wombeyan Caves</u>, 1982.</p>
	18.3 Flower festivals	<p>Dahlia Festival, Mittagong, February Tulip Festival, Bowral, October.</p>
	18.4 Gardens of Southern Highlands	Bowral, Moss Vale, Bundanoon

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
18. Leisure (cont'd)	18.5 Sport for visitors, summer residents & permanent residents	Golf courses and club houses: Bowral 1901: a social discriminator (see R Wild, <u>Bradstow</u>) Bundanoon, 3 18-hole courses, tournaments 1920's to 1968, 2 9-hole courses private to guesthouses Moss Vale Mittagong Cricket: Bradman house and museum, Bowral Bill O'Reilly at Wingello in 1920's Horse-racing: Bundanoon, Ferndale Road, 19th century Bong Bong Picnic Races, 1911 Bundanoon, Erith Street, 1937.
	18.6 Canberra links, sport, houses, tourism	
19. Environmental awareness	19.1 The natural environment: walking tracks & wilderness	Morton National Park: Bundanoon Area Walking Tracks Nattai Foundation & Ensign Barrallier Club (cf 3.5) Colong Foundation for Wilderness: proposals for Nattai National Park Department of Lands: walking tracks, Nattai Caretakers and rangers at Wombeyan Caves since 1865 Box Vale near Mittagong Cave Creek near Mittagong National Trust, Berrima District Branch Mount Gibraltar Walking Track.
	19.2 The built environment: town conservation	National Trust, Berrima District Branch: Conservation of Berrima Berrima Courthouse Trust Bundanoon History Group Urban Conservation Areas: Berrima Bowral Pioneer St Precinct, Mittagong

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE
19. Environmental awareness (cont'd)	19.3 Rural landscapes	Heritage Study Landscape Units (See Section 3.2)
20. Water resources	20.1 Water supply for Sydney	Catchment for Nepean and Avon dams
	20.3 Water supply for local needs	Wingecarribee reservoir Lambie's Well, Berrima, 1840 Berrima Water Supply Dam Bundanoon Creek Dam Bong Bong Reservoir Welby Dam, Nattai Creek, for Mittagong
	20.4 Industrial dams	Cement works dam on Wingecarribee near Berrima (Mittagong 558796)
21. A place to live	21.1 Summer residences	Town and country residences, 1870 onwards
	21.2 Historic areas	
	21.3 Retirement houses	Bowral
22. Building Styles	22.1 Styles from 1820's to date:	NB: "Wingecarribee", Kirkham Road, Bowral is an exceptionally rare example in NSW of a prefabricated iron house, imported with all its fittings.
23. Boom and Bust	23.1 A general backdrop to many heritage features	
24. Industrialisation and deindustrialisation	24.1 The rise and fall of the iron industry	Mittagong: Fitzroy
	24.2 The rise and fall of the shale-oil industry	Joadja

FIGURE 2.3 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC STRUCTURE

COLUMN 1 STATE THEMES	COLUMN 2 LOCAL THEMES	COLUMN 3 EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF EVIDENCE	
25. Rural Population Change	25.1 Summer houses for wealthy people, with associated gardens, from 1870's	Numerous examples of residences	
	25.2 Retired people settling in Bowral area	Burradoo	
	25.3 Depopulation of Joadja in 20th century		
	25.4 Hobby farms on sub-divided farms		
	25.5 Tourist boom from 1870's onwards		Guesthouses, hotels
	25.6 Soldier settlement		Penrose
26. Life Cycle	26.1 Cemeteries (list is incomplete)	Berrima, General Bong Bong, Christ Church Bowral, General Bowral, St Jude's Bundanoon, Holy Trinity Joadja Mittagong, Diamond Fields Rd Catholic Sutton Forest, All Saints Anglican Sutton Forest, St Patrick's Catholic	
	26.2 Infant welfare		
	26.3 Community care		
	26.4 Hospitals		Bowral District Hospital 1889
	26.5 Retirement villages		Bowral

2.5 HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF WINGECARRIBEE

The section which follows is presented as a summary of the human response to the Wingecarribee's physical characteristics, a response which has determined the essential features of the history of the area.

The synopsis was prepared by R Ian Jack as part of the process of analysis of the historical features of the area. It utilised the thematic structure presented in Section 2.4 of this report and the regional history provided in the State Historical Guidelines.

Location

The Southern Highlands are far enough from Sydney and the coast to have their own development flavour but are close enough to Sydney and Canberra by road and rail to establish linkages which are not general to country areas.

Aboriginal culture

Before the coming of white settlers what is now known as Wingecarribee was part of a much wider area occupied by the Gundungurra people, extending from Goulburn in the south to Camden in the northeast. The beliefs about the creation of the Wingecarribee River, the Wombeyan Caves and other waterways or caves are highly significant to Aboriginal people today and the high concentration of campsites around Wombeyan Caves reflects a continuing value placed on the area throughout the early contact period.

Aboriginal-European interaction

The massive disruption to traditional lifestyles caused by European settlement in the Berrima-Mittagong-Moss Vale-Sutton Forest rectangle had a number of results by the later nineteenth century. Aboriginal population was reduced by European diseases. The surviving people continued something of their old life in the west and northwest of Wingecarribee: in 1838 Surveyor-General Thomas Mitchell called the Nattai wilderness the 'haunt and secure retreat' for his Aboriginal friends. An increasing

proportion of Aboriginal people worked at herding, fencing and domestic chores for whites.

No attention seems to have been paid to Aboriginal sites, either direct contact sites in the settled areas or traditional sites of the nineteenth century in the wild country around Mount Jellero or adjacent to the Wollondilly and lower Wingecarribee rivers: there is a *prima facie* likelihood that significant sites of the contact period do exist and constitute part of the Wingecarribee's heritage.

The Gundungurra people had been largely insulated, despite occasional social gatherings with coastal Aboriginal people. The systematic European opening of the area from Sydney and the Cowpastures created new lines of communication, confirmed in the building of the Great South Road and satirised in the Aboriginal song recorded by Mitchell in 1828:

*Road goes creaking long shoes
Road goes uncle and brother white man see.*

The squeaking boots of the convict labourers, their overseers and the early pastoralists linked Wingecarribee indissolubly with the growth of Sydney, the politics of Sydney and the economic demands of the colony.

Convict labour

The policy of forced convict labour on public works is reflected in early sections of the Great South Road. The sites of stockades occupied by convict road builders have been identified at Berrima, Black Bob's Creek and Wingello (where there is also a burial ground); the important bridge built by David Lennox over Black Bob's Creek is still in existence but now bypassed, while the stonework from Lennox's Berrima bridge survives out of context. The roadway itself, like the better-known Old North Road, had many stone culverts for drainage. These survive in another bypassed stretch of the old road, at Bundanoon, while some of the stonework for Paddy's River crossing in 1819-20 is still in place.

Convict building for convict administration is also in evidence in cells below two former inns at Mittagong and Berrima and the earliest portion of Berrima Gaol, which, like the 1838 courthouse, used convict masons.

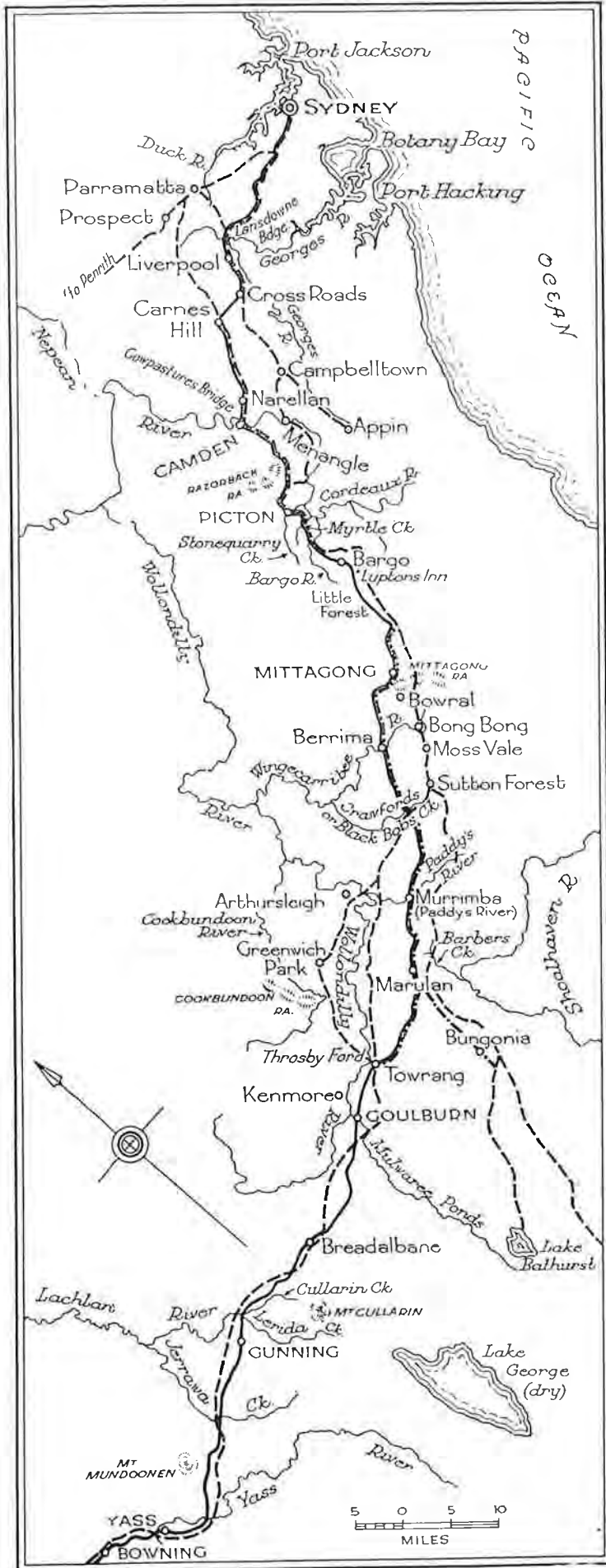


FIGURE 2.4: MITCHELL'S GREAT SOUTH ROAD THROUGH THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, 1830'S
 Source: (Main Roads, 13 iv, June 1948, p.123)

European exploration

The exploration of the area, in which convicts participated, was initially closely bound to the need for expansion of cattle and sheep grazing. Mount Jellore, the distinctive peak of the Nattai wilderness, could be seen from Sydney and constituted one of the major reference points for mapping in the time of Thomas Mitchell and beyond. As a result of these practicalities of tracing wild cattle, discovering the settlement potential of the area and creating workable maps, some of the very rugged parts of Wingecarribee were penetrated early. The bush tracks from Mittagong to the Blue Mountains, now being opened up, are a major reminder of the age of Barrallier, Throsby, Sturt, Oxley and Mitchell; and the success of the Wombeyan Caves as a tourist destination has been generated over a century and a half. As the area was settled, secondary exploration, particularly for coal and iron, created new activities in the Bundanoon escarpment and Nattai gorge.

