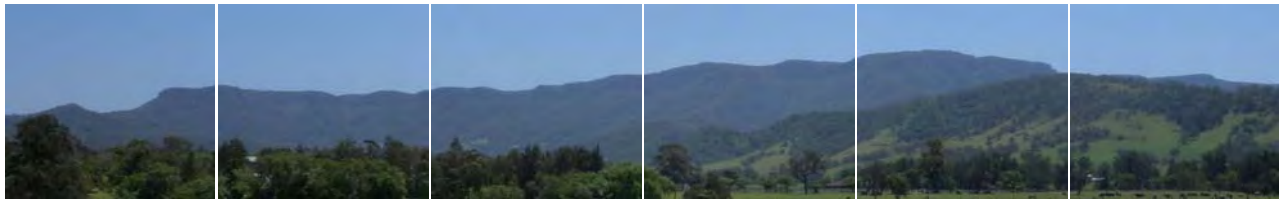


Heritage Impact Statement

Calderwood Urban Development Project



For
Delfin Lend Lease

18 February 2010



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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND	1
1.2	APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	3
1.3	AFFECTED SITES.....	4
1.4	PROPOSAL	5
1.5	LIMITATIONS	6
1.6	OWNERSHIP.....	7
1.7	REFERENCES	7
1.8	DEFINITIONS	7
2.0	STATUTORY LISTINGS.....	8
2.1	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 19998	
2.2	NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977	8
2.3	LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS.....	8
3.0	NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS.....	9
3.1	NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW).....	9
4.0	HISTORICAL OUTLINE	9
4.1	ABORIGINAL BACKGROUND	9
4.2	EARLY GRANTS	9
4.3	HENRY OSBORNE	10
4.4	MARSHALL MOUNT	11
4.5	MARSHALL MOUNT SCHOOL	19
4.6	MARSHALL MOUNT METHODIST CEMETERY	20
4.7	CHRONOLOGY	22
5.0	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	22
5.1	MARSHALL MOUNT HOUSE AND BARN	22
5.2	SETTING AND VIEWS	29
5.3	MARSHALL MOUNT METHODIST CEMETERY	37
6.0	HERITAGE ITEMS IN THE VICINITY	39
7.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE.....	41
7.1	BACKGROUND	41
7.2	EUROPEAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	44
8.0	ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	46
8.1	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	46
9.0	ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT	49
9.1	BUILT HERITAGE	49
9.2	LANDSCAPE HERITAGE	49
9.3	SUBDIVISION.....	50
9.4	CURTILAGE, SETTING AND VIEWS	50
9.5	HERITAGE ITEMS IN THE VICINITY	53

9.6	NON INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY	54
10.0	CONCLUSION	54
11.0	INVENTORY SHEETS	55
11.1	WOLLONGONG LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1990	55
11.2	NSW STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY	56
11.3	NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW) LISTING SHEET	67
11.4	REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	70
11.5	WEST DAPTO RELEASE AREA HERITAGE INVENTORY 2006	72
11.6	WEST DAPTO RELEASE AREA RECOMMENDED HERITAGE CURTILAGE 2006 74	
11.7	OAK FARM	75
12.0	APPENDIX	76
12.1	ADVERTISMENT FOR SALE JOHNSTONE'S MEADOWS	76
12.2	LIST OF REFERENCES	78

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This heritage impact statement has been prepared by Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects and Heritage Consultants to accompany a Concept Plan Application under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) and a proposal for State significant site listing under Schedule 3 of *State Environmental Planning Policy Major Development 2005* (SEPP Major Development) in relation to the Calderwood Urban Development Project

The Calderwood Urban Development Project is a master planned community development by Delfin Lend Lease (DLL).

The Calderwood Urban Development Project proposes a mix of residential, employment, retail, education, conservation and open space uses. The development proposes approximately 4,800 dwellings and approximately 50 hectares of retail, education, community and mixed use / employment land. The overall development will accommodate approximately 12,400 people and will deliver an estimated \$2.9 billion in development expenditure and create approximately 8,000 full time equivalent jobs by 2031.

The Calderwood Urban Development Project site is located within the Calderwood Valley in the Illawarra Region. It is approximately 706 hectares in area with approximately 600 hectares of land in the Shellharbour LGA and the balance located within the Wollongong LGA.

The Calderwood Valley is bounded to the north by Marshall Mount Creek (which forms the boundary between the Shellharbour and Wollongong LGAs), to the east by the Macquarie Rivulet, to the south by Johnstons Spur and to the west by the Illawarra Escarpment. Beyond Johnstons Spur to the south is the adjoining Macquarie Rivulet Valley within the suburb of North Macquarie. The Calderwood Urban Development Project land extends south from the Calderwood Valley to the Illawarra Highway. Refer to the Location Plan (Figure 1).

The Calderwood Valley has long been recognised as a location for future urban development, firstly in the Illawarra Urban and Metropolitan Development Programmes and more recently in the Illawarra Regional Strategy (IRS).

The IRS nominates Calderwood as an alternate release area if demand for additional housing supply arises because of growth beyond projections of the Strategy, or if regional lot supply is lower than expected.

In 2008, the former Growth Centres Commission reviewed the proposed West Dapto Release Area (WDRA) draft planning documents. The GCC concluded that forecast housing land supply in the IRS cannot be delivered as expected due to implementation difficulties with the WDRA, and the significantly lower than anticipated supply of housing land to market in the Illawarra Region has now been recognised as a reality.

The GCC Review of the WDRA also recognised that there is merit in the early release of Calderwood in terms of creating a higher dwelling production rate and meeting State government policy to release as much land to the market as quickly as possible. Given the demonstrated shortfall in land supply in the Illawarra Region and the WDRA implementation difficulties highlighted in the GCC Report, the release of Calderwood for urban development now conforms to its strategic role under the IRS as a source of supply triggered by on-going delays in regional lot supply. The Calderwood Urban Development Project can deliver about 12% of the IRS' new dwelling target.

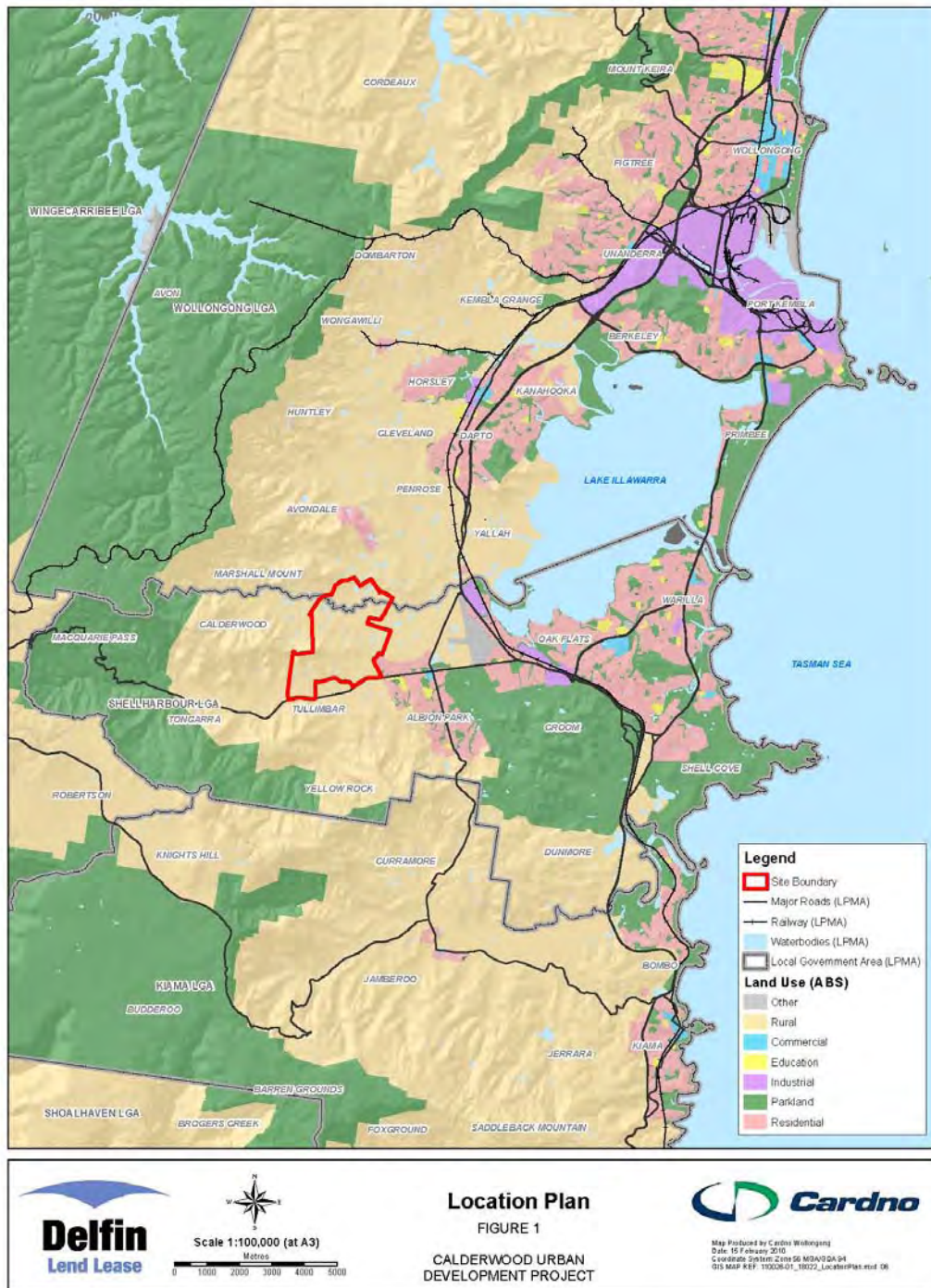


Figure 1 Location Plan. Source DLL February 2010

Changes in outlook arising from global, national and regional factors influencing investment and delivery certainty, housing supply and affordability and employment and economic development also add to the case for immediate commencement of the Calderwood Project.

In April 2008 the Minister for Planning issued terms of reference for the preparation of a Justification Report to address the implications of initiating the rezoning of Calderwood for urban development including associated staging, timing and infrastructure considerations.

In February 2009 the Minister for Planning considered a Preliminary Assessment Report for the Calderwood Urban Development Project that provided justification for the planning, assessment and delivery of the project to occur under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, having regard to the demonstrated contribution that the project will have to achieving State and regional planning objectives.

Subsequently, on the 16 April 2009, pursuant to Clause 6 of SEPP Major Development, the Minister for Planning formed the opinion that the Calderwood Urban Development Project constitutes a Major Project to be assessed and determined under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, and also authorised the submission of a Concept Plan for the site. In doing so, the Minister also formed the opinion that a State significant site (SSS) study be undertaken to determine whether to list the site as a State Significant site in Schedule 3 of SEPP Major Development.

The Part 3A process under the EP&A Act allows for the Calderwood Urban Development Project to be planned, assessed and delivered in an holistic manner, with a uniform set of planning provisions and determination by a single consent authority. Given the scale of the proposal, the Concept Plan and SSS listing provide the opportunity to identify and resolve key issues such as land use and urban form, development staging, infrastructure delivery and environmental management in an integrated and timely manner.

This report has been prepared to fulfil the Environmental Assessment Requirements issued by the Director General for the inclusion of the Calderwood site as a State Significant Site under SEPP Major Development, and for a Concept Plan approval for the development. Specifically, this report addresses the following requirements:

A heritage impact statement should be prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Office guidelines. The statement should assess the impacts of the application on the area and any significant components of the site. The heritage significance of the area and any impacts the proposed development may have upon this significance is to be assessed.

1.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Specifically, this report addresses the Director General's Requirements (DGRs):

The methodology used in this report is in accordance with the principles and definitions set out in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Manual and in accordance with 2001 Assessing Heritage Significance and the 2002 version of guidelines on how to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact published by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning.

In accordance with the guidelines this report will review the relevant statutory heritage controls and assess the impact of the proposal on the properties identified as demonstrating heritage significance:

1.3 AFFECTED SITES



Figure 2 Map showing the location of the affected heritage items. Source DLL February 2010.

The proposed concept plan affects two identified heritage items within the development area, being the Marshall Mount Homestead and Barn Lot 2, DP2534, Marshall Mount Road as well as the Methodist Cemetery at Lot 1, DP 195342, Calderwood Road, Calderwood. The sites

are included as heritage items in the Local Environmental Plans for Wollongong City and Shellharbour Councils respectively. The Marshall Mount former Public School and Residence are in the vicinity of the development area adjacent to the north east boundary. These sites are included as items of local significance in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan.

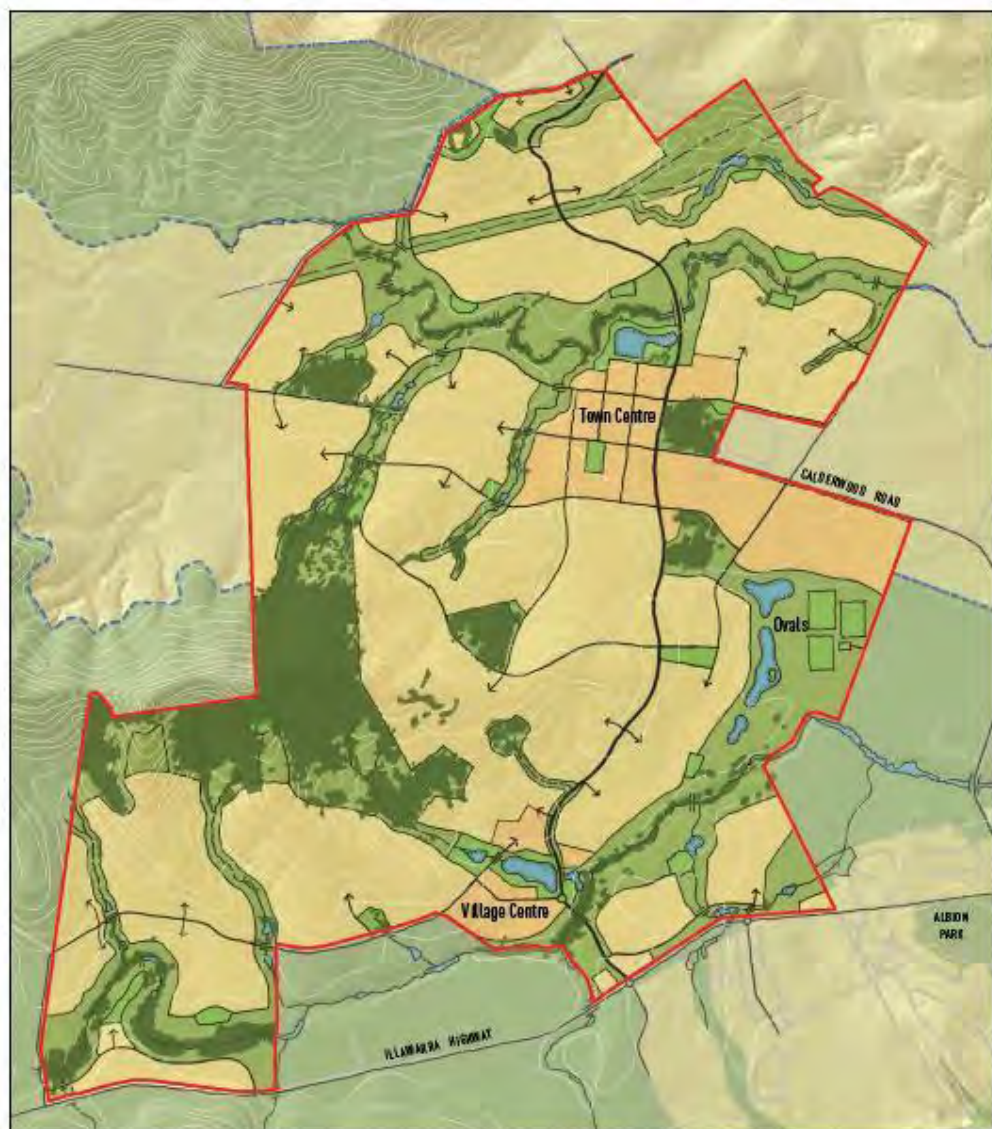
Oak Farm, 70-87 North Macquarie Rd, Calderwood has been identified as a site with the potential for archaeological remains¹. However, Oak Farm has not been provided with any statutory protection.

