

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Concrete bridges				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Marshall Mount Public School and Residence (62)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	293343	Northing	6175015
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Unspecified					
Former Use	School					
Statement of significance	Marshall Mount Public School and Residence is of local historical significance because as an educational institution established in the nineteenth century it has played a significant role in the history of the local community and is a good extant example of a nineteenth century rural schoolhouse with associated residence. Furthermore the school and residence is of local social significance due to its continuing association with the community of Marshall Mount and the local area over an extensive period of time.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>The Marshall Mount Public School schoolhouse is a single storey weatherboard building with a corrugated iron gable roof. A small lean-to with a skillion roof is situated on the western elevation. The building is accessed by two entrances, from the front and western elevation. Windows are large 16-pane sash on the front and rear elevations and smaller 4-pane fixed on side elevations. It has a single brick chimney.</p> <p>The adjacent former schoolmaster's residence is a single storey weatherboard cottage with a wrap-around verandah featuring decorative timber cornices. The roof is hipped and was most likely previously corrugated iron, however has been replaced with modern tiles. Two brick chimneys feature. Windows are sash and there are French doors. A timber picket fence and arch enclose the residence. Both buildings have small cottage gardens with areas of remnant stone garden edging. Mature figs are situated at the rear of the schoolhouse. These buildings are situated 6m from the boundary fence.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in very good physical condition and possesses moderate to good archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1897	Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	NA

HISTORY

Historical notes	The schoolhouse and residence were constructed in 1897 on the site of the first Methodist church in the region.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance because as an educational institution established in the nineteenth century it has played a significant role in the history of the local community and is a good extant example of a nineteenth century rural schoolhouse with associated residence.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance due to its association with the community of Marshall Mount and the local area over an extensive period of time.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Wollongong LEP 1990
--------------------	---------------------

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2010
Item number in study or report	62		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Marshall Mount Public School				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Marshall Mount Community Hall (63)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	293358	Northing	6175033
Owner	NA					
Current use	Community Hall					
Former Use	Community Hall					
Statement of significance	The Marshall Mount Community Hall is of local social significance due to its history and strong association with the community of Marshall Mount over an extended period of time, from the mid-twentieth century through to the present day.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	The Marshall Mount Community Hall is located adjacent to Marshall Mount Public School and Schoolmaster's Residence. It comprises a rectangular, single storey, corrugated iron clad shed elevated on timber and brick foundations. The roof is a gable constructed from a timber frame and corrugated iron sheeting. Both the walls and roof of the structure have been replaced sympathetically to match the original fabric. A lean-to with a skillion roof is situated at the front and rear of the hall. Three small louvred windows feature at the front elevation. At the rear of the hall is located a small storage shed and bitumen tennis court enclosed by a fence of chicken wire and timber. Timber posts at the front of the property indicate the presence of a previous fence.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and has moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	The Marshall Mount Community Hall is located within 25m of the road easement.

HISTORY

Historical notes	The Marshall Mount Community Hall was constructed in 1953 for use by the small community of farmers and their families residing on the properties at Marshall Mount. It continues to serve as a function centre to this day and holds regular dance nights, social gatherings and other functions.
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the courses or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance due to its strong association with the community of Marshall Mount over an extended period of time.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	The integrity of this item could be classified as good to excellent.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	63		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Marshall Mount Community Hall, view south west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	House and Former Dairy – Willow Deane					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	294727	Northing	6176239
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	<p>Willow Dene is of local historical and research significance. Historically, it provides evidence of the growth and economic prosperity brought to the Illawarra by the dairy industry. Willow Deane the potential archaeological deposits associated with the Homestead could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra during the establishment and operation of the dairy industry.</p>					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	<p>The site comprises a homestead, modern horse stables, track and outbuildings associated with a former dairy. The homestead is an extensive single storey L shaped building constructed c.1930s-1940s of weatherboard. A concrete verandah features on the front and eastern sides. The exterior has had extensive renovations, and the current cladding, roof and window shutters are all modern additions.</p> <p>Elements of the dairy have been extensively modified for use as a horse training and adjustment property. A modern timber picket fence encloses the garden. All traces of original fencing have been replaced by modern timber fences.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate to high archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	<p>Water pipeline and Wastewater pipeline are planned to be constructed along Marshall Mount Road. A second Wastewater pipeline is to be constructed on the southern side of Duck Creek.</p> <p>There will be no impact on the homestead and dairy from either of these constructions as the buildings are approximately 379 m from the boundary fence.</p>
------------------	---

HISTORY

Historical notes	There are no specific historical details currently available for this site.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of historical significance on a local level as it provides evidence of an original early 19th century rural-residential homestead and associated dairy, which were important in contributing to the development and history of the local area.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this item as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of local research significance and potential in relation to the archaeological deposits potentially related to the original homestead.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and possesses a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not listed on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	No management is required as the associated structures are well outside the 25 m pipeline corridor.
-----------------	---

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	65		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Entrance to Willow Deane				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Homestead and Dairy (Willowvale) (67)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	294510	Northing	6175889
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Not in use					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	<p>This item is of historical significance on a local level as it provides evidence of an original early nineteenth century rural-residential homestead and associated dairy, which were important in contributing to the development and history of the local area. As the item has not been maintained and has fallen into a state of disrepair its heritage values have been compromised.</p>					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>When recorded by HLA in 2006, the "Willowvale" site comprised a modern homestead, the original homestead, and outbuildings associated with a former dairy. The original homestead was not in use and was deteriorating. It was constructed in three phases; the timber rear section comprised a one-room cottage constructed c.1900s. This section previously had a brick chimney and stove, however was replaced due to unstable condition during the 1950s-1960s. The front elevation and verandah was added c.1930s and was constructed using weatherboard and makeshift cladding from timber crates. This section had three rooms. The projecting room has been lined with newspaper (dated 1939). A brick and timber lean-to/store at the rear of the homestead had an early shaft cutter. Adjacent the homestead was a corrugated iron shed with a flat roof constructed in three parts.</p> <p>A site inspection in February 2011 established that the original homestead has collapsed since the HLA recording was conducted in 2006.</p> <p>A more recent complex of dairy buildings is located to the west of the original homestead and features sheds, garages, and holding yards. An adjacent well has also been filled in with concrete.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in poor condition. It possesses limited to moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>

Heritage Data Form

Modifications and dates	NA
Further comments	The water pipeline is planned to be constructed along Marshall Mount Road. A second Wastewater pipeline is planned on the southern side of Duck Creek and runs about 10m north of Marshall Mount Road but with two feeders running into it. The works near Marshall Mount road will have no heritage impact on this item. The most northern feeder will be about 20m from the site of the oldest buildings and construction will probably not impact on them. The southern feeder runs between the newest house and the house in the middle and construction will have a minor impact on areas that are likely to have contributory heritage significance only.

HISTORY

Historical notes	There are no specific historical details currently available for this site. However, a building is visible in this location on the 1929 Kiama map. The 1949 aerial image shows a cluster of farm buildings on Duck Creek and away from the road so the two new houses built nearer the road must be more recent.
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of historical significance on a local level as it provides evidence of an original early 19th century rural-residential homestead and associated dairy, which were important in contributing to the development and history of the local area.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this item as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of local research significance and potential in relation to the archaeological deposits potentially related to the original homestead.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in poor condition and possesses low integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not listed on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	A review of the design in detail would help in positioning the Wastewater feeder pipeline so as to minimise construction impacts in this area. It is advised to avoid the original homestead site.
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	67		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Willowvale (67)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Logbridge Riding School					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	294510	Northing	6175889
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Residence and Horse Adgishment					
Former Use	Residence and Dairy					
Statement of significance	This item is of historical significance on a local level as it provides evidence of an original early nineteenth century rural-residential homestead and associated dairy, which were important in contributing to the development and history of the local area. As the item has not been maintained and has fallen into a state of disrepair its heritage values have been compromised.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>When recorded by HLA IN 2006, the "Willowvale" site comprised a modern homestead, the original homestead, and outbuildings associated with a former dairy. The original homestead was not in use and was deteriorating. It was constructed in three phases; the timber rear section comprised a one-room cottage constructed c.1900s. This section previously had a brick chimney and stove, however was replaced due to unstable condition during the 1950s-1960s. The front elevation and verandah was added c.1930s and was constructed using weatherboard and makeshift cladding from timber crates. This section had three rooms. The projecting room has been lined with newspaper (dated 1939). A brick and timber lean-to/store at the rear of the homestead had an early shaft cutter. Adjacent the homestead was a corrugated iron shed with a flat roof constructed in three parts. A site inspection in February 2011 established that the original homestead has collapsed since the HLA recording was conducted in 2006.</p> <p>A more recent complex of dairy buildings is located to the west of the original homestead and features sheds, garages, and holding yards. An adjacent well has also been filled in with concrete.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in poor physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1900	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	NA
------------------	----

HISTORY

Historical notes	There are no specific historical details currently available for this site.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of limited historical significance on a local level as it provides evidence of an original early twentieth century rural-residential homestead and associated dairy, which were important in contributing to the development and history of the local area.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this item as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of local research significance and potential in relation to the archaeological deposits potentially related to the original homestead.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item has not been maintained and is in a very poor physical state. It retains only a low degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	It is recommended that a 50m exclusion zone be established around the chimney, possibly in conjunction with site monitoring.
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	67		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Newest house associated with Willow Vale site (65), view south west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	'Middle' house associated with Willow Vale site (65), view south west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Site of original Willow Vale homestead site (65), view west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Outbuildings associated with Willow Vale (65), view west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Fairview (68)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Oakvale					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	317					
Street name	Calderwood Road					
Suburb/town	Calderwood				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description	Lot 2, DP 608238					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner						
Current use	Private residence					
Former Use	Private residence					
Statement of significance	This item is of local historical significance as it is good extant example of a rural Victorian cottage, providing evidence of early occupation and dairying in the outer Albion Park region and also demonstrating change through time with sympathetic variations and modifications to the structure made in subsequent years. This item is also of local aesthetic and representative significance as it is a good extant example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage with subsequent modifications which are sympathetic to the original structure.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>"Fairview", also known as "Oakvale", is a Victorian weatherboard cottage in a rural setting. It has a hipped roof and bull nose verandah, which may have been subsequently added. It has 12 sash pane windows and is symmetrical in its design. The homestead has been added to, modified, and extended over the years, although most of this has been sympathetic.</p> <p>Several outbuildings and other items are associated with the cottage, including a corrugated iron tank, filled with concrete to a depth of 60cm and containing stones and old fencing posts.</p> <p>A hayshed is also present at the site, made of corrugated iron built on packed earth and stone on a small rise. There are stalls for feeding a total of 17 cows. According to the property owner they used to bring the cows down to be fed after milking at this location until the herd got too large to double handle. The superstructure is constructed of dressed timber, and the supporting pillars of bush timbers. It has a corrugated gabled roof.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in relatively good physical condition and possesses a moderate level of archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1875	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates						
Further comments	This item is located directly within the proposed pipeline route.					

Heritage Data Form

--	--

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>'Fairview' was first occupied by William and Jane Thomas in 1875. At the time the property comprised 190 acres. The house often hosted visiting Ministers. Lucerne was successfully grown on the property for many years. Dairying cattle kept on the property included milking Shorthorns, which were first established on Cole bloodlines, and then afterwards bulls from O'Gorman's Stud were used. William Thomas died in 1912 and his wife Jane in 1924. They are both buried at Marshall Mount Cemetery.</p>
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it is good extant example of a rural Victorian cottage, providing evidence of early occupation and dairying in the outer Albion Park region and also demonstrating change through time with sympathetic variations and modifications to the structure made in subsequent years.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as it is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage with subsequent modifications.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage with subsequent modifications which are sympathetic to the original structure.
Integrity	This item is in a relatively good physical condition and possesses a moderate to high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Fairview House, view south south west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Fairview dairy buildings, view south				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Fairview feed shed and silo, view west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Fairview – approximate pipeline route, view north.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	"Fairview" House and Dairy (68)						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	"Oakvale Dairy Co."						
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA						
Street number	NA						
Street name	Marshall Mount Road						
Suburb/town	Dapto					Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong						
Property description							
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	292090	Northing	6174183	
Owner	Unspecified						
Current use	Private residence						
Former Use	Private residence						
Statement of significance	<p>This item is of local historical significance as it is good extant example of a rural Victorian cottage, providing evidence of early occupation and dairying in the outer Albion Park region and also demonstrating change through time with sympathetic variations and modifications to the structure made in subsequent years. This item is also of local aesthetic and representative significance as it is a good extant example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage with subsequent modifications which are sympathetic to the original structure.</p>						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION							
Designer	Unspecified						
Builder/ maker	Unspecified						
Physical Description	<p>"Fairview", also known as "Oakvale Dairy Co.", is a Victorian weatherboard cottage in a rural setting. It has a hipped roof and bull nose verandah, which may have been subsequently added. It has 12 sash pane windows and is symmetrical in its design. The homestead has been added to, modified, and extended over the years, although most of this has been sympathetic.</p> <p>Several outbuildings and other items are associated with the cottage, including a corrugated iron tank, filled with concrete to a depth of 60cm and containing stones and old fencing posts.</p> <p>A hayshed is also present at the site, made of corrugated iron built on packed earth and stone on a small rise. There are stalls for feeding a total of 17 cows. According to the property owner they used to bring the cows down to be fed after milking at this location until the herd got too large to double handle. The superstructure is constructed of dressed timber, and the supporting pillars of bush timbers. It has a corrugated gabled roof.</p>						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.						
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Heritage Data Form

Modifications and dates	Details unspecified
Further comments	Wastewater pipeline proposed to the south east of the house. Small portion of garden falls just within 25 m pipeline corridor

HISTORY

Historical notes	'Fairview' was first occupied by William and Jane Thomas in 1875. At the time the property comprised 190 acres. The house often hosted visiting Ministers. Lucerne was successfully grown on the property for many years. Dairying cattle kept on the property included milking Shorthorns, which were first established on Cole bloodlines, and then afterwards bulls from O'Gorman's Stud were used. William Thomas died in 1912 and his wife Jane in 1924. They are both buried at Marshall Mount Cemetery.
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it is good extant example of a rural Victorian cottage, providing evidence of early occupation and dairying in the outer Albion Park region and also demonstrating change through time with sympathetic variations and modifications to the structure made in subsequent years.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as it is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage with subsequent modifications.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage with subsequent modifications which are sympathetic to the original structure.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Impacts	A water pipeline is planned to be constructed along Marshal Mount Road. It is 85 m from the boundary on Marshal Mount Road to the nearest item of heritage significance (the Homestead and Garden) so these works will not be impacted by the water pipeline. Wastewater pipelines are proposed to be constructed in front of the house and between the dairy and the feed shed. It is likely that there will be direct and vibration impacts from the construction of these two pipelines.
Recommendations	Given the heritage significance of the buildings and dairy buildings, it is recommended that the wastewater pipelines be carefully routed to avoid impact on these items. If this is not possible it is recommended that the items, within the broader context of the complex, be archivally recorded prior to demolition, that archaeological monitoring be undertaken during construction. The impact of vibration to the structures will also require management if they are still extant during construction.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Heritage Data Form

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	68		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		Image by		Image copyright holder	

IMAGE

photograph, sketch, map

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	Moreton Bay Fig and Coral Tree (69)						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA						
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA						
Street number	NA						
Street name	Marshall Mount Road						
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530	
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong						
Property description							
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	294968	Northing	6175886	
Owner	NA						
Current use	Trees						
Former Use	Trees						
Statement of significance	This item is not historically significant.						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer						
Builder/ maker						
Physical Description	This item consists of one Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> var <i>hillii</i>) and a Coral Tree situated in a cleared paddock. The specimens are parallel to modern fencing. There is also a smaller peppercorn tree associated with the fig and coral tree.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The items are in good physical condition. There is no immediate evidence of cultural activity associated with these trees.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	This item is within 25m of the road easement.

HISTORY

Historical notes	The Moreton Bay Fig is typical of many early plantings introduced throughout the West Dapto region used for ornamental purposes and as windbreaks to protect nearby homesteads and associated buildings.
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this item as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural places/environments.
Integrity	These items are in good condition and possess a moderate degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	69		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Moreton Bay Fig and Coral tree				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Culvert (72)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Dapto				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	293092	Northing	6174923
Owner	NA					
Current use	Culvert					
Former Use	Culvert					
Statement of significance	The culvert does not meet the significance threshold.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	The culvert spans a drainage channel between Marshall Mount Road and a c.1960s house. It is constructed of a concrete pipe, which has been cemented in place and the edges decorated with cobbles. The culvert is located between the sealed road and the property boundary. It acts as a bridge to allow the residents of the nearby house to access their property without driving through the drainage ditch.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition. It possesses limited archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	Water pipeline is planned to be constructed along Marshal Mount Road and if constructed on the northern side of Marshall Mount Road the culvert will be destroyed.
------------------	--

HISTORY	
Historical notes	No specific historical information is available.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the courses or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this item as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	This item is not listed on a heritage schedule.

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	The best option for construction is for the route to be located along the southern side of Marshall Mount Road. However, the culvert holds limited historical significance and the impacts could be mitigated through archival recording prior to demolition.

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	72		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Culvert, view west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	"Penrose" Homestead, Garden and Dairy (73 & 74)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Princes Highway					
Suburb/town	Yallah				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	Homestead: 296426 Garden & Dairy: 296470	Northing	Homestead: 6177654 Garden & Dairy: 6177756
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	Penrose is of local significance for its historical, aesthetic and representative values. Penrose is associated with the early development of the area and the development of the economic base of the Illawarra. The homestead is of aesthetic and representative value as an aesthetically pleasing Georgian style homestead.					
Level of Significance	National: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				State: <input type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	William James (stonemason)					
Physical Description	<p>Access to Penrose during the Field Survey was limited and this description is therefore taken from HLA (2006). The site comprises the original Colonial Georgian style homestead, garden and dairy outbuildings. The homestead is a symmetrical single storey building with a hipped roof and verandah on three elevations. There is a two-room attic, including projecting attic windows (AECOM note: this is a later insertion). The roof is tiled in slate and the original brickwork is face sandstock brick. Originally flagged sandstone, the verandah now has modern tiles in part. New brick stumps have been installed to support the front verandah (AECOM note: the verandah on the southern side is a modern addition). Opening onto the verandah is an asymmetrical arrangement of paired French doors alternating with twelve pane sash windows and nine pane glazed doors to the end verandah rooms. Internally the house contains well-detailed grained joinery to the chimney pieces, doors and built in cupboards as well as some fine original furniture including four post bed. Modern additions have been made to the original structure including the construction of rear timber decking. A solar panel has been installed on the roof.</p> <p>A detached brick kitchen with stone flagged floor and large brick barn with a timber-shingled roof are located at the rear of the homestead. In front of the house is a garden containing many important nineteenth century plants and shrubs including ornamental figs.</p> <p>There are several surviving dairy buildings including farm sheds, holding yards and a concrete silo. These buildings post date original homestead and are most likely 20th century.</p> <p>AECOM also noted that the dairy buildings were located at the front of the house, which is unusual. To the south of the house are a range of what appeared to be holding yards and possibly a chicken coop, however, access for a closer inspection was not available. It would also appear that the garden has been significantly altered (removed) since the RNE listing and significance on this count is no longer valid.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Due to limited access to this item during the field inspection the physical condition of the item was unable to be comprehensively assessed, although it appears to be in relatively good condition.					
Construction years	Start year	1852	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Heritage Data Form

Modifications and dates	Details unspecified.
Further comments	A Wastewater pipeline is planned to run on a east-west axis immediately south of the main house (it actually looks like it may go through it but this may be a drafting matter). There are potentially construction impacts from the Wastewater pipeline

HISTORY

Historical notes	The homestead lies within the original grant of Evan Robert Evans, who purchased the land in 1847. Evans was a prominent landowner within the existing area of Yallah and traded cattle in conjunction with Henry Osborne. The homestead was constructed by a stonemason named William James in 1852 from sandstone bricks made on the property. Evans' descendents resided on the property until 1973. (HLA 2006).
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Penrose is of local significance as it provides evidence of and is associated with the establishment of settlement in the Illawarra.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate a strong or special association with a person or persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as a Georgian style homestead.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of representative significance as it provides excellent example of a Georgian style homestead.
Integrity	This item appears to be in good condition from the limited access to the item attained during field survey. It would appear to retain a moderate to high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Register of the National Estate; National Trust Register; Wollongong LEP 1990; Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan.
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Given the heritage significance of the buildings at Penrose the Wastewater pipeline must be rerouted to the south by at least 30m from the house. As the site is listed on the Wollongong LEP, a development application and heritage impact statement may be required for works in the vicinity of a heritage item depending on the way the application for the overall package of works is submitted (ie Major project, Part 5... etc) and the definition of "vicinity".
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	73 & 74		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Penrose house, view south				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Penrose diary buildings, view north north east.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	House and Dairy Buildings (82)						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA						
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA						
Street number	NA						
Street name	Private road off Jersey Farm Road						
Suburb/town	Wongawilli				Postcode	2530	
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong						
Property description							
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	293995	Northing	6181433	
Owner	Unspecified						
Current use	Private residence						
Former Use	Private residence						
Statement of significance	This item is of local historical and representative significance as it provides an intact example of a complete and extensive collection of dairy buildings, showing the evolution of dairy practices in the local area over time. The dairying industry was significant in the development and history of the local area throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	This item comprises a collection of dairy buildings including a milking shed (western-most building and the most complete), and holding pens, loading ramps, silos, etc. An associated house is located 200m west of the dairy. This is a c. 1930s fibro clad, 'L' shaped cottage with a gable roof and projecting verandah, which appears to be occupied. A weather station is also located to the south-west under some trees.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses a moderate to good level of archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	NA					
HISTORY						
Historical notes	There is no historical information currently available for this item.					

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it provides an example of a complete and extensive collection of dairy buildings, showing the evolution of dairy practices in the local area over time. The dairying industry was significant in the development and history of the local area throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information which could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is an example of a complete and extensive collection of dairy buildings, showing the evolution of dairy practices in the local area over time.
Integrity	This item is relatively intact and possesses a moderate to high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	NA

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Impact	<p>A water pipeline is proposed to run along Jersey Farm Road from Wongawilli Township south. The pipeline will pass both the house and the dairy complex. The house is 19m from the road and the dairy complex 10m.</p> <p>A wastewater pipeline is proposed to be constructed along the north bank of Robbins Creek and it is likely that the construction of this pipeline will impact on the southern end of the dairy complex. The removal of elements of the complex will impact on the overall significance of the site through the removal of physical evidence of the development of the complex as a whole.</p>
Recommendations	<p>If constructed requires the demolition of the house and dairy then the complex is of sufficient heritage significance to justify an archival recording being made using the guidelines <i>How to prepare Archival Recording of Heritage Items</i> issued by the New South Wales Heritage Office in 1998. The requirements for items of Local Significance and for items involving Industrial Archaeological Evidence should be followed.</p> <p>The recording would require some clearing of extraneous vegetation to be undertaken so that the dairy remains can be fully recorded.</p>

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	82		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Southernmost buildings associated with dairy. View east				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Dairy. View north				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	House. View north north east				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Overview of dairy buildings. View south south east				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Albion Park Council Chambers (84)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	127					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description	Pt 27, DP 111172					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	NA					
Current use	Council Chambers					
Former Use	Council Chambers					
Statement of significance	Albion Park Council Chambers is of local historical, associative and social significance as the centre of civic life within the Shellharbour Municipal Council from 1897 until the relatively recent past. The Chambers is strongly associated with the Mayors and Councillors who have served the local community.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	The original Council Chambers is a weatherboard building in Neo-Gothic style. The roof line has a steeply pitched intersecting gabled roof of corrugated iron, which is still visible behind the post-WWII 'Moderne' style brick addition to the facade. The addition has a central door, flanked by windows on either side. The facade also includes a clock and the Council crest.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	Details unspecified					
Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Tongarra Road in this location. There is the possibility of					

Heritage Data Form

	construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.
--	---

HISTORY

Historical notes	The opening of the Albion Park Railway station in 1891 saw a shift in the business focus of the area and as a result the Shellharbour Municipal Council moved to the Tongarra Road site in 1896. The Council met for the first time in the building on 23 December 1897. The 'Moderne' style brick office was added to the front of the building in 1952 (Hynd 2004:14) ¹ . Council no longer occupies the building.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Albion Park Council Chambers is of local historical significance as it illustrates the course of civic life in Shellharbour. The move of the Chambers demonstrates changing modes of transport and economic basis of the area. The Chambers also demonstrates the expansion of local government services from the late 19 th century onwards.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Albion Park Council Chambers is of local significance for its association with the Mayors and Councillors who have served the Shellharbour community from 1897.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this item as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance as it has a strong and special association with the community of Albion Park as the centre of civic life from 1897 until the recent past.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and possesses a moderate to high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not listed on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Given the likely heritage significance of the Albion Park Council Chambers it is recommended that the Water pipeline should be located on the northern side of Tongarra Road, although this may not be feasible.
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	84		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Shellharbour Municipal Council Chambers at Albion Park, view south				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



ⁱ T Hynd, *Historic and Archaeological Map Shellharbour City 1830-1930*, Tongarra Heritage Society, 2004.

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Albion Park Courthouse (85)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	34-36					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Lot 64, DP 781264					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing
Owner	NA					
Current use	Courthouse					
Former Use	Courthouse					
Statement of significance	The Albion Park Court House is of local historical, aesthetic and rarity significance. The Court House develops the narrative of the establishment of Albion Park as a civic centre. It is a fine example of Edwardian public architecture and is the only one of its type left in the area.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Walter Liberty Vernon					
Builder/ maker	Frederick Lemm					
Physical Description	The Albion Park Courthouse has an 'L' shaped footprint and is constructed of red brick in the Federation style. Hynd (2004:15) describes it as having a terracotta tiled transverse 'Dutch' gable roof. Detailing includes exposed rafter in eaves overhang, roughcast stucco on chimneys and under eaves to contrast face red brick walls, a centred arched doorway, and gable end roof ventilators." A separate "pavilion" stands to the side and is connected to the original structure via an entrance and walkway.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	Unspecified					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Tongarra Road in this location. There is the possibility of construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.
------------------	--

HISTORY

Historical notes	The first Court of Petty Sessions was held on 21 December 1894 in the house of John Russell at 100 Tongarra Road. The Court House was opened in 1908, having been designed by Walter Liberty Vernon and built by Dulwich Hill builder Frederick Lemm. The first magistrate was S. Alexander and Gabriel Timbs as Baliff.
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Albion Park Court House has strong associations with the establishment of law and order in the area, and the overall development of Albion Park township as a civic centre from the late 19th into the early 20th centuries (Hynd 2004:15).
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate a strong or special association with a person or persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Albion Park Court House is a fine example of Edwardian public architecture and the only remaining example of public building from the Federation period in Albion Park.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is of local significance as the only remaining public building in the Federation style.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Shellharbour LEP 2000; Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan.
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Given the likely heritage significance of the Albion Park Courthouse it is recommended that the Water pipeline should be located on the southern side of Tongarra Road, although this may not be feasible.
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	85		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Albion Park Courthouse				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Albion Park Post Office (87)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Princes Highway					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Part of Lot 2, DP 1055593, Station Residence, Lot 1, DP 1055593 and State Rail Authority property fronting Station Road					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	NA					
Current use	Post Office					
Former Use	Post Office					
Statement of significance	The Albion Park Post Office is of local significance for its historical and aesthetic values. The Post Office is associated with the commercial growth of Albion Park and contributes to the streetscape, together with the surrounding buildings.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	The Post Office is a corrugated iron building with a high pitched roof and an unsymmetrical gabled entrance. The building is set on a foundation of red bricks.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in excellent physical condition. It possesses limited archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Tongarra Road in this location. There is the possibility of construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.

HISTORY

Historical notes	The first Post Office operated from Robert Popple's store and commenced in 1861. James Grey took over the Post Office functions in 1863, but it remained within the store. In 1874 Albion Park Public School teacher John Wilson became the post master. Wilson partitioned a small area off one of the class rooms for the operation of the Post Office. The current Post Office opened on 10 July 1895, the Government having purchased the land five years previously. The first Postmistress was Mrs Rosie Long. In 1913 William Harris became the Postmaster and remained as such until his death in 1926. The Harris family continued their association with the Post Office by working in it or as contractors to carry the mail between the Post Office and the Railway Station (Hynd 2004:16).
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Albion Park Post Office is associated with the commercial growth of Albion Park.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate a strong or special association with a person or persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Albion Park Post Office retains its overall form and is tangible evidence of a major community facility. It continues to be part of the Tongara Road streetscape and civic collection of building dating from a similar era (Hynd 2004:16).
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in very good condition and possesses a high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not listed on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Given the likely heritage significance of Albion Park Post Office the Water pipeline should be located on the northern side of Tongarra Road, although this may not be feasible.
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	87		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		

Heritage Data Form

NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		Image by		Image copyright holder	

IMAGE
photograph, sketch, map

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Albion Park School and Former School Residence. (88)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 782244					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	NSW Department of Education and Training					
Current use	School and Resource Centre					
Former Use	School					
Statement of significance	Albion Park School and Former Residence are of local historical significance as they have strong associations with the commercial, educational, and social development of Albion Park from the late nineteenth century. The continuous use of these buildings since their construction in 1892 as an educational institution further contributes to their significance. The school and former residence are also of aesthetic, representative, and rarity significance on a local level as they are excellent examples of late nineteenth century architecture which are unique in the local area, as they are the last remaining examples of this architectural style. Albion School and Former Residence is also of local social significance as it has a strong and special association with the community of Albion Park which has endured for over a century as the school has remained in use as an educational institute for almost 120 years.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	Albion Park School is a late nineteenth century brick building with high, small, sash paned windows, stone window sills, and a corrugated iron medium pitched gabled roof with timber finial. The former school residence is an elegant Victorian structure with Italianate styling, and features an asymmetric facade, including a square bay under the gable with narrow, twin sash windows, a detached skillion verandah, a rendered brick and hipped roof, and street facing gable clad in corrugated iron. This building is situated approximately 12m from the boundary fence. Together these buildings are unique in the Shellharbour Local Government Area.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Albion Park School and Former School Residence are in excellent physical condition and possess good archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1892	Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	This item is located within 25m of the road easement.					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY			
Historical notes	The Albion Park School and former residence site was purchased from Mrs Esther Matilda Taylor (nee Hughes) in 1882 for £500. Previously a school had operated at Terry Street, Albion Park, out of an 1872 weatherboard schoolhouse, however it was found to be in a dilapidated condition and unsuitable for educational purposes, necessitating the new Albion Park school on Tongarra Road. The school was officially opened by the Minister for Public Instruction F.B. Suttor on 31 st January 1893, accompanied by G.W Fuller. The school building accommodated 88 students. The total cost for the construction of the school and residence was £2,050.		
APPLICATION OF CRITERIA			
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Albion Park School and Former Residence are of local historical significance as they have strong associations with the commercial, educational, and social development of Albion Park from the late nineteenth century. The continuous use of these buildings since their construction in 1892 as an educational institution further contributes to their significance.		
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate a strong or special association with a person or persons of importance in state or local history.		
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as both the School and Former Residence are excellent examples of late nineteenth century architecture, and are the last remaining examples of this architectural style in the local area.		
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance as it has a strong and special association with the community of Albion Park which has endured for over a century as the school has remained in use as an educational institute for almost 120 years.		
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.		
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is of significance as it is unique in the local area.		
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of representative significance as it provides excellent examples of late nineteenth century architecture, which are the last remaining examples of this architectural style in the local area.		
Integrity	This item has retained a high degree of integrity.		
HERITAGE LISTINGS			
Heritage listing/s	Shellharbour LEP 2000; Item No AP 5. Illawara Regional Environmental Plan.		
RECOMMENDATIONS			
Recommendations			
SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	88		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Albion Park School Masters residence, view north west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Former ES & A Bank Building (116)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	148					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description	Lot 4, DP 703238					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner						
Current use	Real Estate Agent and Clothing Store					
Former Use	Bank					
Statement of significance	This item is of local historical significance as it has strong links with the commercial development of Albion Park in the nineteenth century. Furthermore, it is of aesthetic and representative significance as it is a rare example of Victorian commercial architecture in Albion Park dating from a period of major growth and development in the late nineteenth century.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIPTION

Designer	Unknown					
Builder/ maker	Unknown					
Physical Description	The Former ES & A Bank building was built in two sections, or as a conjoined bank and manager's residence. It is constructed from rendered local block-work, and has a double gabled roof with a transverse gable (of more recent corrugated steel), finial, multiple moulded chimneys, and a detached skillion front verandah with timber posts. The former bank building is largely intact and is a rare example of nineteenth century commercial architecture in the area. The building is located 1m from the boundary.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in very good physical condition and retains a moderate level of archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1884	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	Unspecified					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	NA

HISTORY

Historical notes	The English, Scottish and Australian Bank (ES & A Bank) commenced operations in Albion Park on the 12 th of June, 1184. J.R. Bradley was the agent. The arrival of the rail-line in Albion Park caused a decline in shipping to Shellharbour, and subsequently the civic focus shifted to Albion Park. The Council Chambers were moved from Shellharbour to Albion Park and its banking changed from the Commercial at Shellharbour to the ES & A at Albion Park. For many years the premises were leased from W. Hazelton, who sold to Charles Pope in April, 1889, with James Wilson (Bank Manager) as the Occupier and the ES & A Bank as lessee on Portion 6, Lot pt 30. The agency was converted to a branch in 1896 to provide residential quarters for a married manager.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it has strong links with the commercial development of Albion Park in the nineteenth century.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of aesthetic significance as it is a rare example of Victorian commercial architecture in Albion Park dating from a period of major growth and development in the late nineteenth century.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information which could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is of local significance as it is a rare example of Victorian commercial architecture in Albion Park.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is an intact example of a Victorian commercial building in the Albion Park region.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and could be classified as possessing a high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Shellharbour LEP 2000; Illawara Regional Environmental Plan No 1 (2011)
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	116		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Former ES&A Bank, Tongarra Rd, Albion Park				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Harris' Garage (124)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number						
Street name						
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Car service garage and petrol distributor.					
Former Use	Car service garage and petrol distributor.					
Statement of significance	Harris Garage is of local historical significance as it has served the local community at Albion Park continuously for 88 years at the same location and from the same, intact, largely unmodified inter-war period building. This is the only known example of its type in the Shellharbour Local Government Area, and it retains a high degree of integrity. This item is also of local representative and research significance as it is a unique inter-war period structure which retains its original form and fabric and is fully readable as an intact heritage item and which demonstrates how service stations have evolved from their initial era and how technology and multi-producer pumps have changed over the years.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	Car servicing garage and petrol distributor dating to the early inter-war period. It retains its original form and fabric, and has a parapet form facade and retro petrol pumps that are indicative of its date of construction.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in excellent condition and is still operating as a fully functional garage. It possesses moderate levels of archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	This item is located within 25m of the road easement.					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>William G Harris operated a Motor for Hire business from the local Post Office premises, using a 'Hupmobile' that he had purchased in c.1918. William's father had arrived in Albion Park in 1913 as Post Master. William later purchased two blocks of land across the road from the Post Office and built a garage to house the car, where he also began to do repair work on other cars and commenced selling petrol. In the 1940s, William's sons, Jack and Claude, served their apprenticeships as motor mechanics at Wollongong Tech. The Harris Family also operated a bus transport system for many years, which included transporting Tongarra Coal Miners to and from the mine, and also operating the daily Tongarra Mail Run.</p> <p>In 2003, WG Harris and Sons Pty Ltd celebrated 80 years of continual service to the town of Albion Park at their original site and still operating out of the original building. Today are still open for business today.</p>

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Harris Garage is of local historical significance as it has served the local community at Albion Park continuously for 88 years at the same location and from the same, intact, largely unmodified inter-war period building. This is the only known example of its type in the Shellharbour Local Government Area.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item is of local historical associative significance for its enduring association with the Harris family of Albion Park, who have operated the business continuously for 88 years.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of aesthetic significance as it is a unique inter-war period structure which retains its original form and fabric and is fully readable as an intact heritage item.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance due to its enduring association with the local community of Albion Park.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of research significance on a local level as it is a unique example which demonstrates how service stations have evolved from their initial era and how technology and multi-producer pumps have changed over the years.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is significance as it is unique in the local area.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is a unique inter-war period structure which retains its original form and fabric and is fully readable as an intact heritage item and which demonstrates how service stations have evolved from their initial era and how technology and multi-producer pumps have changed over the years..
Integrity	This item is in excellent condition and retains a high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	NA

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	124		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Harris' Garage, view north				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	House (131)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	100					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Lot 2, DP 501005					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	The Wilson Family					
Current use	Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	This residence is of local representative significance as it is a good example of Victorian/Georgian residential architecture, retaining a readable form despite the unsympathetic modifications to the buildings fabric over the years. The item is also of local historical significance as it has associations with the establishment of law and order in the local area, being the site of the first Court of Petty Sessions.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	This residence is a good example of Victorian/Georgian residential architecture. It has a symmetrical design, and is weatherboard clad with a steep, pitched, hipped, broken back roof. The residence has a wrap around verandah, which has been recently modified, as it is now clad in corrugated 'colorbond' sheets. Additional modifications to the structure include aluminium framed windows, introduced hardiplank boards, and the partial enclosure of the verandah. These modifications detract slightly from the aesthetic significance of the structure.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates						
Further comments	This item is located within 25m of the road easement.					

