



## **APPENDIX 12**

### Historic Heritage Assessment

Readymix Holdings Pty Limited

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# **Non-Indigenous Archaeology Assessment Proposed Lynwood Quarry, Marulan**

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May 2005



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## **APPENDICES**

### **A Australian Heritage Places Inventory – Search Results**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Readymix Holdings Pty Limited (Readymix) proposes to establish a hard rock quarry on its land to the west of Marulan in the Southern Tablelands region of New South Wales (NSW). The proposed Lynwood Quarry (the project) will supply high quality construction materials to the Sydney regional and local markets. Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited (Umwelt) has been commissioned to undertake the investigation and assessment of significance of the non-Indigenous archaeology issues associated with the project.

### 1.1 LOCATION AND FEATURES OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located at Marulan in the Southern Tablelands of NSW, approximately 160 kilometres southwest of Sydney and 27 kilometres northeast of Goulburn (refer to **Figure 1.1**). Marulan is located between the Shoalhaven and Wollondilly Rivers, an area known historically as the Marulan Ramp (Eddy, 1985:2). The project area comprises approximately 1000 hectares of land, the majority of which is a grazing property known as ‘Lynwood’. The Main Southern Railway bisects the project area and the Hume Highway adjoins the southern boundary (refer to **Figure 1.2**).

The project area is currently used for cattle grazing, with a small area on the eastern boundary of the property leased by Readymix to Orica Explosives for use as a bulk storage depot. A substantial portion of the northern part of the project area is covered by woodland, with the majority of the remainder being cleared grazing land with scattered patches of woodland. The site is surrounded primarily by grazing land with a developing rural residential area located adjacent to the northeastern boundary and residential areas associated with the township of Marulan further to the east. Marulan’s waste management facility is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the project area.

Other relevant information about the location of the project area is shown in **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1 - Location Data**

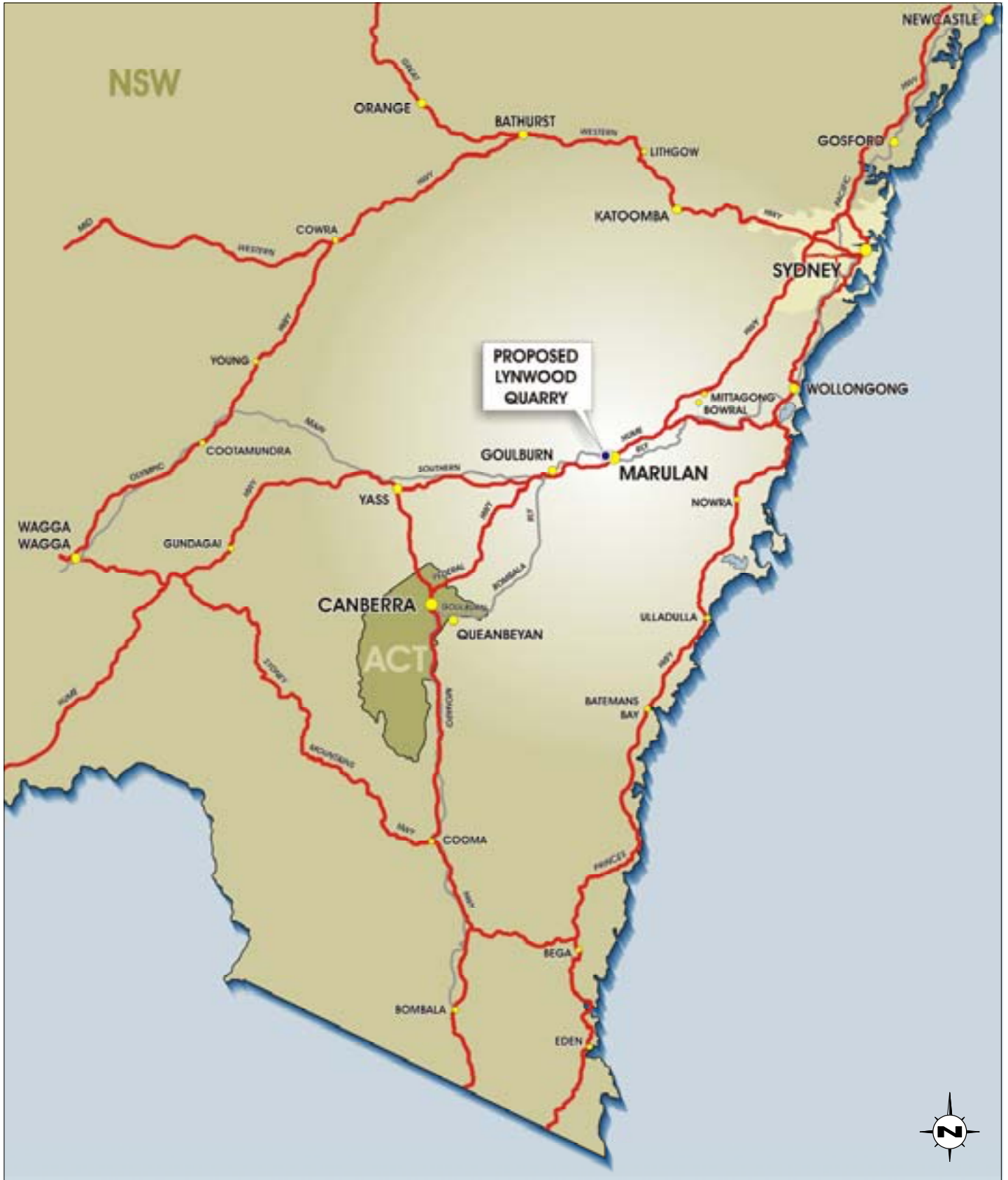
<b>Topographic Map Sheet</b>	Towrang 88281-S
<b>Parish</b>	Marulan, Uringalla
<b>County</b>	Argyle
<b>Local Government Area</b>	Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area