Early settlement

Settlement was dominated by free-born men of some substance, who held the more important grants of freehold and leasehold land. James Atkinson, whose 1826 book on farming in New South Wales is so important, was an early settler at Oldbury and there, as at Throsby Park, the elegance of the handful of principal homesteads built by the wealthy minority of settlers is still very evident. The clearing of the land for agriculture and more intensive grazing was initially done close to the homesteads: the average cleared area on a grant was less than 200 hectares in the 1828 census, so the larger holdings had only a very small percentage of their land cleared in the first decades of settlement. The areas of intensive clearance in the 1820's and 1830's were, predictably and visibly, the fertile creek valleys where townships were laid out and small farms for army veterans, middling entrepreneurs and innkeepers were created. Some of these townships have not developed any urban character: Bong Bong, for example, on the flats of the upper Wingecarribee was superseded by Berrima (where the soil is shallower) not least because Lennox could build a bridge there upon rock; while Murrumba failed simply because Paddy's River was less fertile. The area around Mittagong, Moss Vale and Bowral was lightly timbered in any case and the natural grazing for

cattle, a few sheep, some horses and, later, pigs encouraged the growth of service centres. Because of the dominance of a few major landholders and because of the increasing industrialisation of Mittagong, an unusual number of private towns was established and flourished. Four of these have succeeded where Bong Bong and Murrumba failed: one, Bundanoon, became both an industrial and a tourist centre, while the other three combined to create the very curious urban geography of modern Mittagong.

Early Pastoralism

The early emphasis on fattening cattle in the southeast and sheep in the northwest is shown in a few heritage places, such as the well-known homesteads, including the Badgery houses at Sutton Forest, the woolsheds of the Wombeyan Caves Road the naming of Jamison Hill at Bowral after Oxley's shepherd.

Dairying

The diversification of the cattle area into intensive dairying was contingent on three major developments. Two of these were closely interlocked. Easy access to the railway system, which had reached Mittagong in 1867, stimulated the Fresh Food & Ice Co., established by T.S. Mort in 1875, to open its major country milk-chilling plant in Mittagong, not in the Illawarra. Mittagong at once became the vital link for dairy properties radiating along the southern railway. The other fundamental change in technology came in 1883 when the Fresh Food Co. installed the first cream-separators in the colony at the Mittagong factory: this Danish innovation led quickly to the spread of butter factories in Robertson, Kangaloon, Glenquarry and other places and encouraged pig-breeding to utilise the skimmed milk by-product. All this has left substantial heritage items from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century: factories, dairies, bails, cleared land for intensive grazing as well as piggeries and styes.

Rural industry: flour-mills

Agricultural exploitation in Wingecarribee had three phases, characteristic of agrarian New South Wales in general. The first phase laid an emphasis on grain crops, especially wheat. The

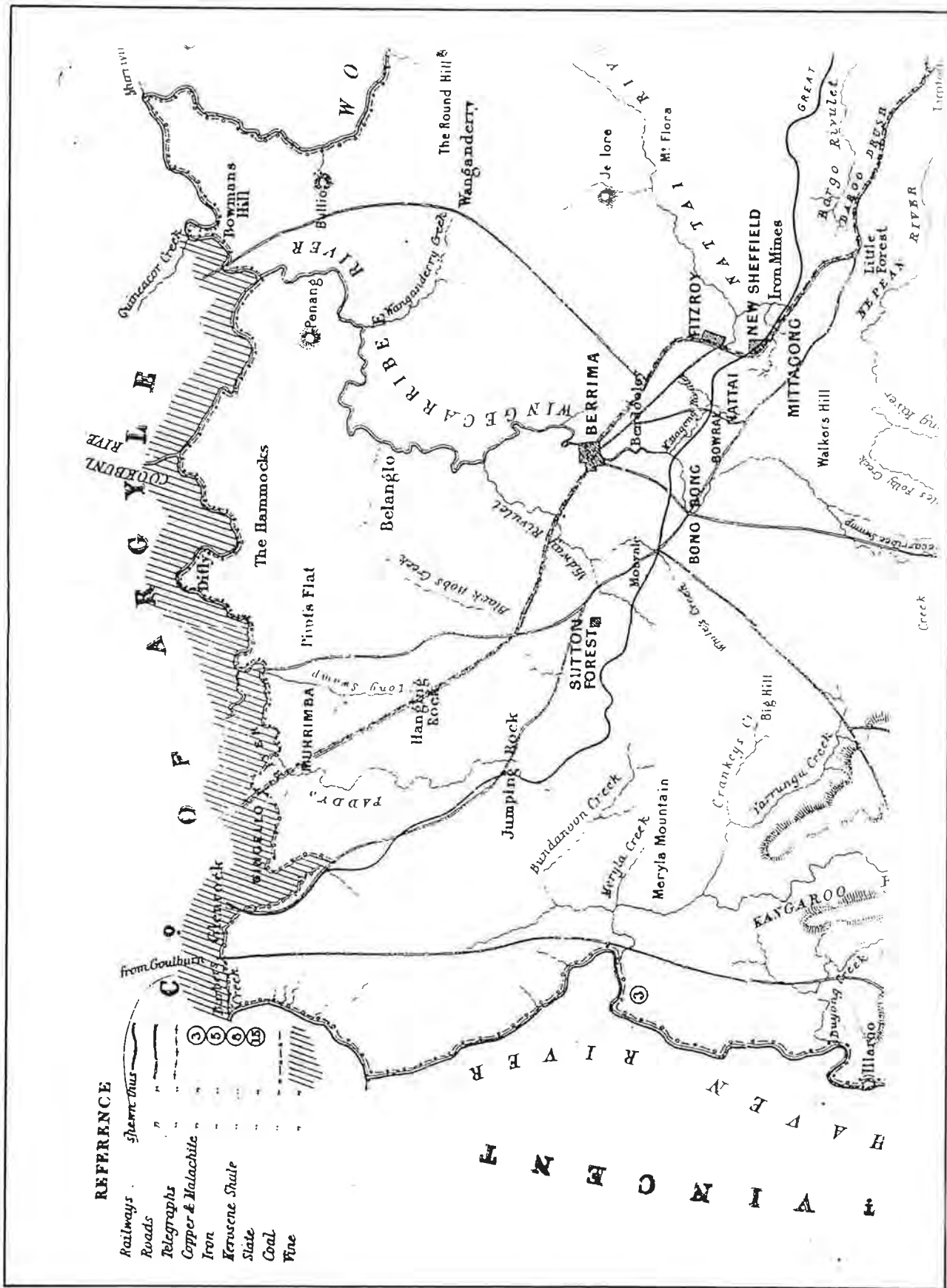


FIGURE: 2.5 SETTLEMENT PATTERN ON THE GREAT SOUTH ROAD AND RAILWAY BY 1875

Source: (ML, M2/811.31/1875/1)

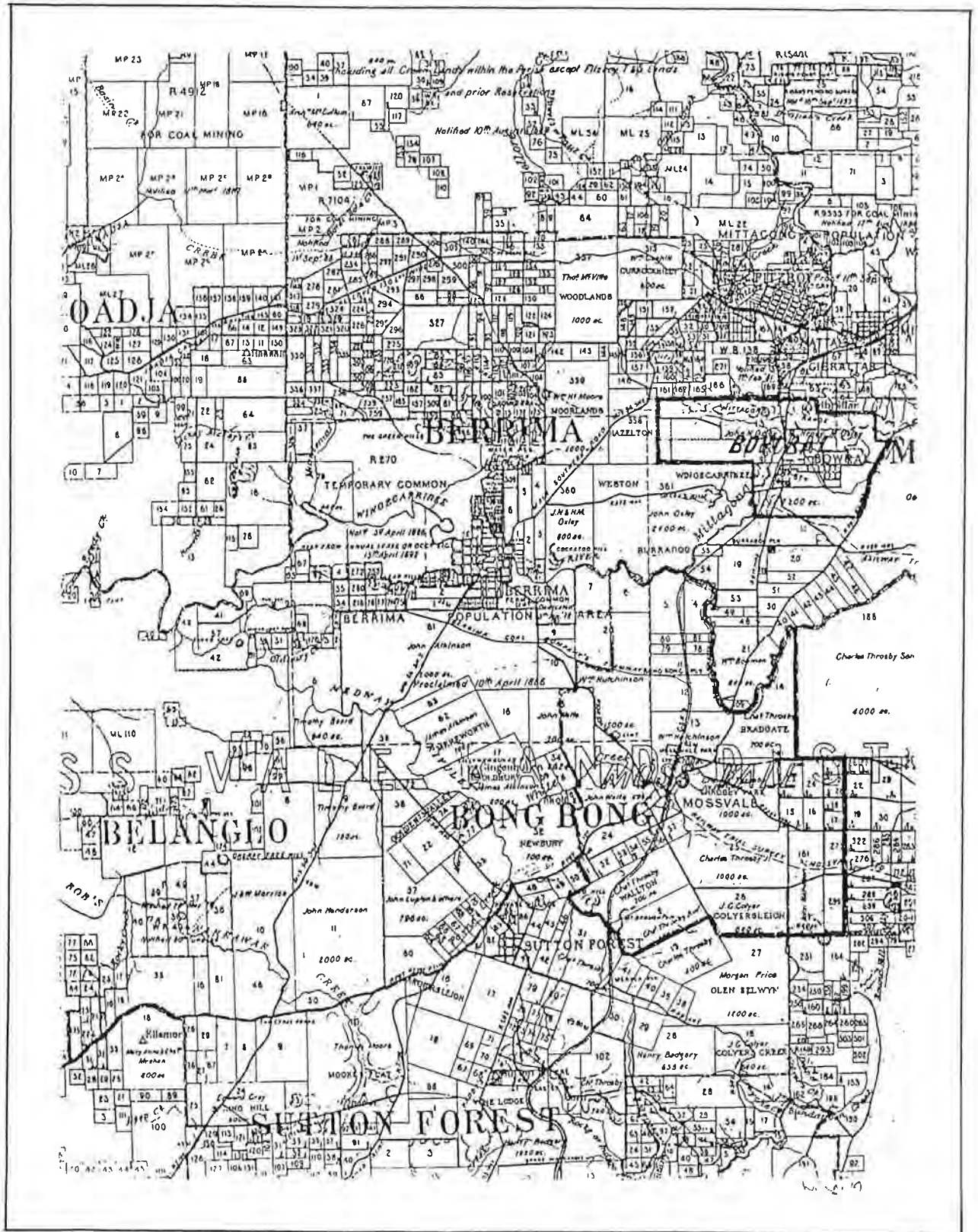


FIGURE: 2.6 PATTERN OF LAND GRANTS AROUND MITTAGONG, BERRIMA, BONG BONG AND SUTTON FOREST BY THE 1890'S

Source: (County of Camden map, c.1895)

wheat areas along the river valleys between 1830 and 1870 created a need for local flourmills: a dozen flourmills using wind, horse, water and ultimately steam for power were built. Most of these mills were in the hinterland of Berrima and Sutton Forest: only the Throsby Park mill of 1849 survives intact, but the siting of the mills is of heritage significance. The mills depended on local wheat, but wheat was devastated by the disease called rust in the 1860's, here as elsewhere.

The last mill in the Berrima police district closed in 1879: Throsby Park steam mill had already sold its machinery in 1876. The attempt to reintroduce milling at Burrawang in 1880 reflects the resumption of wheat-growing in the Robertson district, but this milling enterprise did not pay and closed within a few years.

Agricultural diversification

Instead there was some encouragement for barley: the Maltings at Mittagong which opened in 1899 needed supplies of barley and some of this was grown locally. Orchards, which had been common on the basalt soils from the early settlement, now became commercial enterprises: the fruit-trees, houses and packing sheds are still visible in places as different as Joadja and Bundanoon, Sutton Forest and Yerrinbool.