Heritage Data Form

--	--

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Oliver Wilson, a local blacksmith, once leased this residence and a Smithy's shop from the owner, John Russell (c.1911-1916). The property was later purchased by Mrs Sarah McGill (c.1917) along with the Smithy's shop in the Russell Estate Subdivision Sales. Mr Wilson continued to lease them.</p> <p>The first Court of Petty Sessions was held at the premises in 1894.</p>
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it has associations with the establishment of law and order in the local area, being the site of the first Court of Petty Sessions.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is a good example of Victorian/Georgian residential architecture, retaining a readable form despite the unsympathetic modifications to the buildings fabric over the years.
Integrity	This item is in fair condition. It possesses a fair to moderate degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	131		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	100 Tongarra Road, Albion Park				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	House (132)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	102					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 501005					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private residence					
Former Use	Private residence					
Statement of significance	This item is of local representative significance as it provides a good, relatively intact example of a transitional Federation bungalow cottage, which were once common throughout the wider Shellharbour area. This item is of local historical significance due to its association with the Hazelton family, who were important members of the Albion Park community from the early 1900s, and whose store and business served customers in the local area from the early twentieth century.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	This residence consists of a weatherboard transitional Federation style bungalow. It is asymmetric in design and has a corrugated iron gabled roof, simple chimney, triple mullion casement windows with flat hoods facing onto the street and sashes to the sides, gable strapwork and a gable roof ventilator. A downward-scallop, flat-top timber picket fence with joinery gate is further indicative of the residence's era.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition. It possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1920	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	This item is within 25m of the road easement.					

Heritage Data Form

--	--

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>This property once constituted Portion 3, Lot 2 of the Russell Estate subdivision and was owned by the Hazelton family, who were well known members of the Albion Park community. The original Hazelton's Store was once located on the driveway to the west of the house. It was later relocated to Horsley, West Dapto. The Hazelton's also constructed a new store on the southern side of Tongarra Road, opposite this house, where it remains to this day.</p>

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance due to its association with the Hazelton family store and business, which served customers in the area from the early twentieth century.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item is of local significance due to its association with the Hazelton family, who were important members of the Albion Park community from the early 1900s.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it provides a good, relatively intact example of a transitional Federation bungalow cottage, which were once common throughout the wider Shellharbour area.
Integrity	This item is in good condition. It possesses a moderate degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	NA

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	132		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	102 Tongarra Road, Albion Park				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	House (133)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	111					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Lot 271, DP 997130					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	This item is of local historical, aesthetic, and representative significance. It is a rare, intact, excellent example of a Victorian 'Georgian' style residential architectural construction. Once characteristic of the area, this type of residential structure is now rare on a local level. The form and fabric of the house is largely intact and it is a major contributor to the Tongarra Road streetscape.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	This house is a rare example of a Victorian Georgian style residence in the Albion Park area. The house is constructed from stone block-work (which has been painted), and it has a symmetrical presentation. The building retains its original form and mostly its original fabric. Elements of the structure include corrugated (colorbond) cladding to the main hip, rear secondary skillion, a detached hipped verandah, and a simple stone chimney with proud drip courses. There are twelve pane sash windows, a transom light over the central entry door, stone sills, verandah posts, and minimal eaves. A low timber picket fence is indicative of its era of construction.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in excellent physical condition. It possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1880	Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	This item is within 25m of the road easement.					

Heritage Data Form

--	--

HISTORY	
Historical notes	Well known local figure Gabriel Timbs had this residence constructed in 1880. Previous residents who have occupied the property include the Sawtell, Crow, and King families.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it is a rare example of a masonry constructed Victorian Georgian style residence, which was the typical building style for residential structures in the Albion Park area in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The form and fabric of the house is largely intact.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as it is an intact, excellent example of a Victorian 'Georgian' style residential architectural construction. Once characteristic of the area, this type of residential structure is now rare on a local level. The house is a major contributor to the Tongarra Road streetscape.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information which could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is significant as it is rare on a local level.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is representative significance on a local level as it is an intact, excellent example of a Victorian 'Georgian' style residential architectural construction.
Integrity	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	NA

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	133		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	111 Tongarra Road, Albion Park				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Logbridge Farm (138)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Marshall Mount Road					
Suburb/town	Marshall Mount				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	NA					
Current use	NA					
Former Use	Farm					
Statement of significance	Logbridge Farm is of local research potential as archaeological deposits relating to the site may still be present at its former location.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	Logbridge Farm could not be located during Field Survey. There is no physical evidence of the former farm and its exact location is unclear.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item could not be located during survey. There is no physical evidence of the former farm and its exact location is unclear. The site potentially possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	A water pipeline is proposed for construction along Marshall Mount Road. It is not anticipated that any archaeological remnants remain, particularly not within the road reserve.

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Logbridge Farm was the name given to a farm run by the YMCA for the purpose of conducting child development camps. It used buildings, described as cottage, barn, hall and workshop on what is now the Yallah TAFE site. When TAFE proposed to occupy the area and demolish the buildings due to their unsafe condition there was considerable protest resulting in a statement to Parliament on 24th September 1996. It seems that the buildings were demolished shortly after.</p> <p>There is a building shown in this location in the 1929 Kiama map and is shown on the 1949 aerial image. 'Logbridge Farm' is located on the current Albion Park 1:25,000 map which dates from 1986 and presumably is the source of the AMBS listing.</p> <p>There is however no physical evidence on the site and there is low archaeological potential as the site of the buildings has been converted into a field for training in green keeping and turf culture which would have required site levelling and construction of the turf areas.</p>
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of local research significance for its potential to reveal details regarding the operation of Logbridge Farm through potential archaeological deposits associated with the site.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	The condition and integrity of the potential archaeology at this location is indeterminate.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Logbridge Farm is listed on the 1990 Wollongong LEP
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>No management is required as it is considered highly unlikely that archaeological relics remain within the pipeline route.</p> <p>The Wastewater pipeline in the front of the house should be kept 20m away from the fence surrounding the house. This will limit the likelihood of encountering outlying archaeological deposits associated with the house.</p> <p>The Wastewater pipeline between the dairy and the feed shed could be successfully located midway between the two building complexes to avoid construction damage.</p>
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Heritage Data Form

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	138		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		Image by		Image copyright holder	

IMAGE

photograph, sketch, map

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	L.R Mood Park (139)						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA						
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA						
Street number	NA						
Street name	Corner of Tongarra Road and the Illawara Highway						
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527	
Local Government Area/s							
Property description	Lot A and B, DP 156241						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing	
Owner	Shellharbour City Council						
Current use	Public park						
Former Use	Public park						
Statement of significance	L.R. Mood Park is historically significant in the course of local history, as it is the site of the former Commercial Hotel, a nineteenth and early twentieth century hotel built by James Condon, which was notable for hosting several official functions during its lifetime. The park is also of social significance on a local level as it has a special association with the local community of Albion Park. It contains one of a series of heritage plaques that comprise the Albion Park Heritage Walk and which were researched and designed by the Tongarra Heritage Society as part of the Albion Park Federation Walk, which was funded by the Centenary of Federation 1901-2001 Project.						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA						
Builder/ maker	NA						
Physical Description	L.R Mood Park comprises a playground, maintained gardens, and it contains one of a series of heritage plaques that comprise the Albion Park Heritage Walk, and which were researched and designed by the Tongarra Heritage Society as part of the Albion Park Federation Walk, which was funded by the Centenary of Federation 1901-2001 Project. There is also a war memorial present to honour those from the district who served in WW2.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is well maintained and cared for, and is in good physical condition. The item has limited archaeological potential.						
Construction years	Start year	1885	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Modifications and dates	NA						

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	This item is within 25m of the road easement.

HISTORY

Historical notes	L.R Mood Park was originally the site of 'The Commercial Hotel', which was built by James Condon in 1885. William Rafferty bought the hotel and approximately 10 years later it was taken over by his son John. The Commercial Hotel hosted several official functions, including a banquet for the opening of Macquarie Pass in 1898. L.R. Mood was purchased by Shellharbour Council in 1969.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is historically significant in the course of local history, as it is the site of the former Commercial Hotel, a nineteenth and early twentieth century hotel built by James Condon, which was notable for hosting several official functions during its lifetime.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of social significance on a local level as it has a special association with the local community of Albion Park. It contains one of a series of heritage plaques that comprise the Albion Park Heritage Walk, and which were researched and designed by the Tongarra Heritage Society as part of the Albion Park Federation Walk, which was funded by the Centenary of Federation 1901-2001 Project.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of local research significance for its potential to reveal details regarding the operation of the Commercial Hotel through potential archaeological deposits associated with the site.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	The integrity of this item could be classified as good.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	NA
--------------------	----

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	L.R. Mood Park, view north				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Mark's Villa (140)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	58					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description	Pt 1, DP 70380					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	<p>Mark's Villa is of local historical significance as an intact example of an early house and dairy which provide a reminder of the strong dairying roots of Albion Park and the importance of the industry in the development and history of the area throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The item is also of historical association significance on a local level, as the site has links to several known historical figures from the Albion Park area, including Samuel Marks, whose name endured in the name of the site to the present day. The original site of Mark's Villa, adjacent to the Illawara Highway and marked by a lone silo, is of some research significance, as it may have an extant subsurface archaeological record which could possibly include the original foundations of the original homestead and other associated material culture. This could potentially contribute to our understanding of early nineteenth century life on a dairying property in the Illawara.</p>					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>Mark's Villa consists of two homes and farm buildings. One of the homes is presently occupied by the owner of the property and is a good extant example of a Victorian farmhouse, with a steep, pitched roof and verandah. The other is square in shape, timber clad, and would originally have been surrounded by a bull nose verandah. Fibro infill is also present in this structure, and a garage at the rear has been subsequently added. A brick dairy with cool room is located in the north/north-west corner of the property.</p> <p>The current site of the structure is not its original location. Originally both of these structures and the associated farm buildings were situated 2km away from their present location, adjacent to the Illawara Highway. Their original location is marked by a single remaining concrete silo.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>This item is intact and is in fair to good physical condition. It has fair to moderate archaeological potential at its current location. The original location of Mar's Villa adjacent the Illawara Highway has moderate archaeological potential as it may also have an extant subsurface archaeological record, possibly including the foundations of the original homestead site.</p>					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	<p>The proposed pipeline is to pass directly through the dairy complex and very close to the square, timber clad, bull nose verandah house (approx. 5m). The other Victorian cottage with steep roof and verandah will not be impacted.</p>					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Mark's Villa was originally built on land granted to Andrew Allen on the 24th of January, 1817. Samuel Marks acquired 247 acres of this grant in 1876, or possibly slightly earlier. Mark's bought on this property his home 'Wanalama'. The home was auctioned in 1881 by D.L Dymock at the Albion Park Hotel, with instructions from James Marks, who had since become the owner. John Russell purchased the 247 acres at this auction and was the occupier of the site in 1882.</p> <p>The Johnston family leased 'Mark's Villa' (190 acres) from John Russell from the 1st of October, 1901 until the 16th of February 1916, when the Johnston's purchased the property. After the death of John Johnston Senior in November 1916, his sons, Charles and John Alfred continued to farm the property. Charles died suddenly in 1944, and John Alfred together with his sons, John Lindsay and Garnet (Garnie) Hedley James Johnston, continued to operate the farm. 'Mark's Villa' was farmed by John Lindsay and Garnet from the 12th of July, 1965, after the death of their father in 1964. The farm continued to operate under John Lindsay and Garnet as Johnston's 'Mark's Villa Pty Ltd'.</p> <p>Illawara shorthorn cattle were successfully bred at Mark's Villa. In 1916 an easement was acquired by the Illawara Cooperative Central Dairy (ICCD) for the purpose of a water supply from Macquarie Rivulet on Boles' property. Thanks to the co-operation of the Johnstons, the ICCD had a water supply for 39 years until they were connected to Sydney Water.</p> <p>In 1942 there was a major upheaval at the property, when the Authorities resumed 70 acres of Mark's Villa for the purpose of the WWII emergency airstrip in Albion Park. Two homes and farm buildings were relocated, which had a drastic impact upon the income of the property for several years.</p>

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as an intact example of an early house and dairy which provide a reminder of the strong dairying roots of Albion Park and the importance of the industry in the development and history of the area throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item is of local historical association significance on a local level, as the site has links to several known historical figures from the Albion Park area, including Samuel Marks, whose name endured in the name of the site to the present day.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of local research significance, as the original site of Mark's Villa, adjacent to the Illawara Highway, may have an extant subsurface archaeological record which could possibly include the original foundations of the original homestead and other associated material culture. This could potentially contribute to our understanding of early nineteenth century life on a dairying property in the Illawara.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	The integrity of this item could be classified as fair to good.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Wollongong LEP 1990

RECOMMENDATIONS			
Recommendations			
SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?			Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Mark's Villa (140), timber cottage, view north. The proposed pipeline route runs through this cottage or within five metres of the cottage to the left of the image.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Mark's Villa (140), dairy buildings and loading ramp, view west. The proposed pipeline route runs through these structures or within five metres.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Mark's Villa (140), associated outbuildings. These buildings are not impacted by the proposed route. View north.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery (141)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	283					
Street name	Calderwood Road					
Suburb/town	Calderwood				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong					
Property description	Lot 1 DP 195342					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	NA					
Current use	Cemetery					
Former Use	Cemetery					
Statement of significance	This item is of local historical significance as it provides a record of ordinary residents who occupied the area throughout the twentieth and into the twenty-first centuries. This item is also of local social significance due to its strong and special association with the local community of Marshall Mount and the surrounding area.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery is fenced with treated pine and is set back 6.3m from the property boundary fences on either side. Graves with headstones are set a further 70m back again within the property, behind a row of Hoop Pines. This cemetery is still in use and is well maintained. Entrance to the cemetery is via a red brick entrance arch.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery is well maintained and in excellent physical condition. It possesses good archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates						
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

--	--

HISTORY	
Historical notes	There is no historical information currently available for this item.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it provides a record of ordinary residents who occupied the area throughout the twentieth and into the twenty-first centuries.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	There is currently insufficient information regarding the individuals interred in the cemetery to determine whether the site meets this criterion.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance due to its strong and special association with the local community of Marshall Mount and the surrounding area.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in excellent condition and possesses high integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Wollongong LEP 1990; National Trust

RECOMMENDATIONS			
Recommendations			
SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	158		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery, view south				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery, view west showing setback of boundary fence from sealed road				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Moculbo (144)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	184-186					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Lot 144, DP 786419					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner						
Current use	Residential					
Former Use	Residential					
Statement of significance	This item is of limited to no historical heritage significance as it has been demolished and is no longer extant. The potential for any subsurface archaeological deposit associated with the item is limited due to the construction of townhouses on the former site of Moculbo.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	Moculbo was a Victorian style weatherboard home with a unique vertical slab construction kitchen. The site has been demolished and red brick townhouses currently occupy the site where it once stood. Excavation works associated with the construction of these townhouses are likely to have destroyed any archaeological deposits associated with the previous structure and so the archaeological potential at this site is limited. The new houses are set 5m back from the road.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	The item has been demolished and is no longer extant at this location. There is limited to no archaeological potential at this location due to construction works associated with the construction of townhouses.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	NA					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Moculbo was the home of Gabriel Timbs Junior, the town clerk of Shellharbour and Jamberoo, and the son of Gabriel Timbs Senior, a Pioneer family of Albion Park. When Albion Park Catholic Church decided in 1918 to build a new Presbytery, Gabriel Timbs Senior purchased this building, the original Presbytery, transported and re-erected it as his home on his daughter Gabrielle's allotment in the Taylor Estate subdivision fronting Tongarra Road. Gabriel Snr had purchased 27 allotments in his daughters name in c.1911. Gabrielle was confined to a wheelchair all of her life.</p> <p>Both Timbs Snr and Jnr held positions of civic authority and were spokesmen for, and generous benefactors to, the Catholic Church in Albion Park. The Timbs home was a focal point of the district. It was a meeting place for dignitaries on business for Shellharbour and Jamberoo Councils; or Catholic Bishops and Monsignors visiting the area retiring for lunch or dinner.</p> <p>Moculbo was reportedly the first house in Albion Park to have two garages for cars, one on the eastern and one on the western side.</p> <p>Moculbo was demolished in 2004.</p>

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	The integrity of this Item could be classified as poor.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	NA

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	144		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard and Iain Stuart		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	22/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Modern townhouses on the site of Moculbo				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	Oak Farm (148)						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA						
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA						
Street number	337						
Street name	North Macquarie Road						
Suburb/town	Calderwood				Postcode	2527	
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour						
Property description	Lot 5, DP 259137						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing	
Owner	Unspecified						
Current use	Private residence						
Former Use	Private residence						
Statement of significance	Oak Farm is of local historical associative significance due to its association with Mr Thomas Armstrong, a prominent figure in Albion Park history, who, amongst other positions, served as mayor on three separate occasions, in 1884, 1895, and during WWI in the years 1914-1917. The item is also of local aesthetic significance as it is a good example of a late Victorian cottage in a rustic setting which uses local materials in its construction. Whilst the verandah has been partially enclosed, it is still representative of the style typical of its time.						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	'Oak Farm' is a Victorian/Georgian cottage of symmetrical design. It has rubble foundations, brick block-work construction, a corrugated iron hipped roof, a simple chimney, a skillion wrap-around verandah, twelve sash-pane windows, and a transom light above the front door.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition. It possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	The proposed works corridor passes through the boundary of this property.					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY			
Historical notes	<p>Thomas Armstrong arrived in the Illawarra as a free settler and settled at 'Oak Farm' from c.1870. He resided at this home until his death in 1921. Armstrong was a Methodist lay preacher and donated lands from his 209 acres, portions 7 & 10, to the Marshall Mount Methodist Church for their cemetery and church in Calderwood Road in the c.1870s. Armstrong was a prominent regional figure. He was the first secretary for the Albion Park Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Society, a Director of the first Butter Factory in Albion Park in 1885, Alderman 1879-1885, 1888-1897, and 1905-1921. He was the mayor on three occasions, in 1884, 1895, and between 1914-1917. Armstrong also planted one of the 45 Norfolk Island Pines on Arbor Day in 1895 that still adorn the Shellharbour waterfront to this day.</p> <p>The Armstrong home was opened to and made welcome visiting Methodist Ministers, who were given a meal or lodging for the night. Armstrong's children were all born and raised at this residence. Armstrong was buried in Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery upon his death in 1921.</p>		
APPLICATION OF CRITERIA			
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance due to its aesthetic values and for its association with Mr Thomas Armstrong, who, amongst other positions, served as mayor on three separate occasions, in 1884, 1895, and during WWI in the years 1914-1917.		
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item is of local historical associative significance due to its association with Mr Thomas Armstrong, a prominent figure in Albion Park history, who, amongst other positions, served as mayor on three separate occasions, in 1884, 1895, and during WWI in the years 1914-1917.		
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as it is a good example of a late Victorian cottage which uses local materials in its construction.		
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.		
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information which could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.		
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.		
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as it is a good example of a late Victorian cottage in a rustic setting which uses local materials in its construction. Whilst the verandah has been partially enclosed, it is still representative of the style typical of its time.		
Integrity	This item is in relatively good condition. It possesses a moderate degree of integrity.		
HERITAGE LISTINGS			
Heritage listing/s	NA		
RECOMMENDATIONS			
Recommendations			
SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	148		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Front elevation of Oak Farm, view north west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Oak Farm property (148) indicating the approximate location of pipeline route in relation to the structures. The proposed pipelines will terminate in the paddock before reaching the sheds. The house is to the left of image. View south west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Oakvale (149)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name						
Street number	317					
Street name	Calderwood Road					
Suburb/town	Calderwood				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s						
Property description	Lot 2, DP 608238					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	Oak Vale is of local aesthetic significance as a charming example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage, which is enhanced by its rural setting.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	Oak Vale is a symmetrical Victorian weatherboard cottage. It has a hipped roof and bull-nose verandah. The house has been renovated and an extension added, although this is largely sympathetic.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Calderwood Road. No heritage impacts are envisaged.
------------------	--

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Oak Vale was constructed for William and Jane Thomas in 1875, after they purchased 190 acres. Together with the Armstrong's of Oak Farm, the Thomas' had an open home for visiting Methodist ministers. William died in 1912 and his wife in 1924. Both are buried in the Marshal Mount Methodist Cemetery.</p> <p>Hynd (2004:49) reports that the Thomas' had a paddock of Lucerne that was harvested for 30 years without having to be re-sown. The property was primarily a dairy farm.</p>
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	Oak Vale is of local aesthetic significance as a charming example of a Victorian weatherboard cottage, which is enhanced by its rural setting.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	No management recommendations are required as no impacts are envisaged.
-----------------	---

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	149		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

IMAGES - 1 per page

Heritage Data Form

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Oakvale entrance, view south				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	'Ravensthorpe' and Workers Cottages(154)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	52-56					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private residence					
Former Use	Residence					
Statement of significance	<p>'Ravensthorpe' homestead and associated workers cottages are of local significance as the 'Ravensthorpe' homestead is an excellent example of late Victorian residential architecture and the two workers cottages are also representative examples of their class of structure on a local level as they are the last remaining examples of their architectural style still in association with the major homestead in the local area. The items are in an excellent condition and retain a high degree of integrity. The main house is also of local aesthetic significance as well as it is an excellent, intact example of late Victorian architecture which captures the grandness of this style of the Victorian era.</p>					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	Dr Bateman					
Physical Description	<p>'Ravensthorpe' is a late Victorian/Georgian grand residence. The house has a high pitched, hipped, tiled roof with twin brick chimneys and half gable air ventilators. These emphasise the symmetrical design of the structure. It is a brick building (now with painted render), and has a semi detached verandah. This verandah appears to be a later addition, replacing the original bullnose style verandah that is present in early photographs of the homestead. French doors lead from the house out onto the balcony.</p> <p>Two workers cottages are also present on the property. These are simple, Victorian weatherboard cottages with hipped, corrugated iron roofs, simple chimneys, and skillion verandahs to the front only. Like the main residence, these are also symmetrical in design.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	These items are in excellent physical condition and possess moderate to high archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year	1893	Finish year		Circa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	This item is located within the 25m road easement.					

HISTORY

Heritage Data Form

Historical notes	'Ravensthorpe' was built by Dr Bateman, a local physician, in 1893, on land which was originally part of a grant to Andrew Allen named 'Waterloo'. Dr Bateman lived at Ravensthorpe with his wife and family of eleven children until his death in 1899. He had a surgery which was located on the eastern side of the house, but was separate from it. Dr Bateman's daughter Mary married John Rafferty, the then owner of the Commercial Hotel. Mary and John purchased 'Ravensthorpe' from her family c.1921 and they moved in and raised their family on the property.
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item is of local historical significance as it has a strong association with the growth and development of Albion Park, as Dr Bateman was the first physician to reside in and service the local area. The property also has ties with the Rafferty family and the Commercial Hotel, which once occupied the L.R Mood park site.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item is of local historical significance due to its association with Dr Bateman, the first physician to reside in and service the Albion Park area.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item is of local aesthetic significance as it is an excellent, intact example of late Victorian architecture which captures the grandness of this style of the Victorian era.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is of local significance as the 'Ravensthorpe' homestead is a locally unique, excellent example of late Victorian residential architecture. Furthermore, the two workers cottages are the last remaining examples of their architectural style still in association with the major homestead in the local area.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local significance as the 'Ravensthorpe' homestead is an excellent example of late Victorian residential architecture. The two workers cottages are also representative examples of their class of structure on a local level as they are the last remaining examples of their architectural style still in association with the major homestead in the local area.
Integrity	This item is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Shellharbour LEP 2000; Illawara Regional Environmental Plan

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	154		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	25/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Cottage 1				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Cottage 1				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Stapleton's Bridge over Frazer Creek (165)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	NA					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s						
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing
Owner	NA					
Current use	Bridge					
Former Use	Bridge					
Statement of significance	<p>Stapletons Bridge is of local historical, associative and aesthetic and technical significance. Its associations with James Stapleton, local landowner; and the Fraser family, for whom the creek was named contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality. The bridge is a component of Tongarra Road, an historically important route in the area, particularly as a timber route in the mid-nineteenth century, then as a coal transport route from later that century. While the crossing has been bridged since at least the 1850s, the present bridge, constructed in 1929 demonstrates the process of road infrastructure improvement undertaken by the Main Roads Board cum Department of Main Roads from the late 1920s to bring such infrastructure up to the standards required to cope with the changing nature and volume of traffic. Subsequent modifications are related to the industrial, commercial and residential expansion of the Greater Wollongong area in the late twentieth century. The bridge's design employs a reinforced concrete beam cantilever approach span system, which gives the bridge a distinctive appearance (RTA s.170 register).</p>					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>Crossing a stream bed at the edge of a floodplain area, this widened bridge has one main span and cantilever endspans. Originally having three rows of continuous piers and beams, it has now been widened by one extra row on the southern side and two rows on the northern side, providing extra roadway and a northern footway. The beams haunch down to the piers and then up to the terminal cross girders. The new columns are slightly wider than the original columns, but otherwise the widening is very sympathetic. With shale outcropping, it is presumed that the bridge is founded on spread footings. The fill is stabilised by loose rock.</p> <p>At deck level, the widened bridge has New Jersey kerbs with aluminium rails, and an aluminium railing for the footway (RTA Section 170 register).</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in excellent physical condition. It possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and	NA					

Heritage Data Form

dates	
Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Tongarra Road in this location. There is the possibility of construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Frazer Creek is named on an 1860 map of Terry's Meadows and was named after tenant farmer, William Fraser, who occupied that part of the estate on the eastern side of the creek for at least twenty-two years. The Fraser family were prominent in the Albion Park district, with John Fraser serving as manager and director of the Albion Park Butter Factory in 1885, then as Mayor from 1890 and an Alderman for over twenty years. William Fraser's farm was eventually owned by James Stapleton, after whom Stapleton's Hill and Stapleton's Bridge are named.</p> <p>It is unclear when the first crossing of Frazer's Creek was built, but in 1859 the newly formed Shellharbour Municipal Council road committee called for an estimate of the probable cost for a new bridge across Frazer's Creek and tenders opened in September 1860. In March 1866 tenders were called for forming "the portion of the Tongarra Road between Albion Hotel and the bridge known as Frazer's". By the 1870s the bridge was known as Stapleton's.</p> <p>Following the introduction of a system of Federal aid for road development and the establishment of the Main Roads Board in 1925, improvements were carried out on the State's major roads, a process which also necessitated the replacement of bridges, which by that time were inadequate. The present Stapleton's Bridge was built in 1929. It was one of more than 1,000 bridges constructed across the State by the Main Roads Board, later the DMR, during the period 1925-1940. During this period the Department adapted existing standards of bridge design to meet the requirements of improved motor vehicle performance: they were generally wider than previously with an improved load capacity. The principal types of bridges constructed during the period were: reinforced concrete beam; concrete slab; steel truss on concrete piers; and timber beam bridges. Concrete was favoured in many instances because it was perceived to be a low maintenance material (DMR, 1976, pp.55, 88-89, 169, 170). Based on RTA bridge database records, reinforced concrete beam or girder bridges were the most common form of concrete bridge construction to 1948, with more than 160 extant. They have been very popular in NSW, and elsewhere, providing an efficient and often aesthetically pleasing solution to a wide range of crossing types.</p> <p>The years following the end of World War Two brought massive industrial expansion to the Greater Wollongong area, and its population almost trebled between 1947 and 1971. As a result there was a huge increase in the volume and nature of vehicular traffic, making the development and improvement of roads and bridges a vital part of this process. Guardrails were installed on Stapleton's Bridge in 1986 and in 1989 maintenance was needed to repair end posts and badly spalled concrete in the cantilever section. The bridge was widened in 1991.</p>
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	Stapleton's Bridge has local historic significance as the current bridge over Frazers Creek, which has been bridged since the 1850s (and possibly earlier) and formed part of the former main route from Sydney to the South Coast and Southern Highlands. The bridge is a component of a route which has been and continues to be an important part of the transport infrastructure for the locality, particularly as a coal transport route. The bridge's construction is associated with the program of main road improvement in the State, funded federally and carried out by the Main Roads Board cum Department of Main Roads from the late 1920s. Subsequent modifications are associated with local industrial, commercial and residential expansion in the Greater Wollongong region in the latter part of the twentieth century.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The bridge is possibly significant through its association with James Stapleton, after whom it is named, owner of the adjacent farming property in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The crossing at the site has been known as Stapleton's Bridge since at least the 1870s. It is peripherally associated with the Fraser family, significant figures in the local farming community, dairy industry and political scene in the nineteenth century, who owned the land before Stapleton, and after whom the creek is named. The site is also associated with George Clark, mail boy, who was drowned crossing the bridge in 1873. Through these associations, together with documentary records, the bridge is able to contribute to an understanding of aspects of the locality's history, particularly of local land ownership, farming, dairying and industrial activities and the history of the road and crossing, which has formed an important part of the transport connections in the area.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The bridge has some aesthetic and technical significance. It employs a reinforced concrete beam cantilever

Heritage Data Form

	approach span system, which is unusual and gives the bridge a distinctive appearance. The bridge has been widened in a sympathetic fashion.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The bridge is a good example of a cantilevered abutment beam bridge of the 1930s.
Integrity	This item is in very good condition and possesses a high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	The Bridge is listed on the Road Traffic Authority Section 170 register. The data in this inventory form is taken from the listing, which is available at http://www.rta.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/index.cgi?action=heritage.show&id=4309612
--------------------	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Management action depends on how the pipeline is to cross Frazers Creek if it crosses on a separate structure there is no physical impact (visual curtilage is not of significance).
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	165		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Stapleton's Bridge over Frazer Creek, view east				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Stapleton's Bridge over Frazer Creek, view east				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Stapleton's Bridge over Frazer Creek, detail				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	Tulkeroo (172)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	23					
Street name	Calderwood Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2530
Local Government Area/s	Shellharbour					
Property description	Lot 1, DP 910045					
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting			Northing
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private residence and garage					
Former Use	Private residence and garage					
Statement of significance	<p>'Tulkeroo' is of local historical significance as it has strong roots with the dairying origins of Albion Park and the co-operative effort of the local community to ensure that the dairying industry was successful in the region. This item is of local social significance as it has a strong relationship with the community of Albion Park. Furthermore, it is of research significance on a local level as it has the potential to yield archaeological data relating to the dairy industry which could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of the industry in the Albion Park and Illawara region, and it is of local representative significance as it is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture. The homestead and Butter Factory remains are also significant as they are in excellent condition and retain the key characteristics of the facility. Whilst it appears to be a modest structure externally, the remains of the Butter Factory retain internal evidence of its original use.</p>					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	NA					
Builder/ maker	NA					
Physical Description	<p>The house is a late Victorian weatherboard cottage and is one of the earliest in the area (Hynd 2004:34). The facade is symmetrical, a central door flanked by sash windows. The roof is hipped and the verandah, which surrounds the house, is of skillion construction and supported by timber posts and decorative brackets.</p> <p>The house sits at an angle to Calderwood Road and so the closest edge of the house front is 19.5 m and the furthest edge is 23.41 m away from the property boundary on Calderwood Road.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition. It possesses moderate to high archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					
Further comments	This item is located within 25m of the road easement.					