1.4 PROPOSAL

The Calderwood Urban Development Project (Figure 3) is a proposed master planned community development by Delfin Lend Lease.

The Calderwood Urban Development Project proposes a mix of residential, employment, retail, education, conservation and open space uses. The development proposes approximately 4,800 dwellings and approximately 50 hectares of retail, education, community and mixed use / employment land. The overall development will accommodate approximately 12,400 people and will deliver an estimated \$2.9 billion in development expenditure and create approximately 8,000 full time equivalent jobs by 2031.

¹ Hynd T. Historic and Archaeological Map, Shellharbour City 1830-1930 unpublished prepared for Shellharbour Council 2003. P48 (Refer Appendix for sheet).



Concept Plan

Part 3A | Calderwood Urban Development Project

- Town and Village Centres**
Mixed Uses including Retail, Employment, Residential, Learning and Community Amenities
- Residential Neighbourhoods**
- Parks**
eg Citywide, district and local parks
- Principal Open Space and Drainage**
eg Environmental Conservation, Environmental Management and Drainage Corridors
- Indicative Water Bodies**



Subject to verification and detailed site survey 1:30,000 @ A4 10m Contours February 2010

Figure 3 Final Concept Plan, February 2010. Source DLL February 2010.

1.5 LIMITATIONS

The Marshall Mount House and Barn, the Methodist Cemetery and the School and Residence were visited by the author of this report on 10 November 2009. The area north of Calderwood Road was inspected by car from public roads. At Marshall Mount, the house, its interior, its immediate setting and the barn were walked, inspected and photographed. The inspection

was undertaken as a visual inspection only. There was no demolition, opening up or clearing. The Cemetery was also walked, inspected and photographed.

The historical outline included in this report provides sufficient background information to provide a broad understanding of the development of the affected sites sufficient to assess the impact of the proposal. It is not intended to be a comprehensive history of the affected heritage items. A historical title search was not undertaken and research is sourced from secondary sources.

1.6 OWNERSHIP

The sites are privately owned.

1.7 REFERENCES

Historical information was researched by John Johnson, Historian. The list of historical references is included in the appendix.

Non-Indigenous Heritage Study, West Dapto Release Area and Heritage Inventory Sheet for Marshall Mount House and Barn dated January 2006 prepared by HLA.

Historic and Archaeological Map, Shellharbour City 1830-1930 dated 2003 prepared for Shellharbour Council by Tamara Hynd, Archaeologist.

Website of the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning, at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au.

1.8 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this report

- **Local** refers to Shellharbour and Wollongong City Councils; and
- **State** refers to New South Wales.

The following definitions are used in this report and are from the Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter).

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to circumstance, include preservation, restoration and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and should be treated accordingly.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of the charter.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use involving no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes, which are substantially reversible, or changes requiring minimal impact.

2.0 STATUTORY LISTINGS

2.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

Marshall Mount House and Barn and the Methodist Cemetery are not included on the National Heritage List under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Marshall Mount House and Barn is a registered place in the Register of the National Estate (RNE). There is no statutory requirement to consider properties listed on the Register as part of heritage assessments required under Commonwealth and State legislation unless they are included in Commonwealth, State, Territory or Local Government statutory lists.

(The Register was originally established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. In 2004, a new national heritage system was established under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). From February 2012 all references to the Register will be removed from the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. The RNE will be maintained after this time on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive).

2.2 NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977

Marshall Mount House and Barn and the Methodist Cemetery are not included in the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

2.3 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Marshall Mount House and Barn within Lot 2 DP2534 are included in Schedule 1 of the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 1990 as built heritage items of regional significance. (Regional significance is no longer a recognised level of significance under the guidelines published by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning). The site is currently listed as an item of local significance.



Figure 4 Part of Heritage Map 3 included in the Wollongong LEP 1990 showing Marshall Mount House and Barn in the centre as Item No 5913. The boundary of the Calderwood Urban Development Area is shown. Source: www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au.

The LEP Heritage Map does not identify a curtilage for the house and barn as the current Lot 2 DP2534. Instead a point location is made.

The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery, at Lot 1, DP 195342, Calderwood Road, Calderwood is included in the Shellharbour Rural Local Environment Plan 2004 Item No CA1 as a heritage item of local significance. Concerning identified curtilage, the LEP listing identifies the whole of the lot.

3.0 NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS

3.1 NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)

Marshall Mount House and Barn are identified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The listing sheet is included in the appendix. The Methodist Cemetery is not identified.

4.0 HISTORICAL OUTLINE

4.1 ABORIGINAL BACKGROUND

Before European settlement, many Aboriginal groups lived on the NSW south coast. The area from Bulli and Stanwell Park, in the north, to Shoalhaven and Kangaroo Valley in the south was and still is called Thurawal. There were many different Aboriginal groups living in the Illawarra region. The Wadi Wadi people occupied the southern part of the Thurawal area with several camp sites around Lake Illawarra including Berkeley and Hooka Creek. They moved freely throughout the region and shared resources with their near neighbours without fear of trespassing.

Lake Illawarra was a valuable source of food and spirituality for the Wadi Wadi people. Burial sites and middens (shell and camp rubbish heaps) discovered at Windang (meaning "battlefield") and surrounding areas indicate that the Wadi Wadi used the area extensively and performed various corroborees and ceremonies here.²

4.2 EARLY GRANTS

Cedar cutters were the first Europeans to exploit the Illawarra region while crops such as wheat, oats and potatoes were grown around the lake and dairying became the primary industry for the Illawarra area in the late 1880s.

On 2 December 1816 the first land grants in the region were marked out by Surveyor General John Oxley. The first grants included 1,500 acres to Captain George Johnston of the New South Wales Corps, which he named "Macquarie's Gift". Captain Johnston's son David Johnston was granted 600 acres adjacent to "Macquarie's Gift" on 3 September 1821. When Captain Johnston died in 1823 the grant was divided into three 500 acre portions, which passed to his daughters Julia, Maria and Blanche.

Maria's portion passed to her brother David Johnston in 1831 after her death and the deaths of her two children and her husband Captain Thomas Brotheridge. By the time David Johnston had been promised a further 700 acre grant immediately adjacent, which was formally granted in 1833. David Johnston's holding, which he named "Johnston's Meadows", eventually totalled about 1,750 acres.

² There were, and still are, hundreds of different Aboriginal languages spoken on the Australian continent. The Wadi Wadi people spoke a version of the Thurawal language. Many of the town and locality names in the Illawarra have derived from this language - Tongarra, Kiama, Illawarra, Wollongong, Minnamurra (plenty fish), Dapto (broken foot, Unanderra (place of larrikins, Bellambi (no), Towradgi (sacred site), Cringila (pipeclay), Warrawong (side of hill), Bulli (two).

one free settler, three convicts and three Aboriginals for South Australia, where he arrived four months later.

About this time Osborne began to acquire large holdings of land in the area between the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers southwards from Wagga Wagga. They included Barren Garry, Arejoel, and Brooking near Lockhart, all on the route which he had taken to South Australia. By the 1850s he owned very large holdings in the Illawarra, and in the Mount Keira and other coal-mines in the Maitland district, where an Act of Parliament was required to deprive him of much of the land later occupied by the town of Maitland. He conducted an immense business in cattle in the Illawarra and also had large inland runs. It was to these that his descendants gravitated.

Henry Osborne became a member of the Legislative Council in 1851 and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1856. He died at Marshall Mount on 26 March 1859, survived by his wife, nine sons and three daughters. One son, Patrick Hill Osborne (1832-1902), was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1864 and another, James Osborne (1845-1877), in 1869.³



Figure 6 Pumpkin Cottage, 1832, by Robert Hoddle, Mitchell Library, ML PX*D 319 f18

4.4 MARSHALL MOUNT

By 1832 a slab and bark house had been completed at Marshall Mount. Recorded in an 1832 sketch by Robert Hoddle (ML PX*D 319 f18), it was known as “Pumpkin Cottage”. This slab cottage was replaced by a new house, reputedly in the late 1830s.

The Thomas, Pearson, Timbs and Piper families came out from Ireland to build the house and work on the estate in 1839. G Nesta Griffiths suggests that the main house at Marshall Mount

³ Australian Dictionary of Biography.

was completed in 1838, though no documentary evidence has been found.⁴ It is believed that William Thomas constructed the staircase of the house.⁵ It appears likely that the main house at “Marshall Mount” probably dates from the late 1830s to the early 1840s. The Thomas family planted three oak trees at Marshall Mount, one of which survived in 1996. The Thomas and Pearson families planted five acres of orchards near Marshall Mount.



Figure 7 Inspection of Marshall Mount House by members of the RAHS, 1959. Wollongong City Library.

By the early 1840s Osborne’s operations at Marshall Mount were expanding rapidly:

“Henry Osborne, Esq., of Marshall Mount, we have just been credibly informed, will also shortly commence operations at an establishment of his own in Wollongong, intended originally for a foundry and wheat grinding mill, for the purpose of boiling down cattle and sheep for the fat.”⁶

“AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY FARMS TO LET, for long or short periods, in the district of Illawarra, near Wollongong;

No. 1-400 acres on Mullet Creek, opposite the celebrated dairy farms of G. Or. Gerard, Esq; 135 acres of this farm is clear, the remainder the very best description of forestland in the district. It is one of the best dairy farms in Illawarra of its extent.

No. 2-260 acres of Avondale, situate on the same Creek, all enclosed, and from thirty to forty acres of it cleared. This farm is on the opposite side of the Creek, to the beautiful farm and hop plantation of Dr. Jessott.

No. 3-200 acres, nearly adjoining the above farm, about forty acres have been cleared.

No. 4-280 acres, part of Marshall Mount, open forest land.

No. 5-800 acres, northerly portion of Marshall Mount, forest and brush land. Parties in want of good farms may find it to their advantage examining the capabilities of the above farms.

⁴ Griffiths, G. Nesta, “Some Southern Homes of New South Wales, Shepherd Press, Sydney, 1952, p. 2.

⁵ McDonald book p. 10.

⁶ Sydney Morning Herald, 11 March 1844, p. 3.

Application, if by letter post-paid, to be made to the undersigned.

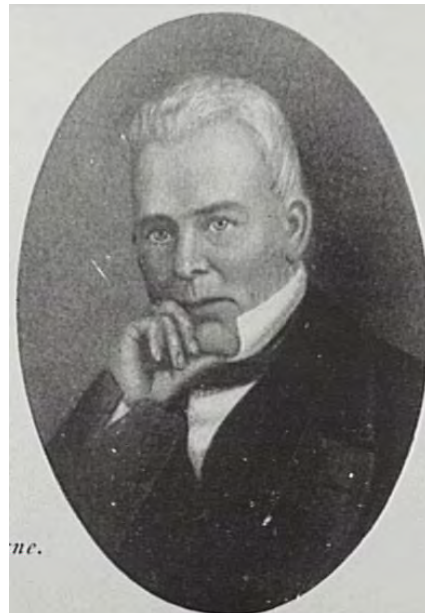
HENRY OSBORNE.

*Marshall Mount, Dapto,*⁷

Henry Osborne was in a position to expand his holdings when Charles Throsby Smith's "Calderwood" property was advertised for sale in 1848. Henry Osborne purchased the property and added it to his "Marshall Mount" holdings.

*"CALDERWOOD, IN THE FERTILE DISTRICT OF ILLAWARRA,
Containing 1280 ACRES.
MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction.
By order of the Mortgagee,
ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER,
At the Mart, King Street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF
CALDERWOOD,
Containing 1280 acres of land, situate in the highly fertile district of Illawarra, and only 16 miles
from the port of Wollongong. It adjoins the celebrated property of H. Osborne, Esq., and is
bounded on the west by the Mountain Range and the road to Berrima, from which township it is
only 20 miles distant.
NOTE-Further particulars of this desirable estate (which will be sold either in one lot or
sub-divided into small farms) will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms liberal
Title-Grant from the Crown. 3007"*⁸

Figure 8 Henry Osborne. Source: Some Southern Homes of NSW by G. Nesta Griffiths.



⁷ Sydney Morning Herald, 27 March 1847, p. 3.

⁸ Sydney Morning Herald, 21 August 1848, p. 4.

Figure 9 Sarah Osborne. Source: Some Southern Homes of NSW by G. Nesta Griffiths



Henry Osborne had been ailing for some time when he died in 1859. Because he had already given Henry Hill Osborne numerous holdings, including “Avondale”, “Crown Dale” and about 1,000 acres to the west of “Calderwood”, Henry Hill Osborne was not provided for generously in his will made on 13 December 1858. “Marshall Mount” and “Calderwood” were clearly seen by Henry Osborne as the most important of his holdings and were left jointly to Henry Hill Osborne, Benjamin Marshall Osborne and Hamilton Osborne, with Hamilton being left the portion that included Marshall Mount House. The will contained a clause stipulating that “in case the Central Estate of Marshall Mount shall, by reason of the death of the devisee, my son Hamilton under age and without issue, become subject to division it shall be at the option of my eldest son for the time being to purchase the same at the price of £20,000”⁹

Sarah Osborne renounced the role of executrix and the will was administered by Henry Hill Osborne, Patrick Hill Osborne, Alick Osborne and Benjamin Marshall Osborne. Henry’s estate was valued at £170,000 for probate. Alick Osborne continued to reside at Marshall Mount, running the affairs of the Osborne family from there until 1871. Sarah Osborne retired to England, living at Leamington, a spa town in Warwickshire. She died in 1874.