Potatoes too had been grown in small quantities by the early settlers, but only from the 1860's did they become dominant in the east, at Robertson, the Kangaloons and Bundanoon: the change in farmlands to enclose small potato-fields is finely illustrated in the new dry-stane dykes of late Victorian Robertson. The danger of dependence on a single crop, familiar to wheat farmers, was again shown in the 1890's when potatoes failed. Turnips (not a complete novelty) were then planted commercially to replace the potato harvest, while local cabbages, particularly at Glenquarry, became a famous crop in the 1890's. These market-garden developments changed the cultural landscape and within the town of Mittagong one of the modest houses of the Chinese gardens along Chinaman's Creek remains astonishingly well preserved.

The third phase of agrarian diversification saw entirely new crops: mushrooms in Mittagong and Bowral, tung nuts at Bundanoon (with characteristic silos) and nurseries for garden

plants (a prominent feature of the highway today). Since World War II many large properties have been subdivided to create the new features of hobby farms.

Environmental change

These pastoral and agricultural changes have shaped the landscape. The progressive, selective clearing of the land followed settlement needs. Thus the Sutton Forest and Bong Bong area is exceptionally altered, with wholesale clear-cutting in the colonial period and many exotic plantings; the sheep-farming regions to the northwest show partially cleared hillsides; while the agricultural land in the east, around Robertson and the Kangaloons was both cleared and progressively enclosed. The process of clearing created a commercial timber industry and the surviving traditional timbermills, such as the one in Bessemer Street, Mittagong, are important heritage places. In the late Victorian towns, especially Bowral, Moss Vale and Bundanoon, many exotic trees were planted in public places and the creation of the celebrated gardens and landscaped cemeteries in the Bowral area over the last hundred years has added a whole new dimension to the changing environment.

Extractive industry

Wingecarribee is indelibly marked by agriculture and grazing. The importance of extractive industry to Wingecarribee's heritage is, however, considerable and has been seriously undervalued. The reasons for this lack of appreciation are threefold: first, there was virtually no goldmining in the shire (save on Diggers Creek in 1879-86); secondly, none of the industry was a major economic success; and thirdly, mining does not lie easily with the public image of the Southern Highlands. Yet there is a very striking and unusual heritage of mining in Wingecarribee.

Joadja and shale-oil

One mining site is of national importance and could well be considered for World Heritage listing: this is Joadja, the most complete shale-oil complex in existence anywhere. The kerosene revolution which followed the exploitation of oil-shale seams in Scotland in the 1860's profoundly affected social life in the late

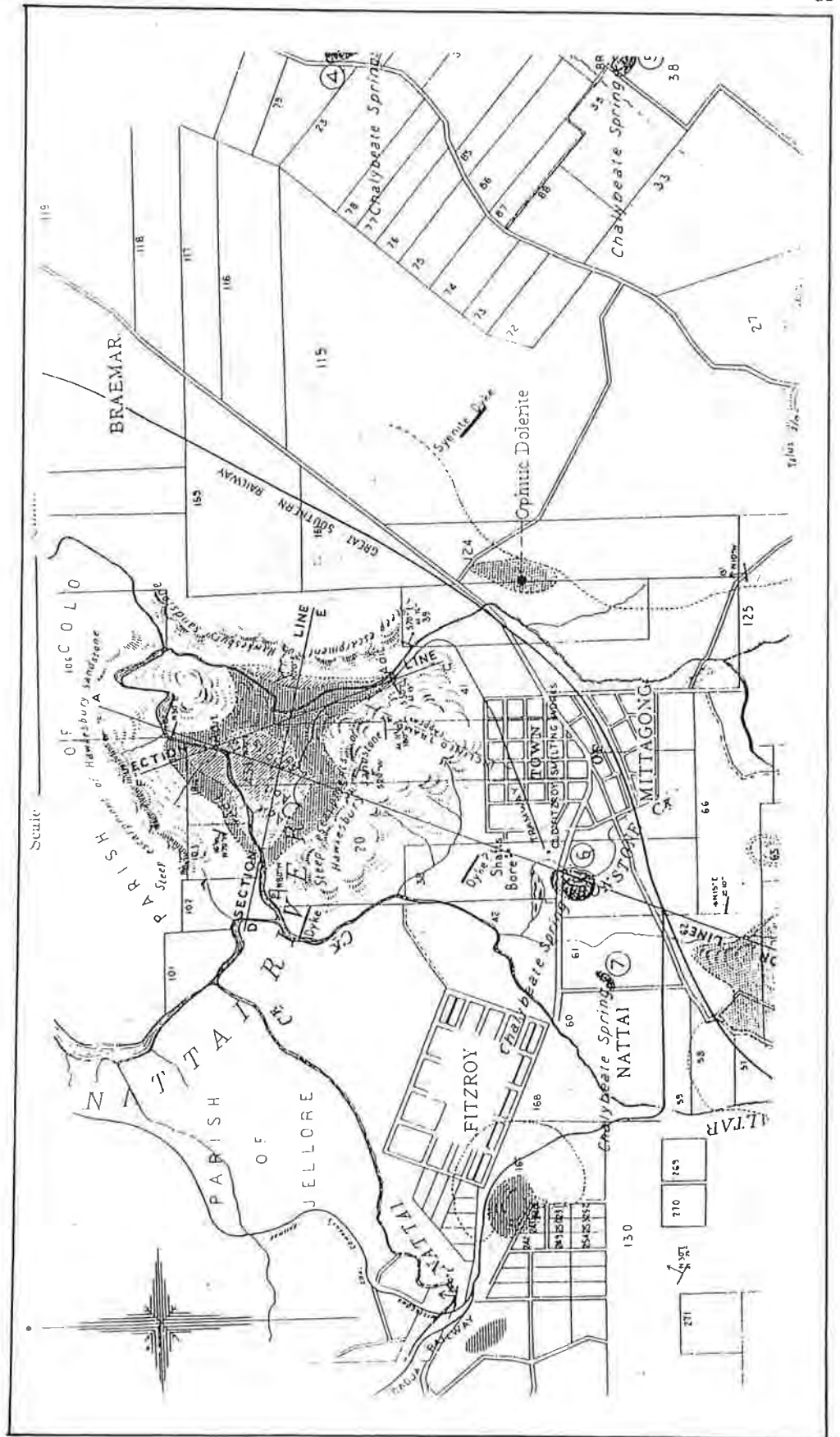


FIGURE 2.7:

IRON INDUSTRY AT MITTAGONG
MAP OF FITZROY IRON SMELTER, THE IRON-ORE QUARRIES AND
THE TRAMWAYS TO THE NATTAI GORGE COALMINES

Source:

(J B Jacquet, The Iron Ore Deposits of NSW,
 Memoirs of Geological Survey NSW, Geology 2, 1901, separate map)

nineteenth century: nothing remains of the industry in Scotland and of the New South Wales sites which were the principal alternative sources for kerosene, waxes and oils in the period before 1920 only Newnes and Hartley Vale rival Joadja: but Newnes lacks the social dimension of the Scottish village and its amenities which survive in ruins in the landlocked, paradisaical, pastoral valley of Joadja, and Hartley Vale lacks the magisterial banks of D-shaped retorts which are a vital part of Joadja.

Iron and coal: Mittagong and Bundanoon

Joadja was linked by rail to Mittagong. At Mittagong there are the inscrutable foundations of the Fitzroy blast furnace on the site where the first smelting of Australian iron ore took place in 1848. This poorly presented site is an icon for the iron industry and is linked with the much more impressive heritage of its raw materials network, the tramway route over Mount Alexander with the winding-engine footings, a fine rock-cut tunnel and the incline to a coalmine deep in Nattai gorge. The touristic potential of Fitzroy, Lake Alexandra and the Mount Alexander coal tramway is high and higher when combined with the ironworkers' houses of the 1860's in the Pioneer Street Precinct of Mittagong.

The coal of Nattai Gorge also created the Box Vale Tramway, near Mittagong, now a Department of Lands walk and of high heritage value, while the same coal seam has been mined near Berrima for the past 135 years and a cognate seam in the gorge walls at Bundanoon over the last four decades of the nineteenth century. All the mines and their tramways are in dramatic scenery and Bundanoon has also that rare bird, an 1880's coke oven.

These industrial sites are supplemented in Mittagong by movable iron objects made from Fitzroy iron (the 1850 lions at the Pioneer Street school, the lamp-post of 1878 at St Stephen's, the roof supports for the 1865 Uniting Church). When all this is combined with the importance of the Maltings, the most substantial brewery and malthouses outside Sydney, Mittagong becomes a highly significant industrial centre.

Brickworks: Bowral

Even Bowral, with its aristocratic houses and gardens, in the Bowral Urban Conservation Area, has a significant industrial heritage, with the impressively traditional Brickworks of the 1920's

and the most important trachyte quarry in the state high on Mount Gibraltar.

Modern coal and cement

In the twentieth century, industry has concentrated on a few coalmines near Berrima and the massive structures of Blue Circle Southern Cement at Berrima, begun in the 1920's, with a large industrial dam.

Summer residences and guesthouses

The relative significance of industry in the shire has declined as the area has become more and more a retirement retreat for graziers or a summer residence for the well-to-do in the hot coastal conurbations. The cool summers of the Highlands created much of the architect-designed housing and self-conscious garden planning of Bowral and Moss Vale, the sixty-four guesthouses of Bundanoon, the Robertson Hotel, the vice-regal residence of Hillview at Sutton Forest and some rather grand railway stations, with refreshment rooms at Mittagong and the Governor's private waiting-room at Moss Vale.

Linkages with Canberra and Sydney

The convenient proximity to Canberra has been reflected in sporting facilities, tourism and housing for federal politicians and public servants, paralleling the impact of Sydneysiders. The flower festivals, Mittagong's dahlias in February, Bowral's tulips in October, are a colourful aspect of these relationships. The continuing development of road, rail and now also air links with the two major cities have made the north-south corridor still the dominant communication link, as Thomas Mitchell expected. The changes in Berrima, making it as much a late Victorian as a Georgian town, the creation of Bowral and Moss Vale, the coalescence of Mittagong out of separate private villages, are all part of the north-south linkage. David Lennox's bridge surviving at Black Bob's Creek and the stones from his Berrima bridge are the pre-Victorian antecedents of the Mittagong By-Pass bridge in Nattai gorge which is modifying the wilderness today.