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY			
Historical notes	<p>'Tulkeroo' was built as the Manager's residence for the first Albion Park Butter Factory. Mr John Fraser was the first manager. The factory was opened as a co-operative effort by local farmers c.1885 and it was the forerunner of the Illawara Co-operative Central Dairy Factory at Albion Park Rail. All that remains of the butter factory is a timber building, which was designed and erected by D.L Waugh and was a great success in its time.</p> <p>On July 31, 1884 a meeting was held regarding the establishment of a butter factory at Albion Park. Mayor Armstrong chaired this meeting. A 6 acre site beside the Macquarie River near the crossing to North Macquarie and Calderwood was secured for £300 and 425 shares were taken up.</p> <p>The butter factory commenced operations on Tuesday November 10, 1885. It had six cream separators driven by a 16-horsepower steam engine, and was central to suppliers in Albion Park, Calderwood, Marshall Mount, and South Dapto. The factory ceased operations in 1908.</p>		
APPLICATION OF CRITERIA			
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	'Tulkeroo' is of local historical significance as it has strong roots with the dairying origins of Albion Park and the co-operative effort of the local community to ensure that the dairying industry was successful in the region.		
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.		
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.		
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item is of local social significance as it has a strong relationship with the community of Albion Park.		
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item is of research significance on a local level as it has the potential to yield archaeological data relating to the dairy industry which could contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of the industry in the Albion Park and Illawara region.		
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item is of local significance as it is unique on a local level.		
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item is of local representative significance as it is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture and the homestead and Butter Factory remains are in excellent condition and retain the key characteristics of the facility. Whilst it appears to be a modest structure externally, the remains of the Butter Factory retain internal evidence of its original use.		
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate level of integrity overall.		
HERITAGE LISTINGS			
Heritage listing/s	Shellharbour LEP 2000; Illawara Regional Environmental Plan		
RECOMMENDATIONS			
Recommendations			
SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	172		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Tulkeroo, view north west				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	255 Tongarra Road (191)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	255					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s						
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage is of local research significance as the archaeological relics that may be associated with it could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra of working-class residents.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	A weatherboard cottage with a hipped roof. A flat verandah has been added on the front and set on cream brick piers. The verandah has been partially enclosed, which somewhat obstructs the reading of the cottage. The front yard is grassed, with a concrete path leading to the front door. Identification of the boundary line was problematic, but the house appears to be between five and seven metres from the boundary.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Tongarra Road and Church Street in this location. There is the possibility of construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.
------------------	--

HISTORY

Historical notes	There is no historical information currently available for this site.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The cottage may have archaeological relics of local significance associated with it that could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra of working-class residents.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Given the likely heritage significance of this building, the Water pipeline should be located outside the property boundaries. If this is not feasible, monitoring by an archaeologist is recommended.
-----------------	--

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	191		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	255 Tongarra Road, Albion Park, front elevation, view south				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	'Rose Cottage' (192)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	257					
Street name	Tongarra Road					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s						
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage is of local research significance as the archaeological relics that may be associated with it could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra of working-class residents.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	Rose Cottage is a weatherboard cottage set on a red brick wall. The roof, of corrugated iron, appears to be relatively recent and was extended out over the verandah on the same plane. This is unlikely to be an original feature. The front yard is well-developed, with the boundary line occupied by a hedge. The house is set back seven metres from the boundary.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	It is proposed to construct a Water pipeline along Tongarra Road and Church Street in this location. There is the possibility of construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.
------------------	--

HISTORY

Historical notes	There is no historical information currently available.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The cottage may have archaeological relics of local significance associated with it that could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra of working-class residents.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Given the likely heritage significance of these buildings the Water pipeline should be located outside the property boundaries. If this not be feasible, monitoring by an archaeologist is recommended.
-----------------	---

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	192		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed by	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View south of Rose Cottage				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS						
Name of Item	68 Church Street (193)					
Other Name/s Former Name/s	NA					
Area, Group, or Collection Name	NA					
Street number	68					
Street name	Church Street					
Suburb/town	Albion Park				Postcode	2527
Local Government Area/s						
Property description						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting		Northing	
Owner	Unspecified					
Current use	Private Residence					
Former Use	Private Residence					
Statement of significance	The cottage is of local aesthetic and technical significance. The cottage is of local research significance as the archaeological relics that may be associated with it could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra of working-class residents.					
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>			Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION						
Designer	Unspecified					
Builder/ maker	Unspecified					
Physical Description	A weatherboard house set on the corner of Church Street and Severn Place. The house has a hipped roof and a separate bull-nose verandah. The house is set on stumps and is accessed by a set of concrete steps. The facade is symmetrical, a central door flanked by sash windows. There is a brick chimney stack with three pots. It appears that the rear portion of the house is a sympathetic addition. A garage has been constructed to the northwest of the house. The front yard is grassed and dotted with ornamental trees. The house is set 12 m from the boundary.					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	This item is in good physical condition and possesses moderate archaeological potential.					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	NA					

Heritage Data Form

Further comments	It is proposed to construct a water pipeline along Church Street in this location. There is the possibility of construction impacts occurring to this heritage item.

HISTORY

Historical notes	There is no historical information currently available.
------------------	---

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	68 Church Street is of local aesthetic significance as a well-presented weatherboard cottage.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	The cottage may have archaeological relics of local significance associated with it that could provide information regarding lifeways in the Illawarra of working-class residents.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of state or local cultural or natural places/environments.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high level of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	There is limited potential for historically significant archaeological deposits or features to be located in the front yard of the property. It is recommended that if the pipeline route impacts on the property boundary that construction proceed with caution and if relics are uncovered works should cease and an archaeologist called in to assess the relics and advise as to how to proceed.
-----------------	---

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Water and Wastewater Servicing in the West Dapto Urban Release Area and Adjacent Growth Areas – Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Management	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report	193		
Author of study or report	Susan Lampard		
Inspected by	Susan Lampard		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
This form completed	Rochelle Coxon	Date	21/02/2011

Heritage Data Form

by			
----	--	--	--

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption					
Image year		Image by		Image copyright holder	

IMAGE
photograph, sketch, map

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS

Name of Item	Shed – Potential AMBS (194)						
Other Name/s Former Name/s							
Area, Group, or Collection Name							
Street number	360						
Street name	Cleveland Road						
Suburb/town	Cleveland					Postcode	
Local Government Area/s	Wollongong						
Property description							
Location - Lat/long	Latitude				Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	56	Easting	293618	Northing	6179248	
Owner							
Current use							
Former Use							
Statement of significance	Does not meet significance threshold						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIPTION

Designer							
Builder/ maker							
Physical Description	Corrugated iron shed, flat roof with dressed wooden yards to the south. Fabric not of significance. Can be impacted. Appears to be part of a larger complex.						
Physical condition and Archaeological potential							
Construction years	Start year		Finish year		Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modifications and dates							
Further comments							

HISTORY

Historical notes	
------------------	--

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Heritage Data Form

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not important in the course or pattern of state or local history.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance in state or local history.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	This item does not meet this criterion as it does not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to and/or enhance our understanding of state or local cultural history.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	This item does not meet this criterion as it is not rare.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	This item does not meet this criterion as it no longer represents its class.
Integrity	This item is in good condition and retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	This item is not on a heritage schedule.
--------------------	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

Impacts	A water and wastewater pipeline is proposed to run along Cleveland Road. It may require the removal of the shed.
Recommendations	The shed is not of heritage significance and does not pose a impediment on heritage grounds.

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Shed – potential, view west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	Iain Stuart	Image copyright holder	AECOM



Appendix 4 Thematic History of the Concept Approval Area.

Prepared by Terry Kass

West Dapto Thematic History

- Final Report -

Dr Terry Kass, B A (Hons), M A (Hons), PhD
Historian & Heritage Consultant
32 Jellicoe Street
Lidcombe
NSW 2141
(02) 9749 4128

May 2011

Table of Contents

1.0 Thematic History	8
1.1 Contextual Essay & Theme – The Natural Landscape	8
1.2 Contextual Essay - Occupation by Aboriginal Peoples/Kooris.....	10
1.2.1 Theme – Living in harmony with the land	10
1.2.2 Theme – Coping with invasion.....	11
1.2.3 Theme – Maintaining a cultural identity	12
1.3 Contextual Essay - Settlement.....	14
1.3.1 Theme - Settling Illawarra.....	14
1.3.2 Theme - Establishing a regional centre at Wollongong	17
1.3.3 Theme - Subdividing the large rural estates	17
1.3.3.1 West Dapto Small Farms, Parish of Kembla	18
1.3.3.2 Marshall Mount Estate	23
1.3.3.3 Avondale Estate	27
1.3.3.4 Johnston’s Meadows Estate	30
1.3.3.5 Athanlin (Portion 15) and Exmouth (Portion 16)	33
1.3.3.6 Terry’s Meadows Estate, Parish Jamberoo.....	36
1.3.3.7 Paul’s Grant, Parish Jamberoo	38
1.3.4 Theme - Developing a dairy industry.....	39
1.3.5 Theme - Opening coal mines on the escarpment.....	44
1.3.5.3 Mount Kembla Mine	46
1.3.5.4 Wongawilli.....	46
1.3.6 The emergence of urban settlements and villages	47
1.3.6.1 Theme - Establishing rural centres.....	48
Dapto	48
Albion Park.....	49
1.3.6.2 Theme - Establishing mining villages	50
Wongawilli	50
1.3.6.3 Theme - Creating seaside resorts	51
1.3.7 Theme - Developing an urban network to 1948	51
1.3.8 Theme - Creating a city after 1948	51
1.4 Contextual Essay - Making a Living.....	53
1.4.1 Theme - Working on the land.....	53
1.4.2 Theme - Fishing the waters	53
1.4.3 Theme - Mining	54
1.4.3.1 Theme - Making coke.....	54
1.4.4 Theme - Working in workshops, mills or factories	54
1.4.5 Theme - Uniting to protect working conditions	56
1.5 Contextual Essay - Housing and Accommodation.....	57

1.5.1 Theme – Rural housing	57
1.5.2 Theme - Housing in villages and suburbs	59
1.6 Contextual Essay - Servicing the Community.....	63
1.6.1 Transport - sea, road, rail and air	63
1.6.1.1 Theme – Providing transport by sea.....	63
1.6.1.2 Theme – Providing transport by road.....	63
1.6.1.3 Theme - Providing rail transport.....	68
1.6.2 Theme – Communicating	69
1.6.3 Theme – Providing utility services	69
1.6.4 Theme – Supplying liquor and accommodation in hotels.....	70
1.6.5 Theme – Observing religious practices	71
1.6.6 Theme – Educating the people	72
1.6.7 Theme – Supplying retailing and financial services	74
1.6.8 Theme - Enjoying leisure	75
1.6.9 Theme – Caring for health.....	77
1.6.10 Theme - Tendering professional advice	77
1.6.11 Theme – Solving technical and scientific problems	77
1.6.12 Theme - Creating artistic works.....	77
1.7 Contextual Essay – Community Development	78
1.7.1 Theme – Maintaining law and order	78
1.7.2 Theme – Governing	78
1.7.3 Theme – Defending Illawarra.....	78
1.7.4 Theme – Caring for the aged and unfortunate (welfare).....	79
1.7.5 Theme – Diversifying the community	79
1.7.6 Theme – Conducting community organisations	80
1.7.7 Theme – Entering and leaving worldly existence.....	81
2.0 Chronology.....	82
3.0 Historical Themes for the West Dapto Compared with National and State Themes	89
4.0 Bibliography	98
5.0 Building Permits – Central Illawarra 1920-46	105
6.0 Manufacturers in Dapto 1945	107
7.0 Table of Contextual Sections and Themes for West Dapto.....	108

Abbreviations

Barwick, <i>Berkeley</i>	Kathleen H Barwick, <i>History of Berkeley</i> , Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, Second edition, 1978
Bayley, <i>Green Meadows</i>	Bayley, William A, <i>Green Meadows: Centenary History of Shellharbour Municipality New South Wales</i> , Shellharbour Municipal Council, Albion Park, 1959
Cousins, <i>Garden of New South Wales</i>	Arthur Cousins, <i>The Garden of New South Wales: A history of the Illawarra and Shoalhaven Districts 1770-1900</i> , Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1994 (originally published Producers' Co-op Distributing Soc Ltd, Sydney, 1948)
Davis, <i>Lake Illawarra</i>	Joseph Davis, <i>Lake Illawarra – an Ongoing History</i> , Lake Illawarra Authority, Wollongong, 2005
DECC, <i>Aboriginal People</i>	NSW – Department of Environment and Conservation, <i>A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770 to 1970</i> , Department of Environment and Conservation, Hurstville, 2005
DP	Deposited Plan
Hagan & Wells	Jim Hagan & Andrew Wells, (ed) <i>A History of Wollongong</i> , University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 1997
Henderson, <i>Early Illawarra</i>	Krimhilde & Terry Henderson, <i>Early Illawarra - People, houses, life</i> , History Project Inc, Canberra, 1983
HLA, West Dapto	HLA - Envirosiences Pty Ltd, Non-Indigenous Heritage Study West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, Feb 2006, For Wollongong City Council
Irving, <i>Twentieth Century Architecture</i>	Robert Irving, <i>Twentieth Century Architecture in Wollongong</i> , Wollongong City Council, Wollongong, 2001
Jervis, 'Illawarra'	James Jervis, 'Illawarra: A Century of History' <i>JRAHS</i> , XXVIII, 1942, pp 65-107; 129-56; 193-248; 273-302; 353-374
<i>JRAHS</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society</i>

LPMA	Land and Property Management Authority
NAA	National Archives of Australia
<i>NSWPP</i>	<i>New South Wales Parliamentary Papers</i>
Robinson, <i>Urban Illawarra</i>	Ross Robinson, (ed), <i>Urban Illawarra</i> , Sorrett, Melbourne, 1977
RPA	Real Property Application
Rogers, 'Thematic History'	Brian Rogers, Thematic History, McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd, City of Wollongong Heritage Study, June 1991, Volume 1, For Wollongong City Council
Secomb, Dapto	Nicole Secomb, Dapto Thematic History: Dapto Community Heritage Project, December 1999, For Wollongong City Council
SRNSW	State Records of New South Wales

Introduction

The West Dapto Study area principally lies within the Parishes of Calderwood and Kembla, County Camden with a small part in the Parish of Jamberoo. The current Thematic History is part of the provision of water services for the West Dapto Urban Release Area. This Non-Indigenous Heritage Study is being undertaken in association with AECOM for Sydney Water.

This study uses the thematic framework developed by this author for the Thematic History of the City of Wollongong prepared as part of the current Heritage Review. The Thematic History was reviewed and accepted by Wollongong City Council and provides a direct comparison to other heritage items within the City of Wollongong.

Not all of the themes identified in the Thematic History of the City of Wollongong for the Heritage Review are represented in the West Dapto Urban Release Area. To allow direct comparison with the Thematic History of the City of Wollongong the same numbering has been retained in this study of the West Dapto Urban Release Area. Where that theme is not represented in the West Dapto Urban Release Area there is no data in this history.

NOTE

Throughout this History, the term ‘Illawarra’ is used to refer to the district.

How to Use this History

This history is arranged in the following manner.

The major sections are **Contextual Essays** such as ‘1.3 Settlement’ or ‘1.5 Housing and Accommodation’. These provide a contextual history of change, development and continuity in the study area. All the Contextual Essays are labelled as such to assist the reader.

The Contextual Essays are divided into sub-sections arranged by **Theme**. These ‘themes’ explain the principal forces of change that have shaped the development of the City of Wollongong and the West Dapto area and created its current form. Such forces leave evidence of past practices, ways of life, technologies, economic and leisure time activities and so on.

Thus the arrangement of this history is:

Contextual Essay

Theme

The examples listed include all the items or sites known or believed to be in the study area with the exception of those for which there was insufficient data to allow the

item/site to be assigned to a theme. The sites excluded that were listed the Updated Desktop Assessment of 21 December 2010 are the following:

92, 94, 96, 97, 100, 103, 106, 109, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 136, 137, 139, 143, 145, 146, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160, 165, 169, 171, 178, 182

Note also that Site 112 seems to be identical to Site 45.

1.0 Thematic History

1.1 Contextual Essay & Theme – The Natural Landscape

Like all areas, Wollongong is a product of man's interaction with its geography. There are three broad geomorphic zones in Wollongong – coastal plain, escarpment and plateau. The coastal plain has varying underlying geology creating a variety of landforms. Most of the rock strata of the coastal plain consist of alluvial and recent marine sediments at lower levels and Permian sediments and volcanic rock at higher elevations. The Berkeley Hills north of Lake Illawarra and are an outlying band of Permian volcanic rock. Much of the escarpment is composed of sedimentary material of the Permian and Triassic periods whilst the plateau is of Hawkesbury sandstone.¹

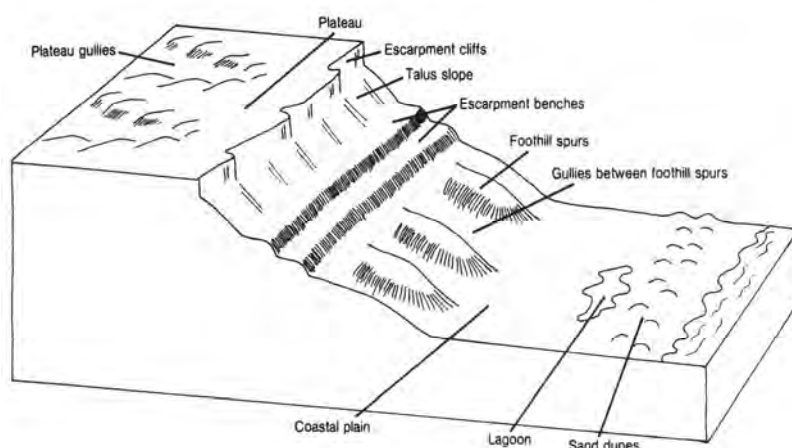


Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the topography of the Greater Wollongong area.
Source: L Fuller, *Wollongong's Native Trees*, second edition, pr Weston, 1982, p 15

The escarpment backing Illawarra rises steeply from the coastal plain. It both hinders access into, and exit out of, Illawarra. But its steep vegetated slopes with the talus slopes below declining into the flatter coastal plain, its prominent peaks, often clad in cloud, and the sheer walls that occur in places serve to define Illawarra. The escarpment gives Illawarra a very strong sense of place.

Rainfall in the City of Wollongong is very high in comparison to much of the state, due to the abrupt escarpment that backs the city causing rain-bearing clouds to drop much of their moisture. Part of the plain near Lake Illawarra and at West Dapto, at the widest part of the plain, receives less precipitation due to the more distant escarpment leading to far less rainfall.²

¹ K Mills & J Jakeman, *Rainforests of the Illawarra District*, Calderwood, Jamberoo, 1995, p 10

² Mills & Jakeman, *Rainforests*, p 12

Vegetation on the coastal plain falls into two zones with an intermediate zone in between. From North Wollongong northwards, vegetation is affected by the presence of coal seams. Odd patches of rainforest can be found along streams. From North Wollongong south to Berkeley the vegetation was mixed with open forest similar that in the northern part but lacking the species from the escarpment that grew on projecting spurs. An area at Berkeley possessing volcanically derived soils also retains some patches of rainforest.

On the escarpment, vegetation is a complex mosaic of different types of temperate rainforest or schlerophyll forests. Rainforest is found in deep gullies between spurs, at the rear of benches or terraces on the down slopes and on the talus slope beneath the tops of the escarpment. The schlerophyll forest on the escarpment was different from that on the plain, with tall trees with canopies from 20 to 30 metres tall. Altitude influences eucalypt species along the escarpment. The plateau possesses schlerophyll forest of medium height with a medium to dense under storey of eucalyptus or prickly shrubs.¹

Introduced species also began to invade the area. Grasses were introduced to provide feed for livestock once the better native grasses had been eaten out.

Sites

(Scarred Tree, Marshall Mount Road [Site 76]; Mount Brown Reserve, Mount Brown [Site 144]; Yallah Bush, Yallah Road, Yallah [Site 180])

¹ L Fuller, *Wollongong's Native Trees*, second edition, pr Weston, 1982, p 33-41

1.2 Contextual Essay - Occupation by Aboriginal Peoples/Kooris

1.2.1 Theme – Living in harmony with the land

The name 'Illawarra', according to one interpretation, means echidna although it has also been interpreted as 'pleasant place'. The name 'Wollongong' refers to the shape of the coast or headland.¹

Illawarra Aboriginal clans belonged to the Dharawal language group, which refers to the cabbage palm.² They have been in Illawarra for at least 30,000 years, though sea level change has obliterated any evidence of earlier occupation. Lower sea levels at the height of the coldest period (15,000-20,000 years Before Present) meant the coastline was 15 kilometres east of its present position at Stanwell Park. When the sea level stabilised at its current position about 6,500 BP, coastal lagoons at Lake Illawarra and Fairy Creek were formed altering the available food sources for the Aboriginal peoples of Illawarra.³

The groups occupying Illawarra were of the Wodi Wodi group of the Dharawal, and were known by where they lived on the coast, on the swamps or plateau and inland valleys as either the salt water, bitter water or fresh water people.⁴ Like other language groups, the Wodi Wodi lived in, with and through their land as illustrated by the story of Oola-boola-woo, the West Wind. He punished his five lazy daughters by blowing them out to sea on different occasions to create the Five Islands. The last daughter, Geera, sat depressed and sulky on the mountain range until she turned to stone and became Mount Keira.⁵

The sea and other water bodies provided a large part of their diet of fish and shellfish, though they also caught small marsupials and gathered some native tubers and grasses.⁶ Lake Illawarra, Tom Thumb Lagoon and Coomaditchy Lagoon were significant sources of food, whilst beaches and rock-pools offered other important nourishment. By using pit traps, snares and spears, they were also able to catch game in the bush. Carefully managed fires were used to create cool burns in the scrub to open up the forest for pasture suitable for grazing game such as wallabies and kangaroos. There is also evidence that they managed the impounding or exit of water from Lake Illawarra to manage their catch of fish or to protect their homes from flooding.⁷ Palm leaves were used for shelters and trees and shrubs gave materials for weapons, fibre for twine, dilly bags and nets as well as medicines.

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 7-9

² Hagan & Wells, p 9

³ Australian Museum Business Services, Aboriginal Heritage Study: Illawarra Escarpment, For Wollongong City Council, September 2008, p 33-4

⁴ DECC, *Aboriginal People*, p 6

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 11

⁶ Hagan & Wells, p 12

⁷ DECC, *Aboriginal People*, p 10-3

Large groups gathered near the coast in spring, summer and autumn when fish were more abundant. Fish were more scattered in winter months according to Val Attenbrow. However, Sharon Sullivan has posited that different groups used both zones shifting between them for resources and food.¹ There is evidence that they mainly used open camps but occupied overhangs or caves along the escarpment.² Mullet Creek contains a number of open Aboriginal occupation sites.³ There is ample evidence that they often shifted from one area to another taking advantage of the seasonal abundance of different food sources.⁴

1.2.2 Theme – Coping with invasion

Aboriginal people guided the earliest Europeans who entered Illawarra, most notably Charles Throsby. Yet, there were already white men there. According to Aboriginals who spoke to Bass and Flinders in 1796 there were some in Illawarra growing their own food.⁵

Despite the initially tranquil relations between the white invaders and Illawarra Aboriginals, they were soon affected by Governor Lachlan Macquarie's efforts to protect settlers from the depredations of Aboriginal groups in other areas, principally in the Hawkesbury-Nepean area near Sydney. In April and May 1816, a military detachment was stationed at Red Point (Hill 60) and 'cleared' areas of Illawarra and the South Coast.⁶

There is little evidence that there was any marked opposition to the entry of the Europeans with a programme of guerilla warfare. Targeted raids on the settlers' farms were conducted to collect food. Reprisals did occur and though they were brutal, they appear to have been few.⁷ Disputes, fights and even killings occurred between settlers and Illawarra Aboriginals. Like elsewhere, these incidents were often not recorded, but there were some, such as the threat to burn Thomas Binskin out of his farm and kill him in 1822.⁸ Additionally, the introduction of air-borne and water-borne diseases unknown to Illawarra Aborigines reduced their numbers.

A listing of 2 July 1827 of blankets issued to Aboriginals at Illawarra recorded a total of 21 at Five Islands and 35 at Illawarra.⁹ It is likely there would have been far larger numbers in the district who were not issued blankets.

The entry of European settlers placed pressure on Aboriginal use of their land and the boundaries between different groups. Henry Osborne at Marshall Mount was reputed to have treated the local Aboriginal people kindly providing food for them at

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² DECC, *Aboriginal People*, p 12

³ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁴ Australian Museum Business Services, *Aboriginal Heritage Study: Illawarra Escarpment*, p 45

⁵ M Organ, *A Documentary History of the Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1850*, Aboriginal Education Unit, Wollongong University, 1990, p 9

⁶ Australian Museum Business Services, *Aboriginal Heritage Study: Illawarra Escarpment*, p 37-8

⁷ DECC, *Aboriginal People*, p 18

⁸ M Organ, *A Documentary History of the Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1850*, p 93, 127

⁹ M Organ, *Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1900*, AIATS, Woonona, December 1993, p 57

Christmas.¹ An old settler Alexander Stewart remembered that they were numerous in the area near Tom Thumb Lagoon, Mullet Creek and Lake Illawarra.²

Though they were unsuccessful in halting European penetration of their lands, the Aboriginals had some small successes. In 1835-6, the Aboriginals of Illawarra objected to the cutting down of a large and venerated fig tree where Old Timbery was believed to have been born as well as being the site for ceremonies and birthing along traditional travel routes. As a result, the road that would have caused destruction of the tree was diverted. The tree survived until the 1990s, though daughter trees of the fig tree have since been planted and grow on the site in Figtree Park, near the intersection of O'Briens Road and the Princes Highway.³

Traditional lore and ceremonies were passed on despite attempts to fracture Aboriginal customs by the Europeans. A corroboree was reported to have been held at Unanderra in the 1870s.⁴ As they have for past generations, Aborigines continued to care for their land and its flora and fauna despite the ravages of the white settlers. When a shooting party left Mr Marr's house on Mount Keira Road in September 1858, they had three Aboriginals as guides. After the party shot over 30 wallabies and pademelons on and around Mount Keira, they were persuaded by 'Joey' to leave unharmed the last wallaby they had found.⁵

1.2.3 Theme – Maintaining a cultural identity

As European settlement covered more of their traditional food gathering areas the Illawarra Dharawal retreated to small creeks and along the shores of water bodies such as Lake Illawarra or Tom Thumb Lagoon that provided food. They also retreated into land less favoured for cultivation by the invaders, such as steeper and more heavily vegetated land along the escarpment. An Aboriginal fishing community grew at Berkeley on Lake Illawarra, in the 1860s that substantially enlarged the number of Aboriginals in Illawarra.⁶ They continued to live on the shore of Tom Thumb Lagoon until 1928 when forced to shift for harbour works for Port Kembla. Here they continued to use traditional food sources such as Coomaditchy Lagoon.⁷

Though forced into a position as fringe dwellers at the margins of white society, Illawarra Aboriginals were not restricted to Illawarra. They became part of a statewide network of movement between work in the country, or up and down the coast in fishing or labouring jobs, interspersed with return to their home district, often for Christmas camps near the sea which gave sustenance, life and the opportunity for family to be together on traditional lands such as Hill 60. Strong links were forged with the La Perouse Aboriginal community on the southern shore of Botany Bay in Sydney. These movement patterns allowed Illawarra Aboriginals to survive and escape Aborigines Protection Board control but also created bonds, often by inter-

¹ M Organ, *Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines*, p 171

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ DECC, *Aboriginal People*, p 20

⁴ M Organ, *Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines*, p 380

⁵ M Organ, *Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines*, p 106-7

⁶ Australian Museum Business Services, *Aboriginal Heritage Study: Illawarra Escarpment*, p 42

⁷ DECC, *Aboriginal People*, p 22

marriage with groups at La Perouse, the Burragorang Valley, Wallaga Lake and elsewhere.¹

Suburban development enabled some Aboriginal families to move to other areas such as Warilla, Barrack Heights, Koonawarra and Berkeley by 1976. Since better housing for Aboriginals was slow to be supplied, the growing thrust of land rights campaigns and legislation from the 1970s began to have its impact. Demands were made for the restitution of land that had traditionally been occupied for many years but had only recently been taken from Aboriginal owners.²

By the 1980s, there was a 'significant' Aboriginal population at Dapto and Koonawarra.³ At the 2006 Census, a total of 3,121 people identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background out of a total population of 184,213 for Wollongong City (1.7% of total).

¹ H Goodall & A Cadzow, *Rivers and Resilience: Aboriginal People on Sydney's Georges River*, UNSW Press, Sydney, 2009, p 87-8, 110

² Eklund, *Steel Town*, p 129

³ Secomb, Dapto, np

1.3 Contextual Essay - Settlement

1.3.1 Theme - Settling Illawarra

Though occupied by the Aboriginals for thousands of years, the ‘discovery’ of Illawarra has usually been dated from 28 April 1770 when Captain James Cook’s *Endeavour* approached the shores of Illawarra at ‘Red Point’ but the crew was unable to land.¹ George Bass and Matthew Flinders came ashore from their boat the *Tom Thumb* near Red Point on 26 March 1796. They located a lagoon they named ‘Tom Thumb’s Lagoon’ which was actually Lake Illawarra.² A fishing boat brought survivors of the *Sydney Cove* wreck to Sydney on 17 May 1797. They had traversed Illawarra whilst travelling on foot from Ninety Mile Beach in present day Victoria and found coal. George Bass was later sent to locate the coal, which he found at Coal Cliff.³

Settlement came shortly afterwards. There is some evidence that a few people had unofficially visited the Wollongong area in the early 1800s.⁴ Possibly as early as 1807, noted bushman Joe Wild was assisting bird collectors to enter the area. The first load of cedar was shipped from Illawarra in 1812.⁵

In 1815, Dr Charles Throsby was reported to have entered the area from the west guided by Aboriginals from Liverpool using an existing Aboriginal trail down Bulli mountain to gain access.⁶ He erected a stockyard and hut near what is now the corner of Harbour and Smith Streets, Wollongong.⁷ Here he had access to a freshwater lagoon.⁸

Once knowledge of Charles Throsby’s entry into the area became common, other settlers followed. On 11 November 1816, Macquarie ordered that those who had received promises of grants from him should meet at Throsby’s stockman’s hut. Late in November 1816, Surveyor-General John Oxley and surveyor James Meehan commenced measuring grants near Lake Illawarra.⁹ The earliest grants were made on 24 January 1817 to five grantees. The grants situated within the study area included 1,300 acres to Richard Brooks (to be called ‘Exmouth’, Portion 16, parish of Calderwood), 1,500 acres to George Johnston (‘Macquarie’s Gift’, Portion 11, parish of Calderwood), and 700 acres to Andrew Allan (‘Waterloo’, Portion 6, Parish of Jamberoo). The grantees did not reside there but ran cattle cared for by their

¹ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 65-6

² Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 67-9

³ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 69-71

⁴ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 74

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 24

⁶ Hagan & Wells, p 20

⁷ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 75

⁸ Rogers, ‘Thematic History’, p 21

⁹ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 77-9

employees.¹ Settlement commenced in the Parish of Kembla running south to Dapto in 1817. An area of 300 acres was granted to George Molle (Portion 58 Parish of Kembla) on 11 September 1817.²

After the original series of grants in Illawarra were handed out, alienation of land was based on the principle promoted by Commissioner J T Bigge of awarding large area grants to large capitalists or officials to create a plantation society to supply raw materials to Britain. The inability of the poorly resourced and staffed survey department to keep up with settlement meant that many prospective landholders were given ‘promises’ which they then used to claim land once they had scouted out the best areas.³ Commentators were highly favourable to the fertility of the area.

Promises of land grants permitted landowners to take up land and place their employees on it to cultivate it or use it for grazing even though their grants were not officially recorded until years later. Many of their employees were assigned convicts. Even as late as 1841, almost 12% of the male and female population of Illawarra consisted of assigned convicts.⁴ On 25 April 1826, when he died, W F Weston was occupying his West Horsley grant. The deed was issued to his two daughters Augusta Brooks and Elizabeth Weston on 13 January 1842 (Portion 54, Parish of Kembla).⁵

The earliest occupation of land in the Parish of Calderwood dated from 1817.⁶ Charles Throsby Smith, earliest landholder at Wollongong received 1,280 acres he named ‘Calderwood’ which was formally granted on 29 February 1840 (Portion 6 Parish of Calderwood). Alfred Elyard received 600 acres he named ‘Avondale’ which was granted to him on 4 October 1834 (Portion 14). As elsewhere, the official grant deeds came later. George Johnston's grants in the Parish of Calderwood became known as Johnston's Meadows.⁷ William Browne received a grant of 3,000 acres named ‘Athanlin’ (Portion 15) on the western side of Lake Illawarra near Yallah Bay granted formally on 30 June 1823.

Henry Osborne received authority to settle and took up occupation of land in the Parish of Calderwood, which he named ‘Marshall Mount’ after the maiden name of his wife. He built his first house ‘Pumpkin Cottage’ in 1829. In 1839, he commenced a two storey stone and brick building, which was widely regarded as one of the best in Illawarra. There was also a 6-acre orchard and vineyards, with ornamental plantings of English trees.⁸ Henry Osborne received a formal grant on 30 September 1841 for 2,560 acres. (Portion 7) The Osborne family acquired other land nearby and enlarged their holdings by buying land from other owners. These included C T Smith's ‘Calderwood’, A Elyard's ‘Avondale’, W Browne's ‘Yallah’, and Richard Brooks' ‘Exmouth’.⁹

¹ B T Dowd, *The First Five Land Grantees and the Grants in the Illawarra*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1977, p 2

² Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 86

³ Hagan & Wells, p 26

⁴ Henderson, *Early Illawarra*, p 136

⁵ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 86-7

⁶ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 148

⁷ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 149

⁸ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 149-50

⁹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 53

Smaller grants catering for men of more modest capital were also measured. Surveyor E J H Knapp was surveying 10 lots at Dapto Creek in 1829 for veterans (Portions 9-10, 27-8, 31-3, 33-7, Parish of Kembla). Huts were built for them. Of those settled there only four remained on the land long enough to receive their grants.¹ The huts were reported to have two rooms with glass windows with weatherboard fronts and the backs of slab construction. The West Dapto Road bisects the grants. The only ones to receive their grants were John Robbins, James Mitchell and John McKelly.² In June 1836, orders were issued to survey the 'Great Reserve' in Parish Kembla into portions of up to 100 acres for granting to small holders.³

In 1824, George Brown was promised a grant south of Mullet Creek, which he received in 1833, plus another 100 acres in 1834.⁴ George Brown, a cousin of the above, was promised 500 acres in 1823, which were granted in 1833, which lay between Richard Brooks 1,300 acres and George Brown's 300 acres.⁵

William Browne, a member of the merchant firm of Browne and Turner, received a 3,000-acre grant north of Macquarie and facing Lake Illawarra plus, 800 acres facing Macquarie Rivulet, which he named 'Athanlin' (also known as 'Yallah') in June 1823. After the death of Browne in 1833, it was acquired by Henry Osborne. It was later the site of 'Penrose' owned by the Evans family.⁶

G W Paul received a 500-acre grant north of Avondale. Adjacent to him were four grants made out to J Stack (300 acres and 100 aces), E Stack (300 acre) and M Stack (100 acres).⁷ Much of it is now covered by suburban development.