“DEATH OF AN EARLY OVERLANDER- The Sydney Morning Herald has the following in reference to the death of Mr H. Osborne, J.P., who was one of the first settlers that undertook the overland journey from New South Wales to South Australia:

‘Having arrived in the colony some thirty years ago, Mr. Osborne was amongst the earliest settlers in the Illawarra district; and having, by the exercise of amazing industry, energy, and intelligence established an enviable home at Marshall Mount, the process of farming upon a scale limited within the bounds of 5000 acres not holding out a prospect of full employment to a man of his activity, he determined upon extending his operations by seeking lands beyond the boundaries of location. Shortly after coming to the determination alluded to above, the opening up of South Australia to the enterprise of New South Wales settlers afforded Mr. Osborne an opportunity for

⁹ Henry Osborne’s will.

enlarged operations, and he was amongst the first overlanders with stock to Adelaide. We emphasize the word 'overlanders.' as the term in itself, to those acquainted with it, implies an amount of British enterprise, energy, and daring as well as risk of capital, possessed but by few of the colonists of that day - 1838-39. Such, at the time, at all events, was thought of expeditions of this nature which Mr. Osborne entered upon and successfully carried out that Sir George Grey, the then Governor of South Australia, in his work upon that colony, made special mention of the subject of our memoir, giving an account of the 'stock he took over' with its value, and took the opportunity of designating him as a 'remarkable man' as a squatter. In the then far interior Mr. Osborne was equally successful as in his preceding undertakings. Utterly a stranger to personal ostentation and all superfluous luxuries, Mr. Osborne invested a considerable part of his accumulating capital from time to time in purchasing lands in the district where he continued to reside up to his death, and which he loved so well. Those lands were purchased at prices varying from £1 to £20, and even £30 an acre; and the money so invested has been the means of enabling individuals of contracted possessions emerging from their small holdings and purchasing larger ones either in another, or more backward in the same district. Thus his wealth, instead of being spent in the capital or elsewhere on personal luxuries, bettered the condition of many families in the district. Some men talk of their adopted country; but if all our wealthy colonists followed Mr. Osborne's example, and invested their accumulated capital in the colony, instead of retiring to Europe, to become 'a drain upon the colony's resources, we should the sooner see this country raised to the pinnacle of greatness to which it is evidently destined, and have more founders of Colonial families bearing honored names. His social relations, whether as husband, father, friend, or landlord, have been the most exemplary - his benevolence and liberality in all matters connected with patriotic or local calls upon his purse were such as accorded with his ample means. Mr. Osborne was returned to the Legislature of his adopted country as one of the members for the eastern division of the county of Camden on two occasions, and represented the constituency for upwards of seven years. In politics he was liberal, but yet a prudent, cautious reformer. Mr. Osborne leaves the amiable partner of his colonial life, to whom he was united upon the eve of his emigration, nine sons and three daughters, with a great number of relations, both here and in Europe, as well as a wide circle of friends, which few men have, enjoyed either as to number or sincerity, to deplore their loss.'"¹⁰

In 1880 it was reported that "the foundation-stone of the Osborne Memorial Church, Dapto, built by members of the family of the late Mr. Henry Osborne, of Marshall Mount, in memory of their deceased father, was laid to-day by Mrs. F. P. MacCabe, of Russell Vale, in the presence of a considerable assemblage. The Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Barker, and the Rev. Dean Ewing took part in the proceedings and delivered addresses. The day was beautifully fine, and the proceedings passed off very successfully."¹¹

The Osborne Memorial Church was designed for the family by John Horbury Hunt, who had designed the Church of the Good Shepherd, Kangaroo Valley for Alick Osborne in 1870. Other buildings designed by Horbury Hunt for the Osborne family included Barrengarry House (1880-1881) and Hamilton House, Moss Vale (1891) for Alick Osborne and Riversdale House, Bowral (1880) for Henry Osborne.

On 28 June 1890 the "Marshall Mount Estate" was auctioned by Richardson & Wrench Limited in conjunction with D.L. Dymock at Reid's Hotel, Dapto. By this time Marshall Mount was 3,300 acres. It was divided into 22 farms of from 85 to nearly 300 acres each and sales

¹⁰ The Courier (Hobart, Tasmania), 29 April 1859, p. 3.

¹¹ The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 24 July 1880, p. 7.

totalled £34,331. The 146-acre Block 2 containing Marshall Mount House was purchased by Robert Menzies Dymock (brother of auctioneer D.L. Dymock) for £20/10 per acre, or nearly £3,000. Other purchasers at the auction included W. Sharpe, J. O'Dowd, H. Timbs, W. Moran, T. O'Neil, W. Mathie, G. Timbs, J. Smith, M. Reeks and F. Perry.

DISTRICT OF ILLAWARRA.
TO CAPITALISTS, FARMEKS, SPECULATORS, AND OTHERS.
DAY OF SALE, 28th JUNE.
By Order of the PROPRIETOR.
That splendid agricultural property
THE MARSHALL MOUNT ESTATE,
Containing about 3230 acres of the richest and most fertile land in the far-famed ILLAWARRA
DISTRICT.

The MARSHALL MOUNT ESTATE is situated within a short distance from the DAPTO and
ALBION PARK RAILWAY STATIONS, and is only about 12 miles from the Town and Port of
WOLLONGONG.

THE ESTATE is now in the hands of Messrs. Atchison and Schleicher for subdivision into lots
(varying from 78 acres to 285 acres) to suit all classes of purchasers, and the land will be so
apportioned into lots, that one buyer requiring a larger scope of land can secure several adjoining
lots without having them intersected by roads.

MARSHALL MOUNT In gifted with a never-falling supply of fresh water, being traversed by several
permanent creeks which will afford a constant supply to each farm.

Its situation is in one of the healthiest climates in the colony, and has the great advantage of being
within such an easy distance of the METROPOLIS, about 3 hours run by railway, and is, therefore,
semi-suburban. Portions of it are eminently adapted for country residences, while the rest of it
cannot be surpassed for dairy farms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Limited (in conjunction D. L. Dymock. Esq. Jamberoo), have
Rceived instructions from the PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at Read's Hotel, Dapto,
on SATURDAY, 28th JUNE,
at 2 o'clock,

THE MARSHALL MOUNT HOUSE
is a commodious brick building, with every convenience, and all necessary outhouses.

The Title is Torrens' Act.

Ten percent cash of the purchase money at time of sale and fifteen per cent, cash within six
months of day of sale without interest. Balance may remain for a period of 5 years, bearing interest
at 6 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly.

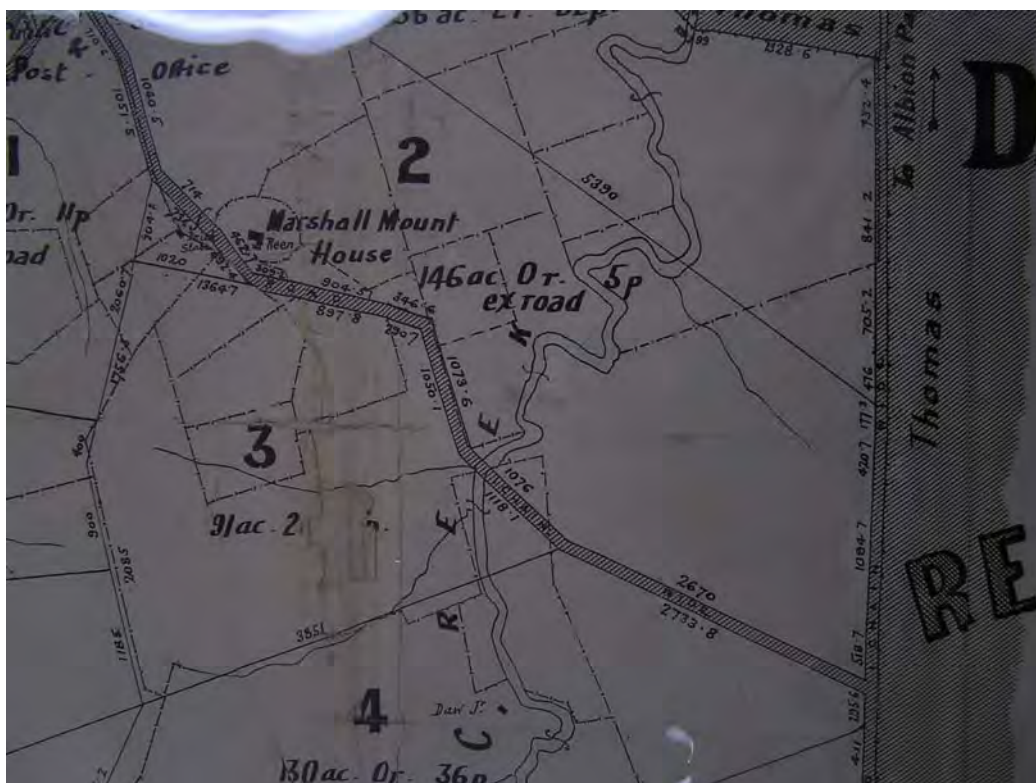
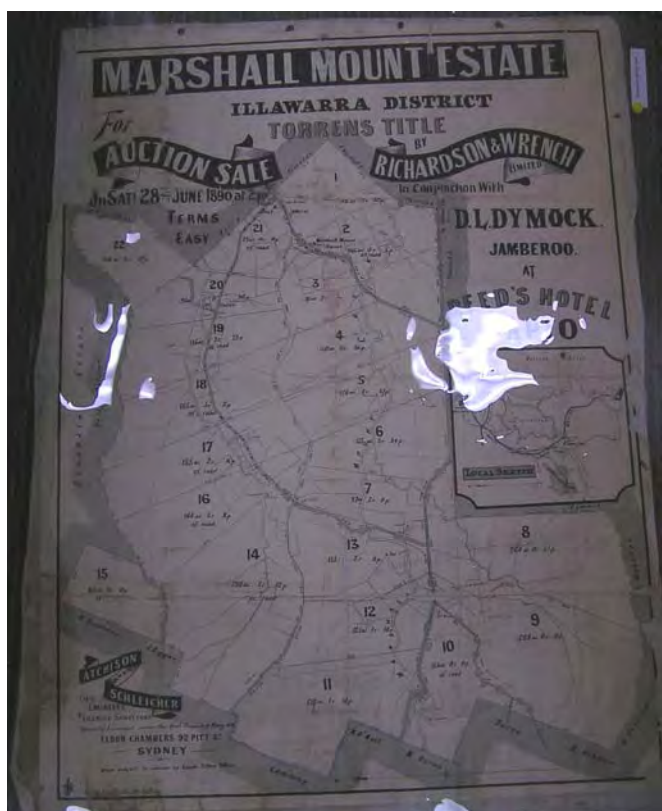


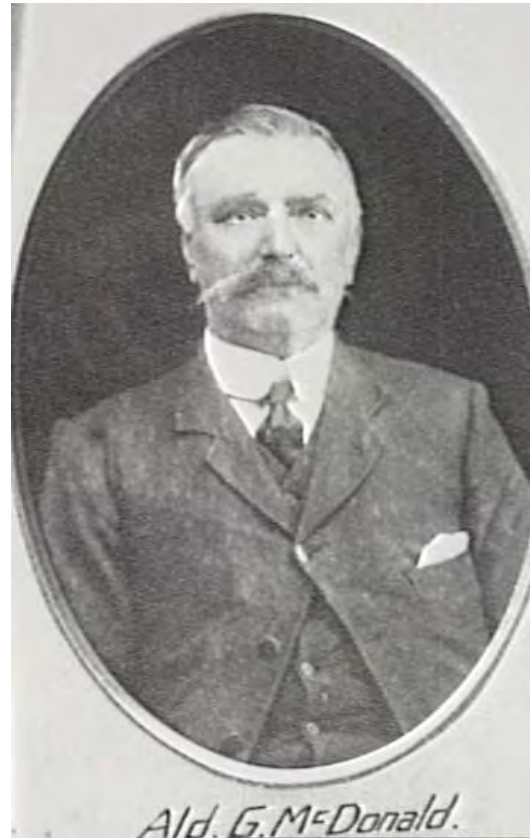
Figure 10 Detail from Marshall Mount Estate plan, Auction 28 June 1890. Source: Wollongong City Library.

Figure 11 Marshall Mount Estate plan, Auction 28 June 1890. Source: Wollongong City Library



George and Elizabeth McDonald and Elizabeth's brother John Russell bought the property containing Marshall Mount House from Dymock in 1896. George McDonald had been born in Burwood and had moved with his parents to the Illawarra in 1860. George McDonald married Elizabeth Russell in 1871 and lived at Albion Park, before moving to "Tapatally", near Cambewarra. George McDonald was elected as an alderman on Central Illawarra Shire Council in December 1900 and served until 1917.

Figure 12 George McDonald, 1909 Source: Wollongong City Library.



George McDonald's son Frederick married Florence Timbs in 1920. Florence's ancestors had emigrated to Australia with assistance from Henry Osborne in 1839. The McDonalds operated the property as a dairy, with a dairy herd of about 100 cows. George McDonald died in 1927 and his son Frederick inherited the property. Frederick had leased the dairy farm to Caleb Dawes in 1925 and to Alex Stevenson in 1930, building a new cow bale shortly afterwards.

Frederick McDonald began running the dairy farm in about 1937, assisted by his son George McDonald. After Frederick's death in 1943 George McDonald and his mother Florence managed the property. George McDonald married Margaret Brown in 1945 and they ran the property together for many years. In 1996 the McDonalds celebrated 100 years ownership of Marshall Mount.



Figure 13 In 1918, Marshall Mount House was sketched by William Hardy Wilson (Australian architect, artist and author, regarded as one of the most outstanding architects of the twentieth century). Source: National Library of Australia at www.nla.gov.au.

In 1908 Frederick Bushby Wilkinson and Henry Stuart Osborne applied to bring 1614 acres under the Real Property Act for George Osborne of Foxlow, Bungendore. This commenced at the confluence of Marshall Mount Creek and Macquarie Rivulet, adjacent to Weston's grant, and northwards to Yallah Station.¹² This was part of 3,000 and 800 acres granted to William J. Browne, Portions 15 and 51. Granted to Browne, 30 June 1823. Browne had sold to Henry Osborne on 23 October 1848. On 15 August 1865 it was transferred from George Osborne to H.H. Osborne as a marriage settlement. This was one of the last substantial holdings owned by the Osborne family in the Wollongong area and was subdivided and sold shortly afterwards.

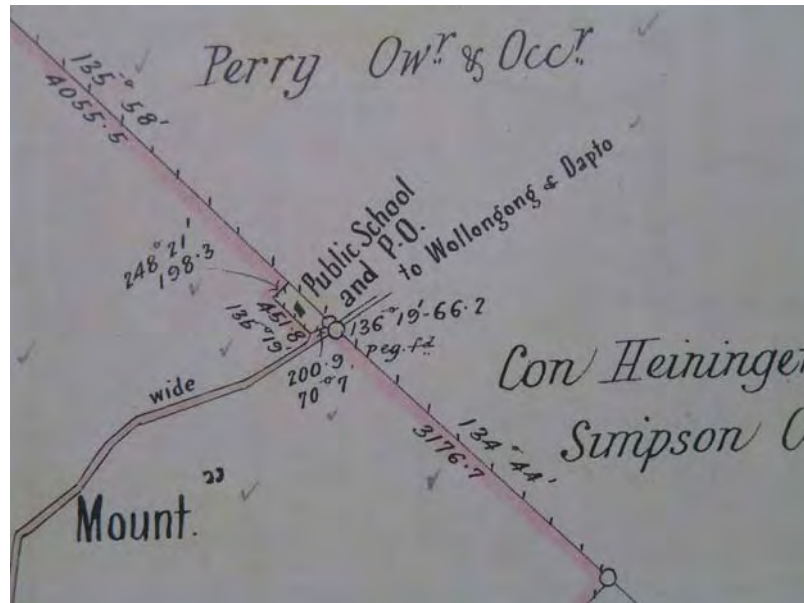
4.5 MARSHALL MOUNT SCHOOL

In 1859 Marshall Mount road became a public thoroughfare. Marshall Mount National School was one of 26 schools opened in 1859. Local residents had campaigned for a school in 1858 and £100 had been subscribed for the buildings, most by the Osborne family. This was supplemented by a £200 government grant (which matched local donations 2 to 1). Henry Osborne reported that the school buildings were already under construction by contractor Joseph Staff in October 1858, with the walls and part of the roof complete. The school and residence were complete in February 1859 and were inspected by Henry Robertson, the National School Board's Architect.