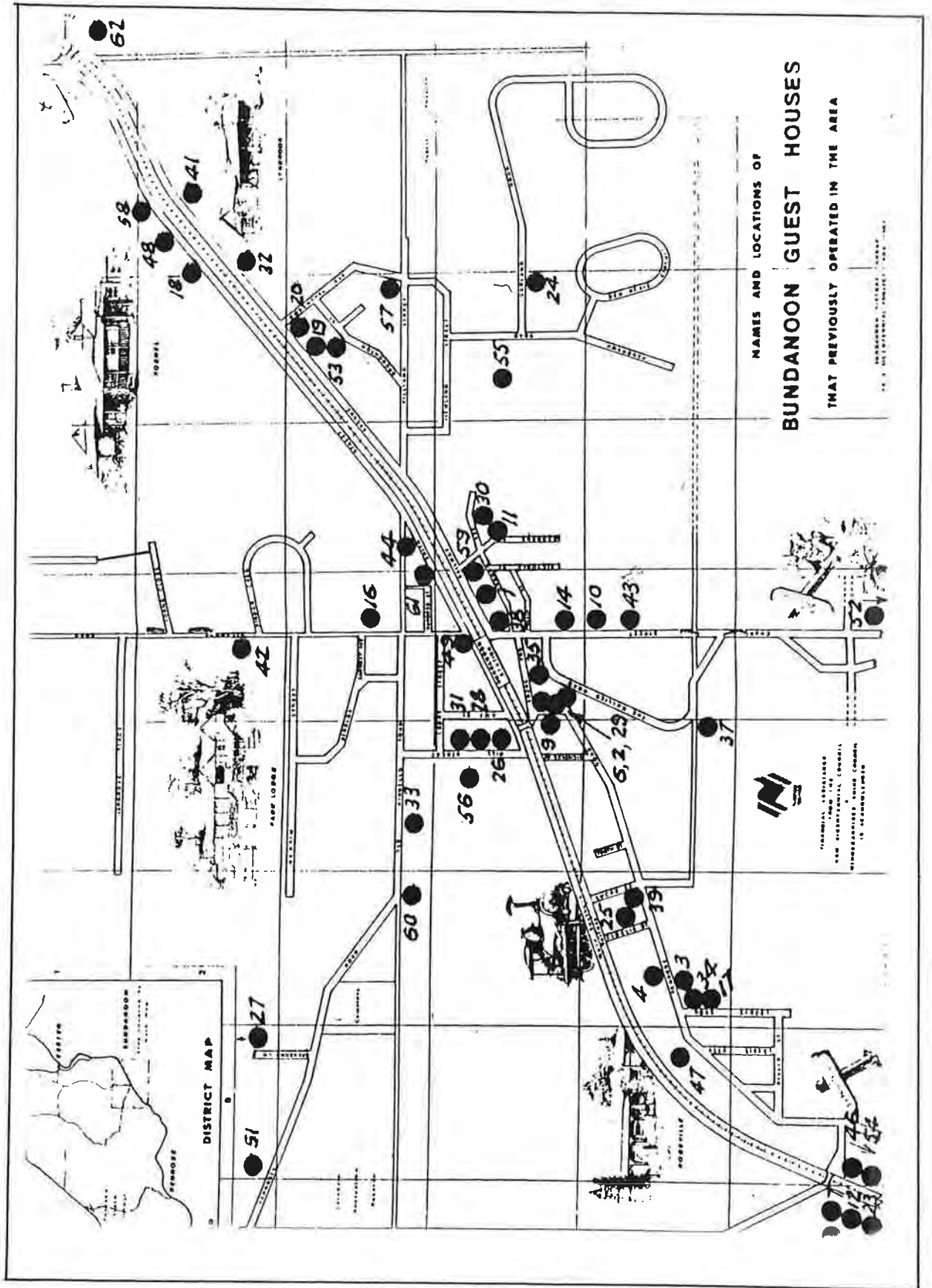


FIGURE: 2.8

**LOCATION OF GUEST-HOUSES IN BUNDANOON
IN THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS**

Source: (Bundanoon History Group, Early Bundanoon Guest Houses, Then and Now, 1989 p.19)

East-west linkages: Wombeyan and Robertson

East-west traffic has remained a minor linkage. To the west there is only the road to Wombeyan Caves, with interesting traces of its early buttressing and its 1900 tunnel east of Bullio sheep-station. The roads to the coast converging on Robertson have been accompanied by a railway line since 1932 only because of the links between the Hoskins' Port Kembla ironworks and their limestone interests at Marulan and Berrima.

Leisure and culture

The development of old towns and new towns in the Victorian period created cultural and social amenities, all reflected in the existing heritage of schools, churches, Schools of Arts, parks, cemeteries, hospitals and the like and supplemented in the last hundred years by municipal buildings, libraries, museums, galleries and craft workshops. The importance of golf as a social discriminator, so vividly analysed in Ron Wild's *Bradstow*, the anthropologist's pseudonym for Bowral of the 1960's, has abated, but the social cachet of horse-racing continues in the Bong Bong Picnic Races.

Environmental awareness today

The popular interest in the environment, while still keenly concerned with exotic gardens, has increasingly recognised the value of the less modified landscape, with well-considered proposals for a Nattai National Park, intelligent publicity for walks in Morton National Park, the establishment of a National Trust walking track on Mount Gibraltar, of Department of Lands tracks at Box Vale and Cave Creek and the interest in historical tracks fostered by the Nattai Foundation and Ensign Barrallier Club. Within the townscapes, urban conservation areas have already been established in Berrima, Bowral and in Pioneer Street, Mittagong, and, as the bulk of the inventory items in this study suggests, there is a great deal of potential for urban conservation of individual properties, streetscapes and precincts reflecting the 170 years of heritage creation in Wingecarribee.

2.6 THEMATIC 'STOCKTAKE'

The purpose of this Thematic 'Stocktake' is to provide an analysis of the extent to which the evidence of local and state historical themes, as discussed in the previous section of the report, is covered by heritage identification and assessment activity to date. The task of relating heritage themes to the physical evidence has been undertaken for all the individual items/places which constitute the Wingecarribee Heritage Inventory. In compiling the Inventory records for each item/place, the evidence was assessed in the context of local and state themes and an indication provided as to whether the item/place illustrated or represented nominated themes.

The Inventory includes:

- assessments of items/places currently listed on heritage registers/lists (Part A);
- assessments of potential heritage items/places which were not currently listed or recognised but surveyed by the consultants when undertaking field work (Part B); and,
- basic information about potential heritage items/places which were observed in the course of field work or noted in documentary sources (Part B).

By outlining the extent of coverage (see Figure 2.12) it is intended that:

- future directions for further research and survey activity are clearly indicated; and
- particular 'gaps' in assessment or inadequate coverage of certain themes are identified.

The Thematic Stocktake has been summarised in Figure 2.12. For each local theme and associated state theme the level of coverage provided in the Inventory is indicated by a 'tick' in the relevant columns as follows:

- COLUMN A = Potential evidence indicated in Thematic History/Structure
- COLUMN B = Potential heritage items noted in Inventory, Part B, but not fully assessed
- COLUMN C = Currently listed Inventory items (Part A) and items (Part B) which have been assessed.

FIGURE 2.9

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC 'STOCKTAKE'

THEME	Inventory Coverage*			THEME	Inventory Coverage*		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
1. Aboriginal culture & interaction				7. Agricultural expansion			
1.1 Beliefs concerning waterways and caves	✓			7.1 Wheat growing			
1.2 Sites occupied in wilderness area during contact period	✓			7.2 Flour-milling in Berrima area	✓		✓
1.3 Employment as guides to Throsby and Mitchell	✓			8. Agricultural diversification			
1.4 Interaction with Sir Thomas Mitchell	✓			8.1 Barley			
2. Convict settlement				8.2 Brewing at Mittagong			✓
2.1 Early gaols and lock-ups			✓	8.3 Orchards	✓		✓
2.2 Construction of Great South Road	✓	✓	✓	8.4 Potatoes	✓	✓	
2.3 Other public works			✓	8.5 Turnips	✓		
3. European exploration				8.6 Mushrooms	✓		
3.1 First explorers	✓		✓	8.7 Tung nuts	✓		
3.3 Exploration by settlers	✓			8.8 Market gardening	✓		
3.4 Wilderness and coal outcrops	✓	✓		8.9 Plant nurseries	✓		
3.5 Bush-walking	✓			8.10 Hobby farm	✓		
4. Surveyors & land tenures				9. Changing the environment			
4.1 General surveying	✓			9.1 Land clearance			✓
4.2 Laying-out of townships: initial town-plans preserved	✓	✓	✓	9.2 Timber-getting	✓		
4.3 Private towns	✓	✓		9.3 Cement production and gravel extraction	✓		✓
4.5 Water Board catchment	✓			9.4 Tree-planting: wind-breaks; driveways, streets & gardens	✓	✓	✓
4.6 National Parks leases	✓			9.5 Garden creation		✓	✓
4.7 State forests	✓	✓		9.6 Landscape cemeteries			✓
5. Pastoral expansion				10. Gold			
5.1 Wild cattle				10.1 Alluvial gold-mining	✓		
5.2 Beef cattle		✓	✓	11. Minerals other than gold			
5.3 Sheep stations		✓		11.1 Coal-mining	✓	✓	✓
5.4 Tanneries				11.2 Coke-making	✓	✓	✓
6. Pastoral diversification				11.3 Clay products and cement	✓	✓	✓
6.1 Dairying, butter and cheese making	✓	✓	✓	11.4 Stone quarrying: trachyte, sandstone	✓		✓
6.2 Horse-studs		✓	✓	11.5 Shale-oil mining and processing at Joadja	✓	✓	✓
6.3 Cattle-studs		✓	✓	11.6 Iron-ore mining and smelting	✓	✓	✓
6.4 Abattoirs	✓			11.7 Alluvial diamond mining	✓		

- * COLUMN A = Potential evidence indicated in Thematic History/Structure.
 COLUMN B = Potential heritage items noted in Inventory, Part B, but not fully assessed.
 COLUMN C = Currently listed Inventory items (Part A) and items (Part B) which have been assessed.

FIGURES 2.9 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC 'STOCKTAKE'

THEME		Inventory Coverage*			THEME		Inventory Coverage*		
		A	B	C			A	B	C
12.	Growth of Sydney				17.	Cultural and Social Life			
12.1	Building of summer houses		✓	✓	17.1	Education: state, private & boarding schools		✓	✓
12.2	Rail transport			✓	17.2	Religion		✓	✓
12.3	Governors' residences			✓	17.3	Cultural activities and social life: Schools of Arts, music, theatre	✓		✓
13.	Country towns & villages: Foundation, growth and changing role				17.4	Cultural attractions for tourists: museums, antique shops, craft shops, book shops, music	✓	✓	✓
13.1	Towns		✓	✓					
13.2	Villages	✓	✓	✓	18.	Leisure			
14.	Migration				18.1	Guesthouses	✓	✓	✓
14.1	Scottish settlement	✓		✓	18.2.	Wombeyan Caves	✓	✓	
14.2	Chinese market gardening	✓			18.3	Flower festivals	✓		✓
14.3	German prisoners of war		✓	✓	18.4	Gardens of Southern Highlands		✓	✓
15.	Transport				18.5	Sport for visitors, summer residents & permanent residents	✓	✓	✓
15.1	Movement corridors, north-south: roads	✓		✓	18.6	Canberra links, sport, houses, tourism			
15.2	Movement corridors, east-west: roads	✓	✓		19.	Environmental awareness			
15.3	Bridges built by David Lennox	✓		✓	19.1	The natural environment: walking tracks & wilderness	✓	✓	
15.4	Early inns & travellers' hotels			✓	19.2	The built environment: town conservation		✓	✓
15.5	Movement corridors, north-south: rail	✓	✓	✓	19.3	Rural landscapes		✓	✓
15.6	Movement corridors, east-west: rail		✓	✓	20.	Water resources			
15.7	Private industrial railways and tramways	✓	✓	✓	20.1	Water supply for Sydney	✓		
15.8	Tunnels & deep cuttings, road and rail	✓	✓	✓	20.3	Water supply for local needs	✓	✓	✓
15.9	Private air transport	✓			20.4	Industrial dams		✓	
16.	Government and Bureaucracy				21.	A place to live			
16.1	Municipal organisation	✓		✓	21.1	Summer residences		✓	✓
16.2	Law and order			✓	22.2	Historic areas		✓	✓
16.3	Vice-regal residences & political presence			✓	22.3	Retirement houses		✓	✓
					22.	Building Styles			
					22.1	Styles from 1820's to date:		✓	✓

* COLUMN A = Potential evidence indicated in Thematic History/Structure.
 COLUMN B = Potential heritage items noted in Inventory, Part B, but not fully assessed.
 COLUMN C = Currently listed Inventory items (Part A) and items (Part B) which have been assessed.