### 1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Readymix proposes to utilise the substantial, high quality hard rock resource within the project area with the project location providing ready access to key road and rail transport infrastructure. The project is intended to provide a long-term supply of high quality construction material into the Sydney, regional and local markets. The proposed supply to the Sydney market will replace Readymix’s current production from the Penrith Lakes Scheme which is likely to be exhausted around 2010.

Substantial construction works will be required prior to the quarry becoming operational. Approval is sought for an initial 30 year quarrying period, with a predicted production of approximately 5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of quarry product. The construction phase is expected to last approximately two years and will include the following key activities:

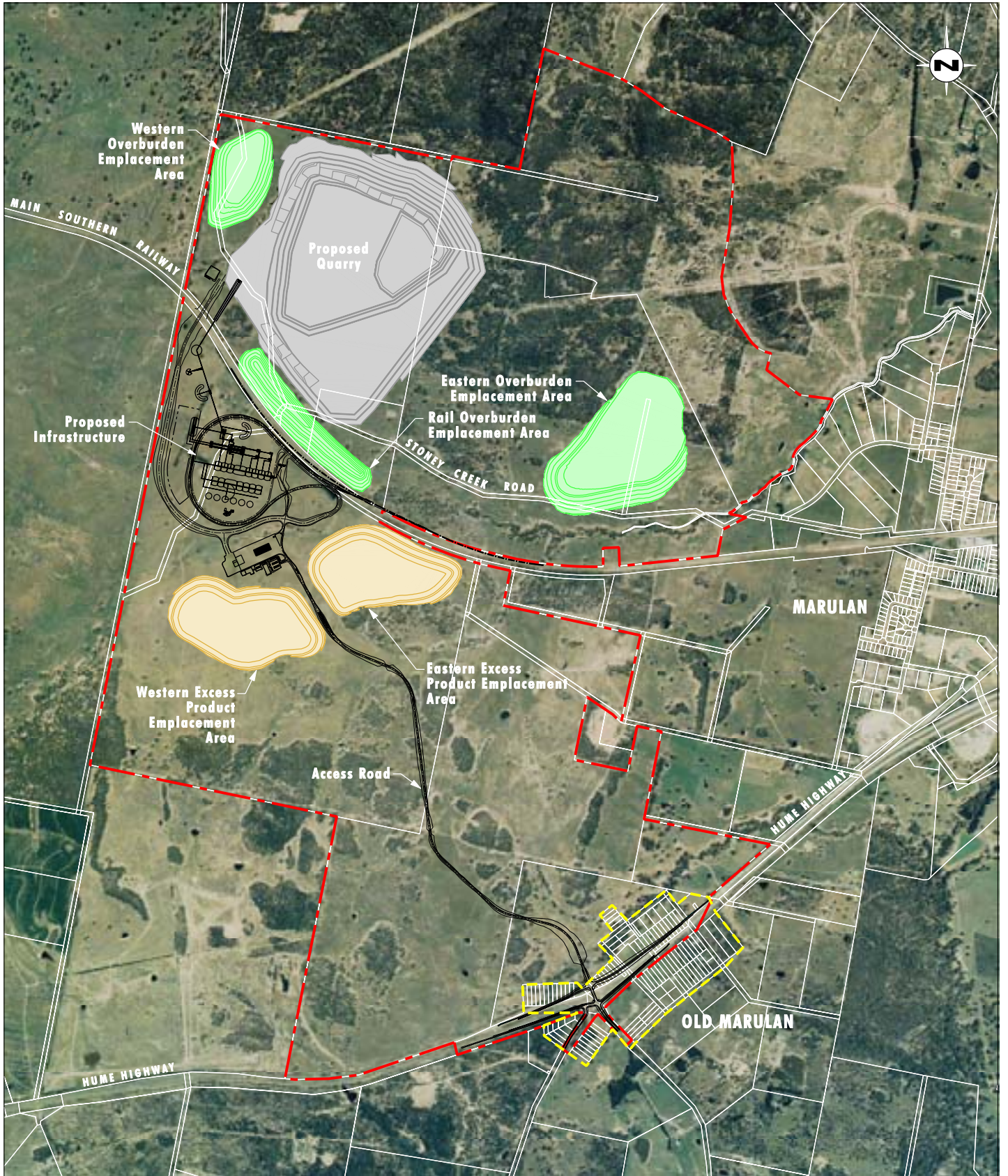
- construction of access roads and construction compounds including supply of services (e.g. electricity, water, etc.);
- construction of the Hume Highway interchange and site access road;