¹² Primary Application 15317,

In June 1859 the school was opened under the charge of teacher James Fisher. Fees ranged from 3d to 8d per week and by the end of 1859 enrolment was 73 pupils, 28 boys and 45 girls and average attendance was 54. In May 1860 Mr Wilkins, Chief Inspector of the National School Board reported that the "School buildings, furniture, apparatus and supply of books are all excellent. In this respect the School will bear comparison with the best in the Colony."¹³

Figure 14 Marshall Mount School site on Marshall Mount Road, detail from "Tracing showing part of the Marshall Mount Estate", ca. 1890, from Marshall Mount School File, State Records.



Attendance at the school declined in 1864, due to bad weather and illness (including Scarlet Fever) and averaged 34 pupils. By 1867 Alick Osborne was secretary of the Public School Board at Marshall Mount under the Public Schools Act of 1866. In May 1867 he submitted a list of 17 pupils who qualified for free tuition under the new Act. In May 1871 Alick Osborne, who had been a mainstay of the school moved to Kangaroo Valley. In 1872 it was discovered the school block had never been vested in public ownership and it was not until 1875 that this occurred, in the meantime no maintenance was done on the school buildings.

In 1885 the Marshall Mount Mutual Improvement Society began meeting at the school. The school buildings were extensively renovated in 1884 by P.J. D'Arcy at a cost of £128, but were clearly approaching the end of their useful lives. In 1893 Harry Kent, Architect for Public Schools reported that the "buildings at this place are very old and of very primitive construction ... I do not recommend that anything be done to them. New buildings should be erected at an early date."¹⁴ In August 1896 the roof of the school was partially destroyed by fire and shortly afterwards tenders were called for the construction of a new school and residence. W. Plews constructed the new buildings at a cost of £509 and the school and residence were completed in May 1897. The school continued operating until it closed in 1971, due to declining enrolment.

4.6 MARSHALL MOUNT METHODIST CEMETERY

On 6 July 1879 the Marshall Mount Wesleyan chapel was destroyed by fire (it is unclear when the chapel had been built). It was decided to build a new church closer to the main Methodist community of Albion Park. Thomas Armstrong, who had purchased two of the "Johnston's

¹³ Quoted in "A history of Marshall Mount Public School", compiled 1959 by the Department of Education, typescript in Wollongong City Library.

¹⁴ Quoted in "A history of Marshall Mount Public School", compiled 1959 by the Department of Education, typescript in Wollongong City Library.

Meadows" blocks donated a site on Calderwood Road. By January 1880 £200 had been earmarked and a church had been completed by January 1881. A cemetery was also established. The church was dilapidated when demolished ca. 1959. A memorial gateway and columbarium wall were erected in 1962 to celebrate the Sesquicentenary of Methodism in Australia. Thomas Armstrong and a number of his family are buried in the cemetery.



Figure 15 Methodist Church and Cemetery 1958. Photograph by William A. Bayley, Source: Wollongong Library, W.A. Bayley Collection P07/P07828.



Figure 16 Methodist Church and Cemetery 1958. Photograph by William A. Bayley, Source: Wollongong Library, W.A. Bayley Collection P07/P07828.

From 1934 regular dances were held at the Marshall Mount Public School. In 1952 the Marshall Mount Progress Association was formed. A hall was constructed for £650 and the first dance held there on 5 May 1953. Marshall Mount Public School closed in 1972 due to declining enrolments.

4.7 CHRONOLOGY

1816 Appin Massacre.

1817 Andrew Allan granted 700 acres at Albion Park, first land grant in the area.

1821 Samuel Terry granted 2,000 acres.

1829, 10 acres on Dapto Creek surveyed by Surveyor Knapp. Beginning of Dapto settlement.

1829 Charles Throsby Smith (nephew of Charles Throsby of Glenfield) promised grant of land, 1280 acres.

1833 Corroboree of 400 Aborigines in Shellharbour area.

1837 14 Scottish families settle in the Shellharbour district, part of John Dunmore Lang's Scottish immigration scheme, they are the first of many Scottish settlers in the Illawarra region.

1838 William Thomas and family come to work for Henry Osborne.

1840 Charles Throsby Smith's grant formalized, he names it Calderwood.

1843 Henry Osborne imports two pedigree bulls and puts on free display of stud farm produce in Wollongong.

October 1848 Calderwood Estate auctioned by Mr Stubbs. 1280 acres subdivided into 50-100 acre blocks. Apparently the whole estate was bought by Henry Osborne.

1858 Bridge built over Macquarie Rivulet.

1859 Formation of Shellharbour Municipal Council.

1859 Osborne Estate subdivided after Henry Osborne's death, divided amongst his beneficiaries.

1860 Road from Calderwood to Shellharbour laid out by surveyor Mills.

1860 Osborne stud herd sold.

1862 Macquarie Pass Road cleared by Ben Rixon, follows Aboriginal track up escarpment.

1872 Alex Osborne's estate subdivided.

1887 Opening of railway to Albion Park Rail.

1898 Last Corroboree at Shellharbour.

1928 Electricity connected to Shellharbour and Albion Park.

1955 Albion Park and Shellharbour connected to Upper Nepean water supply.

5.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

5.1 MARSHALL MOUNT HOUSE AND BARN

Marshall Mount House consists of two main sections. The western, late 1830s, section is a single storey brick and timber house running east-west presented in the early colonial Georgian style. The western section consists of a hipped roof over the main rooms and a deep, south facing verandah as a lower pitched extension of the main roof. French windows lead from the main rooms onto the south verandah. A more recent north verandah was created in the early 2000s. The western section is constructed with a mixture of brickwork and timber framed walls with timber framed roof and stone flagged and timber framed floors.

The exterior is finished with external render and weatherboards and the interior is finished with lime plaster over bricks and timber laths over the timber framed walls. The internal walls are reputedly constructed with brick nogging. However, this detail was not confirmed during the site visit by the author. Most ceilings appear to consist of timber boarding or lime plaster over timber laths. Fine Australian cedar internal joinery graces the main rooms. The original south facing front door and its arched fanlight as well as the adjoining French doors, reveals and architraves are fine pieces of surviving early colonial joinery.



Figure 17 The western section of the house showing the southern verandah now enclosed with glass screens. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

Figure 18 The south verandah looking east. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 19 One of the two main rooms looking south west out to the verandah showing the fine internal joinery. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009



The later eastern c1840s section of the house is much larger than the first range. It consists of a two storey gabled house with a single storey gabled wing attached to the northwest corner. The 1840s section is designed as a much more formal Georgian style rendered range with the main rooms elevated above the ground on a “piano nobile” over a partially buried stone basement. The section features impressive pedimented south and north elevations, symmetrical moulded chimneys over the wide roof slopes (originally slated now finished with metal tiles), rendered quoining and high multi-paned double hung sash windows (some of which have been replaced as part of recent repairs to the house). The east elevation features a large central panelled front door with a wide flight of stone stairs down to the garden.

The interior of the 1840s eastern section is finished with wallpaper over lime plaster on masonry walls with painted plaster ceilings and cornices. The timber floors are carpeted. The centre room features a large impressive hall with a cantilevered timber stair. The hall is flanked by a large sitting and dining room, each featuring an imported Italian marble mantelpiece. Cedar joinery is used throughout the main rooms and the stair. The upstairs rooms could not be inspected by the author due to the poor condition of the stair.



Figure 20 The 1840s eastern section of the house. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

Figure 21 The main hall and staircase. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.





Figure 22 The sitting room and the marble mantelpiece. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 23 The stone basement beneath the 1840s section looking to the north and the entry door. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

The main rooms in the c1830s section of the house are in good condition and feature much of their early fabric. However, as the rooms are located directly on the ground and have no underfloor areas for ventilation, the interior, especially the minor rooms, has suffered from continual damp problems and termite infestations. Some joinery and internal finishes have

been lost. Repairs have been undertaken recently to repair the floors, internal plaster as well as resheating the roof.

The 1840s section is in reasonable condition and still weathertight. The exterior is neat and well presented. The interior is reasonable and features most of its original fixtures and fittings. However, the first floor rooms are not currently used by the owners as there is concern about the condition of the stair and the timber first floor structure. A mid twentieth century kitchen was installed in the north west wing of the 1840s section. The stone walled and floored basement is commodious and is in reasonable condition with some deterioration due to damp and water ingress.

The house also features a gabled roofed timber framed kitchen added in 1920s on the west of the 1830s section and single storey skillion mid-twentieth room. These sections are in reasonable condition with some isolated areas of deterioration.

A covered well is located west of the 1830s section. The well shaft sits on elevated ground alongside the house



Figure 24 The mid twentieth century skillion room in front of the 1920s kitchen. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 25 Looking at the west end of the 1830s section showing the c2000 verandah in the centre, the lid of the well shaft to the right and the west end of the 1920s kitchen to the far right. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

A single range, gabled, face brick barn dating from the 1840s is located to the west of the house on a bench cut into the western slope of the hill. The barn is constructed of red clay sandstock bricks faced with lime wash and paint on the interior and a stone flagged floor. The barn now features a steel framed roof sheeted with corrugated steel sheeting. The current roof replaced a timber framed roof which was blown off in the mid 1990s. It is not clear if the roof lost in the 1990s was the original 1840s roof. More recent late twentieth century vertical sliding multipaned windows are fitted in what appears to be the nineteenth century openings.



Figure 26 The west elevation of the barn showing the distinctive garden bond brickwork and flat gauged brick window arches. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 27 The interior of the barn showing the original walls, new roof structure and new windows in original openings. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 28 The skillion roofed annex to the barn showing the bush pole posts and the more recent sawn timber roof structure. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

5.2 SETTING AND VIEWS

The house is impressively sited on a knoll backed by the 224m height of Marshall Mount. The knoll containing the house and garden is a spur of Marshall Mount which is itself one of the foothills of the Illawarra Escarpment to the northwest of the site. The knoll sits above a wide flat valley drained by Marshall Mount Creek in the vicinity of the site.

The house is principally orientated to the south and east with the front of the c1830s section facing the south and the front of the 1840s section facing east. Marshall Mount Road borders

the north side of the site. The driveway enters the garden from the road from the north with a drive loop, parking and carports occupying most of the garden north and west of the house. The garden surrounds the house and occupies the entire top of the knoll. Small outbuildings including a chicken house and sheds are placed in the garden mainly south and west of the house.

The garden consists of fairly dense plantings of mature trees and bushes mainly located around the edge of the knoll. The garden features a number of large mature trees including an impressive wide canopy Moreton Bay Fig south of the house. The age of the tree has not been confirmed but it has featured in historical photographs since the 1940s. There is a gap in the wall of trees permitting a view to the east from the front of the 1840s section. Historical research indicates that the dense screen of vegetation is recent. It appears that, for much of the life of the property, the house was not screened as the vegetation around the house was much more open. This more recent screen of trees and bushes does not reflect the close historic connection between the house and its farm and has come about as the house has become less connected to the operation of the farm.



Figure 29 The impressive Moreton Bay Fig southeast of the 1840s section. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 30 Looking from the driveway entry from Marshall Mount Rd with the 1830s section in the centre background and the barn beyond on the right. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 31 Looking northwest from the 1840s section across the drive. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

Open pasture with widely spaced stands of trees lie beyond the garden on the south and east slopes of the knoll. A line of mature Brushbox trees runs down the slope southwest of the house. A single Oak stands to the east of the house. The Oak may survive from the 1840s when the Thomas family reputedly planted three oak trees. The tree is in reasonable condition but appears to be struggling with some canopy dieback.



Figure 32 Looking west from Marshall Mount Rd to the west past the Oak to the front of the 1840s section of the house. The large Fig is evident to the left of the house with the line of Brushbox in the distance to the left. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009

The view to and from the south is important. The house is located on a prominence below Marshall Mount and is easily viewable as the “house on the hill” from the south. It has not yet been confirmed but it is likely that Henry Osborne deliberately placed his house on the elevated knoll and west of the Mount to protect his house from the flooding creeks and the severe winter westerly winds. The location of the house also suggests an intention to make the house a picturesque feature in the landscape which is borne out in the 1879 artist sketch (below) showing the house seen from the southeast.



Figure 33 Marshall Mount, from Illustrated Sydney News, 20 September 1879. Source National Library of Australia. The house is seen in the centre of the sketch.

The front of the 1830s section of the house and its original verandah is orientated to enjoy the view to the south. The view to the south is now partially obscured by the garden's trees and bushes.



Figure 34 View of Marshall Mount House from the south from Calderwood Rd showing the House on the knoll backed by Marshall Mount. Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 35 View of the site from the south west from Marshall Mount Rd at the base of the hill showing the house and barn screened by mature trees. Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

The view to and from the east is also important. The formal front of the 1840s section is clearly designed to enjoy the view and it appears that this view was always kept cleared so the house was observable as one passes over the shallow rise in Marshall Mount Road after the intersection with Marshall Mount Rd North. Historical photographs of the property support the fact that this view was open and not screened by trees until recently. This view is grander than the view to the south. It is also a more sophisticated, painterly view as it presents a fine aspect to Marshall Mount Road of the successful land owner's 'Palladian villa' on its prominence.



Figure 36 View of the east front of the 1840s section of the house seen from Marshall Mount Rd.
Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 37 Photograph taken in 1940s of the east front of the 1840s section of Marshall Mount House from Marshall Mount Road showing the dominance of the house in the landscape due to the sparser garden planting. Source: Wollongong City Library.



Figure 38 Photograph taken in 1972 in approximately the same location as the above photograph.
Source: Wollongong City Library.



Figure 39 Photograph of Marshall Mount House taken in 1972 seen from the north on the lower slopes of Marshall Mount showing the sparse garden planting around the house and the open paddocks to the east and the south. Source: Wollongong City Library.



Figure 40 View from the east front of the 1840s section of the house looking to the east. Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

The character of Marshall Mount Road in the vicinity of the house and barn is also important. The road (gazetted as a road in 1859 and probably used for access prior to 1859) has had a long association with the property for both access and for its setting. Again the dense vegetation north of the house is deceptive as it blocks views of the house from the road and does not reflect the long close historic connection between the house and the road.



Figure 41 Sketch plan showing the character of the current setting of Marshall Mount House and Barn. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

5.3 MARSHALL MOUNT METHODIST CEMETERY

The Cemetery is contained within a rectangular lot alongside and to the south of the straight Calderwood Rd. The Cemetery is located on the wide, open ground on the flats south of Marshall Mount Creek. The Cemetery is surrounded by open grassed paddocks with few trees or features in the vicinity. The openness of the site is accentuated by sparse planting on the perimeter and the open framed post and rail fence that encloses the site.



Figure 42 Looking from Marshall Mount Rd east of Marshall Mount House to the Cemetery in the centre of the view showing the open grassed paddocks that surround the site. The pair of prominent Bunya Pine trees mark the site from a considerable distance. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 43 Looking from Calderwood Rd south into the Cemetery through the 1960s memorial entrance. The pair of Bunya Pines stand either side of the site of the Chapel removed in the late 1950s and the graves are at the rear of the site. Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 44 View from the southern end of the Cemetery looking past the site of the demolished chapel toward the entrance and Calderwood Rd. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

The Cemetery is oriented roughly perpendicular to the road with the 1962 red brick memorial gateway fronting Calderwood Rd backed by a deep open grassed area which was the site of the Chapel, demolished in 1959. A pair of tall prominent Bunya Pines flank and are just to the rear of the site of the former Chapel. The trees are landmarks in the valley and are observable for some distance including from Marshall Mount Road. The pines are in reasonable condition but have some canopy dieback. The grave sites are positioned at the rear, south end, of the Cemetery arranged in rows. The site is mown and well maintained and the headstones are in good condition. The graves feature a range of well designed decorative headstones and memorials indicative of the influence of the site's occupants to the local area.