Joseph Harris was granted 100 acres (Portion 41, Parish Kembla) in 1832. He later acquired the 100-acre grant of James Fraser adjacent (Portion 43, Parish Kembla). Known as 'Stream Hill', it was sold to William Sheaffe, a noted military officer of the area in 1839 for £400. A house recorded in the 1841 census may still survive on the property. In 1877, it was sold to William Harris, son of the original grantee. He continued to run it for many years. He mined sandstone on the property some of it used to build West Dapto Public School.⁸

Settlement also proceeded in the Parish of Jamberoo south of the Macquarie Rivulet, the earliest being 700 acres awarded to Andrew Allan ('Waterloo', Portion 6 Parish of Jamberoo). Portion 1 of 1,200 acres was granted to John Terry Hughes (or Rosetta Terry). Portion 2 of 1,400 acres was granted to George Paul on 1 May 1833 and Portion 3 of 2,000 acres went to Samuel Terry.

The 1841 Census showed there were 468 males and 296 females in northern Illawarra, 637 males and 294 females in Wollongong, 233 males and 143 females on the small farms around Dapto whilst the Lake Illawarra area had a sizeable population of 588

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 87

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 87

⁴ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 51

⁵ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 52

⁶ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 52

⁷ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 54

⁸ HLA, West Dapto, p 11

males and 340 females.¹ The 1841 census listed 659 houses in Illawarra of which 571 were of wood and 88 of brick.²

After the intensive surge of taking up the best land from the 1810s and 1820s, there remained less attractive land on the escarpment and plateau and in rough and heavily vegetated areas. Some of this land was taken up after the 1861 *Crown Land Alienation Act*.³ Early editions of parish maps show the spread of such selections in the western parts of these parishes along the escarpment.⁴

1.3.2 Theme - Establishing a regional centre at Wollongong

The establishment of a garrison on 10 July 1826 under Captain Bishop at Wollongong as the local administrative centre was the foundation of Wollongong emerging as the regional centre.⁵ In 1826, Surveyor-General John Oxley reported that land had been set aside for a town at Wollongong. An order was issued in 1829 for a survey of the natural features as the prelude to laying out a town.⁶

1.3.3 Theme - Subdividing the large rural estates

Rural industry in Illawarra went through three phases. The initial phase was grazing, largely of cattle due to the dampness of the climate, though J S Spearing of Paulsgrove had 750 sheep on his property in 1832. In the 1830s and 1840s, Illawarra became an agricultural district producing market garden and grain crops such as wheat, maize and potatoes. From the 1840s onwards, dairying increased in importance.⁷

The drought and rust outbreaks of the 1860s were major factors influencing farmers to abandon wheat growing for dairying. From the 1840s, clover, mainly white clover, had been introduced as feed for dairy cattle, and native trefoil was also introduced.⁸

Transportation of convicts ceased in 1840 so landholders no longer had access to a supply of cheap labour for clearing properties. Clearing leases were brought into play to have land cleared relatively cheaply. From the 1840s onwards, large grants were subdivided for sale to smaller farmers and larger owners also used clearing leases.⁹ Clearing leases enabled landholders to have their properties cleared of vegetation. A lease would be signed for part of the property, say 10 acres, with the condition that the lessee cleared it within the term of the lease. Usually, there was little or no rent to pay in the first few years of the lease. Then, the rent gradually increased until the lease

¹ K & T Henderson, *Early Illawarra - People, houses, life*, History Project Inc, Canberra, 1983, p 19, 24

² Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 273

³ Bayley, *Bulli*, p 30

⁴ Parish Maps, County Camden, Parish Calderwood, 1892; Cordeaux, 1885; Jamberoo 1881; Kembla 1887

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 31

⁶ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 100-1

⁷ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 274-6

⁸ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 276-7

⁹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 278

expired. In the meantime, the lessee was able to grow crops and make whatever profit he could from the land. For example, a grant of 2,000 acres was issued to Andrew Lang and Gerard Gerard on 3 March 1840 on the basis of a promise of 1829 to J D Wylie and was known as Kembla Grange. On 26 May 1840, Lang subdivided part of the Kembla Grange grant into 34 farms of 10 to 20 acres.¹ From then onwards, the high concentration of convicts in the population declined as free immigrants entered the district. However, Dapto remained as an area with a large population of Australian born and with a higher percentage of Roman Catholics in the population of smallholders.²

Clearing leases were used to clear the land on Terry's Meadows, and Johnston's Meadows.³ The farms cleared by this method were let as small farms to families who mainly ran them as mixed farms.⁴

The 1841 census showed the large estates north and west of Lake Illawarra were peopled by a larger than usual proportion of Presbyterians and Methodists, mainly recent free immigrants. Many were farm labourers. In the Dapto area, which included the area up to the escarpment, settlers had a higher than usual percentage of Roman Catholics and higher proportion of native born or former convicts.⁵

By the late nineteenth century, the death of major owners and pressure to apportion the inheritance amongst numerous claimants meant that a number of the large estates south of Mullet Creek that had been divided into leased farms, needed to be subdivided, such as Avondale or Terry's Meadows. The first of them to be cut up into small farms for freehold sale was Terry's Meadows, which soon provided the site for the village of Albion Park. Even after subdivision, the other major estates, Marshall Mount, Avondale and Johnston's Meadows continued as small farms mainly dairy farms until the early 21st century and are only now coming under pressure to be subdivided for suburban housing.

1.3.3.1 West Dapto Small Farms, Parish of Kembla

North of Mullet Creek, in the parish of Kembla, much of the land had been parcelled out in smaller grants ranging in size from as low as 25 acres up to 150 acres. This created a dense network of smaller farms, which was readily apparent in the 1841 census.⁶

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 88

² Hagan & Wells, p 32

³ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 100

⁴ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 102-3

⁵ Henderson, *Early Illawarra*, p 41-2

⁶ Henderson, *Early Illawarra*, p 12, 15, 42

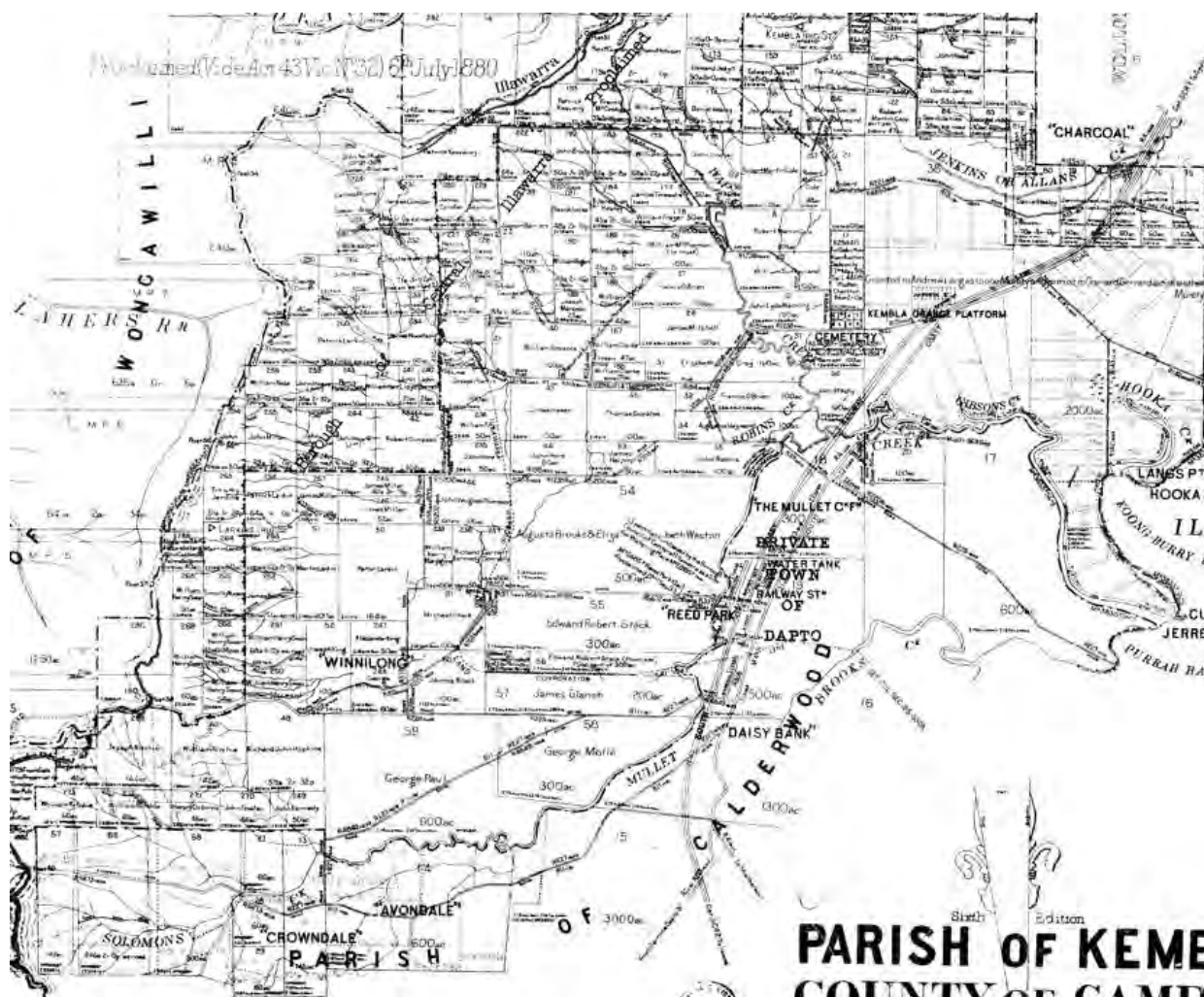


Figure 2 The part of the Parish of Kembla where the small farms were situated is shown in the southern part of the parish map. Source; Parish Map, Parish Kembla, County Camden, 1906

Unlike the large estates south of Mullet Creek, the modest grants at West Dapto, Parish of Kembla, presented a landscape of small farms from the beginning of white European settlement, often occupied by their owner. Though clearing leases were used, there was less reliance on them than on the large estates south of Mullet Creek. Known as West Dapto or by the name of the individual farm this area also took up dairying in the late nineteenth century. The area included properties such as 'Stream Hill'. By 1900, many of the farmers were raising dairy cattle.¹

The Valuations by the Valuer-General for December 1924 for the parish of Kembla are shown in the following table and demonstrate the predominance of dairying.

¹ Yewen's *Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900*, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900, p 548-9

Parish of Kembla Small Farms, 1924 Valuation

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
224			Sheaves [sic] Rd	1.0.0	[West Dapto Public School]	School stone iron roof 4 roomed residence & shed	20/770
236	27, pt 28, pt 31		West Dapto Rd	130.0.0		Dairy farm; House, dairy, Kit; Bails, Barn At 19/9/21 WB engine shed, concrete floor, iron roof	1430/3000
239	Pt 31		West Dapto Rd	2.0.0	[RC cemetery]	Caretaker's residence	20/70
240	Pt 31		West Dapto Rd	41.1.3		Brick cottage, stables, dairy, & outbuildings (5 rooms iron roof)	450/1100
241	Pt 32		Darks Rd	75.0.0		W & I cott 5 rooms & outbuildings	675/1275
242	Pt 32			21.0.0		Sheds, piggeries	100/170
243	Pt 32		Darks Rd	4.2.0	'mostly old orchard'	W & I cott 4 rooms	20/100
246	36 & pt 34			160.0.0		W & I house, kit, bails, dairy, fodder shed & barn	3520/5120
247	Pt 37			75.0.0	'now partly used as market garden' (Occupier: Kum Yee)	Old house, engine shed, etc	1385/2000
248	Pt 37		West Dapto Rd	4.0.0	'garden, ornamental trees'	W Cot 4 rooms etc (iron roof)	100/600
253	Pt 41, pt 225 ['Stream Hill' ?]			70.0.0		WB & L & P House 8 rooms, Kit, barns, bails, dairy etc	900/1600

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
254	43		West Dapto Rd	116.2.18		At 5/6/24 WB Cott, 6 Rms, Bails, Sheds, etc	1400/2562
255	Pt 44, pt 235		Wongawilli Rd	98.1.0		Cottage 6 rooms and buildings for farm	1300/2000
257	Pt 50		Off Wongawilli Rd	14.0.0		WB House, shed etc	140/400
258	Pt 50		Off Wongawilli Rd	150.0.0		2 WB cottages, Dairy, barn & outbuildings	1300/2250
259	51. 247, 253, pt 50		Bong Bong Rd	233.0.0		At 21/9/21 Hut demolished & New WB Cott 5 rooms, Iron roof At 29/9/24 12 feed stalls, 4 bails & stockyard	1280/2600
260	Pt 52		Bong Bong Rd	20.0.0		House, kit, dairy	160/400
264	35 & pt 53		Darks Rd	100.0.0		House – fibro & iron, 10 rooms & outbuildings	1800/2800
265	Pt 54		Bong Bong Rd	341.1.20		House 6 rooms & K, Dairy Bails & Dairy Outfit, stables etc	3580/6300
266	Pt 54		Bong Bong Rd	314.3.31		Brick & plaster house, 12 rms, slate rf, Stone kit; Also old homestead of 10 rms, Brick, slate rf used as Dairy: At 1/4/1921 WB 2 rms	3150/5700
267	Pt 55		Bong Bong Rd	0.2.0		W & I cott, 4 rms	10/90

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
268	Pt 55		Bong Bong Rd	274.1.19		W & W cott, 4 rms, Bails, Dairy, Barn	1900/2730
269	56 & pt 55		Near Cleveland Rd	128.2.6		Cott, 4 rms, Bails & Dairy	1920/2800
270	57		Cleveland Rd	200.0.0		House, Bails, Dairy, Barn & Vehicle shed	1400/2200
271	Pt 58		Cleveland Rd	247.0.0		House, Dairy, Sheds	2700/4000
274	Pt 58 & 19		Cleveland Rd & South Coast Rd	10.0.0		WB & Iron cot, 8 rms & outbuildings	225/850
275	Pt 58 & 19		South Coast and Avondale Rd	10.0.0		Dairy (Brick), Barns etc	200/370
280	Pt 59		Cleveland Rd	91.1.0		Old B House, 8 rms, Dairy & outbuildings	1365/2500
282	Pt 59		Cleveland Rd	55.0.0		WB Hse, Brick Kit, barns, sheds etc	770/1375
283	Pt 59		Cleveland Rd	7.0.0		Cottage & outbuildings	105/365
284	Pt 49 & pt 59		Cleveland Rd	395.0.0		Old Brick House, Dairy, Stable etc	3160/5100
285	Pt 59			20.0.0		Cott 3 rms, Barn, etc	300/400
287	Pt 59			5.0.0		House (B & I) 7 rms, outhouses & poultry runs; At 21/9/21 Poultry runs demolished	50/420
288	Pt 60			95.3.21		Old cott & outbuildings	766/1140
290	Pt 60		Bong Bong Rd	8.0.0		Old cott, dam	72/90

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
292	Pt 61			104.2.0		Stone & W House, 10 rms, Poultry runs & outbuildings At 21/9/21 WB brooder Iron roof; WB garage. Iron roof	1040/3000
301	186/188	15 164 18	West Dapto Rd	109.0.0		Slab cott, Dairy bails & outbuildings	650/1000
308	40 & 223		West Dapto Rd	162.0.0		Cott, kit, Bails, Dairy etc	810/1500
316	237/9		Off Wongawilli Rd	145.3.4		House, WB & I, 6 rms, kit, Dairy etc	2187/2915
317	242/3, pt 260		Near West Dapto Rd	132.0.0		Slab & WB house, Bails, Dairy, Barn etc	800/1600
319	Pt 251, 267, pt 52, pt 250, pt 269, pt 266		Bong Bong Rd	246.2.26		House, barn, store, silo, 2 dams etc	1725/3000
320	252, 264/5		Off Bong Bong Rd	160.0.0		Old stone house	480/800
329	Pt 59		Cleveland Rd	1.0.0		Brick & iron school & residence	20/820

Source: SRNSW 13/7655, Ward – Third; Group: Parish Kembla Parish Portions

1.3.3.2 Marshall Mount Estate

Henry Osborne took up occupation of land in the Parish of Calderwood, which he named 'Marshall Mount' where he built his first house 'Pumpkin Cottage' in 1829 followed in 1839, by a two storey stone and brick building.¹ Henry Osborne received a formal grant on 30 September 1841 for 2,560 acres. (Portion 7) The Osborne family acquired adjacent grants including C T Smith's 'Calderwood', A Elyard's 'Avondale', W Browne's 'Yallah', and Richard Brooks 'Exmouth'.²

By 1842, there was a proposal to connect Henry Osborne's cattle track ten miles from Dapto to a proposed road from Brown's inn at Dapto to Berrima. Surveyor Burke's

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 149-50

² Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 53

plan of that road showed Marshall Mount.¹ It became what is today known as Marshall Mount Road. It was not opened as an officially aligned road until 28 August 1862.² The connecting section from Calderwood Road to Marshall Mount was not officially confirmed until 1884.³ Yallah Road connecting Marshall Mount Road to Yallah Platform was not officially confirmed until 6 March 1891.⁴ According to McDonald, that road had not been constructed until after 1887.⁵

Henry Osborne died on 29 March 1859 and Marshall Mount passed to Hamilton Osborne. On 12 April 1890, Hamilton Osborne of Bangaroo near Cowra applied to bring the Marshall Mount estate of 3,287 acres under the Real Property Act. All current tenancies would expire on 1 July 1890. The tenants were Thomas Tibbles, Richard Dawes, William Pearson, John Doud, J Dawes, E Dawes junior, Joseph Pearson, E Dawes senior, John M Hart, J Moran, - Cohen, Robert Turnbull, John Smith, T Ganning, William Herman and P Larkin.⁶

Following this, in 28 June 1890, the Marshall Mount estate was auctioned by Richardson and Wrench.⁷ The subdivision plan was prepared by A Schleicher on 16 July 1890.⁸

¹ Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima (R.6.818), L Burke, 31 Jul 1843, SR Map 5086; Copy of above Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima (R.7.818), Kennedy 1844, SR Map 5087

² R.213.1603, SRNSW 2/36

³ R.1415b.1603, SRNSW 2/38

⁴ R.3924.1603, SRNSW 2/40

⁵ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 41

⁶ RPA 8056

⁷ *SMH*, 23 June 1890, p 8

⁸ DP 2534

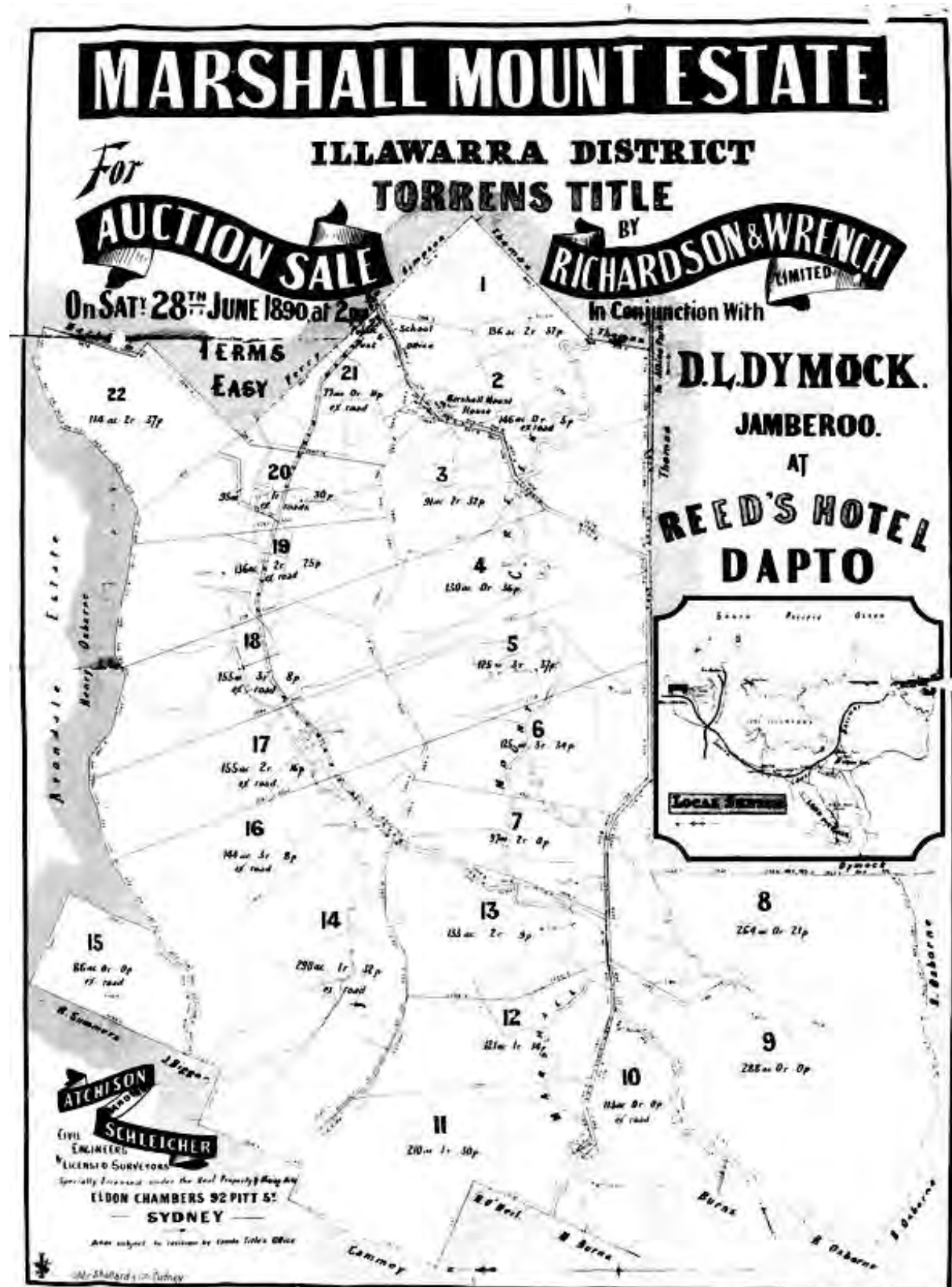


Figure 3 The Marshall Mount auction plan of 28 June 1890 showed the position of all buildings as well as the layout of the estate. Source: County Camden Subdivisions, ML ZCP:C1/60

The sale offered Marshall Mount in 22 lots. Buyers included William Pearson, John Pearson, Henry Timbs and James Dawes.¹ By 1900, almost all the landholders using the Marshall Mount post office or giving Marshall Mount as their address were dairy farmers.²

The Valuations by the Valuer-General for December 1924 for Marshall Mount for the part within Central Illawarra Municipality are shown in the following table and confirm the strong dairying focus for local farmers.

Marshall Mount Estate Valuations – Municipality of Central Illawarra 1924

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
7		Pt 1	Marshall Mount Rd	92.0.0		Slab WB house, dairy, sheds, etc	1300/1800
8		Pt 2		82.0.0		Brick homestead, sheds etc	1290/2200
9		Pt 2		4.0.0		Old brick stables	85/120
10		Pt 3	Marshall Mount Rd	88.0.0		House, dairy, sheds, etc	880/1500
12		Pt 5	Albion Park Rd	68.0.0		House, dairy, sheds, etc	412/1088
17		Pt 13	Albion Park Rd	113.0.0		Homestead (W & I), Dairy, etc	18
18		14 & 15	Off Marshall Mount Rd	376.1.32		Cottage & sheds, W & I	1500/2260
19		16	Off Marshall Mount Rd	124.0.0		Cottage, Dairy, Barns, etc	746/1243
22		Pt 17	Off Marshall Mount Rd	44.0.0		Cottage, Kit, Barn, Sheds, etc	264/400
23		Pt 18/19	Off Marshall Mount Rd	180.0.0		House, Dairy, Sheds, etc	1440/2160

¹ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 55

² *Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900*, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900, p 235

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
25		Pts 18/19	Off Marshall Mount Rd	12.0.0		GI cottage, 5 rooms, Iron roof	120/500
26		Pt 20/21		92.0.0		House, 4 rooms, Dairy, Barn, sheds, etc	736/920
28		22	Marshall Mount Rd	154.0.2		House, 7 rooms, Dairy & outsheds, etc	1540/2750

Source: SRNSW 13/7656; Ward – Fourth; Group: Parish Calderwood, Mount Marshall Estate DP 2834

The section of Johnston's Meadows that lay within Shellharbour Municipality is shown in the following table.

Marshall Mount Estate Valuations – Municipality of Shellharbour 1923-1925

Number	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	Occupier
W-033				20.0.0	Calderwood Marshall Mt Sub Div	House & land	Mrs Vera Jackson home duties
W-035		8		264.0.0	Calderwood Marshall Mt Sub Div	Farm & Res	Jonas Jones dairy farmer
W-037		9		288.0.0	Calderwood Marshall Mt Sub Div	Farm & Res	Franklin Knight, executors of

Source: *Shellharbour Valuation Book*, volume 7, 1923-1925, Tongarra Heritage Society, Albion Park; Ward – West; Group: Marshall Mount

1.3.3.3 Avondale Estate

In October 1839, Henry Osborne bought Alfred Elyard's 600-acre grant named Avondale. He was granted other land nearby in his own name in the 1850s. In the 1850s, he bought the grants of William and Joseph Ritchie, Daniel Corrigan, John Kennedy, John Fowler, John and Thomas Rudd, and Michael Byrne. The land passed to Henry Hill Osborne after the death of Henry Osborne.

The line of Cleveland Road and Avondale Road had been surveyed in the early 1850s. On 28 August 1862, Cleveland Road was officially opened as the road through

Avondale.¹ The section of Avondale Road west from the intersection with Cleveland Road was dedicated about 1900.²

Henry Hill Osborne drew up his will on 22 February 1892. The executors of the estate of Henry Hill Osborne applied to bring the Avondale estate under the Real Property Act on 25 February 1893.³ A subdivision plan of the estate by J Cook dated 25 January 1893, showed the position of existing farmhouses.⁴

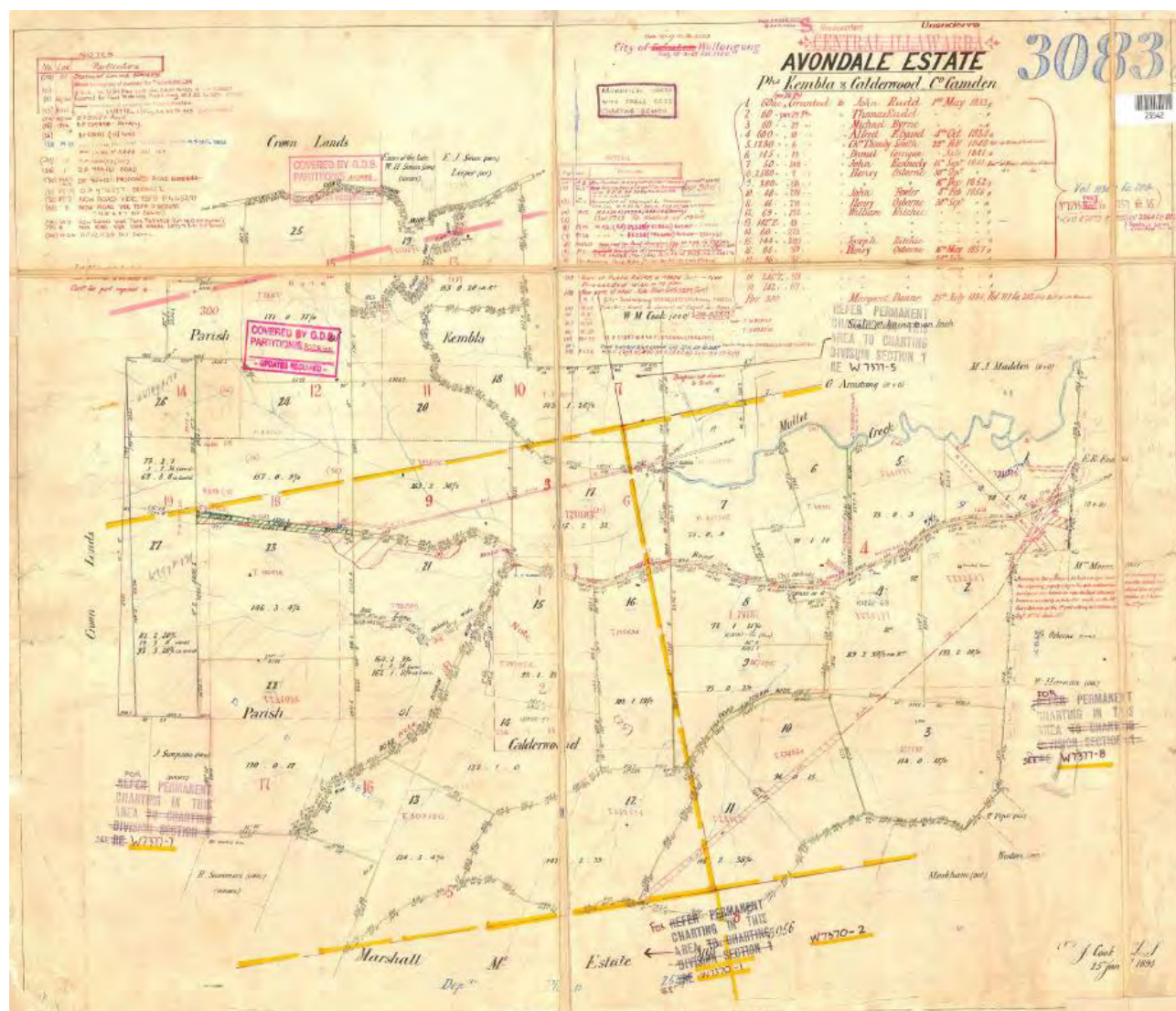


Figure 4 The Deposited Plan of Avondale shows the estate layout and the position of buildings on the estate. Source: DP 3083, LPMA

The auction sale of the Avondale Estate on 13 April 1893 was conducted by D L Dymock of Jamberoo in conjunction with Raine and Horne. A total of 27 farms, with lots 'specially surveyed to include existing FARM HOMESTEADS' were offered. One lot included Avondale House 'a superior brick house with slated roof, spacious

¹ R.227.1603, SRNSW 2/36

² R.5673.1603, SRNSW 2/42

³ RPA 9011

⁴ DP 3083

verandah, lofty and capacious rooms, large underground tank, barn, stables, coachhouse, kitchen and every modern requirement, all enclosed by garden, tastefully arranged, through carriage drive.’¹ The closure of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank due to the depression the previous day severely dampened sales, as did heavy rain on the sale day. Buyers included Thomas Armstrong, C Heininger, George Thomas, James Dawes and E R Evans. The current tenant bought some farms.²

In 1900, almost all the landholders that gave Avondale as their address were dairy farmers.³ The Valuations by the Valuer-General for December 1924 for Avondale shown in the following table also underline the predominance of dairying for farmers.

Avondale Estate Valuations – Municipality of Central Illawarra 1924

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
31		2	Avondale Rd	133.2.10		House, dairy, barns, sheds, etc	1784/3120
34		Pt 4	Avondale Rd	88.0.0		House (W & I), dairy, sheds, etc	1050/1760
37		6	Avondale Rd	71.1.14		House (W & I), 4 rms, 3 Ver, Barn, Dairy, etc	994/2130
38		7	Avondale Rd	75.0.0		Barn	1025/1500
39		8 & 16	Avondale Rd	173.0.0		WB & Iron house, Dairy, Barn, stable, etc	2075/3100
40		9	Off Avondale Rd	75.0.0		Slab & iron house, 2 skillions, 4 rooms, Dairy, sheds, etc	750/1350
42		11	Off Avondale Rd	116.2.0		W & iron house, 2 rooms, & skillion, Barn, dairy etc	930/1500
43		12		147.2.39		House – floor boards & iron, 2 rooms & skillions, Barn, dairy, etc	1320/2060

¹ *SMH*, 29 March 1893, p 10

² McDonald, *Dapto*, p 55-6

³ *Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900*, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900, p 548-9

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
45		14/15	Avondale Rd	224.0.0		House – slab & iron & WB, Kit, dairy, etc	2460/3580
46		17	Avondale Rd & Cleveland Rd	115.2.0		WB & iron house, Dairy, etc	1200/1870
47		20	Avondale Rd	161.2.36		House – slab & iron, kit, Dairy, etc	978/1300
48		21	Avondale Rd	164.0.0		WB & iron cott, 4 rooms. Dairy, outbuildings	980/1640
49	55	22	Off Avondale Rd	218.0.0		House – slab & shingle, Kit, Dairy, Barn, 2 silos, etc	870/1300
50		23	Avondale Rd	146.3.4		Cottage & shed	900/1200
51		24	Avondale Rd	157.0.9		WB & iron cott, 2 rooms	942/1256

Source: SRNSW 13/7656; Ward – Fourth; Group: Parish Calderwood, Avondale Estate

1.3.3.4 Johnston's Meadows Estate

The earliest grants in Illawarra made on 24 January 1817 included one of 1,500 acres to George Johnston ('Macquarie's Gift', Portion 11, parish of Calderwood). George Johnston's grants in the Parish of Calderwood became known as Johnston's Meadows.¹ Further grants were made to David Johnston on 3 September 1821 (Portion 10) and 1 May 1833 (Portion 9).² They were also known as Weston's Meadows.³ George Johnston bred horses on the property and had a private racing track as well.⁴

An undated subdivision plan of Johnston's Meadows held by Land and Property Management shows the allotment boundaries but no details of any buildings. Some of the estate was sold as freehold lots whilst some remained in the hands of the family.⁵ The Johnston's Meadows Estate was auctioned on 20 January 1876 by D L Dymock in conjunction with Richardson and Wrench.⁶

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 149

² Parish Map, Parish Calderwood, 1936

³ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 72

⁴ *History Notes of Shellharbour City Area*, p 93

⁵ Plan 1258 (L) now DP 976456

⁶ *SMH*, 15 Jan 1876, p 15

Details of the lots in the sale notice that included buildings are shown in the following table.