0 25 50 100 km  
Approx. Scale

FIGURE 1.1  
Locality Plan





Base Source: LPI 2004, Readymix Holdings Pty Ltd (Aerial Photo March 2005)

0 0.5 1 1.25km

**Legend**

- - - Project Area
- - - SHR Boundary Old Marulan Township

**FIGURE 1.2**

**Site Plan and Proposed Quarry Layout at Year 30**

- construction of a rail overpass, rail lines and connection onto the Main Southern Railway;
- excavations for the rail loop and reclaim tunnel;
- construction of the crushing plant, rail facility, truck loading facility and other infrastructure;
- construction of infrastructure and facilities including workshops, site offices, amenities, laboratory, weighbridge, stores, parking areas, site access roads, safety bunds etc.;
- construction of water management structures and installation of pumps, pipelines etc; and
- the designation of emplacement areas for overburden and non-saleable product.

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study were:

- the identification of known or potential heritage items within the project area;
- the identification of any constraints imposed upon the project by identifiable heritage issues;
- the preparation of a report detailing the above investigations and documenting the assessment of significance and statement of heritage impact; and
- the provision of recommendations for appropriate heritage management.

These objectives were achieved by:

- the investigation of the historical context through specialist sources. Specialist references consulted in the course of this study include:
  - various journals of the Royal Australian Historical Society;
  - a previous archaeological investigation of the Old Marulan Town; and
  - various specialist historical publications;
- the review of historical maps and graphics;
- research of the known archaeological context of the project area through searches of relevant statutory and non-statutory databases; and
- a general surface inspection of the project area, recorded by digital photography, to provide a present day context to the study.

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

This study and analysis has been undertaken within the framework of the *NSW Heritage Manual* published by the NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (DIPNR). The methodology followed for the study was as follows:

- the different contexts of the project area were researched, reviewed and integrated, and a surface site inspection undertaken;
- the heritage values of the project area were defined in terms of significance, condition and integrity, and anticipated physical impact of the project;
- a formal Statement of Heritage Significance and Statement of Heritage Impact were prepared; and
- management issues regarding heritage values of the project area were identified and addressed in detail through management recommendations.

## **1.5 STUDY PERSONNEL**

The background research, surface survey and the preparation of this report has been undertaken by Sue Singleton, Archaeologist for Umwelt with peer review provided by Paul Rheinberger, Senior Archaeologist for Umwelt.



## 2.0 CONTEXT

### 2.1 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

#### 2.1.1 Early Exploration South of Sydney

Explorations to the south of Sydney began as early as 1798 with two expeditions to the southwest. The first expedition travelled as far south as the present day Bowral district, and the second expedition travelled through what would become Marulan Village, as far south as Mount Towrang (Eddy, 1985:8). Both journeys were recorded in detail by a member of the party by the name of John Price. Price recorded the discovery of a herd of cattle, thought to be the offspring of four cows and two bulls which had strayed from Sydney in May 1788 and become confined in the Nepean Valley. As a result of this discovery, the area south of Sydney became known as the “Cowpastures” (Eddy, 1985:10).