The current character of the Cemetery featuring an open setting, a wide dome of sky and views to the escarpment are striking. The statement of significance does not attribute significance to the site's setting focusing on the contents and archaeology. In light of this, the character of the setting, while it supports the site's aesthetic qualities, is not directly attributable to the historic significance of the site.

The Cemetery contains the remains of a number of local pastoral families, including Timms who owned Marshall Mount House for a short time in the 1890s. Despite this, the cemetery's location and orientation does not appear to have any associations with local properties, landmarks or features although Marshall Mount and the house are clearly observable to the northwest. The positioning of the Cemetery in the creek flats alongside Calderwood Rd does not seem to be an aesthetic or meaningful decision by Armstrong and others who established the Cemetery. Its location appears to be a decision based on need and convenience.

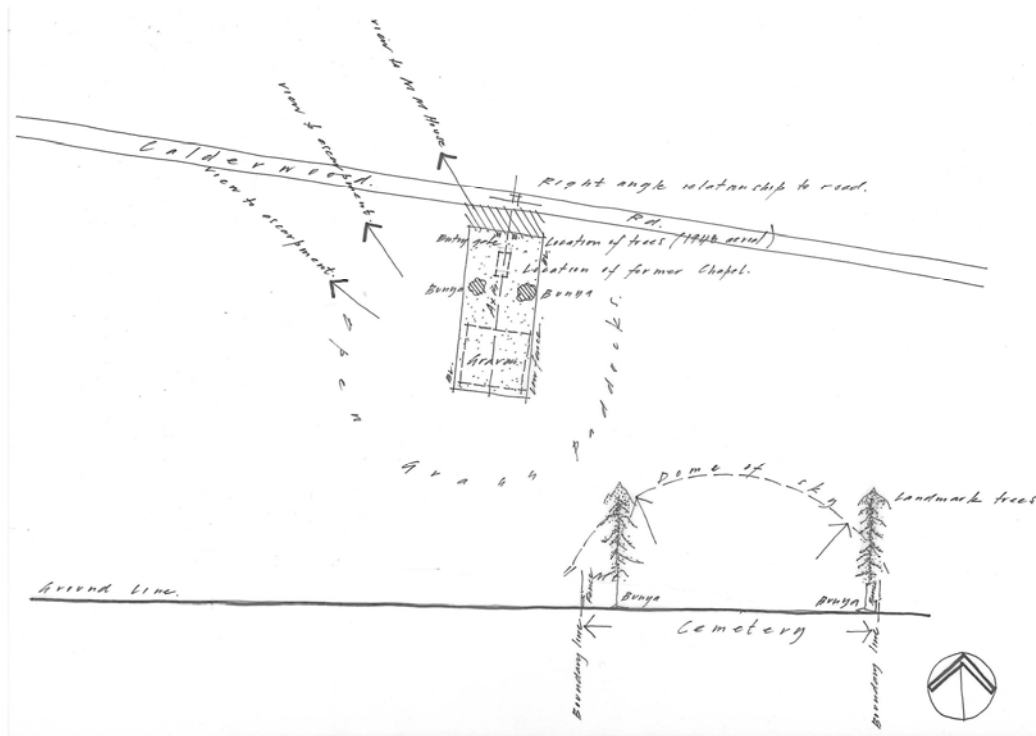


Figure 45 Sketch plan showing the character of the current setting of the Cemetery. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

6.0 HERITAGE ITEMS IN THE VICINITY

The former Marshall Mount School Lot 100 DP 712786 and Master's Residence at Lot 1 DP 398100 are in the vicinity of the proposal. The former Marshall Mount School and Master's Residence are included in Schedule 1 of the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 1990 as built heritage items of regional significance. (Regional significance is no longer a recognised level of significance under the guidelines published by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning). The heritage items are now ranked as local significance.



Figure 46 Aerial of the former Marshall Mount School (left) and Master's Residence (centre). Source: www.lands.nsw.gov.au.



Figure 47 Part of Heritage Map 3 included in the Wollongong LEP 1990 showing Marshall Mount School as Item No 5983 and Residence as 61027. The boundary of the Calderwood Urban Development Area is shown. Source: www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au.



Figure 48 The Marshall Mount School building on the corner of Marshall Mount Rd in the foreground and Marshall Mount Rd North to the left. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.



Figure 49. The Marshall Mount School Residence viewed from Marshall Mount Rd. Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd November 2009.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 BACKGROUND

The Illawarra region has been subject to intensive land use by Europeans since the early 1820s. The first five land grants for the Illawarra were issued in 1817 including 1,500 acres to Captain George Johnston. Captain Johnston's son David Johnston was granted 600 acres adjacent to his father's grant. When Captain Johnston died in 1823 the grant was divided into three 500 acre portions, which passed to his daughters Julia, Maria and Blanche. Grants further west included Henry Osborne in 1829 and Charles Throsby Smith.

David Johnston died on 3 June 1866 and his property was subdivided and offered for sale in 1876. A number of the blocks were advertised as having "suitable premises", (refer Appendix for list of properties for sale) though none of the residences were described. It is likely that they were simple slab dwellings. Methodist lay-preacher Thomas Armstrong purchased Lot 7

and Lot 10 and named his 200-acre property "Oak Farm". His homestead still stands AT 70-87 North Macquarie Road Lot 5 DP 259137. The site has been altered and is not included in a statutory list.

Cedar getting was one of the first exploitative industries in the area. Cattle were moved into the area by 1815. Almost all stock coming into Illawarra before 1815 were brought to the area by sea.

A shift from cedar getting, to pastoral and agricultural work, to an industrial and agricultural economy, occurred from the early 1800s, with a corresponding intensification of European settlement. In the 1820s the townships of Wollongong and Kiama were planned. By the 1830s, the first generation of white settlers referred to Illawarra as "the Garden of New South Wales" and to Wollongong as "the new Brighton", due to the widespread agricultural and pastoral use of the coastal plain including timber, wheat, corn, cattle and dairy.

The subdivision of Johnston's property opened up the lush river-flat areas to closer settlement. Farming in the area gradually shifted from beef cattle to dairying, which was ideally suited to smaller properties in rich pasture. A butter factory was opened in Albion Park in 1885, with Thomas Armstrong as director. Thomas Armstrong served as Mayor of Shellharbour in 1884, 1895 and 1917 and was secretary of the Albion Park Agricultural & Horticultural Society 1888 to 1896.



Figure 50 Looking along Macquarie Rivulet, from Illustrated Sydney News 1879. Source: Shellharbour City Council Image Library. The open character of the cleared and productive landscape is shown in the sketch.

A shell-lime industry also operated in the early years of settlement most likely Aboriginal shell middens, found on the shoreline. Coal mining has been important to the area since 1849. An influx of settlers occurred in the 1920s, with people coming to work at the Port Kembla steelworks. In 1873 a route for a railway via Bulli was surveyed, but the steep terrain made the cost prohibitive. A new route via Stanwell Park was approved in 1880. The line, which terminated at Kiama, was opened on 22 June 1887. Oak Flats Station east of the development area was opened on 9 November 1887 as part of the isolated Wollongong to Bombo (North Kiama) line. In 1888 it was renamed Albion Park. A separate small town

centre developed near the railway line, which became known as Albion Park Rail. The railway line enabled rapid transport of milk and butter to Sydney, further boosting the dairy industry of the area.

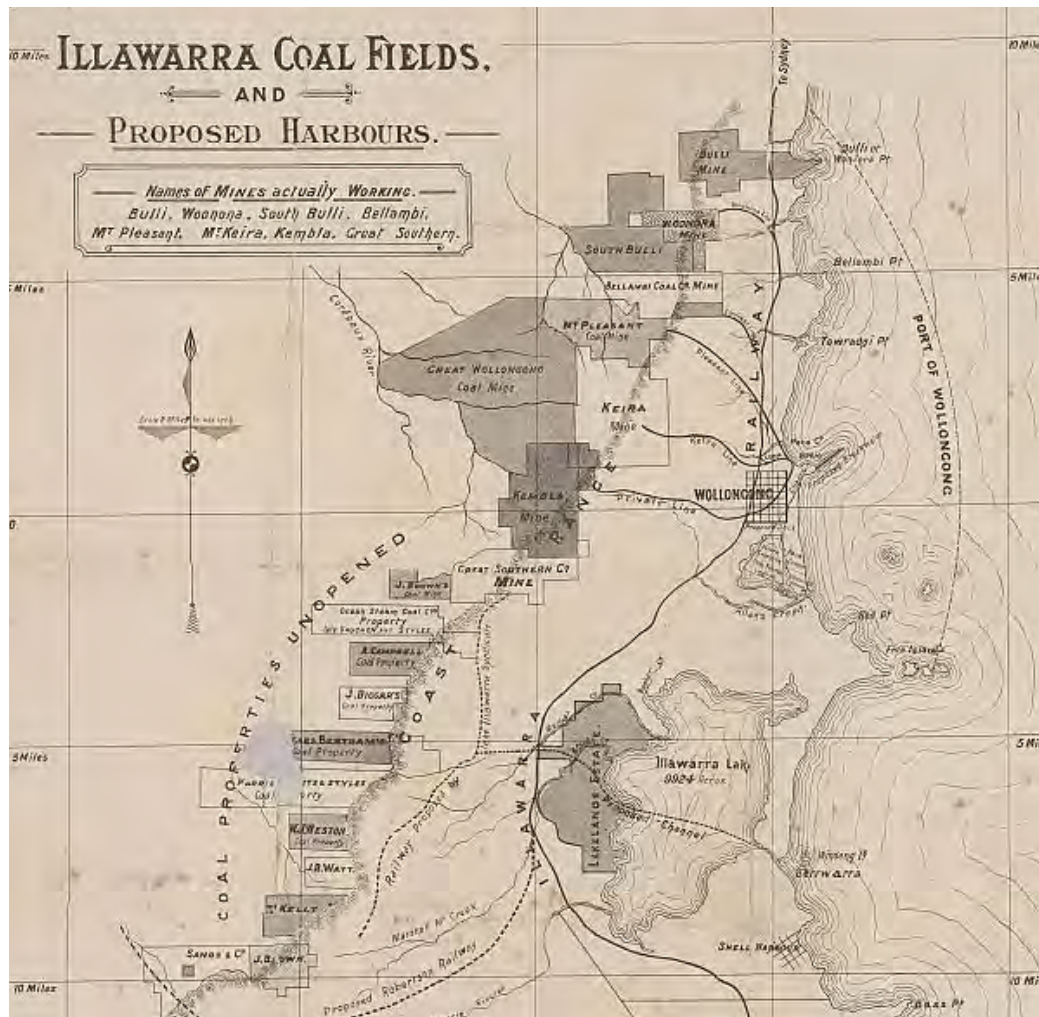


Figure 51 Part of the map of the Illawarra Coal Fields compiled from survey in 1890. The map shows the route of the proposed (not built) and actual railway lines and the coal fields to the north and west of the study area. Source: National Library of Australia.



Figure 52 Part of the 1948 aerial of the northern half of the study area with the line of Calderwood Rd running through the bottom centre, Marshall Mount House in the north and the Methodist Cemetery in the bottom centre. The open and sparse rural character of the landscape is evident with few built structures and features other than houses and outbuildings. Source: www.shellharbour.nsw.gov.au.

7.2 EUROPEAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Most of the Illawarra coastal plain has been modified first by agriculture and more recently for housing developments. However, unlike areas north and east in the Illawarra, the Calderwood Project study area still mostly retains its pastoral character. The area may now be described as predominantly rural with some large residential lots. Land use includes horse paddocks and training tracks, dairy cattle pasture and milking sheds, residential structures and associated road and farm infrastructure. Two main roads run through the development area including Marshall Mount Road located in the north and Calderwood Road running through the centre. North Marshall Mount Road and the Illawarra Highway are located on the periphery of the area.

Marshall Mount House and the Methodist Cemetery are currently identified as heritage items in statutory lists. Oak Farm, the former residence of Thomas Armstrong has been identified as a site with the potential for archaeological remains¹⁵. However, Oak Farm has not been provided with any statutory protection. Notwithstanding this, the Hynd archaeological report prepared in 2003 for Shellharbour Council indicates that archaeological remains may exist in and around the developed part of the homestead site in the southeast corner of the lot. The report was not adopted by Council but it would be prudent to note the potential for remains for future development to be dealt with as part of the detailed design of this area.

¹⁵ Hynd T. Historic and Archaeological Map, Shellharbour City 1830-1930 unpublished prepared for Shellharbour Council 2003. P48 (Refer Appendix for sheet).

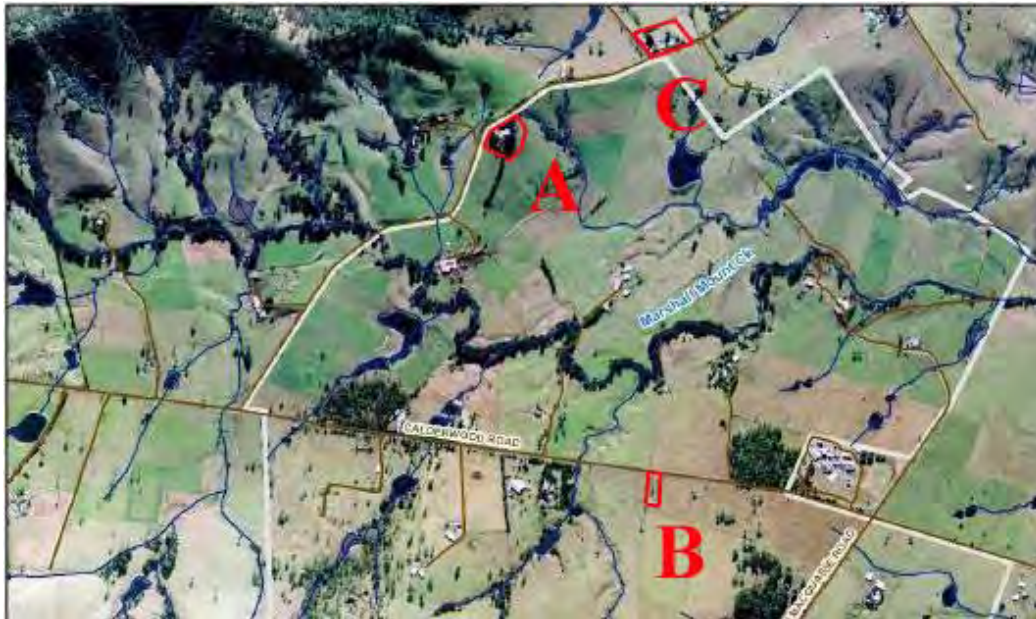


Figure 53 Part of the map of the northern half of the development area showing the extent of areas of archaeological potential at the sites of the affected heritage items. Source Ecological Australia Pty Ltd modified by Paul Davies Pty Ltd.

(A) Marshall Mount Homestead and Barn

(B) Methodist Cemetery

(C) The Marshall Mount former Public School, Residence and Progress Association Hall



Figure 54 Part of the map of the southern half of the development area showing the location of Oak Farm (not listed as a heritage item).. Source Ecological Australia Pty Ltd modified by Paul Davies Pty Ltd.