Lot	Area	Occupier	Buildings
2	140 acres	Bartlet	‘Suitable premises’
4	100 acres	Joseph Ross	‘suitable premises’
5	80 acres	Mr Howse	‘good premises’
6	94 acres	J Reid	‘suitable premises’
7	126 acres	Mr Raftery	‘suitable premises’
8	140 acres	Mr Fraser	‘good premises’
9	255 acres	Mr Barker	‘excellent premises’

Source: *SMH*, 15 Jan 1876, p 15

Calderwood Road across the grants was confirmed as a public road on 29 April 1878.¹

Like nearby estates almost all the landholders in Johnston’s Meadows or Weston’s Meadows were dairy farmers in 1900.²

Some of the estate remained in the hands of the Weston family. Edward H Weston, grandson of Major George Johnston, the original grantee was living there in 1880s. He was a noted horseman and a member of the Illawarra Light Horse achieving the rank of Major.³ He died in 1913.⁴ Probate of the will of Edward Henry Weston was granted on 30 October 1913. Edward Weston’s son, Alick married Adelaide Norris of Albion Park and lived at ‘The Meadows’.⁵

On 15 June 1921, Edward Henry Weston’s devisees Alick Horsley Weston of Albion Park, gent and Amy Sophia Weston, Sydney, spinster applied to bring an area of 827 acres 2 roods 14 1/4 perches under the Real Property Act. The current tenants were Bertie Ernest Weston, Ernest Keys, William Robb and John Thomas Walker.⁶ Once the land was converted to Torrens Title, it was not sold but remained in the hands of Alick Horsley Weston and Amy Sophia Weston until their deaths. The farms were let to tenants.⁷ The farms remained in the hands of the family until 1952 when the last farm was sold.⁸

The Valuations by the Valuer-General for December 1924 for Johnston’s Meadows within the Municipality of Central Illawarra are shown in the following table.

¹ R.1415.1603, SRNSW 2/38

² *Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900*, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900, p 234-5

³ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 226

⁴ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 73

⁵ *History Notes of Shellharbour City Area*, p 93

⁶ RPA 23545

⁷ CT 3438 f 27

⁸ *History Notes of Shellharbour City Area*, p 93

Johnston's Meadows Valuations – Municipality of Central Illawarra 1924

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
55		5	Marshall Mount Rd	80.0.0		House & dairy outfit	1120/1920
56				120.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	1320/1920
57	Pt 11			240.0.0		WB & I cot, Bails & sheds	1980/2520
58	Pt 11			76.0.0		WB & I cot, dairy outfit	750/1275
60	Pt 11	Pt 1		20.2.30		House & dairy outfit	240/400
62	Pt 11	2	Off Marshall Mount Rd	139.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	1680/2800
63	Pt 11	3	Marshall Mount Rd	140.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	1680/2800
64	Pt 11	4	Marshall Mount Rd	106.1.16		WB & slab house & dairy outfit	1100/1650
65	Pt 11			0.1.0		WB & iron cottage	5/30

Source: SRNSW 13/7656: Group: Parish Calderwood, Johnston's Meadows

The section of Johnston's Meadows that lay within Shellharbour Municipality is shown in the following table.

Johnston's Meadows Valuations – Municipality of Shellharbour 1923-1925

Number	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	Occupier
W-001		7 10		208.0.0		Farm & Res	Alexander Armstrong dairy farmer
W-027				254.0.0.	Tulliimbah Johnston's Sub Div	Farm & Res [shown as 'lot 9 in 1917-19 valuation]	Archibald Graham & Sons, farmers
W-032	Pt 12			157.0.0	Calderwood Johnston's Sub Div	Farm & Res	William Chapple farmer

Number	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	Occupier
W-071				154.0.0	'The Meadows'	Farm & Res	Estate late E H Weston dairy farmer

Source: *Shellharbour Valuation Book*, volume 7, 1923-1925, Tongarra Heritage Society, Albion Park; Ward – West; Group: Johnston's Meadows

1.3.3.5 Athanlin (Portion 15) and Exmouth (Portion 16)

One of the earliest grants made on 24 January 1817 to five grantees included 1,300 acres to Richard Brooks (to be called 'Exmouth', Portion 16, parish of Calderwood). William Browne received a grant of 3,000 acres named 'Athanlin' (Portion 15) on the western side of Lake Illawarra near Yallah Bay granted formally to him on 30 June 1823.

William Browne was a member of the merchant firm of Browne and Turner. Apart from receiving the 3,000-acre grant north of Macquarie Rivulet and facing Lake Illawarra, which he named 'Athanlin' (also known as 'Yallah') he also received 800 acres facing Macquarie Rivulet. After the death of Browne in 1833, it passed to his devisees.¹

On 1 July 1848 and 23 October 1848, different parts of his land were conveyed to Henry Osborne.² On 26 October 1881, the Yallah Estate covering part of this area was offered for auction sale.³

¹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 52

² RPA 15317

³ Town Subdivision plans, ML Map Lake Illawarra. ZTP: L1/41.1

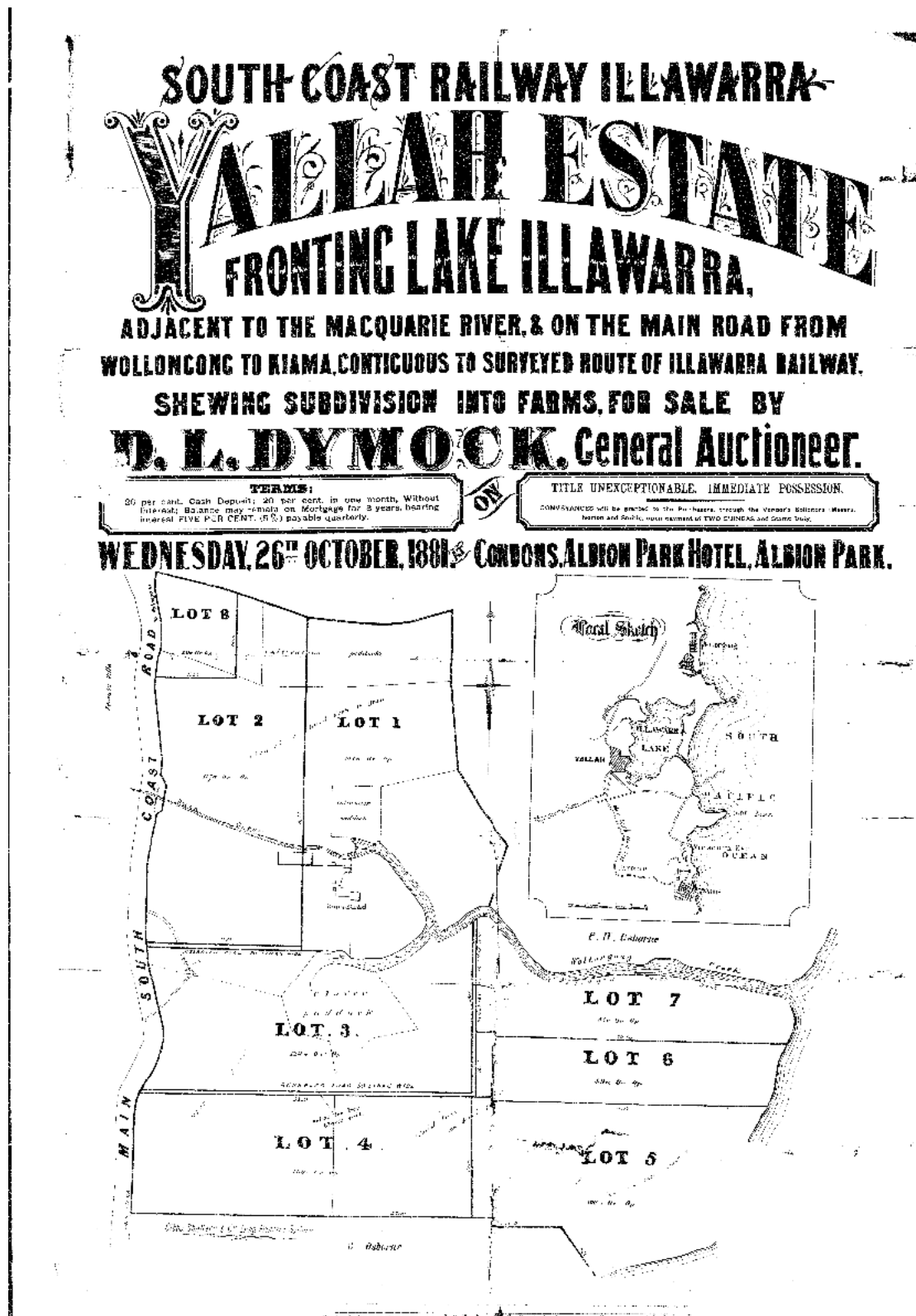


Figure 5 The sale plan of the Yallah Estate auctioned on 26 October 1881 showed that much of the land was then vacant. Source: Subdivision Plans, Lake Illawarra, ML Map ZTP: L1/41.1

Part of this land owned by the Osborne family was leased to farmers. They applied to convert it to Torrens Title on 7 April 1903.¹ The Evans family also owned ‘Penrose’ on part of Browne’s grant.²

The Valuations by the Valuer-General for December 1924 for Portions 15 and 16 are shown in the following table.

Yallah Subdivision Valuations – Municipality of Central Illawarra 1924

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
66	51	Pt 5		176.3.37		Cottage & Dam At 1/11/21 WB cott, 4 rooms, kit, WB Dairy, iron roof, 4 bails	1400/2500
67	51	6		153.1.35		Cottage & dairy outfit	1070/1370
71	Pt 15 & 51	2	South Coast Rd	205.2.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	1400/2100
75	Pt 15 & 51	7	Marshall Mount Rd	139.0.10		Cottage & dairy outfit	1040/1390
79	Pt 15 & 51	1 & 3	South Coast Rd	270.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	3500/4850

Source: SRNSW 13/7656; Ward – Fourth; Group: Parish Calderwood, Yallah Subdivision

Valuations for Portions 16, 11, 15 and 51 – Municipality of Central Illawarra 1924

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
70	15			190.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	1520/2280
77	Pt 15		South Coast & Marshall Mount Rd	250.0.0		Old B homestead & Dairy outfit [Penrose?]	2500/4000
80	Pt 15		South Coast Rd	173.1.26		Cottage & dairy outfit	1900/2750

¹ RPA 15317

² Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 52

Assessment No	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	UCV/ICV 1/8/1924
83	Pt 15		South Coast Rd	2.0.0		Concrete residence	20/600
84	Pt 15		South Coast Rd	250.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	2750/4000
85	Pt 15		South Coast Rd	348.0.0		3 homesteads, and one Dairy [Wollingurry?]	4150/6250
86	Pt 15			200.0.0		'Buildings'	2600/3600
87	Pt 15	1	South Coast Rd	150.0.0		Cottage & dairy outfit	1918 valuation only 1350/2100
89	Pt 15	Farm 8		128.3.2		W & I house, Kit, Dairy, etc	1400/2040
92		Farm 3 & pt 4		156.3.0		3 bails & cooling room	2025/3375

Source: SRNSW 13/7656; Ward – Fourth; Group: Parish Calderwood, Portions 16, 11, 15 and 51

1.3.3.6 Terry's Meadows Estate, Parish Jamberoo

In the Parish of Jamberoo south of the Macquarie Rivulet, a grant of 700 acres was awarded to Andrew Allan ('Waterloo', Portion 6 Parish of Jamberoo) while Portion 3 of 2,000 acres went to Samuel Terry. In the 1840s, John Terry Hughes acquired the estate, which was managed on his behalf by Duncan Beatson and Andrew McGill and was worked by 'immigrant settlers'. J T Hughes named it Albion Park but the name did not come into common use before the 1860s.¹

After the death of J T Hughes in October 1851, his son Samuel Terry Hughes inherited it and later sold it.² The auction of Terry's Meadows was held on 18 June 1860 by Richardson and Wrench. It had been cut up into separate farms already leased to a variety of tenants.³ It formed the basis for the village of Albion Park.

¹ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 31

² Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 31

³ W H Wells, Plan of the celebrated estate of Terry's Meadows in the District of Illawarra, ML Map M3/811.31/1860/1

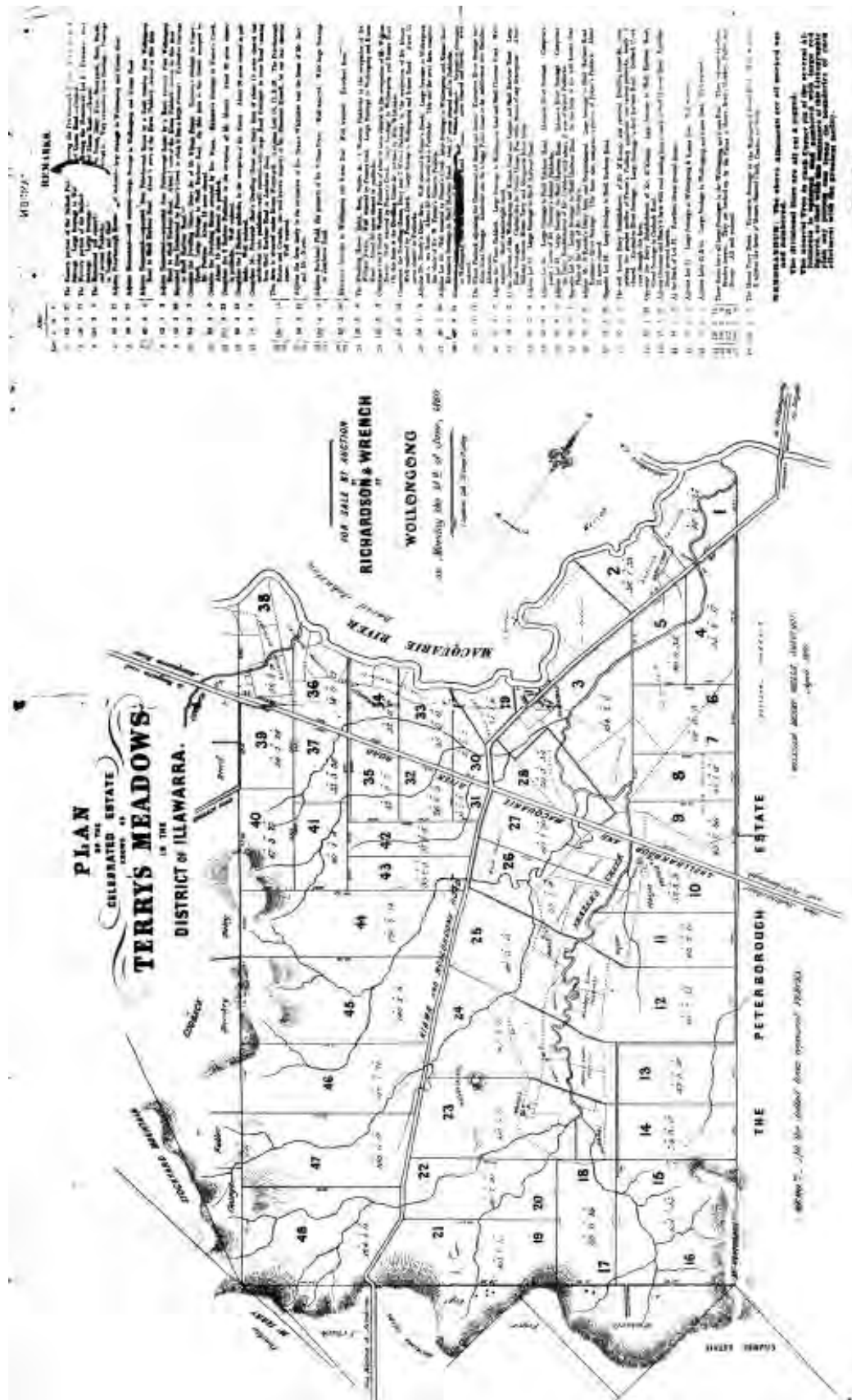


Figure 6 Terry's Meadows Estate sale plan gave extensive data about the lots and the occupiers. Source: W H Wells, Plan of the celebrated estate of Terry's Meadows in the District of Illawarra, ML Map M3/811.31/1860/1

Purchasers at the auction sale included many who had held land on clearing leases including Ebenezer Russell, Alexander McGill, Charles McKenzie, William and Alexander Fraser.¹

1.3.3.7 Paul's Grant, Parish Jamberoo

John Paul was granted 1,400 acres south of Macquarie Rivulet on 1 May 1833. On 2 August 1835, John Paul and his wife conveyed it to Samuel Terry.² Samuel Terry died on 22 February 1838 and the property passed to his devisees. On 22 June 1868, an auction by Richardson and Wrench at Wollongong offered a subdivision of Paul's grant subdivided into 30 farms.³ The subdivision plan showed the school on lot 3 facing Tongarra Road, plus a small group of buildings south of that road just east of where it crosses Yellow Rock Creek.⁴

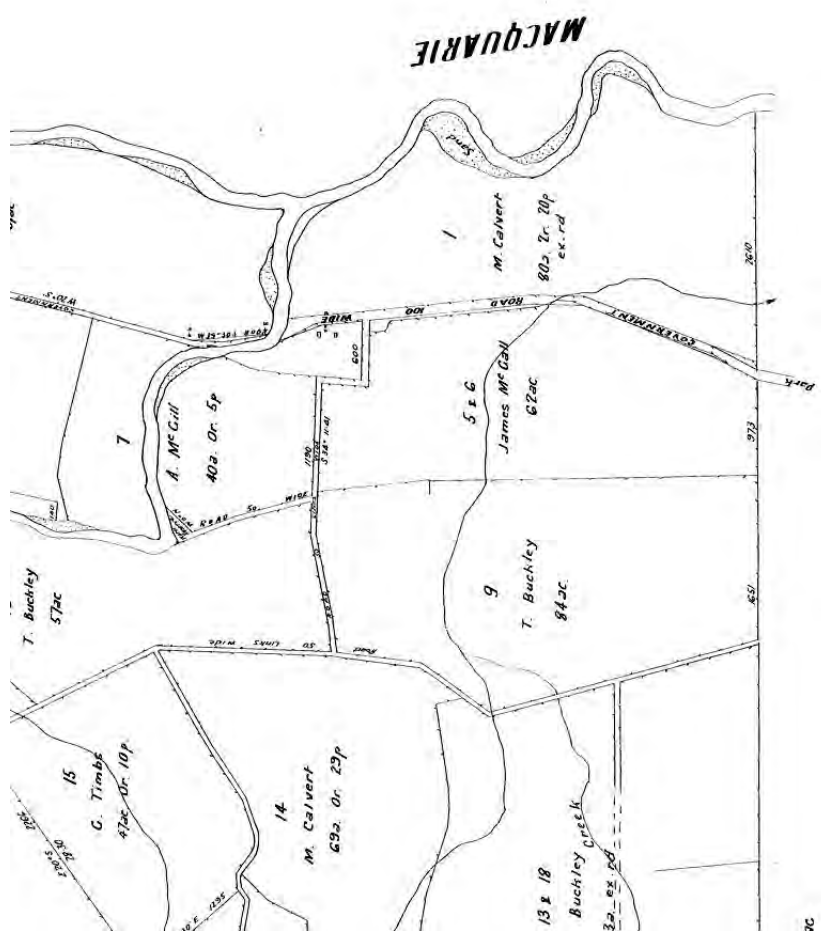


Figure 7 Apart from the school further west along Tongarra Road, the buildings east of the Creek were the only ones to be shown on the subdivision plan of Paul's grant. Source: Roll Plan 463 now DP 111195, LPMA

¹ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 31

² RPA 2177

³ *SMH*, 17 June 1868, p 11

⁴ Roll Plan 463 now DP 111195

Lots 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 18 of subdivision were conveyed to William Gritton, Sydney, esquire for £2,956/4/0 on 23 November 1868.¹

The valuation of those parts of Paul's grant with buildings on them are shown in the following table.

Valuations for Paul's Grant Subdivision – Municipality of Shellharbour 1923-1925

Number	Portion	Lot	Street	Area	Land description	Improvements	Occupier
C-008	2			77.0.0	Cooby Paul's Grant Sub Div	Farm & Res	Nicholas Ball dairy farmer
C-0038	2	9 13 18		217.0.0	Yellow Rock Paul's Grant	Farm & Res	William Coughran dairy farmer

Source: *Shellharbour Valuation Book*, volume 7, 1923-1925, Tongarra Heritage Society, Albion Park; Ward – Central; Group: Paul's Grant Subdivision

1.3.4 Theme - Developing a dairy industry

Henry Osborne, in association with his brothers Dr John and Dr Alexander Osborne had imported high quality cattle to Illawarra in the 1840s. In 1843, they held a private show of their cattle at Wollongong, which inspired the formation of the Illawarra Agricultural Association.²

Many dairy farmers who commenced farming on the small holdings let by the large landowners were tenants who had originally cleared the land on clearing leases such as the families of Grey, King, Irving, Hetherington, Vance and Irvine.³ Alternately, other landowners who became successful dairy farmers included Hindmarsh, Miller, Russell and Marks.⁴ Good quality dairy herds in Illawarra from the 1840s onwards included those of Henry Osborne, Evan Evans, Michael Hindmarsh, Dr Thomas Jessett, Robert Miller, Gerard Gerard, J R Lomax, James Shoobert and Thomas Black.⁵

In 1866, John Lindsay bought the eastern half of Miss Brooks' 500 acre grant, West Horsley and the rest of the grant a few years later putting his son George on the western half and the other son John on the eastern half. In 1876, he set up a cheese factory in Brown's former mill at Dapto with J and T Wilson.⁶

¹ LPMA, No 994 Bk 111

² Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 54

³ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 107

⁴ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 107

⁵ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 108

⁶ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 110; Date given as 1879, in Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 279

John Lindsay's son, George (died 1947), had converted Horsley to a dairy farm by 1880 where he established a prize herd of Ayrshire cattle. His brother John was also a successful dairy farmer there.¹

In the 1870s, MacFarland in his book *Illawarra and Manaro* was highly critical of the lax farming practices of the area but he made special mention of the excellent state of cultivation and land management at Dapto and Avondale.²

Dairying became the mainstay of small farmers but it took time to take hold. Though J and T Wilson from Victoria had opened a cheese factory in Brown's old mill at Dapto butter proved to be more profitable for the farmers.³ Factors which promoted the success of dairying included the introduction of refrigeration using the Mort-Nicolle system; the use of the factory system to manufacture butter; the introduction of the cream separator; the formation of co-operative societies to market and then manufacture dairy products; and lastly the extension of the railway to Illawarra making access to market much easier.⁴

In 1881, farmers from Wollongong and elsewhere formed the South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Society to market dairy produce from the South Coast free of commercial agents. It became the Farmers Co-operative Society in 1898. When it collapsed in 1900, the Coastal Farmers Co-operative Company took over.⁵

After the success of the Kiama Pioneer butter factory, other groups of farmers formed similar co-operatives. There was one at Unanderra in 1887 and another at Dapto in 1888. In 1898, they combined to create the Illawarra Central Dairy Factory based at Albion Park and the smaller factories closed. Wollongong and Kiama dairy farmers formed the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company in 1900 to sell fresh milk after an initial meeting at Albion Park Town Hall on 3 January 1900.⁶ After World War One, dairy production remained stable but the number of farms declined as holdings were amalgamated into larger more workable units.⁷

Dairy factories and creameries processed the product locally. The following table shows those in the locality in 1900.

Dairy Factories near West Dapto 1900

Factory	Manager or Proprietor	Postal Address
<i>Butter Factory</i>		
Albion Park Dairy Co Ltd	James W Bradney	Albion Park
Illawarra Central Co-op Factory	C W Wood	Albion Park
<i>Creameries</i>		
Albion Park Dairy Co Ltd	John P Piper	Marshall Mount

¹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 110-1

² McDonald, *Dapto*, p 52

³ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 110; Date given as 1879, in Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 279

⁴ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 279

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 41

⁶ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 135-6

⁷ Hagan & Wells, p 55

Factory	Manager or Proprietor	Postal Address
Country Milk Co	P Falle	Brownsville near Dapto
Farmers' & Dairymen's Milk Co	D Copas	Dapto
Marshall Mount Creamery	J Piper	Marshall Mount, Albion Park
NSW Fresh Food & Ice Co Ltd	E Hamilton	Avondale, Dapto
Tongarra Dairy Co Ltd	David O'Keefe	Tongorra [sic], Albion Park
Yellow Rock Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd	Daniel O'Keefe	Yellow Rock, Albion Park

Source: *Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900*, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900, p 569-73

Brown Brothers, the sons of a successful shorthorn dairy farmer from West Horsley bought 'Wollingurry' on part of the Yallah Estate measuring 296 acres in 1902. They stocked it with Jersey cattle from their father's herd and it became a well-known stud.¹

Men such as Henry Osborne of Marshall Mount and Evan Evans of Penrose had used imported cattle to improve the quality of dairy herds. Jersey cows were popular for their rich milk production. The development of the Illawarra Shorthorn breed of cattle was a major advance in the quality of dairy herds largely by due to the efforts of various breeders from the Albion Park and Dapto area especially Evans and Musgrave from Dapto and McGill, Russell and Moles from Albion Park.²

Dairy farming was based on the use of unpaid family labour to obtain a marginal return. Government control of production conditions became ever stricter. In 1901, the *Dairies Supervision Act* placed strict standards on hygiene and required dairies to be registered as well as specifying standards for buildings. Government support in the twentieth century ensured that butter production continued. In 1925, the Federal Nationalist-Country Party government placed a basic price on butter with the Paterson scheme excluding foreign butter and levying consumers to fund exports.³ A joint Federal-State scheme replaced it in 1934. When the Lang Labor government repealed the Bavin government's unsuccessful 1929 Metropolitan Milk Act with a new Milk Act in 1931, it set up a milk marketing scheme for fresh milk sent to Sydney and established the Milk Board.⁴

In the early days, production of milk products such as butter and cheese was a farm-based enterprise, needing specialised buildings on the farm such as cool cream rooms and places to store the finished product until it could be sent to market. In later years, once co-operatives were in full swing, another set of buildings were needed. In the Milk Board era, strict sanitary rules controlling buildings on the farm were major influences on the layout and construction of dairy farms. Hence, a stronger emphasis was placed on concrete buildings such as milking sheds and silos able to withstand

¹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 111-2

² Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 143

³ A Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 127-9

⁴ Hagan & Wells, p 53

constant washing down without harbouring grime. Out in the paddocks, swamps were drained or filled, unwanted trees were cut down or ringbarked and grasses that promoted milk production were planted, all divided by fences of post and rail and later of steel.

Though silos were recommended for storing ensilage, many farmers did not have them in the 1930s. 'Most farmers' dug a pit with good drainage into the side of a hill where feed was stored. These were opened in winter when feed was scarce.¹

By the 1940s, advice to dairy farmers recommended the use of improved pastures to feed their herds along with clean drinking water. Planting of trees was recommended to shelter stock from extremes of weather. Fences should be of standard five-wire type with at least one strand of barbed wire. Necessary buildings included a milking shed with a concrete floor divided into bails for milking, a separator room and sterilising room, plus a power plant. Strict cleanliness was a firm requirement of the Milk Board so all should be designed to be easily cleaned. Other buildings would include storage sheds, piggeries and if, possible, a grain or ensilage silo. The dairy buildings should be sited in a central position since cows had to be milked twice daily.²

The layout of such farms can be seen in a plan of William Harris' 'Stream Hill' property in 1898.

¹ William Seath in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 93

² HLA, West Dapto, p 17

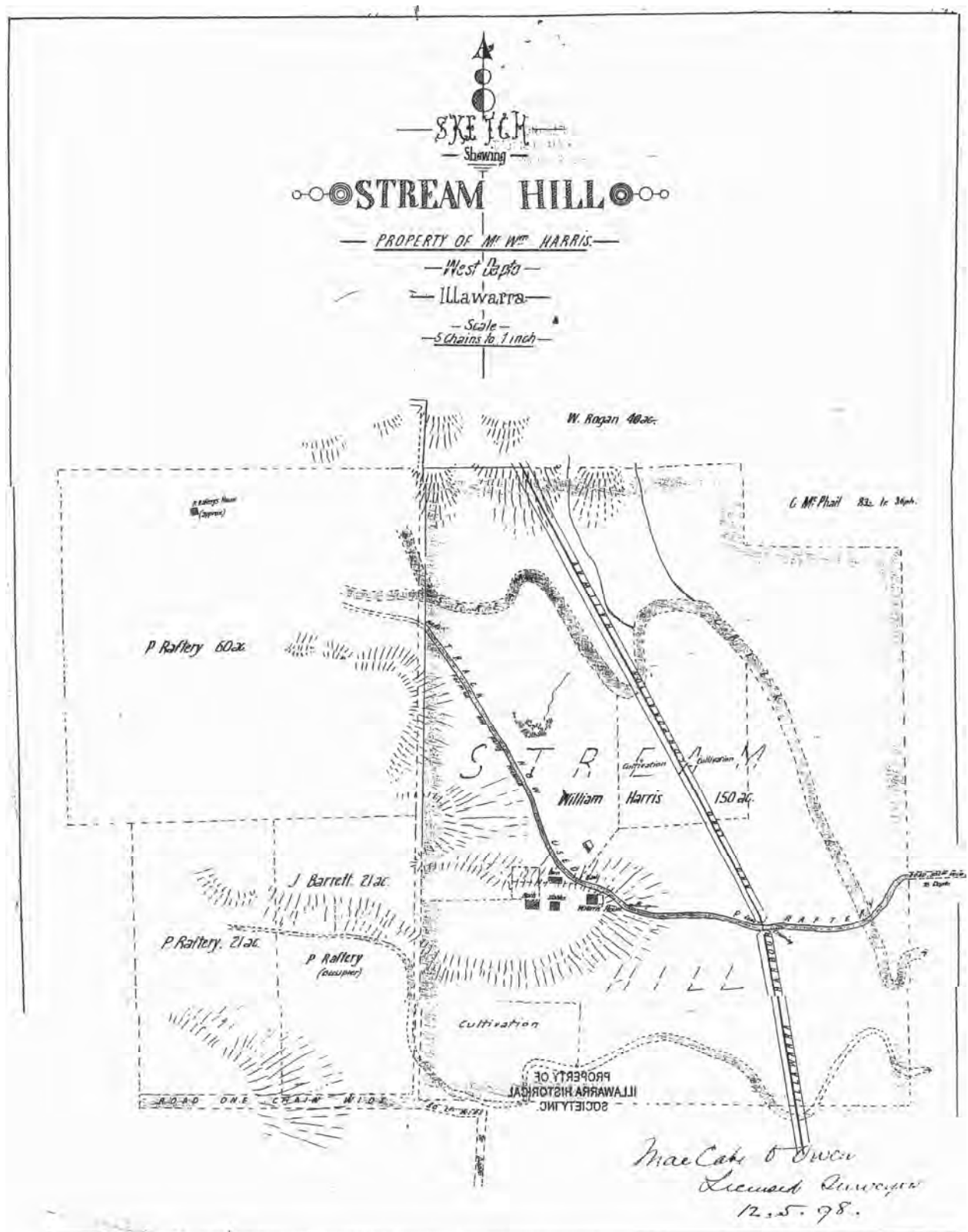


Figure 8 The 'Stream Hill' property owned by William Harris mapped by surveyors MacCabe and Owen in May 1898 showed the outbuildings including the cow bails. Note the Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation tramline across the land. Source: Illawarra Historical Society Map collection

Sites

Stockyard, Bong Bong Road, Dapto [Site 36]; Dam and Hayshed, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 49]; Dairy Buildings, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 54]; Fence, Corner Avondale and Cleveland Roads, Dapto [Site 56]; Fencing, South Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 57]; Stockyard, Huntley Road, Dapto [Site 59]; Fencing, Marshall Mount Road, Marshall Mount [Site 60]; Dairy, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 70]; Hayshed, Loading Ramp and Fencing, Bong Bong Road [Site 77]; Penrose Homestead, Princes Highway, Yallah [Site 72]; Homestead and Former Dairy, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 65]; Homestead and Dairy, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 66]; Horsley Homestead, Garden and Dairy, Horsley Drive, Horsley [Site 35]; Cottage, Paynes Road, Dapto; Stockyard, Paynes Road, Dapto [Site 9]; Stan Dyke Homestead and Outbuildings, Sheaffe's Road, Dapto and Former site of Stan Dyke [Sites 12 and 13]; Stream Hill Homestead and Outbuildings, Sheaffe's Road, Dapto [Site 14]; Derelict Farmhouse and Farm buildings, 5 West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site 19]; Modern Farm Buildings, West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site No 24]; Coral Vale Homestead and Outbuildings, Smiths Lane, Wongawilli [Site 31]; House and Dairy, Bong Bong Road, Dapto [Site 37]; House and Dairy, Hayes Lane, Dapto [Site 40]; Glen Avon House and Dairy, Cleveland Road, Dapto [Site 46]; Linbrook Homestead and Outbuildings, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 51]; Homestead and Dairy, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 67]; Cottage and Dairy Buildings, North Marshall Mount Road [Site 79]; House and Dairy Buildings, Private Road, Jersey Farm Road [Site 81]; Former Albion Park Dairy Co-op Building, Creamery Road, Albion Park [Site 111]; Tongarra Creamery ruins, Illawarra Highway, Tongarra [Site 168]; Nissan huts, Reddall's Road, Dapto [Site 3]; Bunya Pines and Fig, Paynes Road, Dapto [Site 6]; Hoop Pines, Paynes Road, Dapto; Moreton Bay Figs, West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site 17]; Barlyn Homestead, Garden and Dairy, Darkes Road, Dapto [Site 29]; Avondale Homestead and Garden, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 50]

1.3.5 Theme - Opening coal mines on the escarpment

Good quality easily worked coking coal was available in seams on the coast or accessible by shaft or adit down the escarpment close to water transport. In many places, coal seams were exposed on the escarpment. The Upper seams were the Bulli, Bellambi and Wongawilli seams. These had the best coal and were the seams mostly worked particularly the Bulli and Wongawilli seams. The Lower seams were not normally mined.

Though known since 1797, there was little opportunity to develop the seams due to the monopoly the Australian Agricultural Company held on coal production for its Newcastle mines. In 1848, the Australian Agricultural Company monopoly was ended by parliament so James Shoobert took the opportunity to open a small mine at

Mount Keira in 1849.¹ On 27 August 1849, the first load of coal from his mine opened on Portion 114, Parish of Woonona was produced at Mount Keira but production was spasmodic.²

Booming conditions from the 1870s to the 1890s and strong demand for coal ensured the opening of a number of collieries in Illawarra.³ By the 1880s and 1890s, the district was split just south of Wollongong. To the north, coal mining was the major economic activity but not the only one. To the south it remained dairying country with some coal mining.⁴

The rail line of the Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation was commenced about 24 September 1895 from Tallawarra Point to their colliery.⁵ Not all of the line was used to haul coal. Some of it survives near the property 'Stream Hill'.⁶ At least some of the obsolete rail line that passed through Dapto became part of the line of Fowlers Road.⁷

Over-speculation in new mines coupled with over-production elsewhere in Australia and the world meant an oversupply of coal drove prices and workers' wages down. By the 1890s, when combined with the general economic depression the situation had a severe impact on workers' living conditions.⁸

Mine disasters in Illawarra included two of Australia's worst – the methane explosions at the Bulli colliery in 1887 and at Mount Kembla in 1902.⁹ The Mount Kembla explosion of 31 July 1902 killed 94 miners and two rescuers. Until the Victorian bushfires of 2009, it was greatest loss of life in an Australian peacetime disaster.