Explorer Hamilton Hume made a number of expeditions south of Sydney between 1814 and 1818. In 1818, Hume accompanied Charles Throsby and Surveyor James Meehan on a survey south beyond the Cowpastures. The entry on 24 March in Meehan’s journal recorded a “beautiful piece of fine forest called Moorooaulin”. Moorooaulin is reportedly the Aboriginal word for area now known as Marulan (Eddy, 1985: 7). In his journal, Meehan described the area as picturesque, forested, well watered and abundant in herbage, abounding in very fine granite and apparently fit for mill stones (Eddy, 1985:12).

By 1820, Governor Macquarie was anxious to find land suitable for grazing and agriculture beyond the limits of the “exhausted” Sydney settlement. In April 1820 Macquarie sent Meehan on an expedition to record the quality and quantity of useful land southward and westward of the Cowpastures. Late in 1820, Macquarie issued the order which permitted occupation of the area referred to as the “New Country”. The order offered relief to graziers, who moved their herds to the area under open permit. Hannibal Macarthur, John Macarthur’s nephew, was well established in the area by 1819 on 1000 acres of land, running 1854 sheep and 165 head of cattle (Fletcher, 2002:43). Macarthur named his property *Arthursleigh* and although he succumbed to bankruptcy in the 1840s the property continued to operate as a sheep and cattle station under absentee landowners who employed managers.

During the final years of his governorship, Macquarie granted land liberally, causing much confusion for the Surveyor-General who was supposed to survey and record each grant. A number of those who held tickets of occupation obtained grants and settled permanently. Others purchased the portions of territory occupied by their stock (Eddy, 1985: 14).

One of the early grantees to the Marulan area was George Barber who was granted 300 acres of land in 1821 and subsequently established *Glenrock*, as shown on Edition 5 of the Marulan Parish Map dated 1916 and reproduced as **Figure 2.1**. Another well known pioneer in the area was Major Edmund Lockyer who established his property *Lockyersleigh* on 2560 acres in 1824. *Lockyersleigh* is located adjacent to the western boundary of the project area.

#### 2.1.2 Great South Road

Once the country beyond the Cowpastures was opened to settlement, it became necessary to improve the transport routes from rough cart tracks to serviceable roads. By 1830 Surveyor General Major Thomas Mitchell had surveyed the country and marked out the line of the Great South Road. It was located parallel to the coast and passed through the village of Bungonia. A branch line was also marked out from Bargo (50 kilometres southwest of Liverpool) to the marked tree where the road separated into two branches, one to Bungonia and the other to Goulburn (Eddy, 1985:28). After marking out the roads, Mitchell returned to select suitable sites for the founding of towns and villages. The junction of the roads to Bungonia and Goulburn was identified as a suitable location to serve travellers on the new roads and the village site was named Marulan. Mitchell saw the function of



Marulan as a wayside settlement and selected a site where traffic would be greatest with a supply of fresh water at hand.

By 1835 there were convict work parties employed on the length of the South Road from Liverpool to Marulan (Sargent, 2003). The ironed road gangs were sent to the more remote locations with stockades established at Berrima and Wingello. The Wingello Stockade was located approximately 8 kilometres north of Marulan. There is no evidence of the stockade remaining today. The last stockade to be established on the South Road was located to the south of Marulan at Towrang in 1838. It appears that Towrang was abandoned by 1845. Surface evidence consisting of the residue of huts, a powder magazine (restored in 1975) and three graves remain at the Towrang stockade site.

In his recent research into military supervision of convict work gangs, Clem Sargent acknowledges the few known graves associated with the road gangs. In regard to the small number of marked graves, Sargent (2004) stated “there were almost certainly more deaths along the roads than those which are marked by monuments, erected usually by the comrades of the dead”.

### 2.1.3 Village of Marulan

In 1833, during his survey of the roads, Major Mitchell drew up a sketch of the proposed village of Marulan. This sketch plan is reproduced as **Figure 2.2** and shows a creek and water holes along the western limit of allotments. Surveyor Hoddle was instructed to survey the streets and allotments and submit a finished plan to the Governor. The plan was approved in 1834 and notified in the Government Gazette in 1835.