FIGURES 2.9 Cont'd.

WINGECARRIBEE THEMATIC 'STOCKTAKE'

THEME	Inventory Coverage*		
	A	B	C
23. Boom and Bust			
23.1 A general backdrop to many heritage features			
24. Industrialisation and deindustrialisation			
24.1 The rise and fall of the iron industry	✓	✓	✓
24.2 The rise and fall of the shale-oil industry		✓	✓
25. Rural Population Change			
25.1 Summer houses for wealthy people, with associated gardens, from 1870's		✓	✓
25.2 Retired people settling in Bowral area		✓	✓
25.3 Depopulation of Joadja in 20th century			✓
25.4 Hobby farms on sub-divided farms	✓	✓	
25.5 Tourist boom from 1870's onwards		✓	✓
25.6 Soldier settlement	✓		
26. Life Cycle			
26.1 Cemeteries (list is incomplete)	✓	✓	✓
26.2 Infant welfare			
26.3 Community care			✓
26.4 Hospitals	✓		
26.5 Retirement villages		✓	

- * COLUMN A = Potential evidence indicated in Thematic History/Structure.
 COLUMN B = Potential heritage items noted in Inventory, Part B, but not fully assessed.
 COLUMN C = Currently listed Inventory items (Part A) and items (Part B) which have been assessed.

Some important features/aspects of the historical evidence emerged from the stocktake.

Wingecarribee's historical evidence represents main themes and recurring influences in the development not only of the LGA but the State as a whole. To a lesser or greater extent, the State themes are all represented by physical evidence in Wingecarribee. Apart from adjacent areas in the out Sydney Region such as Wollondilly and the Blue Mountains area, it is unusual to find evidence of as many State themes in one locality. This comprehensive representation of State themes reflects the proximity of Wingecarribee to Sydney which resulted in exploration, pastoralism and settlement activities early in the colony's development.

Results of the thematic 'stocktake' provide some important directions for future identification, survey and assessment of heritage places in Wingecarribee. The following general observations are relevant:

(a) Physical assessment of items/places on existing heritage lists is concentrated in relation to a limited number of themes, these being:

- Convict settlement, particularly early gaols and lockups and public works (apart from the construction of the Great South Road which has the potential for further identification and survey of remaining evidence).
- Transport, with early north-south road and rail routes together with associated infrastructure and facilities (eg. bridges and cuttings) travellers inns, railway stations).
- Growth of Sydney, particularly the building of summer houses, rail transport and the Governors' residences.
- Government and Bureaucracy, including local municipal organisation reflected in civic and administrative building locations; law and order at the regional and local level as evidenced by lockups, courthouses, police stations; and the political presence associated with the vice-regal residences and the town and country residences of state politicians.

- a place to live, illustrated in the numbers of 19th and 20th century summer residences in town and country and the large numbers of substantial retirement houses.
- Building styles, representing mainly the notable examples of houses representing architectural styles from the 1820's through to the early 20th century.
- Cultural life, especially schools and churches.

(b) Additional assessment included in the Study Inventory expanded the evidence representing the themes listed in (a) above and provided a greater understanding of evidence relating to other themes. These themes included:

- Changing the environment, especially in relation to patterns of land clearance, tree planting, garden creation and landscaped cemeteries.
- Minerals other than gold, particularly coal-mining, shale-oil mining and iron-ore mining and smelting.
- Transport, in relation to private industrial railways and tramways.
- Leisure, in relation to gardens of the Southern Highlands.
- Industrialisation and de-industrialisation

(c) A number of important 'gaps' are evident in the range of evidence representing themes for which potential evidence is known or likely to exist. These 'gaps' are for the following state themes:

- Aboriginal culture and interaction
- European exploration
- Surveyors and land tenures
- Agricultural diversification
- Country towns and villages
- Leisure

(d) Particular local themes or topics which require further identification and assessment include:

- Pastoral expansion - beef cattle

- Pastoral diversification - dairying and stock breeding
- Minerals other than gold - supplementing new assessments
- Transport - supplementing existing lists and new assessments
- Environmental awareness
- Water resources
- A place to live
- Building styles particularly vernacular pastoral, agricultural; and domestic buildings
- Town and village development.

2.7 CONCLUSION

The historic components of the study as presented in this part of the report are essential tools in undertaking the assessment of the heritage significance of both individual heritage items and of Wingecarribee as a whole. This assessment is presented in the next part of the report. Recommendations contained in the concluding chapters also reflect the directions for further identification and assessment which are an outcome of the historical analysis.

Endnotes:

1. Jack, R. Ian & Jeans, D.N., *Draft State Heritage Inventory. Historical Guidelines*, Department of Planning, 1990. p.xxiii.
2. Department of Planning, *Heritage Study Guidelines*, Department of Planning, 1989.
3. See Appendix A
4. Jack, R. Ian & Jeans, D.N., *Op cit* p.xxxiii
5. *Ibid.*, p.xxxi
6. Rosen, S & Ashton, P., *An Outline Thematic History of the Wingecarribee Shire*, an unpublished report prepared for JRC Planning Services, December, 1991.
7. See Acknowledgments
8. Jack, R Ian & Jeans, D.N., *Op cit* p.xxxiii
9. In NSW these have, in the main, been local government areas. Only a few regional studies have been completed.
10. Jack, R Ian & Jeans, D.N., *Op cit* p.xxiv
11. Since Regional Themes for the Sydney Region await identification and development, this thematic level has not been addressed in this study.

PART THREE:

**OVERVIEW OF HERITAGE RESOURCES
AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

3.1 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Previous sections of this report have highlighted the range and type of heritage resources within Wingecarribee. This assessment looks at the heritage values manifested in these resources; evaluates these resources, and, encapsulates the heritage significance. This understanding of the heritage significance aims to provide the basis for appropriate planning and management strategies contained in the final part of this report.

Concept of Cultural Heritage Significance

Since the 1950's the general understanding of cultural heritage significance has changed in Australia. In early post WWII decades when the National Trust first identified buildings, and later precincts, of special value, the places selected were 'historic' buildings or precincts defined by such attributes as age and pleasing aesthetics or grand architectural style. A wider view has now evolved to encompass other values that might be considered important heritage values, as well as historic value. Churches are a good example of a building which might be of historic value for evidence of the history of development of an area (e.g. Bong Bong Anglican Church) and associations with prominent families but at the same time are recognised for the aesthetic excellence of their architecture and for the social value they have to the present community.

Initially this wider view was mainly articulated by professional practitioners working in fields allied with conservation and then formally expressed in legislation enacted by the Federal and State governments in the 1970's. In New South Wales, environmental heritage was described in the Heritage Act of 1977 as, '... those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State'¹. Neither the Act nor its regulations, however, explain the meaning of each term or how they should be applied.

Further elaboration of the philosophical concepts and terms which form the basis of conservation and of criteria to assist in the evaluation and selection of heritage items (i.e. understanding what constitutes a heritage item) has been the focus of attention for well over a decade among

professionals involved in the field of conservation.

*"architects, historians, planners, archaeologists, administrators and others have been concertedly grappling with the concepts of, and hence the terms to describe, those cultural attributes of places which are valued, and should in their opinion be valued, here."*²

Much of what has been achieved through these endeavours has been documented at the national level by bodies such as the Australian Heritage Commission and Australia ICOMOS. In 1984, Australia ICOMOS provided definitions and an elaboration of the meaning of aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values as one approach to understanding the concept of cultural significance expressed in the now widely adopted Burra Charter together with its associated guidelines.³ In 1989, the NSW Department of Planning prepared Heritage Assessment Guidelines to explain the terms in the Act.⁴

While there are differences in wording of the definitions, what has emerged is a strong commonality of conceptual outlook.

"It is the outlook of the New World which, unlike Europe (whose tradition is to measure the significance of place by aesthetics and age), looks to the representation of historic themes through the common-place as well as the landmark and now includes the pre-European indigenous past.

*This value system sits comfortably in a conservation philosophy which seeks balance in a complex environment - the ecological approach of the custodian. It sits less comfortably with a philosophy caring only for the immaculate preservation of the masterpiece - the meticulous approach of the collector."*⁵

The fundamental precepts which underlie the assessment of cultural heritage in this report relate to this understanding of the philosophy of conservation. The particular precepts are:

- Cultural heritage significance is a concept which helps in assessing what is important to the community about part of the cultural environment whether it is an individual item or a larger area, beyond their obvious utilitarian value.
- While each place has some meaning beyond its utilitarian value, not everything is significant. Everything occurs in a context

and, to some extent, can be linked with the themes of history that are outlined in the Thematic Structure (see Section 2.3). (This includes for example, places of architectural interest which illustrate the development of local styles of building design or the use of particular local materials. Obvious examples include the Bowral Courthouse and houses constructed of trachyte, places in Mittagong which utilise local sandstone and locally produced iron.)

- In some ways, this linking of theme with place is too broad a perspective. In respect of cultural heritage, those items which represent direct and authentic evidence of the principal aspects of the historical themes with which they are associated are the most important. These distinguish Wingecarribee and its history from other places.
- Heritage value is embodied/expressed in the fabric (i.e. physical material of a place); in the relationship with its surroundings (i.e. the setting); its location and its links with other places (i.e. its historic context).
- Items/places which are likely to be of special interest to future, as well as present, generations because of their rarity or the nature of the item/place itself are considered to be of greater value.

Such basic philosophical concepts are now more widely accepted as the basis for the practice of conservation, but the level of understanding of these concepts varies widely from community to community and within communities. The Southern Highlands community has generally articulated an unusually high level of understanding of cultural heritage concepts. Groups such as ARROW have sponsored seminars and encouraged discussion and debate on the character of rural and urban landscapes. Local history and commerce groups in Berrima have provided interesting and informative material about the village for the use of visitors. Village associations at Exeter and in other parts of Wingecarribee are keenly interested in the history and amenity of the place in which they live. Promotional material for tourists also displays wide ranging aspects of Wingecarribee's industrial heritage as well as the more usual buildings of historical interest.

There is also a variety of views as to the primary focus of heritage conservation. People with a detailed knowledge of local history, for instance, are likely to see things of value associated with people and events that would differ to those selected by an architect or an engineer, who may discern the obvious physical legacies of the design of buildings and works in the past. Residents may value special areas, trees or buildings which are landmarks in their daily journeys. On the other hand, visitors may value buildings or scenery, for example, which a long term resident takes for granted. All of these views are important.

Assessment Methodology

It is recognised however, that accommodation of diverse opinions and levels of understanding requires explicit criteria for the identification and assessment of heritage items. No commonality has been achieved in the criteria employed in the selection of heritage items. Each of a number of organisations such as the National Trust, the Institute of Architects and the Australian Heritage Commission, involved in the identification of heritage items, employs its own set of evaluation criteria.