Coalmines began to consolidate operations in the early 1900s by closing smaller pits and jetties and shifting to rail transport of coal to Port Kembla. Electric coal cutting machines were introduced at South Bulli in 1903 enabling further cost cutting.¹⁰ BHP commenced using mechanical coal cutters at its Wongawilli and Mount Keira mines in 1938.¹¹

New mines were developed at Avondale and Mount Kembla-Nebo after World War Two.¹² The major demand for coal was from the steelworks plus the need for hard coking coal from Japan.¹³ In 1946 BHP commenced its Nebo colliery.¹⁴ By 1947, the Huntley colliery was operating to supply Tallawarra power station.¹⁵ By the 1970s,

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 35

² M Hutton, Conservation Study for Belmore Basin Conservation Area, Wollongong, NSW, June 1997, For Wollongong City Council, p 10

³ Hagan & Wells, p 43

⁴ Hagan & Wells, p 45-6

⁵ D K Reynolds, *The Railways of West Dapto*, BHP-Billiton, Wollongong, 2002, p 7

⁶ Reynolds, *Railways of West Dapto*, p 18

⁷ Eileen Irwin in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 17

⁸ Hagan & Wells, p 49

⁹ Hagan & Wells, p 51

¹⁰ Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 49

¹¹ Hagan & Wells, p 68

¹² Secomb, Dapto, np

¹³ Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 57

¹⁴ Hagan & Wells, p 68

¹⁵ Secomb, Dapto, np

major companies such as Conzinc Riotinto, Shell and Clutha were concentrating on coal exports.¹

The coalescing of the separate mining villages into a single conurbation focussed on Wollongong affected the lifestyles and social character of the former mining villages. Once coal in the eastern parts of leases was mined out, pitheads shifted west of the escarpment, so miners were no longer tied to the pithead, whilst the increasing ownership of cars enabled them to be more residentially mobile.² New mines opened at Appin and the Burragorang valley and in the 1970s at Cordeaux, Tower and West Cliff.

1.3.5.3 Mount Kembla Mine

A company was formed to mine coal at Mount Kembla in 1878 near the old Pioneer Kerosene Works. Building of a railway to Port Kembla, plus a jetty, commenced in 1880. Opening the seam began in March 1882.³ A new furnace shaft and chimney was built in 1887 with a second furnace shaft added in 1891.⁴

A major mine disaster occurred at this mine on 31 July 1902 when an explosion and gas fumes killed 94 miners and two rescuers. Until the 2009 Victorian bushfires, it was the worst peacetime disaster in Australia with the greatest loss of life. It remains the greatest workplace disaster. The impact on the community was great and the event is commemorated annually. A small museum has been set up at Mount Kembla. One of the surviving rescuers is buried in the Kembla Grange Settlers' Cemetery, West Dapto Road. The Mount Kembla Collieries Ltd bought the mine in 1913. On 1 July 1946, Australian Iron and Steel bought the colliery and the railway line. The mine ceased operating in 1970.⁵

1.3.5.4 Wongawilli

In 1913, Alexander Lang acquired Mineral Lease (Coal & Shale) No 321 for MP6 registered in the Department of Mines on 22 December 1913 but he does not appear to have had enough capital to fully utilise the mine and it was later transferred to G & C Hoskins. On 18 December 1916, Wongawilli Colliery was established by G & C Hoskins Iron & Steel to supply coking coal for its furnaces.⁶ Hoskins' enlargement of the mine ensured the return of men to the Dapto area who had left after the smelter shut down or who had gone to war.⁷ By April 1918, Hoskins Iron and Steel was

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 75

² Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 60

³ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 294

⁴ OHM Consultants, Strategic Management Plan for Historic Coal Mining Sites of the Illawarra, 2006, For Wollongong City Council and Dept of Primary Industries, Mineral Resources Division, Mount Kembla listing sheet

⁵ OHM Consultants, Strategic Management Plan for Historic Coal Mining Sites of the Illawarra, 2006, For Wollongong City Council and Dept of Primary Industries, Mineral Resources Division, Mount Kembla listing sheet

⁶ OHM Consultants, Strategic Management Plan for Historic Coal Mining Sites of the Illawarra, 2006, For Wollongong City Council and Dept of Primary Industries, Mineral Resources Division, Wongawilli Colliery listing sheet

⁷ Secomb, Dapto, np

sending 1,600 tons of coke per month to Lithgow from its coke ovens at Wongawilli.¹ Hoskins set up beehive coke ovens and a washery that was one of the earliest on the Illawarra. Hoskins also acquired additional land behind the washery.²

About 1931, when the coke ovens were enlarged, some cottages were pulled down and people moved to live on Wongawilli Road.³ After the colliery was combined with with Kemira and Nebo, it re-opened as the Eloura Colliery in February 1993.⁴

Sites

Huntley Colliery, Off Avondale Road, Huntley [Site 134]; Wongawilli Colliery, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 180]; Wongawilli Rail, West Dapto Road to Wongawilli Village & Mine [Site n/a]; (Wongawilli village

1.3.6 The emergence of urban settlements and villages

Wollongong was the first urban centre in the district and remains as the major centre to the present day. For much of the nineteenth century, it was the only urban centre but small centres emerged at Brownsville (later Dapto), by the 1870s. The establishment of coalmines fostered a number of small villages at each pithead housing their employees across the northern parts of the area so that a network of small villages focussed on coalmines was evident by 1900.⁵ To the south, smaller centres such as Dapto catered for the rural community in that area. By the 1890s, the entry of the railway meant that access to Sydney was improved and a string of villages focussed on the tourist trade began to emerge.

Population of Wollongong Urban Centres 1871 to 1901

Town or Village	1871	1881	1891	1901	Habitations 1901
Bulli & Woonona	-	1628	2578	2720	
Illawarra Central (municipality)	2392	2550	3247	4664	967
Illawarra North (municipality)	763	1011	2515	3190	642
Wollongong (municipality)	1297	1635	3041	3545	680

Source: Census of New South Wales, 1901

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 59

² HLA, West Dapto, p 19

³ William Seath in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 91

⁴ HLA, West Dapto, p 20

⁵ Illawarra Escarpment Heritage Assessment 2007, Mayne-Wilson & Associates and Heritage Futures in association with Godden Mackay Logan, For Wollongong City Council, Part II – Thematic Essay – Theme 2, p 2

1.3.6.1 Theme - Establishing rural centres

Dapto

Dapto emerged as a rural centre catering for surrounding farms. George Brown transferred an existing licence for the Ship Inn in 1834 and a small settlement developed near his hotel. After being burned down in 1843, a new hotel, the Illawarra Hotel, replaced it. The hotel is located at what is now known as Brownsville, close to Mullet Creek where the original core of settlement developed. In 1838, W F Cray, who held one of the Veteran's grants, donated four acres of his land for a Roman Catholic Church and cemetery. A Roman Catholic cemetery was dedicated in 1838. A Roman Catholic school was in operation in December 1839.¹

It was reported in 1840 that Dapto was growing rapidly. It had George Brown's steam engine in full operation and a flourmill erected by Mr Bourne was expected to start in 1841. The Church of England that was almost complete was licensed for service in February 1845. On 7 October 1830, Wesleyan minister Rev William Schofield visited Dapto to preach and was offered land for a chapel. A Wesleyan chapel opened in 1842. The circuit included Marshall Mount. It was also reported that Henry Osborne allowed services to be held in his house. Henry Osborne also gave a site for a chapel at Marshall Mount where the Public School was later built.² The Dapto Wesleyan chapel was shifted to a new site where it reopened in October 1861.³

By 1850, when George Brown died, the private town of Dapto (later Brownsville) was established with some semblance of an ordered layout.⁴ A Presbyterian school was complete in 1851.⁵ By 1856, there were about half a dozen houses, a post office, a school at some distance plus the hotel and store at Dapto.⁶ By 1871, Dapto included the hotel conducted by that time by George Osborne, the mill, the school and the Central Illawarra Municipal Council chambers plus a large store owned by K McKenzie, which included the post office.⁷ A public school operated briefly in 1852 but was not permanently established until August 1875.⁸

The arrival of the railway in the 1887 caused the town to shift from its original older site near Mullet Creek (later known as Brownsville) to a new location next to the platform, which took the name of Dapto.⁹ Brown's old hotel known as the Lake Illawarra continued to trade until September 1937 when approval was granted to

¹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 211

² J Colwell, *Illustrated History of Methodism*, William Brooks, Sydney, 1904, p 355-8

³ W G McDonald, *Nineteenth-Century Dapto*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1976, p 44-6; Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 150-2

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁵ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 212

⁶ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 152; Note that the Dapto post office file at National Archives of Australia goes back to 1864.

⁷ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 152

⁸ NSW – Dept of School Education, *Government Schools of New South Wales 1848 to 1993*, Dept of School Education, 1993, Sydney, p 59

⁹ W G McDonald, *Nineteenth-Century Dapto*, p 67

transfer its licence.¹ A butter factory established in 1887 by Mr Harvey of the Country Milk Company would operate from Brown's old mill.²

The subdivision of the Marshall Mount Estate extending from Cleveland Street to Unarra Street west of the station and Byamee to Werowi Street east of the station in June 1890 ensured that population moved to the railway station and enabled a viable community to emerge. The late 1890s was a boom period in Dapto. Over 400 men were employed at the smelting works but its closure in 1905 turned Dapto back into a quiet rural village.³ After the post office had shifted from various locations, the government erected an official post office on Bong Bong Road in 1904.

Dapto boomed again from the 1950s onwards as many new subdivisions were opened up in the vicinity. Dapto received numerous British migrants settled in a Commonwealth Housing area on Yalunga Street colloquially known as 'Pommy Hill' in the 1950s.⁴

Albion Park

A grant of 2,000 acres south of Macquarie Rivulet was made to Samuel Terry (Portion 3 Parish of Jamberoo) on the 9 January 1821. By the 1820s, Terry's Huts were a landmark on the track to the south.⁵ In the 1840s, John Terry Hughes acquired the estate, which was managed on his behalf by Duncan Beatson and Andrew McGill and was worked by 'immigrant settlers'. J T Hughes named it Albion Park.⁶

By 1859 Robert Wilson was running a store at Terry's Meadows.⁷ Richardson and Wrench held the auction of Terry's Meadows on 18 June 1860.⁸ Gabriel Timbs bought the 'ten acre paddock' at the sale and began building central commercial buildings though James Gray had built the first store. Timbs later added butcher and blacksmith's shops.⁹ A post office commenced at Albion Park by Robert Popple on 1 November 1861.¹⁰ The Albion Hotel was established in 1863.¹¹

By 1870, the main buildings were Aitken's Hotel, Webb's Post Office store and McCleary's wheelwright's shop.¹² The All Saint's Church of England opened at Macquarie River or Albion Park in 1875.¹³ The butter factory set up at Albion Park in 1885 proved to be a significant influence on the manner in which that area

¹ Lake Illawarra Hotel Card, Licences Reduction Board, Hotel Cards, District of Wollondilly, SRNSW 3/7886

² Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 153

³ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁵ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 225

⁶ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 31

⁷ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 225

⁸ W H Wells, Plan of the celebrated estate of Terry's Meadows in the District of Illawarra, ML Map M3/811.31/1860/1

⁹ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 74

¹⁰ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 75

¹¹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 225

¹² Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 225

¹³ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 280

subsequently developed.¹ After the railway arrived at Albion Park in 1887 and the dairy industry was concentrated there, population shifted there from Shellharbour.²

1.3.6.2 Theme - Establishing mining villages

Many of Wollongong's suburbs were originally created as villages associated with nearby coalmines. Wongawilli was one of them.

Wongawilli

Wongawilli Colliery was established on 18 December 1916 by G & C Hoskins Iron & Steel to supply coking coal for its furnaces.³ The enlargement of the mine ensured the return of men to the Dapto area who left after the smelter shut down or who had gone to war.⁴ By April 1918, Hoskins Iron and Steel was sending 1,600 tons of coke per month to Lithgow from its coke ovens at Wongawilli.⁵

During the 1920s and 1930s, miners affected by long periods of unemployment built rough shelters in the bush near the mine.⁶ Many miners established homes on Bankbook Hill near the mine that were later shifted to Wongawilli. About 20 substandard houses were reported to be in Wongawilli by the 1930s.⁷ About 1931, when the coke ovens were enlarged, some cottages were pulled down and people moved to live on Wongawilli Road.⁸ A subdivision plan of 1936 of lots along Wongawilli Road near the mine showed cottages on a number of lots being sold by Australian Iron and Steel.⁹ A public school was established in June 1927, which functioned until December 1976.¹⁰ A church originally built near the coke ovens in 1917 was shifted to the village in 1933. A post office opened in the 1940s and volunteers built a community hall in 1950-2.¹¹

Sites

Wongawilli Mine Manager's Cottage, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Former Post Office and General Store, Wongawilli Village, Lot 11, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Former Anglican Church, Wongawilli Village, Lot 3 Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Wongawilli Community Hall, Wongawilli

¹ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 226

² Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 223-4

³ OHM Consultants, Strategic Management Plan for Historic Coal Mining Sites of the Illawarra, 2006, For Wollongong City Council and Dept of Primary Industries, Mineral Resources Division, Wongawilli Colliery listing sheet

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 59

⁶ William Seath in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 91

⁷ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁸ William Seath in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 91

⁹ DP 18020

¹⁰ *Government Schools of New South Wales*, p 153

¹¹ HLA, West Dapto, p 20

Road, Wongawilli [Site 25]; Wongawilli Tennis Court, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26]

1.3.6.3 Theme - Creating seaside resorts

Not relevant to West Dapto.

1.3.7 Theme - Developing an urban network to 1948

The industrialisation of Illawarra commenced with the founding of the Electrolytic Refining and Smelting Co (ERS) at Port Kembla in December 1908 moved from its original location at Kanahooka where it had been operating since the 1890s. Production commenced at Port Kembla in 1909.¹

Despite the importance of coal mining in the northern parts, the southern parts remained rural. The area south-west of Wollongong and Port Kembla continued to be used for growing market garden crops and raising dairy cattle. Within living memory, Dapto was a country village dominated by its dairy factories and farmers coming to town. Elsewhere, clinging to the escarpment and wedged in between the mining villages were modest farms and forest industries.

1.3.8 Theme - Creating a city after 1948

After World War Two, Greater Wollongong expanded markedly and swamped a number of villages in the district so that many lost their separate identity. The total population of the Wollongong Council area grew by over 100% between 1947 and 1961 with much of the change due to migration. The population grew from 62,960 in 1947 in the four local government areas that were combined in 1947 to form the City of Wollongong to 131,754 in 1961.²

Much of the post-war employment was tied to the steelworks, creating a huge demand for residential land near the works.³ Between 1948 and 1955, residential development finally linked Brownsville with Dapto.⁴

The 1968 Illawarra Planning Scheme zoned residential areas around all towns and villages. Until then, most residential development had been in Wollongong and the northern towns but that scheme directed development to the south-west. From the 1970s onwards, the main area for residential development at Dapto has been West Dapto.⁵ This area is currently undergoing change from rural to suburban land-uses creating tensions between developers, conservationists and landowners about the impact on the escarpment.

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 53

² Commonwealth of Australia, *Census*, 1947, 1961

³ Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 60

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁵ Secomb, Dapto, np

1.4 Contextual Essay - Making a Living

Work ranges from professional occupations through commercial activities with their own special forms of knowledge and expertise, notably in small business through to the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Even apparently ‘unskilled’ jobs, such as ploughing, horse breaking or milking a cow had their distinct sets of special knowledge.

1.4.1 Theme - Working on the land

Convicts supplied the bulk of the rural labour force in the early period of settlement, but by the 1840s this was changing. The 1841 census showed that free settlers were already becoming a significant proportion of the labour force.¹ The Paulsgrove diary is a remarkable record of the work regime on such properties, with a round of sowing, harrowing, burning off scrub, occasionally enlivened by a bout of shooting in the bush or events such as the beaching of a whale.²

Transportation of convicts had ceased in 1840. With no ready supply of cheap labour to clear and work their properties, landowners had to use other methods. Clearing leases were used to clear land cheaply. Subdividing estates for letting as clearing leases or for sale cut up their properties, allowing a rural yeomanry to settle on the land.

Once the area was identified as an ideal production area with the appropriate climate and soils and access to market, dairying became the main activity for small farmers. Factors which promoted the success of dairying included the introduction of refrigeration using the Mort-Nicoll system; the use of the factory system to manufacture butter; the introduction of the cream separator; the formation of co-operative societies to market and then manufacture dairy products; and lastly the extension of the railway to Illawarra making access to market much easier.³

1.4.2 Theme - Fishing the waters

Lake Illawarra has extensive sea grass beds and small fish which provide food for prawns and fish so it is a major breeding area for fish such as sea mullet, bream, whiting, luderick and prawns. The arrival of the railway in the 1880s enabled Lake Illawarra fishermen to load fish at Unanderra to sell at Sydney. Lots in the fishing village near Lake Illawarra facing Lake, Short and George Streets were auctioned on 29 November 1905.⁴ A small fishing community had emerged. On 8 April 1908, when a number of lots at Unanderra station were auctioned, the fishing village at

¹ K & T Henderson, *Early Illawarra - People, houses, life*, History Project Inc, Canberra, 1983, p 25

² W G McDonald (ed), *The Paulsgrove Diary: Illawarra 1833-1834*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1988

³ Jervis, ‘Illawarra’, p 279

⁴ County Camden Subdivision Plans, ML, ZCP:C1/29

Berkeley was also shown on the plan.¹ In 1926, the Illawarra Coastal Fishery Co was formed at 'Fish Town', which became Berkeley.²

After the Second World War, concrete tetrahedrons from a major tank trap that ran from Mullet Creek to Kembla Grange were used to construct the breakwater at Berkeley.³

1.4.3 Theme - Mining

The development of coal mining has been dealt with in Section 1.3.5 above.

1.4.3.1 Theme - Making coke

After purchasing the Wongawilli coalmine, Hoskins Iron and Steel was sending 1,600 tons of coke per month to Lithgow from its coke ovens at Wongawilli by April 1918.⁴

Rationalisation of the industry caused a series of closures from the 1930s onwards. In 1930, the coke works of the Bulli Coke Company closed. BHP's Bellambi Coke works closed in 1935. The Wongawilli coke works closed in 1945 when additional coke ovens were erected at Port Kembla.⁵

1.4.4 Theme - Working in workshops, mills or factories

Manufacturing can be divided into those activities which processed rural raw materials, some of them associated with food such as slaughter yards or mills; workshop style production where the employer or owner worked on the floor with his employees and with no more than 5 to 10 employees; and large 'factory' style enterprises.

Flourmills were set up to grind the grain from local growers. By 1840 George Brown's steam engine at Dapto was in full operation and a flourmill erected by Mr Bourne was expected to start in 1841. Rural processing and the handling of grain began to close down as wheat growing ceased, from the 1860s onwards. The mill at Dapto was converted into a cheese factory.⁶

Dairying also produced processing plants. A dairy factory was operating at Dapto in 1886.⁷ In 1890, the NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co built a factory at Dapto on a three-acre site south of the Dapto railway station. By 1899, the Farmers and Dairymen's Company works in Hamilton Street was also in operation. The Dapto Co-operative Dairy Company factory was in Station Street. The Dapto Co-operative Dairy was

¹ County Camden Subdivision Plans, ML, ZCP:C1/43

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ Davis, *Lake Illawarra*, p 96-9

⁴ Hagan & Wells, p 59

⁵ Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 56

⁶ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 276

⁷ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 281

formed in 1900. In 1901, the NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co set up a creamery at Avondale.¹ In 1900, the Country Milk Co had a creamery at Brownsville.²

The Illawarra Meat Company was formed in 1921, when Hutton Brothers shifted their butchering operations from Camden to Bellambi after buying J J Smale's abattoir and grazing paddocks, a butcher shop at Woonona and a delivery wagon. The firm expanded, buying the South Coast Meat Co Pty Ltd, in Crown Street, Wollongong in 1933 and entering a partnership with J H Lindsay with shops at Port Kembla and North Wollongong and a pig farm at West Dapto in 1935.³

Production of building products was active in the nineteenth century. Initially, cedar was cut from the forests of Illawarra to ship to Sydney. By the 1850s, local sawmills were operating.

Metal refining and processing in the twentieth century were instrumental in converting Wollongong from an area reliant upon coal and dairying into an industrial metropolis. It commenced with the government provision of adequate harbour facilities, first developed to ship coal, but it drew metal firms to the area. In 1895, the private Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation erected a smelter at Dapto to process ore for Broken Hill Pty Co.⁴

In 1932, the railway link from Moss Vale to Port Kembla was complete. It had been built at the insistence of Hoskins to allow him to ship limestone from Marulan to Port Kembla for his furnaces.⁵

Though metal manufacturing tended to dominate the workforce and skyline of Illawarra, the district was also notable for employing large numbers of women often from a migrant background producing clothing and associated goods. During World War Two, women entered the engineering and manufacturing industry in some number though they were relegated to less demanding roles after the war.⁶ Afterwards, they took up jobs in the clothing industries set up in the area.⁷

The largest manufacturers of men's shirts is Australia, the Crystal Shirt Manufacturing Company opened its purpose built factory in Ellen Street in February 1948 with another factory opening at Marshall Street, Dapto in 1953.⁸ By 1955, the first two bays of the Crystal Clothing factory at Marshall Street, Dapto were operating.⁹ By the 1960s, policies promoting regional development ensured there were more jobs for women largely in clothing and textiles, but the reduction of tariffs from 1973 onwards

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² *Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900*, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900, p 571

³ Based on 'The Illawarra Meat Company: Outline History' by Richard Dallison Hutton, supplied by Meredith Hutton, 21 July 2010

⁴ Hagan & Wells, p 47

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 59

⁶ Hagan & Wells, p 66-7

⁷ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁸ L Thom, 'The Places Migrant Women found Work in Wollongong 1943-1990', Wollongong's Migrant Heritage Places Study 2007, p 3-7

⁹ Secomb, Dapto, np

had a negative impact on them. By the 1990s, only King Gee and Bulli Spinners were still operating.¹

In 1961, industries near Dapto included Monier Pipe Works at Kembla Grange, plus Hancock's Skin Driers at Yallah, Rubber Roller industries near Dapto. A large area of 2,000 acres was zoned for light and special industry in 1962 plus an area stretching from Kembla Grange to Mullet Creek, owned by AIS, set aside for heavy industry.²

After Wollongong Council decided that all slaughtering and rendering must be carried out in a new Noxious Industry Zone established at Yallah, the Illawarra Meat Company bought 80 acres of land in 1974 establishing an export quality abattoir. Dorahy Brothers also bought land and re-established at Yallah. Once Parrish Meat shifted to Yallah, all the noxious industries were concentrated there.³ The meatworks at Yallah closed due to encroaching suburbia in 1987.⁴ No abattoirs currently operate in the City of Wollongong.

Sites

Tongarra Creamery ruins, Illawarra Highway, Tongarra [Site 168]; Smelter rail route, Kanahooka [Site 161]; Tramway, Bong Bong Road, etc West Dapto/Horsley [Site 170]

1.4.5 Theme - Uniting to protect working conditions

A tradition of militant and strong trade unions developed in Illawarra due to the heavy use of wage labour in coalmines, the poor working and living conditions and the management style of mine owners.⁵ By the late nineteenth century, most of the mine owners were not residents of Illawarra. Working conditions did not concern them. The Byrnes family associated with the Mount Pleasant mine were based in Parramatta whilst Ebenezer Vickery of the Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Co and the Coal Cliff Coal Co was based at Waverley near Sydney.

The Illawarra Miners' Protective Association commenced as a benefit society in 1878 as the first stage of burgeoning trade unionism, but collapsed about 1879. Miners' lodges joined the Coal Miners' Mutual Protective Association in 1885 but it collapsed in the 1890s depression.⁶ Trade unionism revived in the early 1900s when Dapto smelter workers formed one of the earliest trade unions in Illawarra.⁷ In 1902, the Illawarra Colliery Employees' Association was registered under the new Arbitration Act.⁸

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 77

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ Based on 'The Illawarra Meat Company: Outline History' by Richard Dallison Hutton, supplied by Meredith Hutton, 21 July 2010

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 81

⁶ Hagan & Wells, p 82

⁷ Hagan & Wells, p 83

⁸ Hagan & Wells, p 84

1.5 Contextual Essay - Housing and Accommodation

1.5.1 Theme – Rural housing

The need to put a roof over their heads was met by the earliest settlers by erecting temporary huts or shelters. Many grants were only occupied by the convict employees of landowners who lived in Sydney. Thus, crude accommodation was all that was built originally. Many early houses of the Illawarra were built of rough slab or timber construction. But some landowners settled in the area. Initially they built barely adequate houses. Later they started to extend them or replace them with more handsome accommodation. Most houses in rural areas in 1841 were of timber (89.9%), but even allowing for a further category of 'Wood and bark' (2.1%); many of the timber houses would have been of rough slab construction.¹

Early graziers and farmers tended to favour elevated sites on spurs or ridges, usually near sources of fresh water. By surrounding their homes with gardens of exotic plants and landmark trees such as Bunya pines, Moreton Bay figs, palms and cypress trees, they created a distinctive impression on the landscape.² One example is Marshall Mount.

Henry Osborne received authority to settle and took up occupation of land in parish Calderwood, which he named Marshall Mount after the maiden name of his wife. He built his first house in 1829 as a single storey timber dwelling, 'Pumpkin Cottage' seen in a painting by surveyor Robert Hoddle. In 1839, he commenced a two storey stone and brick building, which was widely regarded as one of the best in Illawarra. There was also a 6-acre orchard and vineyards, with ornamental plantings of English trees.³

William Francis Weston received a promise of a large grant of 500 acres in 1818, which was not formally granted until 1842. A house was built on the land in the 1840s. In 1843, it became the home of Andrew Thompson when he married Weston's daughter Elizabeth. Additional outbuildings were also erected. It survives to the present day.

¹ K & T Henderson, *Early Illawarra - People, houses, life*, History Project Inc, Canberra, 1983, p 56

² Illawarra Escarpment Heritage Assessment 2007, Mayne-Wilson & Associates and Heritage Futures in association with Godden Mackay Logan, For Wollongong City Council, Part II – Thematic Essay – Theme 2, p 2

³ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 149-50



Figure 9 Henry Osborne's 'Pumpkin Cottage' in 1830. Source: R Hoddle, Pumpkin Cottage, ML, SV 1B/IIa/2

The government provided huts for veterans on ten lots at Dapto Creek in 1829 (portions 9-10, 27-8, 31-3, 33-7, Parish of Kembla).¹ The huts were reported to have two rooms with glass windows with weatherboard fronts and the backs of slab construction.²

John Burnett was granted 100 acres at Kembla Grange in 1830 that was later bought by William Sutherland who built a large timber house in the late 1830s. It was named 'Glengarry'. In 2001, Wollongong City Council relocated it to the Wollongong Waste Education and Visitors Centre at Reddalls Road.³

Small settlers also built accommodation, though, in many cases, it is likely more substantial houses had to wait until they acquired the freehold of their land. When large grants that had been leased to tenant farmers were finally sold off in freehold, many of the subdivision plans showed cottages previously occupied by the tenants.

There is little information about the standard of these dwellings and outbuildings but the valuations undertaken by the Valuer-General in the 1920s show that at December 1924, there were slab dwellings on lots 9, 14/15, 20 and 22 of the Avondale Estate and on lot 1 of the Marshall Mount estate.⁴ In the parish of Kembla, slab houses were

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 87

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ HLA, West Dapto, p 12

⁴ SRNSW 13/7656

on portions 186/8 and 242/3. Though timber was often used for the main dwelling, stone and brick was also used. There was even a brick and plaster house on portion 54 in the parish of Kembla on Bong Bong Road, where the former brick homestead was being used as the dairy.¹

Sites

‘Linbrook’, South Avondale Road [Site 51]; Slab hut, Reddalls Road, Kembla Grange [Site 4]; Glengarry Cottage, West Dapto [Site 1]; Stream Hill Homestead and Outbuildings, Sheaffe’s Road, Dapto [Site 14]; Derelict house, 5 West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site 19]; House, South Avondale Road, Dapto; House, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 69]; Cottage, Coral Vale Group, Smiths Lane [Site 31 & 32]; Oak Farm, 337 North Macquarie Road, Calderwood [Site 147]; Oakvale, 317 Calderwood Road, Calderwood [Site 148]; Horsley Homestead, Horsley Drive, Horsley [Site 35]; Marshall Mount; Stan Dyke Homestead and Outbuildings, Sheaffe’s Road, Dapto and Former site of Stan Dyke [Site 12 & 13]; Barlyn Homestead, Darkes Road, Dapto [Site 29]; Former site of Benares, Cleveland Road, Dapto [Site 41]; Cleveland Homestead and Outbuildings, Cleveland Road, Dapto [Site 47]; Avondale Homestead and Garden, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 50]; Linbrook Homestead and Outbuildings, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 51]; Penrose Homestead, Princes Highway, Yallah [Site 72]; Former Berkeley House Site, 23 Glastonbury Avenue and 191-195 Five Islands Road [Site 113]

1.5.2 Theme - Housing in villages and suburbs

A process of subdivision into smaller rural lots followed by subdivision into residential lots was usually necessary to enable householders to then buy and build. Miners appear to have lived in rented houses on coal mines provided by mine owners or camped nearby in rough accommodation in the early stages of mine development. Distinct clusters of mining cottages in small villages arose around every mine. The only example of such a development in West Dapto is Wongawilli.

Builders emerged to provide the houses and some architects also set up business though their practices usually catered for upmarket housing and public buildings rather than the usual run of small cottages. The 1902 *Illawarra Guide* listed the following builders:

Dapto – John Abbott, T Gillard, W Hervey, G Mansfield, Edward Simpson.

The sole architect listed is T Gillard at Dapto, who appears to be the builder of the same name.²

The number of building applications declined sharply between 1929 (98 for Central Illawarra) and 1930 (51 for Central Illawarra) due to the impact of the Great Depression. By the late 1930s, building was again active (345 for Central Illawarra).

¹ Valuer-General, Valuation Cards, Central Illawarra, SRNSW 13/7655

² *Illawarra and South Coast Tourist’s Guide*, 1902-3, Wilson & Co, Sydney, 1902, p 16, 32, 42, 52. Please note there are doubts about the accuracy of the data in this publication.

(See Section 5.0) Between 1934 and 1939, there was major growth in number of houses in the Central Illawarra municipality.¹

Censuses demonstrate the usual representation of types of buildings seen in NSW. Timber was the most prominent wall material in Central Illawarra before the 1950s with a smaller number of brick houses. In the 1950s, fibro then took over as the principal cladding. Nevertheless, it is notable that there were a number of iron walled houses in 1933, possibly due to the booming demand for accommodation at Port Kembla. In 1947, iron walled houses comprised 3.7% of all houses in Central Illawarra.

Building Materials of Walls - Municipality of Illawarra Central

Illawarra Central	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947
Brick or stone						
Stone	4	10		9	12	11
Brick	38	41		45	176	646
Concrete, adobe, pise				6	33	45
Metal	14	44		46	142	138
WB slab or inferior	589	668		1023	1372	2267
Sundried Bricks					1	2
Pise						1
Lath, Wattle, Mud	5	9		5	9	2
Fibro				4	62	560
Rooms						
Tents	41	167		12	314	14
Drays						
Ships						
Other		28		5	7	13
Unknown	8			1	1	16
Total dwellings	699	967	1043	1156	2131	3715

From 1949 to 1975, an influx of migrants ensured that Wollongong trebled in population and became the third largest urban centre in NSW.² Since much of the post-war employment was tied to the steelworks there was huge demand for residential land near the works. Between 1948 and 1955, residential development finally linked Brownsville with Dapto.³

The need to overcome the housing shortage that had arisen in the depressed 1930s and during the war years was the impetus for some unusual expedients. In 1946, the NSW Housing Commission erected converted military huts in Baan Baa Street, Dapto near Mulda Street. In 1951-2, the Commonwealth Government built 156 Swedish pre-fabricated timber houses to accommodate British miners and steelworkers on Yalunga Street, Dapto soon known as 'Pommy Hill'.⁴ Similar estates were built at Stratford

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 57

³ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

Road, Unanderra and Benelong Street, Bulli.¹ They appear to have been part of a contract awarded to K Rice Constructions, 62-4 Latrobe Rd, Morwell, for the erection of 300 pre-cut houses and associated works on the South Coast Coalfields of NSW.² The group at Yalunga Street, Dapto was aimed at housing British coal miners.³ It seems that the cottages at Dapto and Unanderra were pre-fabricated by Åmåls Sågverks Aktiebolag (ASA) in Sweden. The form and layout of the cottages at Dapto are similar to cottages built by that firm and do not follow the pattern of other Swedish cottages bought by the Commonwealth Government.⁴



Figure 10 Commonwealth houses at Dapto, 1951. Source: Illawarra Images, No P18/P18221

Private subdividers and developers were also active. Estate developers, which took the whole process from the acquisition of land en globo to the construction and sale of houses, were soon active. In 1955, Taylor and Woodrow Pty Ltd subdivided a large area east of Dapto and south of Fowler Road, offering house and land packages in a scheme to sell 1,100 houses. By the late 1950s, the scheme had grown to 1,600 houses and included the Macdonohue Estate subdivided in 1959. From 1957 to 1963, Dapto had the highest ratio of subdivision to suburb size next to Albion Park.⁵

The Electricity Commission also built houses near Tallawarra power station for its staff. In the mid 1960s, the Lakelands housing estate was completed with 216 new houses, which filled in the area between Dapto and the Lake.⁶

¹ R Irving, *Twentieth Century Architecture in Wollongong*, Wollongong City Council, Wollongong, 2001, p 96

² *Commonwealth Government Gazette*, 2 Aug 1951, p 1986

³ M Walker, 'First accommodation for Migrants arriving in Wollongong post World War 2', *Wollongong's Migrant Heritage Places Study* 2007, p 33

⁴ Bayley, *Bulli*, p 93

⁵ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁶ Secomb, Dapto, np

The 1968 Illawarra Planning Scheme zoned residential areas around all towns and villages. Until then, most residential development had been in Wollongong and the northern towns but that scheme directed development to the south-west. From the 1970s onwards, the main area for residential development at Dapto has been West Dapto.¹

In July 1994, Taylor-Woodrow, a large company, announced that it would be releasing lots at the Highcroft Estate on Bong Bong Road which totalled about half the lots in the 1,400 lot Horsley Estate.²

Sites

Wongawilli Mine Manager's Cottage, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Former Mine Surveyor's Cottage, Wongawilli Village, Lot 20, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Former Mine Engineer's Cottage, Wongawilli Village, Lot 22, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Cottage, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 48]; House, Yallah Road, Yallah [Site 74]; Station Master's Residence, Dapto Railway Station, Station Street, Dapto [Site 33]; Marshall Mount Public School and Residence, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 62]; Albion Park School and former school residence, Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 87]; Unanderra Stationmaster's House, Berkeley Road, Unanderra [Site 176]

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² Secomb, Dapto, np

1.6 Contextual Essay - Servicing the Community

1.6.1 Transport - sea, road, rail and air

1.6.1.1 Theme – Providing transport by sea

Not relevant to West Dapto.