The design of the village was very simple, containing no side streets, with all allotments having frontages to the roads. One of the first buildings in the village was the Woolpack Inn, constructed by Joseph Peters in 1835. Peters was appointed Postmaster in 1838. A blacksmith's shop was established about this time and together with the Inn and the Post Office, the basic needs of travellers were well provided.

During the late 1830s and 1840s the sale of land at Marulan continued and the village was extended to include side streets and additional housing allotments. In 1845, The Sydney Morning Herald described Marulan as “a small village with two inns, one store and a few bark huts” (Jervis, 1946:123). **Figure 2.3**, based on the 1902 Parish Map and historic sources, provides an indication of the former locations of early structures within the township.

The construction of the Main Southern Railway and the establishment of Marulan Railway Station was complete by 1868. However, the line passed approximately 2.5 kilometres to the north of the Marulan village and businesses no longer had access to through traffic which now centred on the railway station.

Businesses and residents quickly relocated to the new village forming around the railway station. This village became known as Moorooloolen and is now the site of the present day Marulan township. The inns of the old Marulan village gradually closed and businesses transferred to the new village. The school was eventually transferred and the churches relocated to the new village of Moorooloolen, leaving the old township of Marulan in a state of ruin. However, many of the Marulan residents would have remained on their properties. Greville's Post Office Directory of 1872 lists 40 families at Marulan and 65 families at Moorooloolen (Greville's, 1872).