A standard set of evaluation criteria, however, has been developed as part of the State Heritage Inventory Project. These criteria have been adopted in this study as the framework for assessing the cultural heritage significance of the individual heritage items contained in the Inventory as for assessing the significance of the heritage resources for Wingecarribee as a whole.

The following account of the application of the SHIP evaluation criteria is provided in the Heritage System Review discussion paper prepared by the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning.

"Application of the draft SHIP evaluation criteria firstly involves identifying and describing the nature of an item's significance - its historic, scientific, aesthetic and social values. The second part of applying the criteria requires testing the degree of an item's significance by considering the item's rarity, representativeness and associative values.

Figure 3.1 illustrates these criteria.

"Their application requires comparative information and expert knowledge of the item's historic context and of similar or dissimilar items elsewhere.

GROUP 1: NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria 1	(HISTORIC)	is concerned with	range of historical context;
Criteria 2	(AESTHETIC)	is concerned with	creative or technical accomplishment;
Criteria 3	(SOCIAL)	is concerned with	community regard or esteem;
Criteria 4	(SCIENTIFIC)	is concerned with	research potential or the archaeological;
Criteria 5	(OTHER)	is concerned with	other special values.

GROUP 2: DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria 6	(RARE)	is concerned with	the uncommon or exceptional;
Criteria 7	(REPRESENTATIVE)	is concerned with	the typical or characteristic;
Criteria 8	(ASSOCIATIVE)	is concerned with	links and connections.

**FIGURE 3.1: EVALUATION
CRITERIA**

Source: Draft SHIP Guidelines

The application of these evaluation criteria helps establish a range of management thresholds. For example, if the item is rare in the local area, but common elsewhere in the State, it is probably best for the local council to be responsible for its conservation management. If it is rare in both the local area and the region, it is probably desirable for the item to be conserved in a regional administrative and planning context.”⁶

Approach to the Overview

Vital to the understanding of the historical context of the heritage resources of Wingecarribee are the concepts of landscape, process and community.

In this study an attempt has been made to assess the heritage resources of Wingecarribee using an approach which:

- (i) Establishes what constitutes the cultural landscape of Wingecarribee.

Landscape contains those elements of the natural landscape that have influenced the process of settlement and also the cultural landscape created by people which is the object of heritage policies.⁷
(State Historical Guidelines)

Equally, cultural landscapes, the everyday landscapes which surround us and in which we conduct our activities, are the result of human intervention in the natural landscape.

- (ii) Conveys an understanding of the processes which have created these landscapes.

Cultural landscapes have been created by processes, cultural, social, demographic, economic and technological, which have made opportunities for the manufacture of the artefacts of the cultural landscape.⁸
(State Historical Guidelines)

Cultural landscapes present a record of human activity and human values. In this way they do not simply represent physical changes brought about by human intervention. They also represent evidence of material culture manifested in the landscape and thereby reflect human relationships with our surrounds. They are an inextricable and coherent part of our ‘*intellectual and cultural, background of which they are a product*’.⁹

- (iii) highlights the historical associations represented in the landscapes, towns and villages which are important to the community at the local, regional or state level.

Community organises cultural landscape into patterns of town and country and suburbs, but also provides for a level of recognition of heritage values which cannot be organised solely from a central pivot in state government.¹⁰
(State Historical Guidelines)

Cultural landscapes are literally an imprint of human history. They can tell us, if we care to read and interpret them, something about the achievements and values of our predecessors. In this way cultural landscapes are symbols of who we are and can ‘*serve to remind us of the past*’.¹¹ Because they are a record of past actions over time, cultural landscapes are the product of change. They embody within their structure physical changes which in turn reflect evolving values towards the landscape. It is important therefore that we learn to interpret cultural landscapes as living history and as part of our national identity.

To achieve this end the study team undertook the field surveys giving emphasis to:

- a cultural landscape assessment of rural landscapes;
- a general assessment of the built environment of towns and villages; and
- archaeological surveys of landscapes and structures associated with mining and agriculture.

The survey activities covered not only areas, but many individual buildings, works and sites. A total inventory record of over 600 sites was compiled. Information from these records has been used in this overview of heritage resources.

Wingecarribee’s cultural environmental heritage resources are described in the following sections viz:

- Historic Rural Landscapes and Settlements
- Towns and Villages
- Country Estates

- Gardens and Tree-planting
- Industrial Heritage

A synopsis of the individual heritage attributes of Wingecarribee and a statement of cultural heritage significance, then concludes this part of the report.

3.2 HISTORIC RURAL LANDSCAPES

Approach to Assessment

This part of the study focuses on the visible representation of the cultural landscapes of the study area. **It is not a visual assessment which addresses simply what is seen.** Rather it is an overview procedure to interpreting what is seen from the point of view of historic values and social values¹² inherent in the landscape. It is an approach to reading the landscape, understanding it and recommending appropriate protection where advisable through landscape conservation management initiatives.¹³ It is of necessity, given the geographical spread of the study area and the brief, an overview. Further detailed analysis of particular landscapes is likely to be advantageous and entirely appropriate as part of the continuing landuse planning process for the region.

In this section the main features of the landscape setting and settlement patterns of Wingecarribee are outlined in order to provide a basis for the detailed assessment of rural landscapes which follows:

The approach taken to the cultural landscape assessment is sequential and relates to other parts of the study. The main sections are covered are:

- The Landscape;
- Settlement Patterns and Landuse; and,
- Assessment of Key Rural Landscape Units, including Towns and Villages.

The Landscape Setting

The landscape of Wingecarribee is the result of the interaction between human activities and the natural environmental features of:

- Landform with associated geology and soils
- Vegetation
- Waterforms.

A map of the natural landscape (see Figure 3.2) and a brief description of these features follows.

Natural Landscape Features of the Study Area

Wingecarribee is generally an undulating countryside altered significantly during its settlement. The early settlers craved for the cooler highland regions due to their familiarity

and similarity to Mother England. As a result, the natural features have been altered principally by clearing of the vegetation and replacing with exotic trees, planted to reflect the character of the English countryside. This cultural vegetation (vegetation introduced to the area) includes pines, elms, poplars, willows and other deciduous trees. The central areas of the Wingecarribee are the most heavily cleared while extensive remnant sub-tropical rainforest areas remain in the regions of Kangaloon and Robertson.

The central cleared area of Wingecarribee is surrounded on most sides by heavily vegetated forests and national parks. Morton National Park in the south, Belanglo State Forest and Nattai Forest to the north and west and the heavily forested areas of the metropolitan catchment areas surrounding Lake Nepean, Avon and Cataract to the north east.

The topography and landform of the area remains unchanged and is gently undulating in the central region with few major ridges. Gingenbullen Mountain to the west of Moss Vale and a series of hills around Bowral and Mittagong, including Ninety Acre Hill and Mt Gibraltar, form the major topographic landmarks visible from much of Wingecarribee. The area forms part of the Woronora plateau which drops significantly along the eastern escarpment of the Illawarra Range and in the south west to the Kangaroo Valley.¹⁴

The Wingecarribee River bisects the centre of the area, running from west of Berrima south-east into the Wingecarribee reservoir. Two large water bodies, the Wingecarribee Reservoir and the Fitzroy Falls reservoir form major lakes in the central eastern valley area and provide a major focus within this region. The landform becomes more steeply undulating in the Robertson, Burrawang and Kangaloon area and in the north west and west of the region.

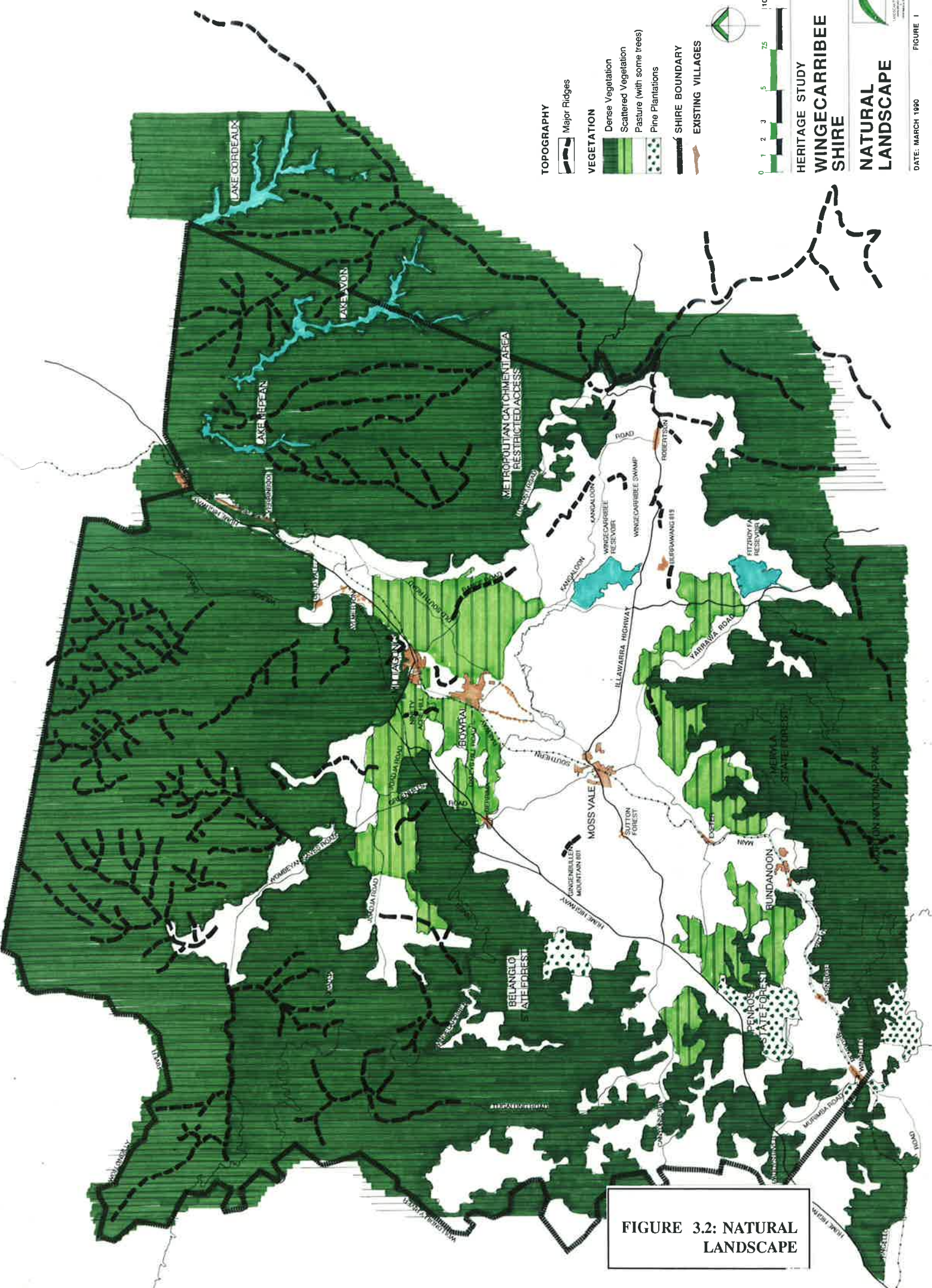
Wingecarribee is located on the southern extent of the Sydney basin, being the southern limit of Hawkesbury sandstone. This has resulted in the characteristic flat topped plateaus and eroded sandstone escarpments to the coast. Where the younger Wiannamatta shales overly the sandstone the topography is more gently undulating, typified by the central Moss Vale region. Basalt outcrops, evidence of volcanic activity, occur on Mt Gingenbullen and in the Robertson-Bundanoon area. This is evidenced by the use of this material



HERITAGE STUDY WINGECARRIBEE SHIRE NATURAL LANDSCAPE



- TOPOGRAPHY**
 - Major Ridges
- VEGETATION**
 - Dense Vegetation
 - Scattered Vegetation
 - Pasture (with some trees)
 - Pine Plantations
- SHIRE BOUNDARY**
- EXISTING VILLAGES**



**FIGURE 3.2: NATURAL
LANDSCAPE**

for stone walls, building, and the rich agricultural soils.