There is potential for a limited scattered archaeological resource to remain within the development area. The character of the early nineteenth century development was sparse and consisted of mostly simple structures, other than at Marshall Mount House and Barn, the Cemetery and Thomas Armstrong's Oak Farm. The resource outside of the two homestead sites and the Cemetery is likely to consist of the footings or foundations of mostly timber structures including domestic and farm structures, fences, dry stone walls, dams, formed and unformed pavements, paths and tracks, rubbish pits, possibly privies, wells or cisterns,

concrete slabs, redundant services as well as evidence of the modification of the landscape such as drainage, cutting and filling. The overall significance and research value of the potential archaeological resource of the development area is considered to be low. Any evidence would have some research value at a local level but would not significantly contribute to an understanding of the study area and the southern Illawarra greater than what is already known with existing written, drawn and photographic evidence.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Marshall Mount House and Barn

There is no detailed statement of significance available for the house and barn. Currently, the only assessment of significance for the site of the house and barn is included in the Wollongong Heritage Study, updated in 2000, included on the State Heritage Inventory website. The assessment advises that the house and barn is significant as it is a good and very rare example of Colonial architecture in a rural setting. The site is rare and has historic value. It also has significance as a group for its landscape, architectural and aesthetic value. The site is also significant as the residence of prominent local family the Osborne family.

Marshall Mount House and Barn are included in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 1990 as built heritage items of regional significance. However, regional significance is no longer a recognised level of significance under the guidelines published by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning. The guidelines recognise significance at a state or local level, corresponding with the statutory heritage authorities at a state and local level. Sites identified as being of regional significance were re-assessed to identify their significance as either state or local. The level of listing for the site is at a local level.

In 2006, Wollongong Council commissioned HLA Envirosciences Pty Ltd to prepare a heritage study as part of the preparation of local environment plan for the West Dapto Release Area. The study was endorsed by Council but its recommendations have not been implemented. The study included Marshall Mount House and Barn and recommended that the site has the potential to demonstrate national significance. This assessment finds that the HLA recommendation may be spurious as it is not substantiated or supported in the report by a comparative study which should be comprehensive in order to make such an important claim.

Notwithstanding the outcome of the HLA report, without revisiting previous assessments, this report acknowledges the importance of the site for its:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) Historical Significance | <p>The place including Marshall Mount House (including its Barn) is significant as an mid nineteenth century estate house dating from the early opening up and development of the area, being one of the most important houses of its time in the Illawarra. The house, barn and surviving landscape features chronicle the historical development of the Illawarra from the early prosperity based on the pastoral industry to relative anonymity of the area in the later twentieth century.</p> <p>The current landscape around Marshall Mount House reflects over 160 years of European pastoral land management in the area. The character of the landscape wrought by Europeans since the 1840s is open paddocks, mostly cleared of bushland for cattle</p> |
|-----------------------------|---|

and dairying. The current rural landscape makes the house's historic function as a farm residence legible in contrast to many former estate houses affected by development (particularly in the coastal areas) which are now pressed in on and land-locked by development.

The screen of vegetation around the house is not old dating from the last 25 to 30 years. The screen does not reflect the long close historic connection between the house and its farm.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (b) Associative Significance | The place is significant for its close connection with an important early NSW pastoralist, land owner and NSW MLA, Henry Osborne as Osborne's and his family's principal residence for second half of the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century the house was also the home of the McDonalds, a prominent local family. |
| (c) Aesthetic Significance | The house is a very intact, unusually presented and carefully designed, early Colonial residence, consisting of two dramatically different sections reflecting the changing aspirations of the original owner. The house is picturesquely located on a knoll backed by Marshall Mount and the Escarpment in the distance with impressive views to and from the south (currently obscured by recent bushes and trees) and to and from the east and Marshall Mount Rd. The house and its interior still demonstrate the character and quality of life of its distinguished former residents with later additions that demonstrate how the building was adapted to accommodate later needs and uses. |
| (e) Research Potential | The place, including the house, garden and barn have high potential for significant archaeological remains with high research value which would be especially instructive about the history of the site as well as about nineteenth century rural domestic life. There has been some excavation at the site for the driveway and outbuildings north of the house but it appears that most of the other areas may not have been disturbed. |
| (f) Rarity | The place is a rare evocative example of a pastoral residence. |
| Integrity/Intactness: | Most of the house survives in good condition from the mid nineteenth century. The house has been altered but most of its structure, finishes and fittings survive. The barn is less intact as most of its mid nineteenth century fabric has been removed, leaving only its brick walls and the stone flagged floor. |

For the purposes of this assessment, the features which support the significance include:

- The house itself, its exterior and interiors.
- The barn.
- The well.
- The open areas between the buildings.
- The proximity and relationship with Marshall Mount Rd.
- The mature garden and trees, particularly the Moreton Bay Fig (the age of the Fig has not been confirmed).
- The lone Oak to the east of the house which is likely to be a survivor from three oaks planted in the 1840s.
- The siting of the "house on the hill".
- The view to and from the house to the south.
- The view to and from the house to the east, particularly seen from Marshall Mount Rd.

Methodist Cemetery

The 2005 Shellharbour Heritage Study includes a statement of significance for the site, as follows:

The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery is of local significance as it holds the remains of district pioneers and their families. It dates from the boom period in the locality. The cemetery has special association with former Mayor, Thomas Armstrong, who donated land for a church and cemetery to cater for the local Wesleyan population. It contains monuments of varied style and displays the fine craftsmanship of monumental masons, as well as providing information about 19th and 20th century burial practices and genealogical data.

Under the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (a) Historical Significance | The Cemetery has significance as a 19th century cemetery that was established to cater for the Methodist community of the district. Dates from the boom period of the locality. The remains of many well known district pioneers and their families are interred here. |
| (b) Associative Significance | The Cemetery is associated with one time Mayor, Thomas Armstrong, who donated the land for the church and cemetery. Armstrong was a prominent civic citizen, important dairy farmer, and lay preacher. |
| (c) Aesthetic Significance | The Cemetery has aesthetic significance for the varied monumental masonry within the cemetery, showing the excellent local craftsmanship. |
| (d) Social Significance | The Cemetery has significance as evidence of Victorian and 20th century burial customs. |
| (e) Research Potential | The Cemetery has the potential to yield archaeological data including additional burial sites, upon further inspection. |
| (g) Representativeness | The site is representative of a Victorian cemetery, displaying the burial practices of the time and the |

development of monuments and practices through the 20th century.

Integrity/Intactness: Some headstones have been removed: Moderate integrity.

For the purposes of this assessment, the features which support the significance include:

- The use of the site as a cemetery.
- The extent of the existing lot and its current boundary.
- The existing graves sites, their design and their layout, as well as the impressive headstones and memorials.
- The 1960s memorial entrance.
- The pair of Bunya Pines.
- The current character of the Cemetery featuring an open setting, a wide dome of sky and views to the escarpment are striking but are not directly attributable to the cultural significance of the site.

9.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

9.1 BUILT HERITAGE

The proposed concept plan does not, in itself, involve demolition or removal of the identified heritage items, built and landscape items within Marshall Mount House and the Cemetery. Any archaeological remains within the identified curtilage of each site will not be impacted by the concept plan.

Although the proposed concept plan does not involve demolition or alterations to the heritage items, due to the immense transformation which will be brought to the area, it is important to emphasise that Mount House and Barn as well as the Methodist Cemetery should be retained and protected. This is best achieved when the sites are owned, occupied, used and the owners have a stake in the future and well-being of the sites ensuring they are secured, repaired and maintained. This will be achieved with Marshall Mount House and the Methodist Cemetery as, under the concept plan, both sites will be used and retained in private ownership.

9.2 LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

The current assessments of significance for the sites do not identify cultural landscape plantings. At Marshall Mount, documentary research for this report shows that a few trees have featured for some time including the Moreton Bay Fig and the Oak. Although there is no evidence who planted the Moreton Bay Fig and if the tree was planted deliberately, it still contributes to the item's setting and character. The Oak may be a survivor from the 1840s when the Thomas family planted three oak trees.

At the Methodist Cemetery the pairing of the Bunya pines indicates that they are a deliberate planting and their height in the flat open paddocks has meant that they have been a local landmark for some time.

The concept plan itself does not affect the trees. However, development and changes to the local environment precipitated by development is likely to impact on the health of the trees affecting the ground conditions and drainage. It is recommended that, as part of future detailed design and development, the identified trees be inspected and assessed by an arborist with a view to their retention and protection.

9.3 SUBDIVISION

Marshall Mount House and Barn

The proposed concept plan will involve future subdivision and development within the Lot 2 DP 2534 which contains Marshall Mount House and Barn. The extent of the current lot does not demonstrate heritage significance in itself as it is only one small portion of the original Henry Osborne grant which was subdivided into smaller farms in the 1890s. Accordingly, it is not important to retain the extent of the existing lot to demonstrate the site's significance.

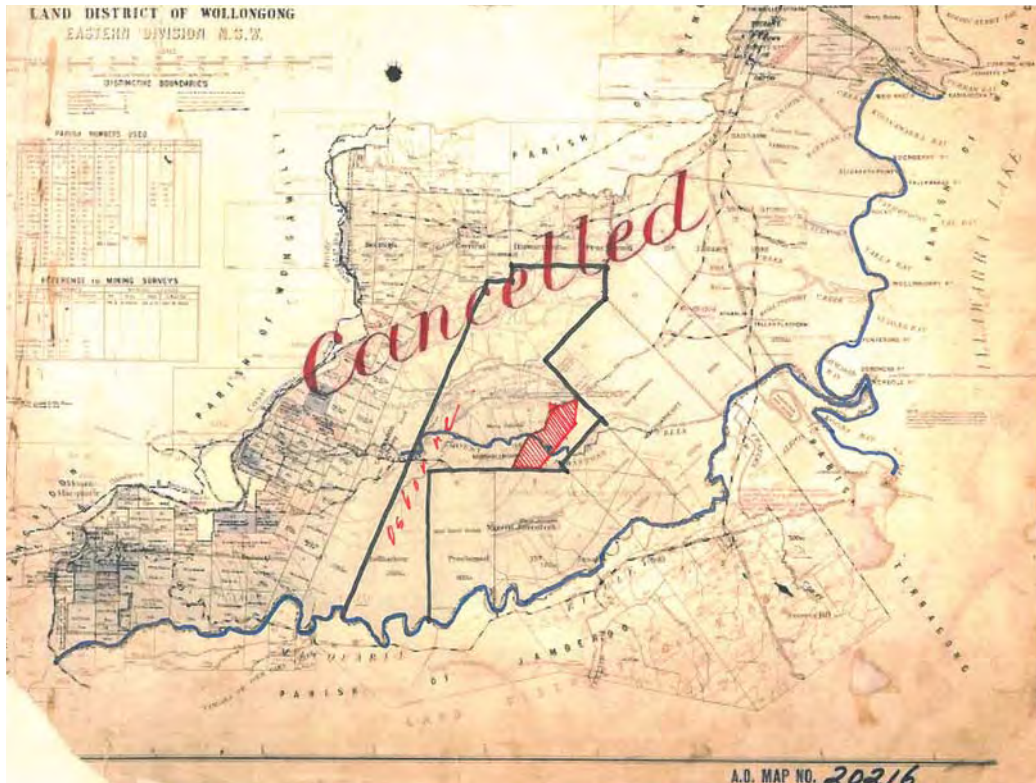


Figure 55 Part of the 1890 Parish Map for Calderwood showing the outline of the 1830s original grant to Henry Osborne and the extent of the smaller current lot afforded to Marshall Mount House and Barn. Source: www.lands.nsw.gov.au, amended by author January 2010.

Methodist Cemetery

The proposed concept plan will not involve subdivision of the Methodist Cemetery.

9.4 CURTILAGE, SETTING AND VIEWS

Marshall Mount House and Barn

The assessment of significance included in the 1990 inventory sheet advises that Marshall Mount House is an important and very rare example of Colonial architecture in a rural setting. The item also has significance as a group for its landscape value. Historical research and documentation undertaken for this report indicates that current landscape around Marshall Mount House reflects over 160 years of European pastoral land management in the area and the current rural landscape makes the house's historic function as a farm residence legible.

The assessment has also identified that Marshall Mount House and Barn feature significant and evocative views. The house is impressively sited on the prominence, 'house on the hill', below Marshall Mount, viewable from most of the valley below. There are two views out from

the house. The view to the south is from the front of the 1830s single storey house and the more grand view to the east is from the front of the 1840s section.

The proposed concept plan will precipitate suburban development and infrastructure south and east of the house which will substantially alter the current setting and the views to and from the house. This assessment recognises the practical issues that bear on the site. It is acknowledged that the Calderwood Valley has long been recognised by Government as a location for future urban development. It is not recommended that the open rural setting be fixed to demonstrate the item's significance. The setting only tells part of the site's story as the house is particularly intact and its presentation, layout, fixtures and fittings still clearly demonstrate the history and the quality of life of the former residents. In addition, the historic functional connection between the house and its rural context and the pastoral industry is vanishing.

Development in the vicinity of Marshall Mount House shares the pressures facing other former historic estates affected by suburban development in the west and south west of Sydney, such as in Campbelltown and Camden Council areas. It is similar in that suburban development is replacing a rural landscape which is no longer being used to the same extent. However, unlike larger and more intensely developed historic estates, Marshall Mount House does not have a clear wider curtilage identified by an original grant boundary, surviving farm workings and outbuildings, particularly gatehouses, which clearly define an historic boundary. The most legible historic curtilage at Marshall Mount is a smaller area which includes the house, the barn and the home garden on top of the knoll. Nevertheless, some material evidence of the existing open rural setting should be conveyed to the future. Therefore, a balance needs to be struck between closely integrating the site into the future development and pushing development away from the site separating the house and barn from its new context.

Under the concept plan two hectares are proposed to be retained for the house. This will encompass the house and garden, setting out a line outside the existing trees and bushes, including some of the grassed slope. At this concept stage, the retention of this curtilage will be sufficient to protect the item itself and its significance.



Figure 56 Part of the concept plan showing Marshall Mount House in the centre within proposed two hectares of open space afforded to the house and open space to the east to retain view of the house from Marshall Mount Road. Source DLL January 2010.

A curtilage was proposed as part of the heritage assessment prepared in 2006 for Wollongong Council (refer Appendix). The curtilage consists of a core area around the house, barn and garden. An area of controlled development in terms of building height and density was proposed to the south to retain views to and from the house. This curtilage is supported in principle and is reflected in the concept plan, albeit subject to minor detailed adjustments. The core area provided to the house and barn is increased to make up two

[illegible]

Future detailed design of the proposed residential zone around the site, as indicated in the concept plan, will refine the interface between the proposed lot containing the house and barn and the adjacent development in terms of height and density so the historic views can be retained and presented into the future. Larger lot sizes with lower density residential development south and east of the house would respond to the steep slope as well as retain a sense of the current openness evoking the historic rural context. Radial streets can be used as view corridors down the hill and deep setbacks for proposed properties fronting Marshall Mount Rd would open the view to and from the east.

The character of the cemetery is open, surrounded by open pasture on flat ground with views to the nearby hills and the escarpment in the distance. Calderwood Rd provides the termination of the cemetery's formal axis. This appears to have been the character of the cemetery since it was established in 1880.

CALDERWOOD
HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT, 18 FEBRUARY 2010

As with Marshall Mount House, this assessment recognises the practical issues that bear on the site due to the long held plans for urban development in the valley. The assessment does not propose that the open rural setting should be retained to demonstrate the item's significance as the statement of significance for the site focuses on the cemetery as a functioning place supported by its significant contents.



Figure 58 Part of the concept plan showing the Methodist Cemetery in the centre within proposed Town Centre. Source DLL January 2010

It is acknowledged that the proposal is for a concept plan only and the final quality of the environment in the Cemetery will be determined by the detailed design and placement of the buildings that will encircle the site as well as the access and link to the road to the north. Nevertheless, at a concept level, it is recommended that buildings should stand away the Cemetery to retain, as much as possible, an atmosphere of contemplation and peacefulness appropriate to a memorial place either by placing the cemetery in a park or allowing the cemetery to share the private open space of adjacent properties.