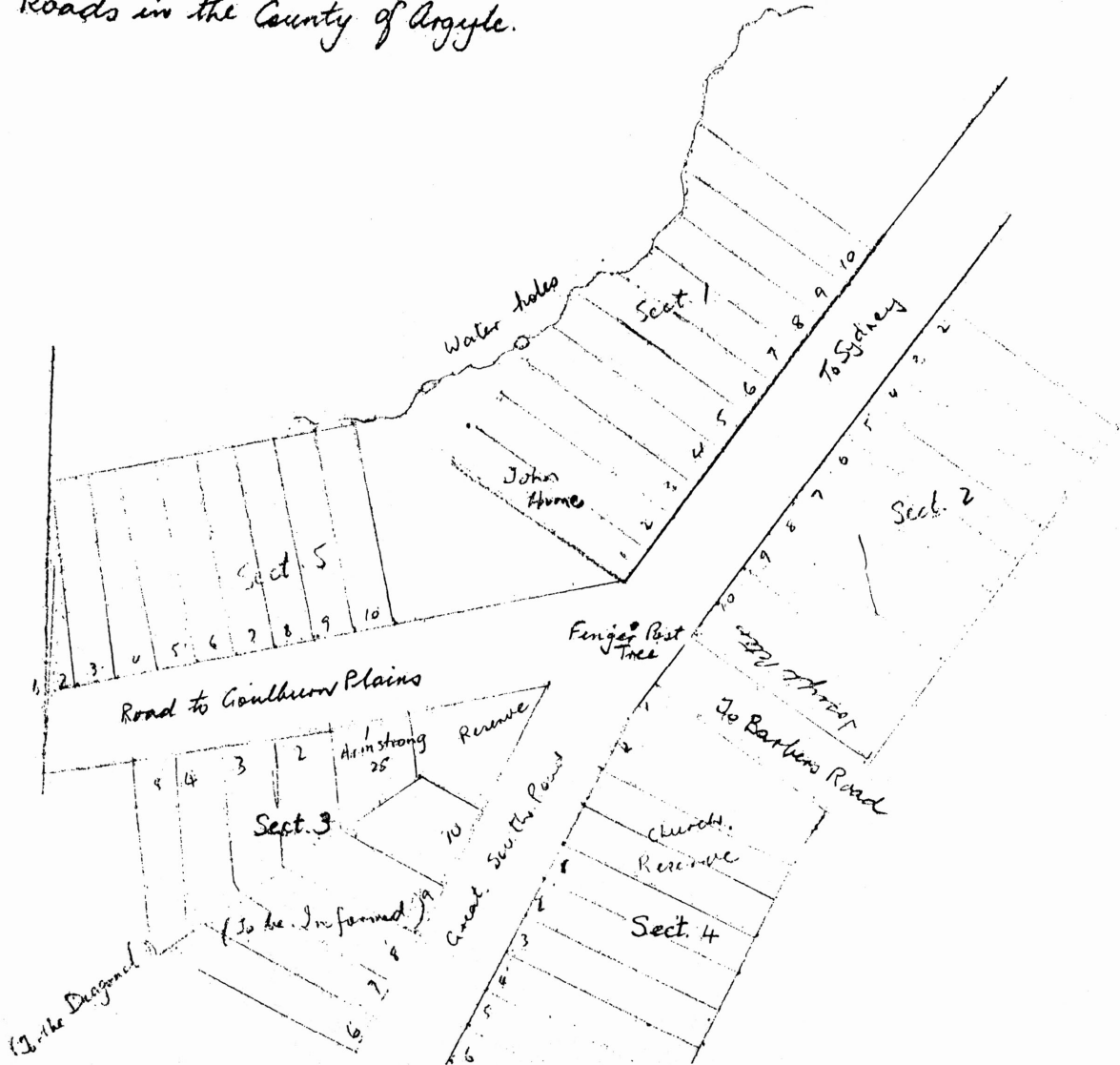
### 2.1.4 The Hume Highway

Before 1928, the road we now know as the Hume Highway was known as the Great Southern Road or Main Road 17. By the 1920s, the road extended from Sydney to Melbourne and the Victorians referred to the road as the Sydney Road. In 1928, NSW and Victoria agreed to rename the entire Sydney-Melbourne Road the Hume Highway, after Hamilton Hume who had, in 1824, led the first



conveyed in 34/98  
 notified in Govt Gazette for 1855 files 13A  
**MARULAN**  
 by T. B. Mitchell  
 18/33 11/83 3

Design for the village Marulan  
 at the Junction of the Great  
 Roads in the County of Argyle.



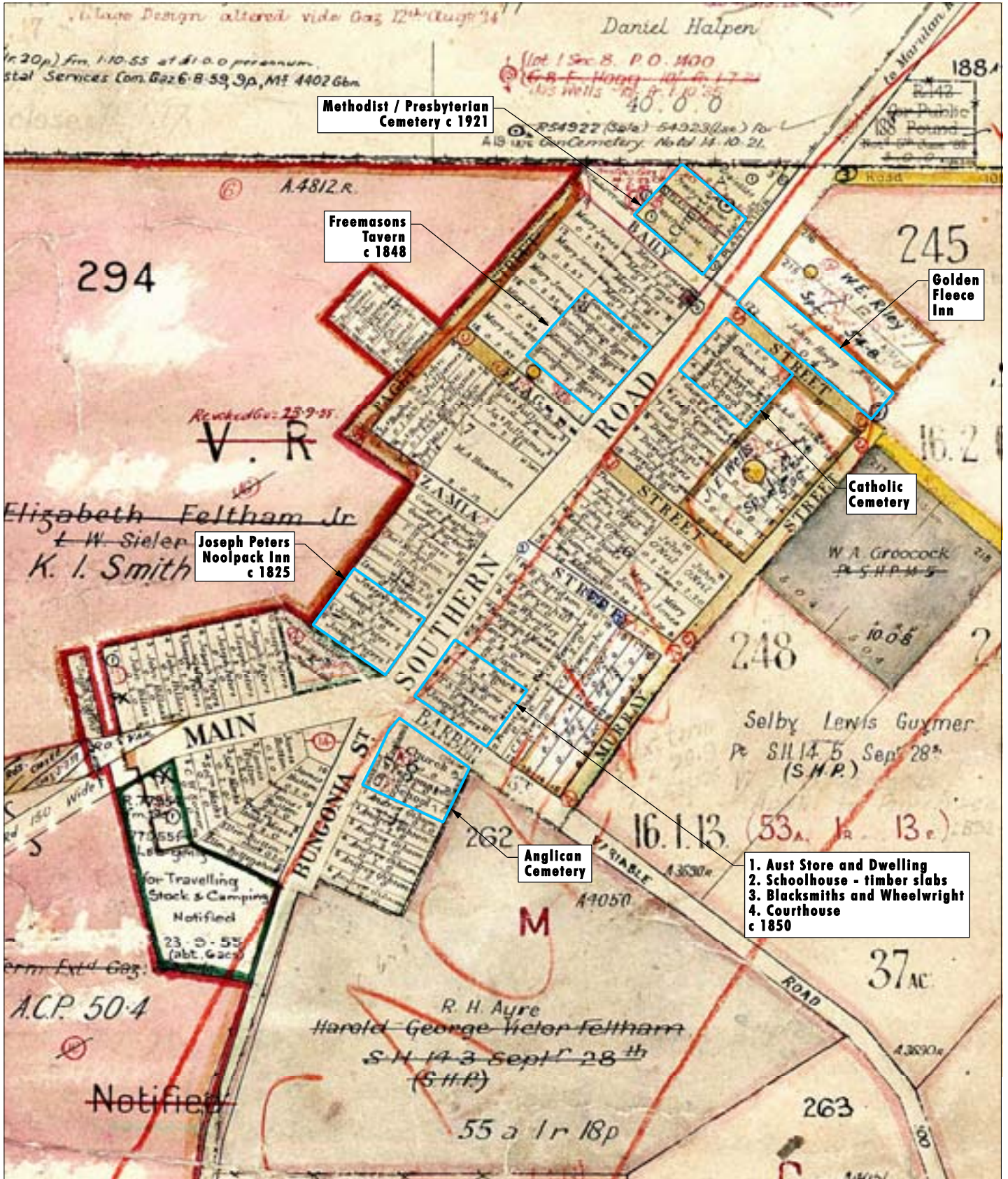
Sketch of Major Mitchell's design for Village of Marulan, drawn in 1855, approved in 1854 and notified in Government Gazette in 1855. (The original is in the Archives Office in Sydney and is still legible.)