Within Wingecarribee there are extensive areas which have been little altered by human activities. These areas are to be found in the water catchment areas and National Parks which mainly surround the settled areas of the LGA.

Some of these areas are recognised for their natural environmental heritage values. They include:

- . Morton National Park
- . the Nattai region
- . Woronora Plateau
- . Illawarra Escarpment
- . Wingecarribee Gorges
- . Wingecarribee swamp

Cultural Landscapes

These natural environmental areas are however outside the scope of this study and the focus of this report is on the landscapes which have been modified by human activity. In the cultural landscapes, natural features are present but will have been modified by human actions so that the ensuing landscape reflects a complex interrelationship between cultural and natural forces and, it is necessary to distinguish between the natural features listed above and the cultural characteristics. These cultural characteristics consist of:

- . Components such as vegetation patterns and groups, building clusters, circulation routes, boundaries, archaeological sites, historical associations.
- . Processes which have shaped the landscape and which reflect the relationships between the ways the landscape has been and is used and the evolution of cultural patterns; these processes include spatial patterns, landuse, response to natural features.¹⁵

Cultural landscapes, being landscapes formed by human activity, will therefore have patterns in which natural features and cultural components combine into a composite image representing continuous historical periods and overlays of development.

In the landscapes illustrated in Plates 1 and 2 can be seen the composite nature of the concept of a

cultural landscape, including cultural components and natural elements. These give a sense of continuity over time and demonstrate that cultural landscape significance is not a matter of separate, isolated dots on a map. Cultural landscapes embody the existence of interrelationship of events, places and people through time to give a composite image and continuity, a sense of history, and meaning.



PLATE 1. Cultural Landscape illustrating the combination of cultural components - hedgerows, structures and cultural vegetation, and natural elements - landform, indigenous vegetation.



PLATE 2. Cultural Landscape illustrating the combination of cultural components - fence and paddock layout, cemetery, houses, reservoir and natural elements - landform, indigenous vegetation.

Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns are a cogent way of understanding historic trends and significant cultural landscape elements. Many of the patterns in the present day rural landscape were established in the first half of the last century, including roads, tracks, clearing of trees, sites of townships and villages, pastoral holdings and buildings. Current rural landscape and country town patterns therefore reflect human settlement impact and values from the past overlain by subsequent settlement or subdivision. Jeans and Spearritt have suggested for New South Wales:

In the historical landscapes of the state lies much of its history of achievement, available to the public so that it can grasp the roots of community life, and available... as a valuable source of evidence for interpreting the past.¹⁶

A series of settlement themes can be distinguished for the study area which provide a framework for understanding the present landscape, its making, its meaning, and its cultural values for present and future generations. The themes inevitably overlap and cannot be seen to be separate. They are not a chronology of events, rather they encompass the history of landscape patterns and highlight significant reminders in those patterns from the past. In the assessment and evaluation process, the themes are applied to each cultural landscape as part of the process of reading and interpreting the cultural landscape where *'evidence of the past is preserved. The place speaks to us out of the past and helps us to understand and feel the past and relate it to its present, as written history does.'*¹⁷

(i) Early Exploration and Settlement early 1800's - 1840's.

Early access into the area by explorers moving southwards through the colony of NSW, led the path for settlement. People important in the history of the colony were involved: Hamilton Hume, John Oxley, Joseph Wild, Charles Throsby, James Meehan. Throsby and Oxley became major settlers whose properties and homes are still connected with the region. Governor Lachlan Macquarie visited the area in 1820 commenting favourably on the pastoral landscape and the situation of the settlers; he established the village of Bong Bong and named the area, Sutton Forest.

This period also saw the establishment of large holdings including 'Oldbury', 'Newbury', 'Throsby Park' and Oxley's property 'Weston'. In 1822 between forty and fifty small settlers were granted land¹⁸ as part of the early development and pioneering of the area. This period of activity saw the development of the Old South Road east of Mittagong and Bowral through the Mittagong Range and then its relocation to the west of Mittagong on the alignment of the now Hume Highway by Major Mitchell with the location of the site of Berrima on the new line of road. Hoddle received instructions in 1830 to mark out the town of Berrima.

Bong Bong village was also established by Governor Macquarie. Bong Bong never particularly thrived due to its location on an uncertain water supply. It was overtaken by Berrima, but its name lives on.

These were important formative early decades for the Wingecarribee area and evidence of early settlement is still etched in the landscape. The attachment to, and value of, the area by the early explorers and settlers, particularly for grazing, are still associated with the area. The early impression of a rich and beautiful pastoral landscape remain.

(ii) Consolidation of Major Pastoral Holdings 1840 - 1860

This phase is an extension of the early exploration and first settlement. It saw the consolidation and extension of pastoral holdings and the growing of crops. Wheat became an important crop; Jervis¹⁹ refers to the cultivated fields at 'Newbury' and 'Throsby Park' in 1846 and to the fact that the Sutton Forest area *'was one of the finest wheat growing districts of the colony'*. Dairying and potato growing also receive specific mention in reports on the area.

(iii) Post 1860's Rural Extensions

The 1860's saw rural extension into the eastern part of Wingecarribee known as the Yarrowa Brush. This is the area of Kangaloon and Robertson. The Brush was vegetated by a dense rainforest of sassafras, cabbage palm, lilli-pilli, messmate and giant

gums²⁰. The rich red soil overlays a basalt geology and the country has a high rainfall. The impenetrability of the Brush meant that it was not opened up until the demand for land and the Robertson Land Act of 1861 coincided. It became an important dairying and crop growing area with emphasis on wheat, maize and rye grass (Jervis p.67).

Dairying as a rural activity spread through other parts of the Wingecarribee area as indicated in Rosen and Ashton's outline of the thematic history of the area. For example, the post 1860's period saw the development of the Bundanoon area, formerly known as the Barren Grounds in the 1830's - 1850's, and the rolling topography out along the road to Fitzroy Falls for dairying, an activity which is still continued.

The advent of the railway in 1867 gave impetus to the dairying and crop growing industries. Dairying as an important activity was also aided by the introduction of artificial refrigeration in the 1860's (Jervis p. 68).

(iv) Community Development Post 1860

The development of the main towns of Mittagong, Bowral, Moss Vale, and Bundanoon and smaller places such as Berrima, Robertson, Kangaloon and others is related to the rural history of the area and to improved road communications in the period 1830-1860's, the railway in 1867, and latterly freeway connections to Sydney. Berrima flourished in the 1830's to the 1860's at the expense of Bong Bong with impetus shifting to Mittagong, Bowral, Moss Vale and Bundanoon with the coming of the railway in 1867.

(v) Tourism and Recreation 1868 - Present

Linked to community development has been the popularity of the region as a tourist and recreation destination. The railway opening in 1867 made the area easily accessible to Sydney. Its scenic attractions and summer weather proved a magnet to the metropolitan dwellers. Boarding houses were developed from 1871 and by the 1880's Bowral acted as a major tourist place.

The growth in popular tourism was followed by the development of country residences for the wealthy including places such as Retford Park (c.1887), Summerlees (c.1875), Hillview (c.1882) and Moidart (c.1930's), the last of the summer residences. The establishment of these country residences and their equally well-known gardens is extensively documented in the book Gardens of the Southern Highlands, New South Wales 1828-1988 by Jane Cavanough, Anthea Prell and Tim North²¹.

The region is still a popular tourist destination with the gardens, parks, historic houses and natural scenic attractions such as Fitzroy Falls the basis.

This short overview of settlement in Wingecarribee can be read in the context of the thematic structure and synopsis in Part Two of this report.

Key Rural Landscapes

A series of historic rural cultural landscape units in Wingecarribee has been delineated from field survey assessment of landscape patterns and from historical settlement data. The units are outlined in Figure 3.3. Within these rural landscape units the predominant activities are beef and dairy cattle grazing and crop growing. The scale of the cultural landscape patterns varies according to activity. In the beef cattle areas the scale of paddocks and property is relatively large, whereas in the dairying and crop areas landscape division is small in terms of paddock size and occurrence of properties. Vegetation patterns also vary with distinctive groups of remnant indigenous trees and introduced species associated with the various landscape units and their history of occupation and settlement. The patterns of spatial organisation resulting from landuse and occupation styles are identified and analysed for each unit as described below.

This section of the study is a reading of the cultural landscape in order to understand and present its meaning. The use of cultural landscape units is an aid to subdividing the multifaceted cultural landscape of the overall study area into manageable and comprehensible parcels. The units delineated are not land units based on physical or visual criteria. As explained previously their basis is landscape patterns and

historical associations. For each unit a combination of the processes and components identified above is applied as a means of assessing and analysing each unit's historical importance and cultural heritage value. The processes and components used are:

- **Overall Landscape Patterns** including spatial organisation, landuse patterns and vegetation (ie. tree) patterns;
- **Building clusters**, structures and other special features;
- **Circulation Routes**;
- **Historical Associations** including interpretative value and associative value.

Assessment and analysis of these processes and components leads to an understanding of interrelationships between people, places, and events and an elucidation of landscape patterns reflecting human history in the fabric of the landscape.

From an understanding of processes, components, and interrelationships it is possible to determine two fundamental values²² which are the foundation of assessing and analysing the cultural heritage significance of a landscape.

- **Interpretative value:** The ability to inform and enlighten us on aspects of our social history, promote a sense of place and create links with the past. It is an understanding of where things have occurred, what has occurred, why they have occurred and when. This value is similar to Kerr's '*ability to demonstrate*'.²³
- **Associative value:** The ability to put into context what has occurred and who promoted the actions. This value hinges on a knowledge and understanding of the way our predecessors have been involved in landscape making. It is a powerful human value related to our need to understand past human actions and feel associated with them and the people who participated. It is very much a sense of a link with the past.

A statement of interpretative value and associative value of each cultural landscape unit is included in Historical Associations (see list of processes and components outlined previously) as an approach to demonstrating the historic values and social values of the study area.

The following is a list of historic cultural landscape units with reference numbers. (Refer to Figure 3.3 for their location.)

1. ROBERTSON*
2. WINGECARRIBEE*
3. EAST BOWRAL
4. YARRUNGA*
5. BUNDANOON-EXETER
6. SUTTON FOREST*
7. OXLEY'S HILL
8. PENROSE
9. CANYONLEIGH
- 9a. GREENHILL

Units regarded as Key Historic Cultural Landscapes Units are identified because they are units which are considered particularly crucial in the development of the historic landscape setting of Wingecarribee and demonstrate associative and interpretive values. They embody particular continuity and links with the past in their fabric and therefore possess landscape meaning which is important to protect. Those units denoted by an asterisk(*) are considered to be key units.