A sense of the open dome of sky should be maintained. However, it is acknowledged that this feature may not be easy to maintain if the Trustees of the Cemetery decided to increase plantings within the Cemetery. Views or view corridors to the hills and the escarpment should also be considered as part of the detailed design to present these visual links into the future. However, any proposed open buffer between the cemetery and any new development should not cut the cemetery off from the new community that will form around it. It is important that the cemetery be a part of the new community, remain in use and benefit from any passive surveillance.

9.5 HERITAGE ITEMS IN THE VICINITY

The Marshall Mount School and Residence are adjacent to the north east corner of the development area but outside the affected area. The concept plan will not in itself involve demolition or impacts on the fabric or setting of the sites. However, a north south road corridor is proposed exiting at the intersection of Marshall Mount Road, Marshall Mount Road North.

Increased residents and traffic movements in the development area precipitated by the concept plan will most likely result in a substantial upgrade of Marshall Mount Road and the intersection with Marshall Mount Road North. This will fundamentally alter the current setting. This activity is likely to have a significant impact on the setting of the existing sites, with the school building vulnerable as it is located directly on the road alignment. The impacts can be managed and mitigated by careful detailed design of the roads and intersection within and outside of the development area. Detailed design should include liaison with the relevant

transport authority to ensure the buildings are protected within an appropriate curtilage and setting with a open space buffer between the buildings and any road upgrade (to be determined at the time).

9.6 NON INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Pastoral activity commenced in the area in the mid nineteenth century and has continued until now. However, due to the low intensity of the pastoral use of the area since the 1830s particularly for dairying, it is predicted that substantial state significant archaeological remains are unlikely to exist. Few remains in themselves are likely outside the immediate surrounds of Marshall Mount Homestead and Barn, The Cemetery and Oak Farm, other than evidence of land management. As the area was farmed from the early nineteenth century, surviving evidence would have some local research value as it would contribute to an understanding of the European use of the area. However, any remains are unlikely to be of state significance under the relic provisions of the NSW Heritage Act and a case for insitu retention is unlikely.

Notwithstanding the fact that archaeological significance and potential is low outside the identified sites, it would still be prudent to be alert to that fact that undiscovered archaeological evidence may exist throughout the development area. Relevant contractors and personnel involved in excavation within the development area should be made aware of the required steps under the relic provisions of the NSW Heritage Act if European historical archaeology is discovered unexpectedly.

10.0 CONCLUSION

The proposal involves a concept plan for the Calderwood Urban Development Area to identify and resolve broad issues such as land use and overall urban form. The proposal is broad and does not address detailed urban, building and landscape design.

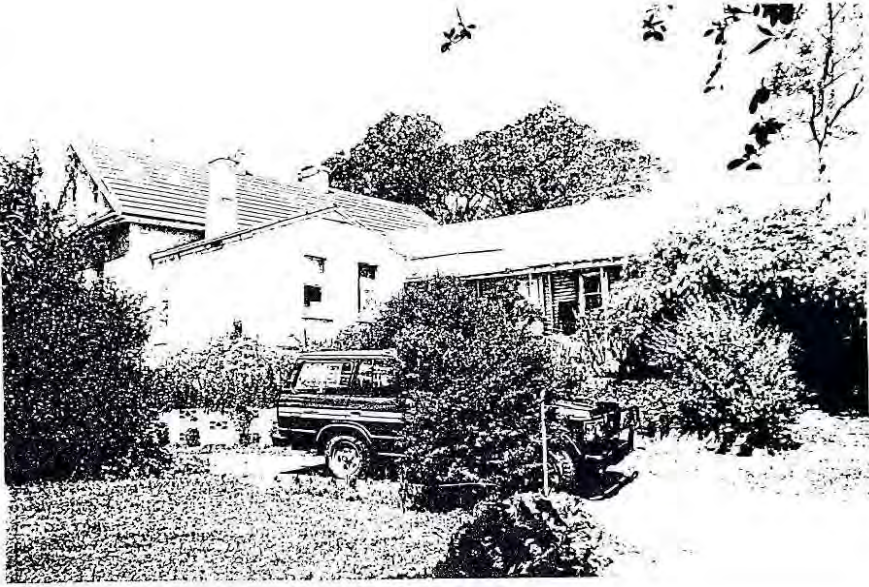
The proposed concept plan affects two identified heritage items with the development area, being the Marshall Mount Homestead and Barn and the Methodist Cemetery on Calderwood Road. The sites are included as heritage items of local significance in the Local Environmental Plans for Wollongong and Shellharbour City Councils respectively.

The proposed concept plan does not, in itself, involve demolition or removal of the identified heritage items but includes for the sites to be used and retained in private ownership. With this, the sites will be occupied and used ensuring they are secured, repaired and maintained. Under the concept plan approximately two hectares will be provided for Marshall Mount House and the Cemetery lot will be maintained. These boundaries will protect and retain the significant physical fabric at both sites. Nevertheless, any excavation near to these boundaries, particularly at Marshall Mount House and Barn should be alert to the potential of undiscovered underground remains.

The principal impact of the concept plan is on the setting and views of the two heritage items. The existing setting and views of both sites will fundamentally change as a result of development precipitated by the concept plan. The future settings for both sites will predominantly be suburban around Marshall Mount House and urban around the cemetery. This assessment recognises the practical issues arising from the concept plan that bear on the sites and does not recommend that the open rural setting needs to be fixed to demonstrate the significance of both sites. However, the future detailed design of the proposed zones and development around the sites should refine the interface between the heritage items and the adjacent development so that a tangible understanding of the original rural context and the significant views including the "house on the hill" can be retained and presented into the future.

11.0 INVENTORY SHEETS

11.1 WOLLONGONG LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1990

GREATER WOLLONGONG HERITAGE STUDY		CONSULTANT TEAM Brian McDonald BMcD Catherine Macarthur CM Andrew Conacher AC Rob Gansl RG Don Fullerton DF Peter Smit PS			
ITEM Marshall Mount	LAND TITLE	LISTING		INVENTORY NUMBER	
LOCATION Marshall Mount Road	PTY 816.115	National Estate		B49 - SW	
(see B50 - SW)	LOT 2	Heritage Council			
	DP 2534	National Trust			
		RAIA			
		LEP 1990			
		REP			
		Other			
DESCRIPTION Single and 2 storey residence. Rendered brickwork and weatherboard, corrugated metal and tile roof.		PRESENT USE Residence			
c.1838 & 1840		THEME Rural/ urban development Residential			
SIGNIFICANCE	STATE	REGIONAL	X	LOCAL	
STATEMENT Original slab cottage demolished. Single storey section built c.1838. Double storey built c.1840. Good and very rare example of Colonial architecture, in a rural setting. Residence of prominent local family - "Osbornes".		CONTEXTUAL VALUES		TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
		rarity	X	historic	landscape
		group value	X	scientific	X
		landmark value		technological	archaeological
		representative value	X	cultural	architectural
		integrity	X	social	townscape
					natural
					aesthetic
					X
COMMENTS Fair to good condition.		REFERENCES			
MAP/PHOTO					
					
AUTHOR	BMcD	AC	DF	PS	CM
					RG
					X
FILM NO.	WD 1		NEGNO.		2 5
DATE		5.10.90			

11.2 NSW STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY

Source: www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

Marshall Mount Homestead

Item

Name of Item: Marshall Mount Homestead
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Residential buildings (private)
Category: Homestead building
Primary Address: Marshall Mount Road, West Dapto, NSW 2530
Local Govt. Area: Wollongong City

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Marshall Mount Road	West Dapto	Wollongong City			Primary

Statement of Significance

Original slab cottage demolished. Single storey built c 1838. Double storey built c 1840. Good and very rare example of Colonial architecture in a rural setting. Residence of prominent local family Osborne.

Date Significance Updated: 31 Mar 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1838 - 1840
Physical Description: Single and two storey residence. Rendered brickwork and weatherboard, corrugated metal and tile roof. Older section - brick nobbed walls clad in weatherboards.
Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential: Fair to good **Date Condition Updated:** 31 Mar 00
Current Use: Residential
Former Use: Residential

History

Historical Notes: Association with Henry Osborne.

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	(none) -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a)
[Historical Significance]

The item has historic value.

SHR Criteria c)
[Aesthetic Significance]

The item has group, landscape, architectural and aesthetic value.

SHR Criteria f)
[Rarity]

The item has rarity.


SHR Criteria g)
[Representativeness]

The item has representative value.

Integrity/Intactness:

The item has integrity.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>		1990	28 Dec 90	183	11554
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			07 Jan 00	1/2000	69

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
City of Wollongong Heritage Study	1991	B49-SW	McDonald McPhee Rogers Conacher Fullarton	Rob Gansi	No

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database Number: 2700114

Marshall Mount Barn

Item

Name of Item: Marshall Mount Barn

Type of Item: Built

Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing

Category: Barn

Primary Address: Marshall Mount Road, West Dapto, NSW 2530

Local Govt. Area: Wollongong City

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Marshall Mount Road	West Dapto	Wollongong City			Primary

Statement of Significance

Has a group value with Marshall Mount House. Good and rare example of Colonial architecture in Wollongong.

Date Significance Updated: 31 Mar 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description: Brick and corrugated metal roof. Rectangular building with gable ends built by convict labour. Bricks made on the property. Part of Marshall Mount curtilage.

Current Use: Barn

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	(none) -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a) The item has historic value.
[Historical Significance]


SHR Criteria c) The item has group, landscape and architectural value.
[Aesthetic Significance]

SHR Criteria g) The item has representative value.

[Representativeness]

Integrity/Intactness: The item has integrity.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			07 Jan 00	1/2000	69

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
City of Wollongong Heritage Study	1991	B50-SW	McDonald McPhee Rogers Conacher Fullarton	Rob Gansi	No

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database Number: 2700581

Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery

Item

Name of Item: Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery

Type of Item: Archaeological-Terrestrial

Group/Collection: Cemeteries and Burial Sites

Category: Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground

Primary Address: Lot 604 Calderwood Road, Calderwood, NSW 2529

Local Govt. Area: Shellharbour

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-	-	-	-	-

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Lot 604 Calderwood Road	Calderwood	Shellharbour	Calderwood	Camden	Primary

Statement of Significance

The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery is of local significance as it holds the remains of district pioneers and their families. It dates from the boom period in the locality. The cemetery has special association with former Mayor, Thomas Armstrong, who donated land for a church and cemetery to cater for the local Wesleyan population. It contains monuments of varied style and displays the fine craftsmanship of monumental masons, as well as providing information about 19th and 20th century burial practices and genealogical data.

Date Significance Updated: 27 Oct 05

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1879 -

Physical Description: Contains varied types of grave monuments and surrounds, including upright slabs, desk-style headstones, pedestals and sculptures. Wall monument. The landscape includes special plantings (mature pines), lawns, memorial gates, plaque.

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

Good **Date Condition Updated:** 25 Oct 05

Modifications and Dates:

Memorial on Calderwood Road west of entry of North Macquarie Road. Cemetery gates erected 1962 marking the site of the first church service in 1844 and a later church in 1880.

Current Use:	Cemetery
Former Use:	Cemetery

History

Historical Notes:	<p>Mr. Thomas Armstrong, (Methodist lay preacher of 'Oak Farm'), donated portions 7 and 10 of his 209 acre property for the Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery and Church, so that there would be a burial ground for Wesleyans in the district. The Methodist Church was constructed of galvanized iron (30x18ft) and opened towards the end of 1879 on the site. A memorial gateway was erected in the 1930s as a tribute to the pioneers of the district. Cemetery gates were erected in 1962 marking the site of the first church service in 1844 and the 1879 church which was demolished due to disrepair. The first recorded burial, of James Pearson, occurred in 1881.</p> <p>Mr. Thomas Armstrong was an important member of the district. He was the first secretary for the Albion Park A H & I Society, Director of the first Butter Factory in Albion Park in 1885, and was an Alderman and Mayor of Shellharbour on several occasions. Armstrong was responsible for planting one of the 45 Norfolk Pines trees that adorn the Shellharbour waterfront, on Arbor Day, 1895. Mr. Thomas Armstrong and members of his family are buried at the Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery.</p>
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Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration - Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	(none) -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death - 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.	(none) -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance]	Has significance as a 19th century cemetery that was established to cater for the Methodist community of the district. Dates from the boom period of the locality. The remains of many well known district pioneers and their families are interred here.
SHR Criteria b) [Associative Significance]	Is associated with one time Mayor, Thomas Armstrong, who donated the land for the church and cemetery. Armstrong was a prominent civic citizen, important dairy farmer, and lay preacher.
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance]	Has aesthetic significance for the varied monumental masonry within the cemetery, showing the excellent local craftsmanship.
SHR Criteria d) [Social Significance]	Has significance as evidence of Victorian and 20th century burial customs.
SHR Criteria e) [Research Potential]	The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery has the potential to yield archaeological data including additional burial sites, upon further inspection.

SHR Criteria f)
[Rarity]

N/A

SHR Criteria g)
[Representativeness]

Representative of a Victorian cemetery, displaying the burial practices of the time and the development of monuments and practices through the 20th century.

Integrity/Intactness: Some headstones have been removed: Moderate integrity.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	LEP2000 cl.74 sch3	CA1	02 Jun 00	66	4644
<i>Heritage study</i>	AICCM Nat Survey Monuments SMOCM		01 Jul 98		
<i>Heritage study</i>	AICCM Nat Monument Survey SMOCM		01 Jul 98		

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
(blank)			(blank)		No

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Andrea Humphreys and Anna London	2005	Thematic History, Shellharbour Heritage Study	
Written	Tamara Hynd	2005	Historic and Archaeological Map: Shellharbour City 1830 - 1930	
Written	Dorothy Gillis	2005	History Notes of Shellharbour City Area	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database Number: 2380061

Marshall Mount Public School (former) & Residence Item

Name of Item: Marshall Mount Public School (former) & Residence

Other Name/s: Marshall Mount Public School

Type of Item: Built

Group/Collection: Education

Category: School - State (public)

Primary Address: Marshall Mount Road, Marshall Mount, NSW

Local Govt. Area: Wollongong City

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
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All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Marshall Mount Road	Marshall Mount	Wollongong City			Primary

Statement of Significance

Typical vernacular Victorian school house architecture, a significant element within a small village district. Representative of small town educational buildings.

Date Significance Updated: 18 Dec 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description: Single storey weatherboard building with skillion roof or short hip on residence.

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

Good (9/10/90) **Date Condition Updated:** 18 Dec 00

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	(none) -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a) The item has historic value.