Source: Eddy, 1985

FIGURE 2.2

Sketch Plan of Marulan 1833





Source: LPI Parish Map, Marulan Edition 4

**FIGURE 2.3**  
**Location of Early Structures**  
**at Marulan on 1902 Parish Map**



exploration party overland from Sydney. Hume accompanied Throsby and Meehan on their explorations south in later years.

Initially a single lane highway, the original concrete surface was laid in 1930 but was replaced with bitumen in subsequent years. The Parish Map of 1958 (refer to **Figure 2.4**) shows the widening and realignment of the highway through the old Marulan township, where land was reclaimed along the western side of the road. Duplication of the road occurred during the 1980s where further land was reclaimed along the eastern alignment of the road.

The various construction stages of the Hume Highway would have caused disturbance to those structures with road frontages along both the eastern and western alignments. However, there is potential for evidence of outbuildings such as stables and privies, and associated structures such as cisterns for water supply, to remain in the subsurface context in the existing road reserves on each side of the present day highway.

## 2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The archaeological context refers to physical evidence of the past. This can include below ground evidence such as building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts, and above ground evidence including buildings that are intact or ruined. Archaeological resources are irreplaceable and in this light it is important that they are adequately investigated.

Heritage registers and inventories are lists of identified heritage items and archaeological resources that contribute to the cultural heritage at local, state and national levels. The registers may provide information on comparative sites which can be used to assist in the interpretation of archaeological evidence and also in the evaluation of the relative significance of the historical/archaeological heritage material.

The land-based archaeology of the Old Marulan town has been previously investigated by Helen Temple prior to April 1999 in *Old Marulan Town, Hume Highway, NSW, Archaeological Evaluation* (refer to **Section 2.2.2**).

The archaeological context relevant to the project area has been investigated through inventory search of the following registers and inventories:

- The Australian Heritage Places Inventory, a co-operative project between the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments;
- Australian Heritage Database (AHD), maintained by the Australian Heritage Council;
- The Register of the National Trust (NSW);
- the State Heritage Register (SHR) and State Heritage Inventory (SHI), maintained by the NSW Heritage Council; and
- the Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan, 1995.

### 2.2.1 Inventory Search Results

#### 2.2.1.1 The Australian Heritage Places Inventory

The Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI) is cooperative project between the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and comprises a listing of heritage places included in State, Territory and Commonwealth Heritage Registers.



Source: LPI Parish Maps, Marulan Edition 9

FIGURE 2.4  
1958 Parish Map

A search of the AHPI inventory matched six records to the search term ‘Marulan’ as detailed in **Table 2.1**. A copy of the search results is included in **Appendix A**.

**Table 2.1 – Summary AHPI Search Results**

Item Name	Source	Located within project area
George Street Streetscape	AHD*	No
Glenrock Homestead	AHD*	No
Marulan Railway Station and yard group	SHR/SHI	No
Old Marulan Anglican Church Cemetery	AHD*	No
Old Marulan Catholic Cemetery	AHD*	No
Whole of township	SHR	Part – Lots as shown on <b>Figure 1.2</b> .