An important aspect of the settlement history is the development of villages and small towns for which the area is well known. These settlements are referred to in their respective landscape units. Some of these settlements, because of the setting and integrity of their form historically, are classed as Key Villages. A village is classed as a key village where the traditional form of layout, building, streets and landscape setting have a sense of historical intactness. This does not mean that modern development is absent but that modern development is sympathetic in siting, scale, building form and building materials. Such villages are not museums. They reflect successive

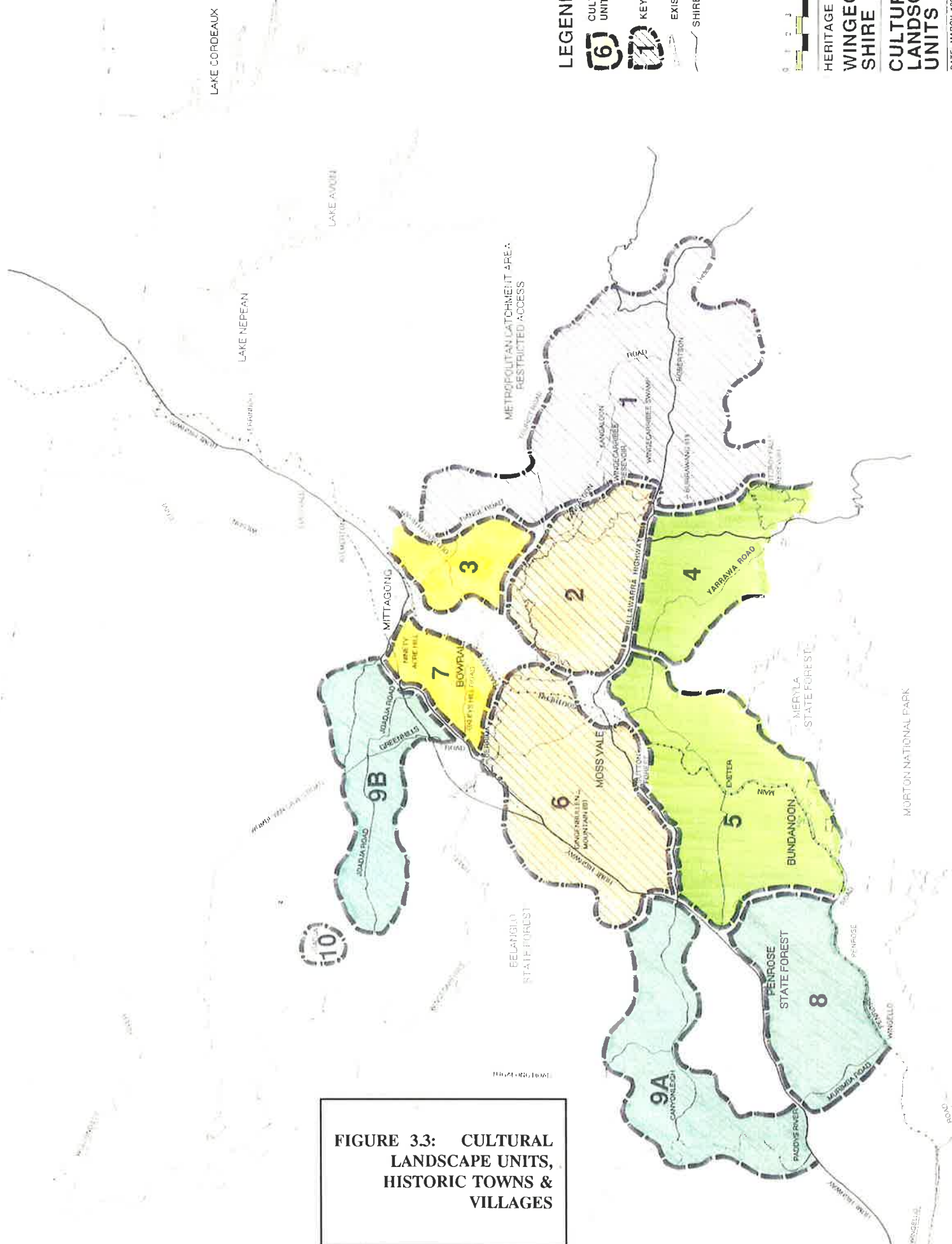


FIGURE 33: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS, HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES

LEGEND

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS & BOUNDARIES



KEY HISTORIC UNIT



EXISTING VILLAGES



SHIRE BOUNDARY



HERITAGE STUDY
WINGECARRIBEE
SHIRE

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS

stages of growth but maintain the traditional character of the area.

The following is a list of Key Historic Towns and Villages in Wingecarribee:

- * Burrawang
- * Robertson
- * Sutton Forest
- * Exeter
- * Berrima (evaluated separately in Section 3.3)
- * Bowral & Mittagong (these are viewed as urban fringes adjacent to the rural landscape in this section and further discussed in Section 3.3)
- * Moss Vale (discussed in Section 3.3)

A description and analysis of the characteristics and heritage attributes of the landscape units follows.

KEY HISTORIC UNITS

UNIT 1 ROBERTSON

KEY HISTORIC UNIT



PLATE 3: Pine Shelter Belts reinforce the topography and paddock layouts**Photograph:****C Tallents****LANDSCAPE UNIT 1 - ROBERTSON**

The landscape pattern of this area is highly distinctive as a result of the topography, geology, soils, high rainfall and the human response to the natural features. The overall spatial organisation is a small scale vernacular landscape of attractive and charming proportions. The undulating topography and rich red basalt soil create the feeling of an intimate and prosperous rural landscape; it is almost an ideal rural scene where the virtues of utility and landscape beauty coincide.

The undulating topography is complemented by the small sized paddocks with the overall intimate scale reinforced by vegetation patterns and by the mixed farming of dairying and crops with emphasis on potatoes. Vegetation pattern groups are highly distinctive with remnant areas of rainforest often on the tops of the low repetitive hills and extensive pine shelter belts which line roads or run along ridgelines to create strong silhouettes. Remnant rainforest groups consist of majestic stands of towering trees or clusters of lower storey trees and shrubs. The scale of the spatial landscape organisation and vernacular nature of the rural scene has clear links with the post 1860s settlement of the area (refer to Historical Associations).

PLATE 4: Myra Vale Cemetery set within the landscape highlighted by undulating topography and remnant rainforest vegetation



Photograph:

C Tallents

Homestead groups and distribution further reinforce the vernacular character of the rural landscape. Most building groups are modest in size but appear prosperous and in harmony with the well cared for appearance of the overall landscape. Homestead groups are sited along roads or mid way up slopes reflecting the need for ease of access in this undulating landscape form. The form and nature of farm building clusters clearly relate to the small scale intensive rural activities of dairying and crops, hence the absence of large scale ornamental gardens around homesteads. The general vernacular ambience is reinforced by ancillary buildings such as Myra Vale Church (c1874) and cemetery reflecting a close historical association between the church and the everyday rural landscape. This church was originally built as Wilde's Meadow Methodist Church.

A notable cultural landscape component reflecting strong links with the past is the dry stone walls which act as paddock boundaries in parts of this landscape unit. The townships of Robertson, Kangaloon and Burrawang have a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings keeping alive links with the settlement history of the area. Tourism as an activity is represented in these towns in the form of nineteenth century boarding house development. Places like Ranelagh House, built as a tourist hotel in 1923, and the towns themselves acted as centres for access to attractions such as Belmore Falls, which became popular in the last century (see Jervis pp 49-50).

Robertson - Key Village

The town of Robertson is a key village linear grid subdivision located along the Caalong Creek valley and enclosed to the north by east-west ridgelines.

The morphology and character reflect its past as a working township linked with the settlement of the Yarraa Brush by settlers in the 1860's, the tourism in the region and the building of hotels and boarding houses. It is a mixed settlement of houses, commercial, and light industry and functions as it did in the 19th century, as a service

town for its surrounding rural area. The buildings retain a distinct vernacular character and have not been altered or prettified to cater for tourism. An important part of the township's character is that of undeveloped blocks between buildings along the main street and behind. Various buildings, timber and brick, date from the last century and should be retained.

A significant character in the town is the remnant native trees and introduced species (windrows) which create a mixed pattern in the landscape.

PLATE 5: Robertson illustrating view to the northern undulating ridges, with scattered housing but vegetation dominating



Photograph:

C Tallents

Burrawang - Key Village

Set on a north facing slope with views orientated towards Wingecarribee Reservoir, Burrawang's street layout is a broad grid of limited scale. The main street consists of mixed residential and small scale commercial uses reflecting a nineteenth century character of a working village. The links with the past are maintained by the local store (1860s) School of Arts (1885) and later building (1915). Buildings generally are of a modest scale,

predominantly timber with corrugated iron roofs and traditional 19th century in form located on large blocks. Modern development is limited and sympathetic. Original Eucalypts of great age and large size remain flanking the roads.

The overall scale is enclosed and intimate. Essentially the character of this village should be preserved.

PLATE 6: Burrawang Outlook towards Wingecarribee Reservoir



Photograph:

C Tallents

PLATE 7: Burrawang General Store (1860's)



PLATE 8: Burrawang Main Street showing mixed residential and small scale shops of a working village



PLATE 9: Narrow Country Lanes flanked by Eucalypts**Photograph:****C Tallents**

There is a network of roads in this unit which can best be described as lanes. These lanes are a notable component of the historic vernacular landscape in harmony with the scale and configuration of the topography. They generally meander through the steeply undulating landscape following ridges and traversing the steep slopes. The main road is the Illawarra Highway, with a connection from the former settlement of Bong Bong and the Old South Road via Kangaloon to Robertson, which was opened in 1865 (Jervis

p46). As early as 1830 Robert Hoddle, Surveyor General, was opening a road from the Bong Bong area to Illawarra, via the ridge north of the now Kangaloon Road then partly on the line of the now Illawarra Highway. In 1862 a line of road for the cattle trade followed Hoddle's track (Jervis p63).

The existing lanes are an important component of the vernacular cultural landscape.

PLATE 10: Neatly kept Landscape showing comfortable farm clusters and strong links with the past**Photograph:****C Tallents**

This landscape unit has strong historical associations related to selector settlement of the 1860s in conjunction with the Robertson Land Act. The town of Robertson, laid out first in 1862 as "Three Creeks", was named after John Robertson (Jervis 46-47). The appearance of the seemingly impenetrable rainforest landscape has been changed by the clearing for grazing and crops which started in the early 1860s. By 1865 about 30,000 acres of land had been taken up by selectors (Jervis p.45). Whilst the original vegetation has been reduced to remnant clumps which are a distinctive part of the landscape pattern, the rural activities of grazing and crops on small scale properties in a neatly kept

landscape with its network of lanes, small paddocks and comfortable farm clusters create strong links with the past. The interpretative and associative values of this landscape are particularly strong and evocative. The current landscape is a clear window into the past rural history of the area.

This landscape unit displays cultural heritage significance as a powerful and cogent reminder of the past in which a sense of participation in the history of the area inheres. There is a clear sense of continuity through time.

UNIT 2 WINGECARRIBEE

KEY HISTORIC UNIT