[Historical Significance]

SHR Criteria c) The item has landmark, architectural and townscape value.
[Aesthetic Significance]

SHR Criteria d) The item has cultural and social value.
[Social Significance]

SHR Criteria g) The item has representative value.
[Representativeness]

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		1990	28 Dec 90	183	11554
Local Environmental Plan			07 Jan 00	1/2000	69

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
City of Wollongong Heritage Study	1991	B48-SW	McDonald McPhee Rogers Conacher Fullarton	Rob Gansi	No

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database Number: 2700105

11.3 NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW) LISTING SHEET

DAPTO	MARSHALL MOUNT AND BARN	Marshall Mount Rd 5.2km W of Avondale Rd
(Town or District)		
Post Code 2530 Local Govt Area		
Author of Proposal Mrs. C. Simpson		
Date of Proposal 30/11/76	(Name or Identification of Listing)	(Address or Location)
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED	Bibliography Some Southern Homes of NSW, by G.N. Griffiths RAHS Journals	Owner and Address Mr. & Mrs. George McDonald
Committee SEE OVER (Trust Use) HBC	Measured Drawings by W. Hardy Wilson (National Library)	
Council APPROVED CL (Trust Use) 5/4/76		
<p>Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.</p> <p>Style Henry Osborne received a land grant west of Lake Illawarra soon after his arrival in New South Wales in 1829. His wife was Sarah Marshall and the property was named after her family. Pumpkin Cottage was their first home here - see drawing by Robert Hoddle.</p> <p>Construction Use Completed about 1838, the single storey house is in the colonial style with French windows leading onto the stone paved verandah. The front door and architraves are elaborate. A two storey section adjoins, probably added during the 1840s with a superb hall and cedar staircase. Cellars run under the whole of this section. The dining room has a mantelpiece of black marble and the sitting room has one of white marble - both imported from Italy. The Osborne family left here in 1886 and much of the furniture from Marshall Mount is in their Juglong homesteads. A Mr. Dymock was the next owner and then George McDonald in 1896, grandfather of the present owner. The house was in poor condition but during the 1970s the owners started some restoration work. A grey tile roof replaces the one of slate and iron. A brick barn stands by the house.</p>		
<p>Reasons for listing</p> <p>This interesting house sits on the side of a hill above Dapto and was built by Henry Osborne, an important pioneer in pastoral pursuits.</p> <p>NOTE : see also listings for JUGLONG - McMahons Reef Rd, Redbank & BOWRAL - Centennial Rd, Hopewood (re Osborne family)</p>		
<p>Sketch plan and photos Attach additional photos if any.</p>		


National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) Listing Proposal NTN 05 - 3930



11.4 REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Source: www.environment.gov.au

Marshall Mount House & Barn, Marshall Mount Rd, West Dapto, NSW, Australia

Photographs:	
List:	Register of the National Estate
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Registered (21/03/1978)
Place ID:	1532
Place File No:	1/11/092/0007

Statement of Significance:

Henry Osborne received a land grant west of Lake Illawarra and built Marshall Mount in 1838. It is an interesting house which sits on the side of a hill above Dapto. H Osborne was an important pioneer in pastoral pursuits.

(The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

Single storey house in the Colonial style with French windows leading onto the stone paved verandah.

The front door and architraves are elaborate. A two storey section adjoins, probably added during the 1840s with a superb hall and cedar staircase. Two imported Italian marble mantelpiece, one in the dining room, the other in the sitting room. A grey tile roof replaces the one of slate and iron. A brick barn stands by the house.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity: Not Available

Location:

Marshall Mount Road, 6km south-west of Dapto.

Bibliography:

GRIFFITHS, G.N. "SOME SOUTHERN HOMES OF NSW"
"ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY JOURNALS"
MEASURED DRAWINGS BY HARDY WILSON IN NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Report Produced: Wed Jan 20 10:39:57 2010

11.5 WEST DAPTO RELEASE AREA HERITAGE INVENTORY 2006

Name	Site Type	Site ID.
"Marshall Mount" Homestead, Garden & Outbuildings	Built	64

Location	Co-ordinates
Marshall Mount Road, Dapto	0292825E 6174728 N

Previous Names: "Marshall Mount House", "Marshall Mount Homestead"

Current Use: Residential Buildings (private)

Former Use: Homestead

Description: The site comprises a main homestead, garden and outbuildings. The Colonial style homestead was constructed in two parts of rendered brickwork and weatherboard. The single storey was built c.1838; the two-storey adjoining wing was erected during the 1840s and features a hall and cedar staircase. Other internal features of note include two imported Italian marble mantle piece, one in the dining room, the other in the sitting room. The front elevation features French windows leading onto a stone paved verandah. The verandah has been replaced with modern tiles, however the original sandstone pavers have been retained at the base of the entrance steps. The roof comprises grey tiles, replacing the original slate. A covered well is sited on the eastern elevation.

A brick rendered barn is sited on the eastern elevation of the homestead and was constructed from bricks made on the property. The barn is a rectangular building with gable ends built by convict labour. The roof is timber framed and lined with corrugated iron sheeting. The building currently stores moveable heritage items.

Smaller farm sheds, including a chicken coop are 20th century inclusions on the property.

The garden retains its original setting with the circular driveway, raised garden beds and however several ornamental mature Moreton Bay Figs remaining. There is remnant sandstone garden edging at the rear of the homestead. Significant views from the property have also been retained.

Historical Summary: In 1829 Irish immigrants, Sarah and Henry Osborne were granted 2560 acres named "Marshall Mount" after Sarah's maiden name. The Osbornes first resided in a modest house called "Pumpkin Cottage" but later recruited skilled labour to establish "Marshall Mount House". By the 1840s, Osborne had acquired Throsby's "Calderwood", Elyard's "Avondale", William Brown's "Athanlin", Brooks "Exmouth" and numerous other smaller grants within the immediate region increasing his land holdings to 5000 acres (Library website). Osborne took a prominent part in all public affairs in Illawarra and was responsible for providing the incentive to establish the first Illawarra Agricultural Association.

Henry Osborne died in 1859 leaving "property estimated at nearly half a million of money, with milleries, the prospective value of which it is almost impossible to compute" (McDonald 1976:18). His estates were divided among his family, the eldest son Henry Hill Osborne securing "Avondale". "Marshall Mount Estate" was given to a younger son, however his interests were invested elsewhere and in 1890 the estate was subdivided into twenty-two small farms.

West Dapto Release Area Heritage Site Inventory

Condition / Integrity: High

During its occupation the site has been altered, and sympathetically restored. There are several cracked walls and there are several areas requiring maintenance. The integrity of the homestead, outbuildings and its setting has been retained.

Heritage Listings: Wollongong LEP 1990
Register of the National Estate (RNE)
National Trust Register

Significance: National

The house combines classical sophisticated Georgian Colonial elements with a vernacular Victorian homestead. A fine architectural element in a rural setting, representative of the early agricultural development.

(a) Historical (c) Aesthetic (f) Rarity (g) Representiveness

(State Heritage Inventory)

Site Photographs:



Front elevation of Homestead.



Front elevation of Homestead and drive.



11.6 WEST DAPTO RELEASE AREA RECOMMENDED HERITAGE CURTILAGE 2006



11.7 OAK FARM

OAK FARM



MAP REFERENCE – CW 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 5, DP 259137, ~~337~~ ⁷⁰⁻⁸⁷ North Macquarie Road, Calderwood

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1870

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Oak Farm' is a symmetrical presented Victorian/Georgian cottage, with rubble foundations, brick block-work construction, corrugated iron hip roof, simple chimney, skillion wrap-around verandah, 12-pane sash windows, stone sills and a transom light above the front door.

NOTES - Thomas Armstrong arrived in the Illawarra a free settler, and settled at 'Oak Farm' from c.1870 until his death in 1921. Armstrong was a Methodist lay preacher and donated land from his 209 acres, portion 7 & 10, for the Marshall Mount Methodist Church and Cemetery in Calderwood Road c.1870's. Armstrong was a prominent figure in the area: 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, 1905-1921, and Mayor on three occasions; 1884, 1895, 1914-1917. Armstrong also planted one of the 45 Norfolk Pine Trees on Arbor Day 1895 that adorn the Shellharbour waterfront today. The Armstrong home was made welcome to visiting Methodist ministers, who were given a meal or lodging for the night. The Thomas' of 'Oak Vale' on Calderwood Road also shared this privilege, and were life long friends of the Armstrong family. The Armstrong children were born and raised at 'Oak Farm'. Armstrong is buried in the Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Oak Farm' is a good example of a Victorian/Georgian cottage, with use of local materials. Whilst the verandah has been partially enclosed, it in a fashion typical of its era. The rural setting of the cottage enhances the context of the property.

HISTORIC – 'Oak Farm' has strong connections with the Armstrong family, in particular Thomas Armstrong who was a prominent member of the community and served as Mayor of Shellharbour Municipality on three occasions. He lived at 'Oak Farm' for approximately 50 years.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – McCafferty, *F First Century of Dairying 1909, History of Illawarra 1924, Shellharbour Valuation Books 1881-1885*, Illawarra Family History Group, 1994, *The Armstrong Armada Invades the Illawarra*, Armstrong Family History c/o Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

12.0 APPENDIX

12.1 ADVERTISEMENT FOR SALE JOHNSTONE'S MEADOWS

JOHNSTONE'S MEADOWS,
Midway between Wollongong and Kiama
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE LAND SALE,
Macquarie River, Illawarra,
on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, at Steam
Packet Hotel, Kiama.

D.L. DYMOCK has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. D. T. Johnstone, G. R. Johnstone, and A. A. Johnstone (to close an estate account) to sell by public auction, on and at the above date and place,

All that truly magnificent and centrally situated property known as Johnstone's Meadows, carefully subdivided into choice farms, and containing as under:

LOT 1.-Containing 100 acres, occupied by Mr. W. Swan. Soil rich, cabbage tree bush, on the bank of the river, highly improved, every convenience in buildings for a farm, securely fenced, and subdivided into numerous paddocks,-a magnificent farm.

LOT 2.-Containing 140 acres, occupied by Mr. H. Bartlett, adjoining lot 1, about 90 acres of meadowland, remainder fine arable forest. Suitable premises are erected on this farm. It is well subdivided and unsurpassed in the district.

LOT 3.-Containing 120 acres of first-class forest land, thinly timbered, and great portion cleared (adjoining Lot 1 and Mr. Weston's property)-grand piece of forest soil-excellent.

LOT 4.-Containing 100 acres, occupied by Mr. Joseph Ross-a splendid farm, containing meadow land, and rich forest ground. A highly productive farm, with suitable premises.

LOT 5.-Containing 80 acres, all cleared, adjoining lot 4, occupied by Mr. Howse, containing splendid meadow paddock, extensive orchard in full bearing, good premises all enclosed. A beautiful farm.

LOT 6.-Containing 94 acres, occupied by Mr. J Reid-(this lot joins the famous Marshal Mount Estate, of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.)-subdivided into paddocks, with suitable premises. A very nice block.

LOT 7.-Containing 126 acres, occupied by Mr. Rafferty (adjoining lot 2), consisting of rich meadow and fine forest, on the Macquarie River, with suitable premises also. A perfect garden.

LOT 8.-Containing 140 acres, occupied by Mr. Fraser (adjoining lot 7), a splendid farm, being all river flats and forest bush ridges, with plenty of shelter, good premises, and well enclosed.

LOT 9.-Containing 255 acres, occupied by Mr. Barker(adjoining lot 8), and consisting of nice river flats, fine grassed, rich forest land, all subdivided into paddocks-excellent premises. A highly productive farm.

LOT 10.-Containing 70 acres of fine open forest (adjoining lot 2). A splendid paddock for dry stock.

LOT 11.-Containing .100 acres, fine timbered, open forest (adjoining lot 4), an indispensable paddock for surplus stock.

LOT 12.-Containing 426 acres, known as Middle Paddock, with a frontage to the Macquarie River, nearly all open bush, bush ridges, box forest, all enclosed. A heavy stock carrier in the winter.

Total, 1751 acres (more or less).

Title unquestionable.

Liberal Terms-26 per cent, cash deposit; balance by equal instalments, bearing 7 per cent, interest per annum.

Luncheon at 12 o'clock, at Steam Packet Hotel. The Auctioneer, in the small compass of an advertisement, cannot adequately describe the intrinsic value of the above property. The character of its soil is unsurpassed, consisting as it principally does of alluvial soil to any depth, its contiguous position to the celebrated properties of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., E. H. Weston, Esq., and Terry's estate (so recently sold at £30 5s. per acre), its close proximity to the main road to Wollongong and Kiama, the advantages of shipping, the almost certainty of the Illawarra Railway passing through this property, must increase its value immensely, its highly productive character, the advantages of the purest water in the driest seasons, the substantial nature of the improvements, the growing importance of the locality, and the careful manner in which the property has been subdivided, gives to the purchaser an advantage not procurable again in the district, and upon terms unequalled for liberality to suit all classes of purchasers.

The Auctioneer would merely call particular attention of intending purchasers of all those lots which abut on the river, and also to the careful subdivision of the forest paddocks.

Inspection invited prior to sale. The Auctioneer will give every information on application.

12.2 LIST OF REFERENCES

Manuscripts

Abstract of the Title of the residuary devisees under the Will of the late Sam Terry esq & their representatives to an estate in the district of Illawarra called Paul's grant [manuscript] 1868.

Copy 1 : 34 leaves

Copy 2 : 42 leaves

Wollongong

Reference Manuscripts

DMSS 575

Abstract of the title of David Frederick Johnston, George Robert Johnston and Arthur Alfred Johnston to portion of Johnstons Meadows [manuscript]

Wollongong

Reference Manuscripts

MSS 879

Denniss family [manuscript] : miscellaneous papers

1 envelope + 1 small envelope containing papers

Wollongong

Reference Manuscripts

MSS 930

Osborne family [manuscript] : notes and letters

1 envelope + 6 sheets (originals & copies)

Reference Manuscripts

MSS 1028 & MSS 1029

Monographs

A history of Marshall Mount Public School compiled 1959, including various documents on the subject / compiled by the Division of Research and Planning, New South Wales Department of Education.

[Illawarra] : Dept. of Education, 1959.

Wollongong

Reference Local Studies

LR372 NEW

Cemeteries of Albion Park & district / Illawarra Family History Group.

Wollongong, N.S.W. : The Group, 1989.

105 p. in various pagings ; 29 cm.

Wollongong

Reference Local Studies

LR929.5 CEM

The McDonalds : 100 years at Marshall Mount House / [compiled by Jim Derbyshire].

[Tongarra, N.S.W.?] : Tongarra Heritage Society, 1996.

15 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

Wollongong

Reference Local Studies

SLR 929.2 McD

Some southern homes of New South Wales / by G. Nesta Griffiths.

Griffiths, G. Nesta (Glynde Nesta), 1889-1968

Sydney : Shepherd Press, 1952.
99 p. ; ill., plates, maps ; 25 cm.
Wollongong
Reference Local Studies
LR994.4 GRI

The Osborne family : Henry Osborne of Marshall Mount and the Osbornes of Kangaroo Valley
/ John Griffith. Nowra : PM Price, 1988.
Reference Local Studies
LR994.47 GRI

Maps

Map of the Illawarra District showing the location of the free Grants and the large purchase grants [cartographic material]
1934.
Wollongong
Reference Maps
ILLAWARRA [18--]

Marshall Mount Estate Illawarra District [cartographic material] : for auction sale, 28 June 1890
Sydney : Gibbs Shallard & Co, 1890
Wollongong
Reference Maps
MARSHALL MOUNT 1890

Plan of the road through the district of Illawarra [cartographic material]
1833.
Wollongong
Reference Maps
ILLAWARRA 1833

Survey of part of the proposed road from Dapto to Berrima [cartographic material] : County of Camden
1843.
Wollongong
Reference Maps
ILLAWARRA 1843

County of Camden, Parishes of Kembla & Calderwood, Borough of Central Illawarra, Reference Plan of Land required to be resumed for the Railway of the Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation Ltd [cartographic material]
c1895.
1 map
Wollongong
Reference Maps
SMC DAPTO c1895

Subdivision of Johnston's Meadows Albion Park, Illawarra [cartographic material]
Sydney : S T Leigh & Co, Steam Printers [n.d.]
Wollongong
Reference Maps
CALDERWOOD ca. 188?