1.6.1.2 Theme – Providing transport by road

No easy road into Illawarra was ever found so that sea communication was always the major means of access. In 1821, Cornelius O'Brien found a route over Mount Nebo to Figtree and was able to attract private finance to build a poor and difficult road.¹ By 1828, it was sufficiently developed to allow carts a precarious descent.² Charles Throsby had earlier found a route through Macquarie Pass though it too was difficult. Robert Westmacott discovered an alternate route over the escarpment from Figtree over Mount Nebo to Appin.³

By the 1820s, the Bong Bong Road from Wollongong was extant with a line from Dapto to Bong Bong known as Alley's line, which was formally surveyed in the 1840s. In 1842, George Underwood Alley collected funds to make his road from Brown's inn at Dapto to join H Osborne's cattle track ten miles away. Surveyor Burke reported on the partly constructed line in 1843 noting it was only useful for horses. The road gradually fell into disuse.⁴

Within Illawarra, a system of local roads emerged. In the early 1830s, a road was extant from Brighton Beach, Wollongong to Dapto, which crossed Mullet Creek.⁵ Mitchell's Map of 1834 showed the road, which ran south down Illawarra plus other routes branching off it.⁶

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 31

² Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 23

³ Hagan & Wells, p 31

⁴ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 38-40

⁵ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁶ Bayley, *Bulli*, p 8, 23 (R.27.1603, Crown Plan)



Figure 11 Mitchell's 1834 map of the colony showed the line of a road west of Lake Illawarra that seems to follow the line of what became Marshall Mount Road.

Surveyor Elliott had surveyed the line of road from Mullet Creek to Macquarie Rivulet in 1835.¹ The road from Dapto to Berrima was described in 1843 by surveyor Burke as one of the few that could take anyone into Illawarra.² In 1844, there were two convict stockades, one sited at the Crossroads near Mount Keira and the other at Mullet Creek near Dapto housing convicts employed in the road gangs.³

By 1848, Rixon's Pass track was the preferred route into Illawarra. It had been opened to wheeled vehicles by 1858.⁴ A bridge was constructed across Macquarie Rivulet by the NSW government in 1858.⁵ A new bridge across Mullet Creek opened in August 1861.⁶

¹ Plan showing two lines of road in the Illawarra district, (R.3.818), Elliott, SR Map 5083

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ Hagan & Wells, p 220

⁴ Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 23

⁵ Cousins, *Garden of New South Wales*, p 210

⁶ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 37



Figure 12 Surveyor Burke's survey of the proposed road to Berrima showed the line of existing roads in the West Dapto area as well as Marshall Mount house.
Source: SR Map 5086

The following table shows the roads officially gazetted in the West Dapto area until 1920.

Roads in the West Dapto Area

Road Plan Number	Route	Notified	Confirmed	Open	SRNSW Reference
R.4.1326 R.5.1326	Wollongong to Macquarie Rivulet	June 1858	11/1/59		2/36
R.39.1603	East to West Dapto	31/1/59	13/6/59	14/10/59	2/36
R.68.1603	Blackman's 48 a near Dapto to Wollongong & Dapto main road	Oct 1859			2/36
R.191.1603	Road from West Boundary of Wylde's grant to post office Mount Kembla		17/12/1861	28/8/62	
R.194.1603	Capt Sheaffe's occupation road	13/11/97 (surveyed 1866)	16/2/98	16/3/98	2/36
R.213.1603	'Marshall Mount' (Osborne's 2560 a) to Jamberoo & Dapto Rd	15/1/62	30/4/62	28/8/62	2/36
R.227.1603	Kiama & Wollongong Rd through Avondale to J Rudd	6/2/62	18/5/62	28/8/62	2/36
R.228.1603	Boundary E Stack's 300 a to G Moole 300 a near Dapto PO from A Thompson 500 a towards Bong Bong	May 1862	18/9/63		2/36
R.264.1603	NE corner Regan's 40 a to SE corner Keevor's 10 a	May 1862	15/7/63		2/36
R.369.1603	Shellharbour Rd to Tongarra Creek	4/3/64	13/1/65	31/12/67	2/36
R.379.1603	Bong Bong & Dapto Rd to NE corner P Larkin's 164 a & J V Thompson 106 a	29/4/64	28/10/64		2/36
R.573.1603	SW corner J Harris (now Capt Sheaffe's) 100 a to SE corner J Woodlands 60 a West Dapto	3/7/66			2/36
R.1118.1603	P Larkin's 98.2.16 West Dapto through J Woodlands now W Rose 60 a to road to Wollongong	30/8/72			2/37
R.1406.1603	SW corner Capt Sheaffe's 100 a to road on N boundary J V Thompson's 106 a Ph Kembla	25/9/77	23/1/78		238
R.1415.1603	E boundary M Burns 40 a No 46 through Marshall Mount estate to Dapto to E boundary H Osborne's 2560 a ph Calderwood	25/9/77	29/4/78		2/38
R.1415b.1603	Deviation at Marshall Mount		2/12/84		2/38

Road Plan Number	Route	Notified	Confirmed	Open	SRNSW Reference
R.1859.1603	Road to connect Tongarra Rd ph Jamberoo with road in private subdivision Nichols now D Johnston 600 a ph Calderwood	16/4/80	12/10/80		2/38
R.1860.1603	E boundary M Burns 60 a No 47 to road from Calderwood to Dapto with C T Smith now H Osborne 1280 a ph Calderwood	16/4/80	20/8/80		2/38
R.2208.1603	Deviation through P Osborne & J Brown in road from Lake Illawarra known as Kanahooka Rd ph Calderwood	24/1/82	25/8/82		2/39
R.3587.1603	Part road Berrima to Wollongong from W boundary T 'Neil 40 a portion 72 to O'Neil's Road in C T Smith's now H Osborne 1280 a ph Calderwood	11/6/89	13/12/89		2/40
R.3924.1603	Road from Marshall Mount to Dapto Rd in W Browne now G Osborne 3800 a to South Coast Rd at Yallah Platform ph Calderwood	9/12/90	6/3/91		2/40
R.5673.1603	Part Avondale rd leading to Dapto in H Osborne 142 a portion 57 to E boundary J Rudd 60 a portion 28 ph Calderwood			'Dedicated'	2/42
R.10204.1603	Widening branch road from Shellharbour Rd to crossing Macquarie Rivulet at Tongarra ph Jamberoo			Ded'd 10/5/11	9/360

Source: Lands, Roads Branch, Road Plan Catalogue Books, SRNSW 2/36-2/43, 9/359-9/361

By 1886, Marshall Mount Road, which had been a by-road used by Henry Osborne with Weston's permission, had become a public road.¹ According to McDonald, after 1887, the road from Marshall Mount to Yallah was constructed to the rail platform originally named Albion Park.² However, this road was shown on Burke's survey of 1843 passing Marshall Mount.³

¹ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 41

² McDonald, *Dapto*, p 41

³ Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima (R.6.818), L Burke, 31 Jul 1843, SR Map 5086; Copy of above Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima (R.7.818), Kennedy 1844, SR Map 5087

World War Two also resulted in significant road construction for strategic purposes. Wartime works completed by the Department of Main Roads included building the Mount Keira-Wilton Road (MR 502) to allow access from Picton and Menangle, where there were military camps, to Wollongong and Illawarra. The Mount Ousley Road was built as an alternative route to Bulli Pass and the Princes Highway.

Construction of the expressway made access by motor vehicle to Illawarra much better. Nevertheless, Bulli Pass remains as a major difficulty on the route. In 1982, the expressway was complete as far as Dapto.¹

1.6.1.3 Theme - Providing rail transport

With poor road access and difficult shipping conditions there were many who sought to have a railway built to Illawarra. Finally in 1883, construction commenced.² On 21 June 1887, the section from Clifton to Wollongong was opened.³ In November 1887, the section from Wollongong to Kiama opened.⁴ It had been established as a single line service.

The siting of railway platforms was an important factor influencing the location of villages especially those housing coal miners serving mines. A number of mines opened taking advantage of the railway to ship coal to market. The railway also caused extant commercial centres to shift to new locations including Dapto and Albion Park.

Sites

Bong Bong Pass, Bong Bong Road, Huntley [Site 93]; Kembla Grange Racecourse Railway Station, West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site 16]; Dapto Railway Station, Station Street, Dapto [Site 34]; Albion Park Railway Precinct, 205 Princes Highway, Albion Park [Site 86]; Unanderra Station, Illawarra Railway, Unanderra [Site 175]; Concrete Bridge, West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site 22]; Culverts, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Bridge, Darkes Road, Dapto; Bridge, Cleveland Road, Dapto [Site 28]; Bridge at Linbrook, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 52]; Culvert, Avondale Road, Dapto [Site 53]; Culvert, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 71]; Duck Creek Bridge, Princes Highway, Mount Brown [Site 107]; Ford, Mullet Creek, Brownsville [Site 110]; Old Mullet Creek Bridge, Fencing and Ford, Mullet Creek, Brownsville [Site 149]; Stapleton's Bridge over Frazer Creek, Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 164]; Harris' Garage, 114 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 123]; Unanderra Footbridge, Illawarra Railway, Unanderra [Site 173]

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 39

³ Bayley, *Bulli*, p 46

⁴ Rogers, 'Thematic History', p 39

1.6.2 Theme – Communicating

By 1856, there was a post office at Dapto.¹ After the post office had shifted from various locations, the government erected an official post office on Bong Bong Road, Dapto in 1904. A post office commenced at Albion Park under Robert Popple on 1 November 1861.² Postal facilities opened at Thomas Davis' store at Tullimbar in January 1873.³ A postal service was set up at Marshall Mount with John Banfield, schoolmaster as postmaster in January 1881.⁴

Sites

Former Post Office and General Store, Wongawilli Village, Lot 11, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Albion Park Post Office, 133 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 85]; Former Post Office, Harry Graham Drive, Kembla Heights [Site 117]

1.6.3 Theme – Providing utility services

In 1902-3, the Public Works Dept constructed a water supply scheme for Wollongong from Upper Cordeaux Dam No 1, holding 173 million gallons, which was handed over to the Water Board on 19 January 1903. It was extended to Port Kembla and Unanderra in 1909. No 2 Upper Cordeaux Dam was built to increase capacity by a further 260 million gallons. Dapto was served from 1920, and Mangerton, Tarrawanna, Fern Hill and Fairy Meadow from 1922.⁵ Storage reservoirs were also built. In January 1940, Berkeley Reservoir No 2 was completed to serve the Port Kembla area.⁶ Wollongong's current water supply comes from Avon Dam.

In 1952, the first section of the Tallawarra power station was commissioned. It was fully operational by 1961.⁷ The formation of the Illawarra County Council in March 1958 took the control of electricity supply and any consequent profits out of hands of local government.⁸ The main electricity sub-station at Yallah was completed in 1966.⁹ The Tallawarra Power Station closed in 1989. A combined cycle natural gas power station was opened on the site in 2009.

Dapto Fire Station was built by the municipal council and was operational on the Princes Highway in 1936.¹⁰ On 9 April 1941, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades area was extended to the Newcastle and Port Kembla areas.¹¹

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 152; Note that the Dapto post office file at National Archives of Australia goes back to 1864.

² Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 75

³ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 76

⁴ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 76

⁵ W V Aird, *The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage of Sydney*, Sydney, 1961, p 96-7

⁶ Aird, *Water Supply*, p 99

⁷ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁸ Hagan & Wells, p 119

⁹ Secomb, Dapto, np

¹⁰ Board of Fire Commissioners, Information relating to fire stations, c. 1955, SRNSW 14/1737.2

¹¹ C Adrian, *Fighting Fire! : A Century of Service 1884-1984*, Board of Fire Commissioners of NSW, & Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1984, p 148

Sewering the Dapto area commenced with an area near the Lake in 1969. In 1972 it was connected at the north-west section of Dapto and proceeded southwards.¹ The election of the Federal Labor government under Gough Whitlam in 1972 resulted in federal funding of sewerage provision, after which work proceeded more rapidly.²

Sites

Berkeley Reservoir, Jarvie Road, Berkeley; Water Reservoir, Princes Highway [Site 177]

1.6.4 Theme – Supplying liquor and accommodation in hotels

Hotels had major social functions, acting as meeting places, places where formal governmental enquiries were held, such as coronial inquiries after deaths, and where community organisations met before they could obtain a hall or other facility of their own. They were also the focus for local entertainments.

Hotels of the Wollongong District 1865

Sign	Address	Licensee
Mount Keira	Dapto Road	Higgins Hugh
Farmer's	Dapto Road	Lindsay W
Illawarra	Dapto	Moon David
Charcoal Inn	Dapto	Woods Margaret

Source: NSWGG, 8 Sept 1865, p 2061

Hotels of the Wollongong District 1873

Sign	Address	Licensee
Illawarra	Dapto	Brown George
Fig-tree Inn	Fig-tree, Dapto Rd	James Sarah
Farmer's Hotel	Dapto Rd	Lindsay William

Source: NSWGG, 9 Sept 1873, p 2474

Hotels of the Wollongong District 1889

Sign	Address	Licensee
Mount Keira	Dapto Rd	Aylin John
Farmer's	Dapto Rd	Braddock Charles
Illawarra	Dapto	Hart Michael Patrick
Fig-tree	Dapto Rd, Fig-tree	Hickman John
Dapto	Dapto	Reed John

Source: NSWGG, 15 Aug 1889, p 5570

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² Hagan & Wells, p 124

Hotels of the Wollongong District 1898

Sign	Address	Licensee
Mount Keira	Dapto Rd, Fig-tree	Clarke William
Fig-tree	Dapto Rd, Fig-tree	Hickman John
Dapto	Dapto	Reed John

Source: NSWGG, 26 Aug 1898, p 6850

In 1920, the Licences Reduction Board listed the following hotels in the Dapto area.

Hotels of the Wollongong District January 1920

Sign	Address	Licensee	Owner
Central	Dapto	Patrick Joseph Curry	Estate late Eliza Anna Curry
Lake Illawarra	Brownsville	Edward Edwards	Mrs Mary A Shanahan

Source: Licences Reduction Board, Hotel Cards, 1920-37 District of Wollondilly, SRNSW 3/7886

Sites

Dapto Hotel, 102-110 Princes Highway, Dapto [Site 105]; Former Illawarra Lake Hotel, 11 Prince Edward Drive, Brownsville [Site 16]; Tullimbar Inn, Illawarra Highway, Tullimbar [Site 172]

1.6.5 Theme – Observing religious practices

About 1838, a four-roomed cottage, which included a chapel and school, was built at the West Dapto Catholic cemetery. In the 1880s, a new convent and school were built and the old cottage became the home of Mr and Mrs Warrington. Their granddaughter Alice McEwan was born there in 1916.¹

On 7 October 1830, Wesleyan minister Rev William Schofield visited Dapto to preach and was offered land for a chapel. A Wesleyan chapel opened in 1842. The circuit included Marshall Mount. It was also reported that Henry Osborne allowed services to be held in his house. Henry Osborne also gave a site for a chapel at Marshall Mount where the Public School was later built.² The Dapto Wesleyan chapel was shifted to a new site where it reopened in October 1861.³

John Vidler also conducted Methodist services at Dapto and Wollongong in 1839.⁴ In 1844, John Graham, a Methodist settled on Marshall Mount Estate. Along with other Methodists, he commenced regular services in a building provided by Henry Osborne.

¹ Alice Makin in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 60

² J Colwell, *Illustrated History of Methodism*, William Brooks, Sydney, 1904, p 355-8

³ W G McDonald, *Nineteenth-Century Dapto*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1976, p 44-6; Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 150-2

⁴ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 140

Osborne gave them an allotment where the first Marshall Mount Wesleyan Chapel was built and opened on 5 December 1856. After the chapel burned down in 1879 and a new church was erected on another site, it became the site for the school residence.¹

From 1837 to 1841, a Presbyterian minister, Rev John Tait, based at Wollongong, served Dapto. In 1888, along with Albion Park, Dapto became a separate area.²

In 1870, Dapto was made a separate Roman Catholic parish and a church was built in West Dapto on land donated by Richard Mallon, believed to have been an army captain. A presbytery was built there but it was removed about the 1930s.³ In 1880, the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart came to Dapto where they operated at West Dapto for some years. Their original building was later demolished.⁴ In 1899, the Roman Catholic priest acquired land on both sides of Jerramatta Street where the brick St John the Evangelist church was built. A brick convent was opened in 1900 just before the church was opened.⁵

St Paul's Roman Catholic Church on the south side of Tongarra Road, Tullimbar opened on 25 January 1874, with a cemetery behind.⁶ Soon afterwards, on 30 October 1874, the foundation Stone of All Saints' Church of England at Tullimbar was laid nearby. It also had a cemetery.⁷

Sites

Former Anglican Church, Wongawilli Village, Lot 3 Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; All Saints Anglican Church, 253 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 89]; Former Presbyterian Manse, 42 Macquarie Street, Albion Park [Site 118]; Osborne Memorial Church of St Luke, 35-37 Prince Edward Drive, Brownsville [Site 150]; St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 250 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 162]; St Joseph's Convent, 8-12 Jerramatta Street, Dapto [Site 163]

1.6.6 Theme – Educating the people

A National School, a public school operated by the Board of National Education, opened at Marshall Mount in May 1859. It operated until December 1972.⁸ A National School opened at Avondale in January 1860. After closing in May 1918, it reopened as a provisional school in January 1931 becoming a public school in August

¹ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 47

² Rev James Cameron, *Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1905, p 286

³ Eileen Irwin in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 20

⁴ Eileen Irwin in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 18

⁵ Eileen Irwin in W Davis (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988, p 18-9

⁶ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 71

⁷ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 71-2

⁸ NSW – Dept of School Education, *Government Schools of New South Wales 1848 to 1993*, Dept of School Education, 1993, Sydney, p 99

1943 and closing in December 1955.¹ Dapto Public School opened in August 1875.² On 2 April 1877, it opened in a new brick building.³

In the 1870s, a Roman Catholic School was operating adjacent to the old cemetery on West Dapto Road. There was also a Church of England School on the south side of Sheaffe's Road near its western end, nearly opposite the current Paynes Road shown on the parish map (Portion 47, Parish of Kembla).⁴

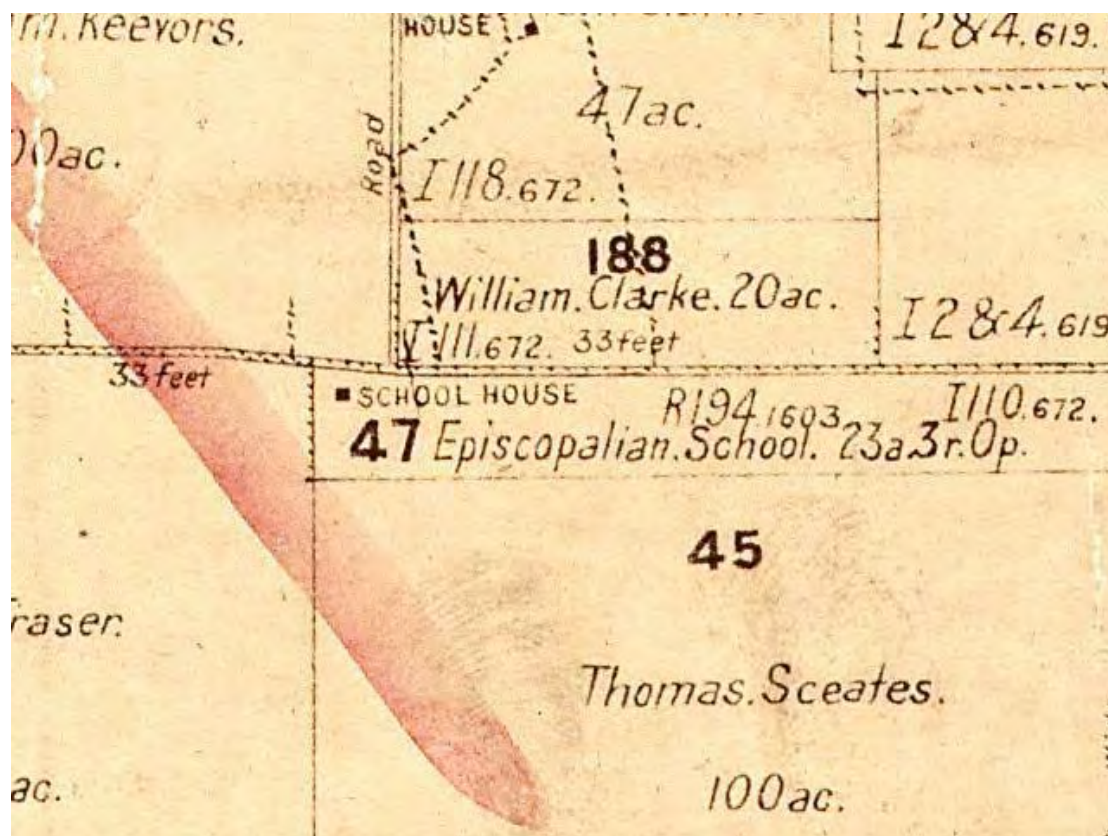


Figure 13 The Church of England School on Sheaffes Road. Source: Parish Map, Parish Kembla, Co Camden, 1887]

An area of 1 acre, part of William Keevor's grant was resumed for Dapto West Public School on 10 December 1880.⁵ Dapto West Public School opened in February 1883 and closed in December 1972.⁶ After it opened, Dapto West Public School absorbed many of the pupils from the Church of England School nearby.⁷

Tullimbar Public School opened in October 1881 was closed in December 1898, but reopened as a provisional school in July 1922. It became a public school in January 1923 and finally closed in December 1965.¹

¹ *Government Schools of New South Wales*, p 25

² *Government Schools of New South Wales*, p 59

³ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 62

⁴ Parish map, Parish Kembla, 1887

⁵ Parish map, Parish Kembla, 1906

⁶ *Government Schools of New South Wales*, p 59

⁷ McDonald, *Dapto*, p 62

¹ *Government Schools of New South Wales*, p 141

From 1954 to 1973, there was a boom in opening high schools in Illawarra including Berkeley, Dapto, Lake Illawarra and Kanahooka.¹ Trade training and the education of workers were also active in the area. Dapto TAFE on the Princes Highway opened in 1975.²

Sites

West Dapto Public School and Residence, Sheaffe's Road, Dapto [Site 10]; Former Wongawilli Schoolhouse, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Avondale Public School, Cleveland Road, Dapto [Site 45]; Marshall Mount Public School and Residence, Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 62]; Albion Park School and former school residence, Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 87]; Ruins of former Tullimbar School and Headmaster's Residence, 38 Tullimbar Lane, Tullimbar [Site 158]; Unanderra Public School, Corner Princes Highway and Victoria Street, Unanderra [Site 174]

1.6.7 Theme – Supplying retailing and financial services

As the district centre, Wollongong attracted almost all of the original retail services but as other areas such as Woonona and Brownsville emerged, stores were set up there as well.

Dapto Businesses 1872

Name	Occupation
Buchanan Thomas H	Butcher
Buxton William	Blacksmith
Heineweyer [sic] Conrad	Butcher
Jones James	Bootmaker
McKenzie Kenneth	Postmaster & storekeeper
McRae Duncan	Blacksmith
Osborne George	Innkeeper
Phillips Frederick	Storekeeper
Spettegne [sic] Phillip	Bootmaker
Whitaker James	Blacksmith

Source: *Greville's official post office directory for New South Wales*, Greville & Co, Sydney, 1872, p 1502

By the early twentieth century, viable commercial centres had arisen at most of the villages. Near the older coalmining villages in the north, tourist villages had emerged and with them a range of commercial and services. The following table shows the range of services available in the semi-rural centre of Dapto.

Dapto 1910

Business	Detail
----------	--------

¹ Hagan & Wells, p 194

² Secomb, Dapto, np

Business	Detail
Bank	E S & A; Government Savings Bank
Baker	1
Blacksmith	1
Bootmaker	1
Butcher	2
Carrier	1
Contractor	1
Cycle agent	1
Doctor	1
Dressmaker	1
Fruiterer/greengrocer	1
Furniture dealer	1
General store	2
Hotel	Dapto; Lake Illawarra; Central
Jeweller/watchmaker	1
Painter	1
Saddler	1
Tailor	1
Tobacconist	1
Undertaker	1

Source: Sands, *Directory*, 1910, p 65A

The opening of large regional shopping centres at Dapto reversed ‘escape spending’ phenomena when shoppers went to the southern parts of Sydney for a greater variety of shopping choices. Two major expansions of Dapto Mall occurred. The first was in 1994.¹ Another followed in 2007.

Sites

Former Post Office and General Store, Wongawilli Village, Lot 11, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Fairley’s Building, 1-11 Bong Bong Road, Dapto [Site 108]; Former E S and A Bank building, Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 115]

1.6.8 Theme - Enjoying leisure

William (‘Bill’) Beach, a champion sculler or rower who hailed from Dapto who often competed on Mullet Creek and Lake Illawarra claimed first the Australian title of champion sculler and then the world title in 1884. When he retired in 1887, he had not been defeated.²

Lake Illawarra attracted pleasure seekers. By the 1920s, wider ownership of motorcars meant greater use of them for motor trips and picnicking. Many came to

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² W G McDonald, *Nineteenth-Century Dapto*, p 62-3

Lake South, Windang and Dapto with accommodation built to cater for them.¹ An Olympic Swimming Pool opened at Dapto in 1965.²

From the 1930s onwards, leisure became more individual and passive rather than being focussed on community participation.³ Cinemas were an important part of that trend. Local histories are full of details about local churches, but it is far more likely that more people worshipped screen idols at the cinema on Saturday than ever worshipped their god in church on Sunday. Robert Parkinson's history of cinema in the area provides a basic listing of the purpose-built cinemas, as well as discussing the other halls and institutions used to screen films. A brief summary is provided below.

Purpose Built Cinemas

Name	Location	Opening Date
Regal	Dapto	15 Dec 1937
Lakeline Drive-in	Dapto	23 Nov 1967

Source: Robert Parkinson, *Gauffered Velour*, p 163

Racing was focussed where there were large areas of suitable flat land. In May 1912, the first AJC registered horse race meeting was held at Kembla Grange racetrack, which had previously been a training track. By the 1930s, the vicious sport of live hare greyhound racing was under way at Kembla Grange as well as opposite the Illawarra Hotel at Brownsville. On a happier note, mechanical hare greyhound commenced at Dapto showground in 1937. Kembla Grange Speedway opened in 1963-4 and finally closed down in 1984.⁴

The 1950s boom in clubs promoted by the government as a counter to the attractions of the hotels was also seen in Greater Wollongong. There is a diverse range of clubs formed by or catering for the different groups, who originally arrived as migrants, such as the German Club at Kembla Grange.

Sites

Wongawilli Tennis Court, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Former Entrance Gates to Reed Park, Bong Bong Road [Site 80]; L R Mood Park, Corner Tongarra Road and Illawarra Highway, Albion Park [Site 138]; Brownsville Cemetery, large fig tree and Bunya Pine, 33-37 Prince Edward Drive, Brownsville [Site 95]; Bunya Pine, 93-7 Princes Highway, Dapto [Site 98]; Bunya Pine, 126-8 Princes Highway, Dapto [Site 99]; Tara Fig Tree, Ashburton Drive, Albion Park [Site 166]; Albion Park Showground, Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 88]

¹ Secomb, Dapto, np

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ Hagan & Wells, p 184

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

1.6.9 Theme – Caring for health

1.6.10 Theme - Tendering professional advice

Not relevant to West Dapto.

1.6.11 Theme – Solving technical and scientific problems

Not relevant to West Dapto.

1.6.12 Theme - Creating artistic works

Not relevant to West Dapto.

1.7 Contextual Essay – Community Development

1.7.1 Theme – Maintaining law and order

Courts of Petty Sessions operated at Brownsville from 12 December 1899 to 30 November 1907 after which sessions continued at Dapto until 1 January 1934.¹ Albion Park was proclaimed a place for holding Courts of Petty Sessions on 16 November 1894.²

Sites

Albion Park Courthouse, 94-6 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 84]

1.7.2 Theme – Governing

Local government came on 28 February 1859, with the incorporation of Wollongong Municipality, one of the first municipalities to be set up in the colony, followed soon afterwards by Central Illawarra Municipality incorporated on 19 August 1859. Shellharbour Municipality had already been formed on 12 June 1859. By the mid 1870s, all of the municipalities had libraries.³

In 1900, Council Chambers were erected for Central Illawarra Municipality on the Main South Road near Tannery Street, Unanderra.⁴

On 19 September 1947, Wollongong Municipality absorbed Central Illawarra Municipality along with part of Bulli Shire and North Illawarra Municipality, creating a single government authority to control the whole conurbation that was emerging as Greater Wollongong.

Sites

Albion Park Council Chambers, 127 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 83]; Former Illawarra Central Council Chambers, Corner Princes Highway and Factory Street, Unanderra [Site 119]

1.7.3 Theme – Defending Illawarra

Like all areas of NSW, men from Wollongong enlisted for the Great War later known as the First World War. Young men from farming communities were ideal for the

¹ H Golder, *High and Responsible Office: A History of the NSW Magistracy*, Sydney University Press, Sydney, 1991, p 229-57

² Golder, *High and Responsible Office*, p 229

³ Hagan & Wells, p 103

⁴ Barwick, *Berkeley*, p 15

Light Horse whilst miners and others were suitable for infantry or engineers. There were three who enlisted at Dapto but another 74 were born there. Other servicemen included one born at Horsley, one born at Mullet Creek, three born at Avondale, two born at Marshall Mount and 45 born at Albion Park.¹ A number of memorials was erected to those who served and died, most of them built after the war.

The district had a much more significant role in World War Two mainly focussed on Port Kembla. With one of the two major steelworks in the nation, it was a vital strategic asset and manufacturing centre. Coastal defences were strengthened. Surplus 6-inch naval guns were converted into coast batteries.²

Army camps and works included a camp at Kembla Grange racecourse and Dapto showground, a gun emplacement on the horse loading ramp at Kembla Grange station, trenches and tunnels on railway land between Mullet Creek and West Dapto Road. Searchlight headquarters was at the showground, whilst searchlights were located at Mount Brown.

A major tank trap bisected the area from Lake Illawarra to the escarpment.³ It ran from Mullet Creek to Kembla Grange and included a double row of timber poles in the shallows of the Lake coupled with concrete tetrahedrons used to construct the breakwater at Berkeley after the war.⁴

Significant numbers also enlisted from the area. A total of 162 servicemen and women who gave their address as Dapto served in World War Two in all services. From West Dapto, there were nine who enlisted in all services.⁵

Sites

Nissan huts, Reddall's Road, Dapto [Site 3]; Military Bunker, Bright Parade, Mount Brown Reserve [Site 142]; Kembla Grange War Cemetery, Reddalls Road, Dapto [Site 75]

1.7.4 Theme – Caring for the aged and unfortunate (welfare)

Not relevant to West Dapto.

1.7.5 Theme – Diversifying the community

Australia has always had a culturally diverse community. Not only were the original Aboriginals embedded within the people and landscapes of the nation, but even the convicts who arrived on the First Fleet included a number of non-Europeans. The most significant cultural and social divide in nineteenth century Australia was

¹ <http://mappingouranzacs.naa.gov.au>, accessed 12 January 2011

² R K Fullford, *We Stood and Waited: Sydney's anti-ship defences 1939-1945*, Royal Australian Artillery History Soc, Manly, 1994, p 102

³ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁴ Davis, *Lake Illawarra*, p 96-9

⁵ <http://www.wv2roll.gov.au/>, accessed 6 January 2011

between the Protestant mainland English, Scottish and Welsh versus the Roman Catholic Irish. The entry of Chinese from the 1850s onwards seeking gold was a live social and political issue. Chinese can be found in the area by the 1870s.

The massive influx of migrants to Illawarra after World War Two made the area one of the most cosmopolitan areas in Australia. Commencing with the initial inflow of refugees in the aftermath of the war to those in later years attracted by better opportunities, these peoples made Wollongong into what it is today.

From 1947 to 1954, the foreign born component of the population rose from 13.25% to 21.8% and then to 27.4% by 1961.¹ Before World War Two, migrants largely went to mining areas such as Thirroul. But post war ones went to places near the main industrial areas at Port Kembla such as Dapto, Berkeley and Unanderra.² During the 1950s, Dapto received numerous British migrants settled in a Commonwealth Housing area on Yalunga Street colloquially known as ‘Pommy Hill’.³

Sites

Crystal Clothing Factory. 14-16 Marshall Street, Dapto [Site 104]

1.7.6 Theme – Conducting community organisations

In the nineteenth century, churches operated as centres of worship as well as the focus of community activity. Agricultural societies also had similar roles in community life. In 1857, the Dapto Agricultural and Horticultural Society held its first show.⁴

Co-operatives were another significant group of community bodies, which were commercial in inspiration, but served the needs of the rural community by making dairy farming viable. In 1881, farmers at Wollongong and elsewhere formed the South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Society to market the dairy produce from the South Coast free of commercial agents, and later becoming the Farmers Co-operative Society in 1898.⁵ Farmers put aside individual differences to unite against a larger foe, the ‘middleman’. After the success of the Kiama Pioneer butter factory, other farmers formed similar co-operatives. In 1900, Wollongong and Kiama dairy farmers formed the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company to sell their fresh milk.⁶ With such a network, the rural towns and villages survived and grew with a solid market of small farmers buying in their shops and using village services.

Sites

Shed/hall, Sheaffe’s Road. Dapto [Site 15]; Wongawilli Community Hall, Wongawilli Road, Wongawilli [Site 26 & 27]; Young Farmers Meeting Hall, Cleveland Road, Dapto [Site 44]; Marshall Mount Community Hall,

¹ Rogers, ‘Thematic History’, p 61

² Secomb, Dapto, np

³ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁴ Secomb, Dapto, np

⁵ Hagan & Wells, p 41

⁶ Hagan & Wells, p 41

Marshall Mount Road, Dapto [Site 63]; Former Albion Park Dairy Co-op Building, Creamery Road, Albion Park [Site 111]

1.7.7 Theme – Entering and leaving worldly existence

Traditionally, people entered and left this world in private homes, often attended by relatives and friends. As the nineteenth century wore on, it became common for these events to occur in public places such as hospitals or nursing homes. Births were usually at home with the assistance of female relatives, neighbours or midwives until the trend for having children born in hospitals became overwhelming. Originally, private hospitals catered for the demand but later public hospitals increasingly provided obstetric services. At the end of people's lives, after a suitable ceremony representing their choice of faith and economic circumstances, they were usually interred.

In 1838, a Catholic cemetery was dedicated at West Dapto and a chapel was later built.¹ When St Paul's Roman Catholic Church on the south side of Tongarra Road, Tullimbar opened on 25 January 1874, a cemetery was included.² When the foundation stone of All Saints' Church of England at Tullimbar was laid on 30 October 1874, it also had a cemetery.³

At West Dapto, an area was resumed by the Crown from Patrick Pendergast's 100 acre grant. It was gazetted as a cemetery on 26 March 1904. On 26 November 1954, it was officially extended to the north including the area known as the Kembla War Cemetery. Part of the cemetery was taken to allow Tubemakers to extend its site. On 5 July 1968, a new line for Reddalls Road was made further east of its old alignment to accommodate that change.⁴

Sites

West Dapto Catholic cemetery, West Dapto Road, Dapto [Site 26]; Settler's cemetery, Reddalls Rd, Dapto [Site 2]; Kembla Grange War Cemetery, Reddalls Road, Dapto [Site 75]; Albion Park Anglican and Roman Catholic Cemeteries, 253 Tongarra Road, Albion Park [Site 82]; Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery, Investigator Drive, Unanderra [Site 90]; Brownsville Cemetery, large fig tree and Bunya Pine, 33-37 Prince Edward Drive, Brownsville [Site 95]; General Cemetery, 61 Croome Road, Albion Park [Site 102]; Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery, 283 Calderwood Road, Calderwood [Site 140]; Methodist Cemetery, Lot 55 and 56, Bangaroo Avenue, Dapto [Site 141]; Pioneer Cemetery, Russell Street, Albion Park [Site 152]

¹ Jervis, 'Illawarra', p 150

² Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 71

³ Bayley, *Green Meadows*, p 71-2

⁴ Parish Map, Parish Kembla, County Cumberland, 1961

2.0 Chronology

15,000-20,000 years Before Present

Coastline was 15 kilometres east of its present position at Stanwell Park

c. 6,500 BP

Sea level stabilised at its current position and the coastal lagoons at Lake Illawarra and Fairy Creek were formed

28 April 1770

Captain James Cook's *Endeavour* approached the shores of Illawarra at 'Red Point' but the crew was unable to land

1815

Charles Throsby was reported to have entered the area from the west guided by Aborigines from Liverpool

11 November 1816

Macquarie ordered that those who had received promises of grants from him should meet at Throsby's stockman's hut

Late November 1816

Surveyor-General John Oxley and surveyor James Meehan met five men promised grants so they could select their land at Illawarra and commenced measuring grants

1820s

Bong Bong Road from Wollongong extant with a line from Dapto to Bong Bong known as Alley's line surveyed in 1840s

25 April 1826

When he died on the property, William Francis Weston was occupying his West Horsley grant (Parish of Kembla)

1828

George Brown who had a hotel in Wollongong and received land in Parish of Calderwood had Patrick Lahiff making salt in salt pans on the beach at North Wollongong

Early 1830s

Road extant from Brighton Beach, Wollongong to Dapto, which crossed Mullet Creek

1834

George Brown transferred an existing liquor licence from the Brighton Hotel to the Ship Inn at Dapto and a small settlement (now known as Brownsville) developed

1838

Catholic cemetery dedicated at Dapto

1839

John Vidler conducted Methodist services at Dapto and Wollongong

1839

Single storey Berkeley House was erected and occupied by William Warren Jenkins

December 1839

Roman Catholic school in operation at Dapto

1840

Transportation of convicts ceased so that landholders no longer had access to supply of cheap labour to clear their properties

1841

Census showed there were 468 males and 296 females in northern Illawarra, 637 males and 294 females in Wollongong, 233 males and 143 females on the small farms around Dapto whilst the Lake Illawarra area had a sizeable population of 588 males and 340 females

1840s onwards

Large grants were subdivided for sale to smaller farmers and larger owners also used clearing leases

From 1840s

Clover, mainly white clover was introduced as feed for dairy cattle, and native trefoil was introduced

28 March 1843

Four grants made out to Henry Gordon near American Creek

1844

Two convict stockades located at Crossroads near Mount Keira, and at Mullet Creek near present Dapto, which housed convicts employed in the road gangs

February 1845

Church of England at Dapto that was almost complete was licensed for service

By 1848

Rixon's Pass track was the preferred route down the escarpment and it was open to wheeled vehicles by 1858

November 1848

Wesleyan chapel opened at Dapto

1848

Australian Agricultural Co monopoly of coal mining was ended by parliament so James Shoovert took opportunity to open a small mine at Mount Keira in 1849

27 August 1849

First load of coal from mine opened by Shoobert at Mount Keira carried by bullock cart to Wollongong Harbour for shipping

1851

Presbyterian school complete at Dapto

1857

Dapto Agricultural and Horticultural Society held first show

12 June 1859

Incorporation of Shellharbour Municipality

19 August 1859

Incorporation of Central Illawarra Municipality

1860s

The drought and rust outbreaks were major factors influencing farmers to shift to dairying

1876

J and T Wilson from Victoria opened cheese factory in Brown's old mill at Dapto but butter proved to be more profitable for the farmers

1878

Company formed to mine at Mount Kembla

1880

Work commenced to build railway from Mount Kembla mine to Port Kembla and a jetty to load coal

1881

Farmers at Wollongong and elsewhere formed the South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Society to market dairy produce

1887

Butter factory set up by Mr Harvey of the Country Milk Company that would operate from Brown's old mill at Brownsville

After 1888

Arrival of railway enabled Lake Illawarra fishermen to load fish at Unanderra to sell at Sydney and encouraged farmers to switch to dairying

1890

NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co built factory at Dapto on three-acre site just south of Dapto railway station

June 1890

Subdivision of Marshall Mount Estate extending from Cleveland Street to Unarra Street west of the station and Byamee to Werowi Street east of Dapto station

9 August 1890

Subdivision and auction of Jenkins' Berkeley Estate mainly into large rural lots with family retaining area near the house and also including some small lots near Unanderra Station

1895

The Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation erected a smelter at Dapto to process ore for Broken Hill Pty Co

Late 1890s

Boom period in Dapto with over 400 men employed at smelter works

By 1899

Farmers and Dairymen's Company works in Hamilton Street, Dapto was in operation

1900

Dapto Co-operative Dairy formed

Early 1900s

Trade unionism revived when Dapto smelter workers formed one of the earliest trade unions in Illawarra

1900

Wollongong and Kiama dairy farmers formed the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Company to sell fresh milk

1900

Council Chambers erected for Central Illawarra Municipality on Main South Road near Tannery Street, Unanderra

1901

NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co set up creamery at Avondale

August 1903

Berkeley School of Arts opened at site near junction of Princes Highway and Five Islands Road

1905

Dapto smelter works closed

December 1908

Founding of the Electrolytic Refining and Smelting Co (ERS) at Port Kembla using equipment and buildings shifted from the Dapto smelter works

May 1912

First AJC registered horse race meeting at Kembla Grange racetrack, which had previously been a training track

1916

Purchase by Hoskins of small mine at Wongawilli run by butcher Walter Lang

April 1918

Hoskins Iron and Steel was sending 1,600 tons of coke per month to Lithgow from its coke ovens at Wongawilli

1920

Water supply extended to Dapto

19 October 1920

Main highway renamed Princes Highway

1925

Federal Nationalist-Country Party government placed a basic price on butter with the Paterson scheme by excluding foreign butter and levying consumers to fund exports

May 1928

Australian Iron and Steel Ltd formed from Hoskins Iron and Steel Company plus other companies

24 August 1928

Blast furnace blown in at Port Kembla

1930s

Live hare greyhound racing at Kembla Grange as well as opposite Illawarra Hotel at Brownsville

1931

Lang Labour government repealed the failed Bavin government's Metropolitan Milk Act of 1929 with new Milk Act, which set up a milk marketing for fresh milk sent to Sydney and set up the Milk Board

1932

Railway link from Moss Vale to Port Kembla complete

1934 to 1939

Major growth in number of houses in the Central Illawarra municipality

1937

Mechanical hare greyhound commenced at Dapto showground

1938

BHP commenced using mechanical coal cutters at its Wongawilli and Mount Keira mines

January 1939

Lysaghts opened new mill to produce rolled sheet steel

February 1939

Commonwealth Rolling Mills began producing high finish steel for car bodies and appliances

18 May 1939

Henry F Halloran acquired Berkeley House and surrounding area for subdivision

1939-1945 - World War Two

Women also entered the engineering and manufacturing industry in number though they were relegated to less demanding roles after the war

1939-1945 - World War Two

New mines developed at Avondale and Mount Kembla

1945

Wongawilli coke works closed when coke works erected at Port Kembla

After 1945

Most significant industry at Dapto was the Parrish meatworks at Yallah

After 1945

Concrete tetrahedron tank barriers used to build safe fishing harbour at Berkeley fishing village

1946

Housing Commission erected converted military huts in Baan Baa Street, Dapto near Mulda Street

19 September 1947

Wollongong Municipality absorbed Bulli Shire, Central Illawarra Municipality and North Illawarra Municipality

1951-2

Commonwealth Government built 156 Swedish pre-fabricated timber houses to accommodate British migrant miners and steelworkers on Yalunga Street, Dapto, known colloquially as 'Pommy Hill'

1952

First section of Tallawarra power station commissioned and was fully operational by 1961

1954 to 1973

Boom in opening high schools at Corrimal, Bulli, Berkeley, Dapto, Port Kembla, Oak Flats, Warilla, Woonona, Figtree, Lake Illawarra, Warrawong and Kanahooka

1955

First two bays of the Crystal Clothing factory at Marshall Street, Dapto were operating

1955

Taylor and Woodrow Pty Ltd subdivided large area east of Dapto and south of Fowler Road, selling house and land packages in scheme to sell 1,100 houses

March 1958

Formation of Illawarra County Council took control of supply of electricity out of hands of local government

Mid 1960s

Lakelands housing estate completed with 216 new houses, which filled in the area between Dapto and the Lake

1963-4

Kembla Grange Speedway opened

1965

Olympic Swimming Pool opened at Dapto

1966

Main electricity sub-station at Yallah completed

1968

Illawarra Planning Scheme Ordinance zoned residential areas around all the towns and villages

1969

Provision of sewerage service commenced of Dapto area starting with the area near Lake Illawarra

1975

Dapto TAFE opened

1984

Kembla Grange speedway closed down

1985

Fishermen's Co-operative set up at Berkeley

1987

Meatworks at Yallah closed down due to encroaching suburbia

July 1994

Taylor-Woodrow, a large company, announced that it would be releasing lots at Highcroft Estate on Bong Bong Road which totalled about half the lots in the 1,400 lot Horsley Estate

2001

BHP Billiton approved Dendrobium mine, which was the first mine to be built on the southern coalfields in twenty years

3.0 Historical Themes for the West Dapto Compared with National and State Themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment - naturally evolved	Natural Environment	There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.	A geological formation, fossil site, ecological community, island, soil site, river flats, estuary, mountain range, reef, lake, woodland, seagrass bed, wetland, desert, alps, plain, valley, headland, evidence of flooding, earthquake, bushfire and other natural occurrences.
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Living in harmony with the land Coping with invasion Maintaining a cultural identity	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions and demonstrating race relations.	Place name, camp site, midden, fish trap, trade route, massacre site, shipwreck contact site, missions and institutions, whaling station, pastoral workers camp, timber mill settlement, removed children's home, town reserve, protest site, places relating to self-life; and with determination, keeping place, resistance & protest sites, places of segregation, places of indentured labour, places of reconciliation

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
2 Peopling Australia	Convict	Settling Illawarra Working on the land	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial ‘convict system’: use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Prison, convict shipwreck, convict system document, ticket-of-leave and probationary living quarters, guards uniform, landscapes-of-control, lumber yard, quarry, gallows site, convict-built structure, convict ship arrival site, convict barracks, convict hospital, estate based on convict labour, place of secondary punishment.
2 Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Diversifying the community	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	Blessing-of-the-fleet site, ethnic community hall, Chinese store, place or object that exhibits an identifiable ethnic background, marriage register, olive grove, date palm plantation, citizenship ceremony site, POW camp, register of ship crews, folk festival site, ethnic quarter in a town.
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	Diversifying the community	Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements	Migrant hostel, customs hall, border crossing, immigration papers, bus depot, emigrant shipwreck, Aboriginal mission, quarantine station, works based on migrant labour, detention centre.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Settling Illawarra Subdividing the large rural estates Developing a dairy industry Working on the land	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Hay barn, wheat harvester, silo, dairy, rural landscape, plantation, vineyard, farmstead, shelterbelt, silage pit, fencing, plough markings, shed, fish farm, orchard, market garden, piggery, common, irrigation ditch, Aboriginal seasonal picking camp.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Supplying retailing and financial services Supplying liquor and accommodation in hotels	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Bank, shop, inn, stock exchange, market place, mall, coin collection, consumer wares, bond store, customs house, trade routes, mint, Aboriginal trading places, Aboriginal ration/blanket distribution points, Aboriginal tourism ventures
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Communicating	Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Post office, telephone exchange, printery, radio studio, newspaper office, telegraph equipment, network of telegraph poles, mail boat shipwreck, track, airstrip, lighthouse, stamp collection.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	Subdividing the large rural estates Developing a dairy industry Working on the land	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	A landscape type, bushfire fighting equipment, soil conservation structures, national park, nature reserve, market garden, land clearing tools, evidence of Aboriginal land management, avenue of trees, surf beach, fishing spot, plantation, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	All themes	Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	Monument, photographs, flood marks, memorial, ceremonial costume, honour board, blazed tree, obelisk, camp site, boundary, legislation, place of pilgrimage, places of protest, demonstration, congregation, celebration.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Settling Illawarra	Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Explorers route, marked tree, camp site, explorer's journal, artefacts collected on an expedition, captain's log, surveyor's notebook, mountain pass, water source, Aboriginal trade route, landing site, map.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing	Fishing the waters	Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	Fishing boat, whaling station, marine reserve, fisher camp, seafood factory, fish shop, oyster lease, artificial reef, fishing boat wreck, mooring, dock, marina, wharf, fish farm, fish trap
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Forestry	Working on the land	Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.	Forested area, forest reserve, timber plantation, forestry equipment, saw mill, mill settlement, arboretum, charcoal kiln, coppiced trees, forest regrowth, timber tracks, whim.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Caring for health	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Hospital, sanatorium, asylum, surgical equipment, ambulance, nurses quarters, medical school, baby clinic, hospital therapy garden, landscaped grounds, herbalist shop, pharmacy, medical consulting rooms.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Working in workshops, mills or factories Making coke	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Factory, workshop, depot, industrial machinery, timber mill, quarry, private railway or wharf, shipbuilding yard, slipway, blacksmithy, cannery, foundry, kiln, smelter, tannery, brewery, factory office, company records.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Opening coal mines on the escarpment Mining	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	Mine, quarry, race, mining field or landscape, processing plant, manager's office, mineral specimen, mining equipment, mining license, ore laden shipwreck, collier, mine shaft, sluice gate, mineral deposit, slag heap, assay office, water race.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Settling Illawarra Developing a dairy industry	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Pastoral station, shearing shed, slaughter yard, stud book, photos of prize-winning stock, homestead, pastoral landscape, common, fencing, grassland, well, water trough, freezer boat shipwreck, wool store.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Solving technical and scientific problems	Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena	Laboratory, experimental equipment, text book, observatory, botanical garden, arboretum, research station, university research reserve, weather station, soil conservation area, fossil site, archaeological research site.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Solving technical and scientific problems	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Computer, telegraph equipment, electric domestic appliances, underwater concrete footings, museum collection, office equipment, Aboriginal places evidencing changes in tool types.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Providing transport by sea Providing transport by road Providing rail transport	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Railway station, highway, lane, train, ferry, wharf, tickets, carriage, dray, stock route, canal, bridge, footpath, aerodrome, barge, harbour, lighthouse, shipwreck, canal, radar station, toll gate, horse yard, coach stop.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Establishing a regional centre at Wollongong Establishing rural centres Establishing mining villages Creating seaside resorts Developing an urban network to 1948 Creating a city after 1948	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Town plan, streetscape, village reserve, concentrations of urban functions, civic centre, subdivision pattern, abandoned town site, urban square, fire hydrant, market place, abandoned wharf, relocated civic centre, boundary feature.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Settling Illawarra Subdividing the large rural estates Housing in villages and suburbs	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, Stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Providing utility services	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Water pipeline, sewage tunnel, gas retort, powerhouse, County Council office, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cesspit, reservoir, dam, places demonstrating absence of utilities at Aboriginal fringe camps
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Rural housing Housing in villages and suburbs	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Terrace, apartment, semi-detached house, holiday house, hostel, bungalow, mansion, shack, house boat, caravan, cave, humpy, migrant hostel, homestead, cottage, house site (archaeological).
5 Working	Labour	Working on the land or the sea Mining Working in workshops, mills of factories Uniting to protect working conditions	Activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour	Trade union office, Bundy clock, time-and-motion study (document), union banner, union membership card, strike site, staff change rooms, servants quarters, shearing shed, green ban site, brothel, kitchen, nurses station, hotel with an occupational patronage.
6 Educating	Education	Educating the people	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	School, kindergarten, university campus, mechanics institute, playground, hall of residence, text book, teachers college, sail training boat wreck, sports field, seminary, field studies centre, library, physical evidence of academic achievement (e.g. a medal or certificate).

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
7 Governing	Defence	Defending Illawarra	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Battle ground, fortification, RAAF base, barracks, uniforms, military maps and documents, war memorials, shipwreck lost to mines, scuttled naval vessel, POW camp, bomb practice ground, parade ground, massacre site, air raid shelter, drill hall.
7 Governing	Government and administration	Governing	Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Municipal chamber, County Council offices, departmental office, legislative document, symbols of the Crown, State and municipal flags, ballot box, mayoral regalia, places acquired/disposed of by the state, customs boat, pilot boat, site of key event (eg federation, royal visit), protest site, physical evidence of corrupt practices.
7 Governing	Law and order	Maintaining law and order	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Courthouse, police station, lock-up, protest site, law chambers, handcuffs, legal document, gaol complex, water police boat, police vehicle, jail, prison complex (archaeological), detention centre, judicial symbols
7 Governing	Welfare	Caring for the aged and unfortunate	Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Orphanage, retirement home, public housing, special school, trades training institution, employment agency.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Rural housing Housing in villages or suburbs	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Domestic artefact scatter, kitchen furnishings, bed, clothing, garden tools, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop, home office, road camp, barrack, asylum.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Creating artistic works	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Opera house, theatre costume, film studio, writer's studio, parade tableau, manuscripts, sound recording, cinema, exemplar of an architectural style, work of art, craftwork, and/or public garden, bandstand, concert hall, rock art site, rotunda, library, public hall; and/or a, particular place to which there has been a particular creative, stylistic or design response.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Enjoying leisure Supplying liquor and accommodation in hotels	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Resort, ski lodge, chalet, cruise ship, passenger rail carriage, swimming pool, dance hall, hotel, caravan park, tourist brochures, park, beach, clubhouse, lookout, common, bush walking track, Aboriginal Christmas camp site, fishing spot, picnic place, swimming hole.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Observing religious practices	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Church, monastery, convent, rectory, presbytery, manse, parsonage, hall, chapter house, graveyard, monument, church organ, synagogue, temple, mosque, madrasa, carved tree, burial ground.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	Conducting community organisations	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	CWA Room, Masonic hall, School of Arts, Mechanic's Institute, museum, art gallery, RSL Club, public hall, historical society collection, public library, community centre, Aboriginal mission hall or school room.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Enjoying leisure	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Oval, race course, swimming pool, bowling club, bowling green, trophies, calendar of fixtures, cricket set, yacht pens, tennis court, rugby field, speedway, sporting equipment, bocce court.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for West Dapto	Notes	Examples
9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Entering and leaving worldly existence	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Birth control clinic, maternity hospital, nursery, baby clinic, baptism register, circumcision equipment, and Hospice, nursing home, funeral parlour, grave furnishings, cremation site, cemetery, burial register, disaster site, memorial plantings, shipwreck with loss of life.
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	All themes	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	A monument to an individual, a family home, a dynastic estate, private chapel, a birthplace, a place of residence, a gendered site, statue, commemorative place name, place dedicated to memory of a person (e.g. hospital wing).

4.0 Bibliography

MAPS AND PLANS - MITCHELL LIBRARY

Australia, Dept of Defence, Topographic Map 1:63360, M Ser 3 804/3. Zone 8

Sheet 434, Wollongong, 1927, 1942

Sheet 439, Kiama, 1929, 1932

NSW - Lands, Map of the Illawarra and South Coast Railway Line, M3/811.114/1884/1

NSW - Mines, Map of the Southern Colliery Holdings, M4/811.31/1911/1

NSW - Railways, Illawarra Railways - Waterfall to Kiama, M4/811.31/1921/1

Robinson, H E C, South Coast District NSW, M3/811.3 gcum / 1899/ 1

Wells, W H, Plan of the celebrated estate of Terry's Meadows in the District of Illawarra, M3/811.31/1860/1

Parish maps

Co Camden

Calderwood, 1892, 1910, 1936

Jamberoo, 1881, 1910, 1937

Kembla, 1887, 1891, 1906, 1910

County Subdivision plans

Co Camden ZCP:C1/1-204

Town Subdivision plans

Albion Park, ZTP: A1/1-3

Dapto, ZTP: D3/1-5

Lake Illawarra. ZTP: L1/1-41.1

MAPS AND PLANS – STATE RECORDS OF NSW

Sketch showing road as marked out from Capt Sheaffe's land to the main West Dapto Road (R.a.818), W Shone, 3 Feb 1857, SR Map 5079

Plan of new line of road in the Illawarra (R.1.818), Elliott, 1834, SR Map 5080

Plan showing two lines of road in the Illawarra district, (R.3.818), Elliott, SR Map 5083

Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima (R.6.818), L Burke, 31 Jul 1843, SR Map 5086

Copy of above Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima (R.7.818), Kennedy 1844, SR Map 5087

MAPS AND PLANS – ILLAWARRA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Subdivision Plan collection

CROWN PLANS – LPMA

County Camden

Parish Calderwood

Parish Jamberoo

Parish Kembla

PRIMARY SOURCES – STATE RECORDS OF NSW

Col Sec, Special Bundles

Magistrates Returns of Mills, Manufactories etc, 1831-42, 4/7267

Land Titles Office, Real Property Applications

RPA 1401 (Brownsville) 6/10049

RPA 2177 (Paul's grant ph Jamberoo), 6/10056

RPA 8056 (Marshall Mount) 6/10115

RPA 9011 (Avondale) 6/10125

RPA 15317 (part Wm Browne's grant ph Calderwood) 6/10188

RPA 20380, (part Terry's Meadows, ph Jamberoo), 6/10238

RPA 20743 (part Paul's grant, ph Jamberoo), 6/10242

RPA 23545 (Johnstone's Meadows) 6/10270

Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Titles

RPA 2177 (Paul's grant ph Jamberoo), 6/10056

Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, NRS 17513

RPA 15317 (part Wm Browne's grant ph Calderwood)

RPA 20380, (part Terry's Meadows, ph Jamberoo)

RPA 20743 (part Paul's grant, ph Jamberoo)

Lands, Roads Branch, Road Plan Catalogue Books, 2/35-2/43, 9/359-9/361

Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate files

Weston, Alick Horsley, Albion Park, grazier, died 30 March 1941, A27915, 20/2797

Weston, Amy Sophia, Mosman, spinster, died 28 August 1947, A47049, 20/3071

Valuer-General, Valuation Cards,

Illawarra Central, Third Ward, 13/7655

Illawarra Central, Fourth Ward, 13/7656

PRIMARY SOURCES - PRINTED BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Colwell, James, *Illustrated History of Methodism*, William Brooks, Sydney, 1904

Illawarra and South Coast Tourist's Guide, 1902-3, Wilson & Co, Sydney, 1902

McDonald, W G (ed), *The Paulsgrove Diary: Illawarra 1833-1834*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1988

New South Wales Government Gazette, 1835 ff

Shellharbour Valuation Book, volume 5, 1917-1919; volume 7, 1923-1925, Tongarra Heritage Society, 1997ff

Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, 1900, Farm & Dairy Publishing Co, Sydney, 1900

SECONDARY SOURCES - PRINTED BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Adrian, Colin, *Fighting Fire! : A Century of Service 1884-1984*, Board of Fire Commissioners of NSW, & Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1984

Aird, W V, *The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage of Sydney*, Sydney, 1961

Barwick, Kathleen H, *History of Berkeley*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, Second edition, 1978

Bayley, William A, *Green Meadows: Centenary History of Shellharbour Municipality New South Wales*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, Albion Park, 1959

Cameron, Rev James, *Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1905

Connolly, C N, *Biographical Register of the New South Wales Parliament 1856-1901*, Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1983

Cousins, Arthur, *The Garden of New South Wales: A history of the Illawarra and Shoalhaven Districts 1770-1900*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1994 (originally published Producers' Co-op Distributing Soc Ltd, Sydney, 1948)

Davis, Joseph, *Lake Illawarra – an Ongoing History*, Lake Illawarra Authority, Wollongong, 2005

Davis, Wayne (ed), *West of the water, east of the line: Dapto, an oral history*, TAFE, Wollongong, 1988?

Dowd, B T, *The First Five Land Grantees and the Grants in the Illawarra*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1977

Eklund, Erik, *Steel Town: The Making and Breaking of Port Kembla*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2002

Fleming, A P, *The Pioneer Kerosene Works at American Creek (Mt Kembla, NSW)*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1976

Fuller, Leon, *Wollongong's Native Trees*, second edition, pr Weston, 1982

Fullford, R K, *We Stood and Waited: Sydney's anti-ship defences 1939-1945*, Royal Australian Artillery History Soc, Manly, 1994

Goodall, Heather & Allison Cadzow, *Rivers and Resilience: Aboriginal People on Sydney's Georges River*, UNSW Press, Sydney, 2009

Hagan, Jim & Andrew Wells, (ed) *A History of Wollongong*, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 1997

Hagan, Jim & Henry Lee (ed), *A History of Work and Community in Wollongong*, Halstead Press & University of Wollongong, Sydney, 2002

Henderson, Krimhilde & Terry, *Early Illawarra - People, houses, life*, History Project Inc, Canberra, 1983

History Notes of Shellharbour City Area: an up-date of Shellharbour's history researched from primary and local history sources as an educational and research reference, researched and compiled by Dorothy Gillis, Tongarra Heritage Society, Albion Park, 2005

Illawarra Historical Society Newsletter, 2000-2009

Irving, Robert, *Twentieth Century Architecture in Wollongong*, Wollongong City Council, Wollongong, 2001

Jervis, James, 'Illawarra: A Century of History' *JRAHS*, XXVIII, 1942, pp 65-107; 129-56; 193-248; 273-302; 353-374

McDonald W G, *Earliest Illawarra: By its explorers and pioneers*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1966

McDonald W G, *Nineteenth-Century Dapto*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1976

McDonald W G, *The Oldest Road*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1979

Migration Heritage Project Newsletter, June 2003-Dec 2009

Mills, Kevin & Jacqueline Jakeman, *Rainforests of the Illawarra District*, Calderwood, Jamberoo, 1995

NSW – Department of Environment and Conservation, *A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770 to 1970*, Department of Environment and Conservation, Hurstville, 2005

NSW – Dept of School Education, *Government Schools of New South Wales 1848 to 1993*, Dept of School Education, 1993, Sydney

NSW - Premier's Department – Division of Reconstruction and Development, *The Illawarra Region: A preliminary survey of resources*, Government Printer, Sydney, 1948

Osborne, Frank, *Alick Osborne and the Adam Lodge: A study in British Emigration, 1831-1837*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 2001

Osborne, Frank, *Osbornes in Early Illawarra*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 2000

Osborne, Frank, *Surveyors, Settlers and Land Grants in Illawarra 1815-1817*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 2000

O'Malley, J P, *The Old Dapto Smelting Works*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1950

Organ, Michael, *A Documentary History of the Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1850*, Aboriginal Education Unit, Wollongong University, 1990

Organ, Michael, *Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1900*, AIATS, December 1993, Woonona

Reynolds, D K, *The Railways of West Dapto*, BHP-Billiton, Wollongong, 2002

Robinson, Ross (ed), *Urban Illawarra*, Sorrett, Melbourne, 1977

Singleton, C C, *Railway History in Illawarra, New South Wales*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1984

Todd, Jan, *Milk for the metropolis: A century of co-operative milk supply in New South Wales*, Hale and Iremonger, Sydney, 1994

Weston, Bert, *Albion Park saga*, Tongarra Heritage Society, Albion Park, 1996

White, Rev C A, *The Challenge of the Years: A History of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in the State of New South Wales*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1951

Willmore, Ian and Elizabeth Warburton, *Willmore and Randell: Seventy Years in Australian Real Estate 1922-1992*, Willmore and Randell Sales Pty Ltd, Sydney, 1994

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

Ali, Anne Croston, Illawarra Region - Historic Buildings and Sites, For Department of Environment & Planning, Illawarra Office, Nov 1981

Australian Museum Business Services, Aboriginal Heritage Study: Illawarra Escarpment, For Wollongong City Council, September 2008

Birmingham, Judy, Gazetteer of Places of Historical, Archaeological and Industrial Significance in the Illawarra Region Together with Consultant's Conservation Recommendations, For Heritage Council of NSW, Aug 1980, 3 vols

HLA - Envirosciences Pty Ltd, Non-Indigenous Heritage Study West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, Feb 2006, For Wollongong City Council

Illawarra Escarpment Heritage Assessment 2007, Mayne-Wilson & Associates and Heritage Futures in association with Godden Mackay Logan, For Wollongong City Council, Part II – Thematic Essays

OHM Consultants, Strategic Management Plan for Historic Coal Mining Sites of the Illawarra, 2006, For Wollongong City Council and Dept of Primary Industries, Mineral Resources Division

Secomb, Nicole, Dapto Thematic History: Dapto Community Heritage Project, December 1999, For Wollongong City Council

Thom, Louise, Meredith Walker & Glynis Cummins, Wollongong's Migrant Heritage Places Study 2007

5.0 Building Permits – Central Illawarra 1920-46

[illegible]

Year	Local Government Area	Dwellings				Flats		Hotels Guest Houses etc	Shops & Dwellings	Shops only	Factories	Garages Public	Other	Total	Additions & Alterations
		<i>Brick, Stone, Concrete</i>	<i>Wood or Fibro</i>	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Fibro</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Conversions</i>								
1932	Central Illawarra	6	11						1				2	20	71
1933	Central Illawarra	3	31										27	61	50
1934	Central Illawarra*	18	119						2			1	13	153	65
1937	Central Illawarra	116	187					4	20		14	2	2	345	144
1938	Central Illawarra	75	236					4	15	1	12	9	12	364	119
1939	Central Illawarra	33	178					2	1	4		2	12	232	118
1940	Central Illawarra	27	118						3	1	3		12	164	71
1941	Central Illawarra	36	165							1	2		8	212	64
1942	Central Illawarra	7	38						1		2			48	12
1943	Central Illawarra	-	5											5	37
1944	Central Illawarra	1	8									1		10	65
1945	Central Illawarra	22	44							2	1		1	70	82
1946	Central Illawarra	15	102					2	4	2	5	2	7	139	106

* Not included between 1934 and 1937 after Central Illawarra was constituted as a shire on 7 September 1934

6.0 Manufacturers in Dapto 1945

Locality	Firm	Manufacturing Activity
Dapto	Dairy Farmers Co-op Milk Co Ltd	Butter, pasteurised milk and ice
	Illawarra Meat Co	Butter, pasteurised milk and ice

Source: NSW - Premier's Department – Division of Reconstruction and Development, *The Illawarra Region: A preliminary survey of resources*, Government Printer, Sydney, 1948, pp 26-9

7.0 Table of Contextual Sections and Themes for West Dapto

Context	Theme - Main	Theme - Other
<i>1.1 The Natural Landscape</i>		
<i>1.2 Occupation by Aboriginal Peoples/Kooris</i>	1.2.1 Living in harmony with the land	
	1.2.2 Coping with invasion	
	1.2.3 Maintaining a cultural identity	
<i>1.3 Settlement</i>	1.3.1 Settling Illawarra	
	1.3.2 Establishing a regional centre at Wollongong	
	1.3.3 Subdividing the large rural estates	
	1.3.4 Developing a dairy industry	
	1.3.5 Opening coal mines on the escarpment	
	1.3.6 The emergence of urban settlements and villages	1.3.6.1 Theme - Establishing rural centres
		1.3.6.2 Establishing mining villages
		1.3.6.3 Creating seaside resorts
	1.3.7 Developing an urban network to 1948	
	1.3.8 Creating a city after 1948	
<i>1.4 Making a Living</i>	1.4.1 Working on the land	
	1.4.2 Fishing the waters	
	1.4.3 Mining	1.4.3.1 Making coke
	1.4.4 Working in workshops, mills or factories	
	1.4.5 Uniting to protect working conditions	
<i>1.5 Housing and Accommodation</i>	1.5.1 Rural housing	
	1.5.2 Housing in villages and suburbs	
<i>1.6 Servicing the</i>	1.6.1 Transport - sea, road, rail and air	1.6.1.1 Providing transport by sea

Context	Theme - Main	Theme - Other
<i>Community</i>		1.6.1.2 Providing transport by road 1.6.1.3 Providing rail transport
	1.6.2 Communicating	
	1.6.3 Providing utility services	
	1.6.4 Supplying liquor and accommodation in hotels	
	1.6.5 Observing religious practices	
	1.6.6 Educating the people	
	1.6.7 Supplying retailing and financial services	
	1.6.8 Enjoying leisure	
	1.6.9 Caring for health	
	1.6.10 Tendering professional advice	
	1.6.11 Solving technical and scientific problems	
	1.6.12 Creating artistic works	
<i>1.7 Community Development</i>	1.7.1 Maintaining law and order	
	1.7.2 Governing	
	1.7.3 Defending Illawarra	
	1.7.4 Caring for the aged and unfortunate (welfare)	
	1.7.5 Diversifying the community	
	1.7.6 Conducting community organisations	
	1.7.7 Entering and leaving worldly existence	



Web sydneywater.com.au **Enquiries** 1300 990 419
Postal address Sydney Water, PO Box 399, Parramata NSW 2124