\* The Australian Heritage Database Register was formerly known as the Register of the National Estate Database.

### 2.2.1.2 Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) was formerly known as the Register of the National Estate Database (RNEDB). The AHD is a statutory register managed by the Australian Heritage Council, an independent statutory agency within the Department of the Environment and Heritage. This register lists places of natural, historic and indigenous significance.

A search of the AHD for items listed in the former Mulwaree Shire returned 71 listings, four of which were located in the Marulan locality. The search of the AHD did not, however, identify any additional items to those already revealed in the AHPI searches. A copy of the AHD search results is included in **Appendix A**.

### 2.2.1.3 Register of the National Trust (NSW)

The Register of the National Trust of Australia is a non-government organisation which aims to protect and preserve items of natural, historical, scientific, architectural or cultural interest. The Register of the National Trust (NSW) maintains a register of places of heritage significance within NSW. A search of the Register in the former local government area of Mulwaree returned ten listed items. This list included the *Arthursleigh* homestead, woolshed and shearer’s quarters (approximately 20 kilometres north-northeast of the project area). A copy of the search results is included in **Appendix A**.

### 2.2.1.4 State Heritage Register and State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Register (SHR) is managed by the NSW Heritage Council and comprises a list of heritage items of particular importance to the people of NSW. Items appearing on the SHR are afforded statutory protection pursuant to Section 57 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a statutory listing of heritage items within NSW and is also managed by the NSW Heritage Council. It comprises a list of heritage items nominated by Local Government and State Agencies as the result of local heritage studies. Items appearing on the SHI require Section 139 of the NSW Heritage Act to be addressed.

A search of the SHR and SHI for items located in the former Mulwaree Shire (now part of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA) returned two records as detailed in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2 – Summary SHR and SHI Listings**

Item Name	Source	Located within project area
Marulan Railway Station and yard group	SHR/SHI	No (located approximately 1.5 kilometres beyond eastern boundary of project area approximately 3.5 kilometres from the edge of the quarry pit)
Whole of township*	SHR	Part (Lots as shown on <b>Figure 1.2</b> )

\* The ‘township’ refers to the Old Marulan Township as distinct from the present township of Marulan.

A copy of the search results is contained in **Appendix A**.

The Whole of Township listing was gazetted in April 1999 based on the archaeological study and report prepared by archaeologist for the then Department of Environment and Planning, Helen Temple (date unknown). Prior to listing on the SHR, the site had been the subject of a Permanent Conservation Order since June 1982 based on a report prepared by a historian for the then Department of Environment and Planning, Pam Barnett (date unknown).

### 2.2.1.5 Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 1995

Local Environment Plans (LEPs) provide a framework for development control in the local area. Heritage schedules within an LEP provide for the identification and protection of heritage items.

In this regard, Part 1 of the Mulwaree LEP sets out the general aims and objectives of the plan as follows:

2 (a) to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources within the Mulwaree area by protecting, enhancing, and conserving:

(v) places and buildings of archaeological or heritage significance, including aboriginal relics and places.

A search of the Mulwaree LEP 1995 Schedule 1 – Heritage Items, revealed two listings:

- Hillas Farm Homestead and Outbuildings; and
- St Matthews Church, Bannaby.

Both these items are located well outside the project area and appear to have no direct association with any elements within the project area.

A copy of the relevant page of the Mulwaree LEP is contained in **Appendix A**.

### 2.2.2 Previous Archaeological Studies

The only known previous archaeological report covering part of the project area concerned the Old Marulan Township site. This report (date unknown) was prepared by Helen Temple of the then Department of Environment and Planning in support of an application to the NSW Heritage Council for entry of the Old Marulan Township onto the SHR. The previous report by Barnett (date unknown) concerned only the history of the town and did not address any archaeological issues.

Temple’s report recorded surface evidence of archaeological sites along the eastern side of the Hume Highway. Although acknowledged as less visible on the surface, Temple also recorded sites along the western side of the highway. However, no systematic archaeological excavation was undertaken within the township curtilage.

Temple's field survey identified various features of former structures and artefacts including:

- building foundations;
- domestic plantings;
- fences, walls and hedges;
- refuse piles;
- a substantial well;
- blacksmith's forge;
- industrial remains;
- landform indicators such as depressions;
- ceramic and glass artefact scatters; and
- concentrations of brick and worked stone.

In summary, the report concluded that:

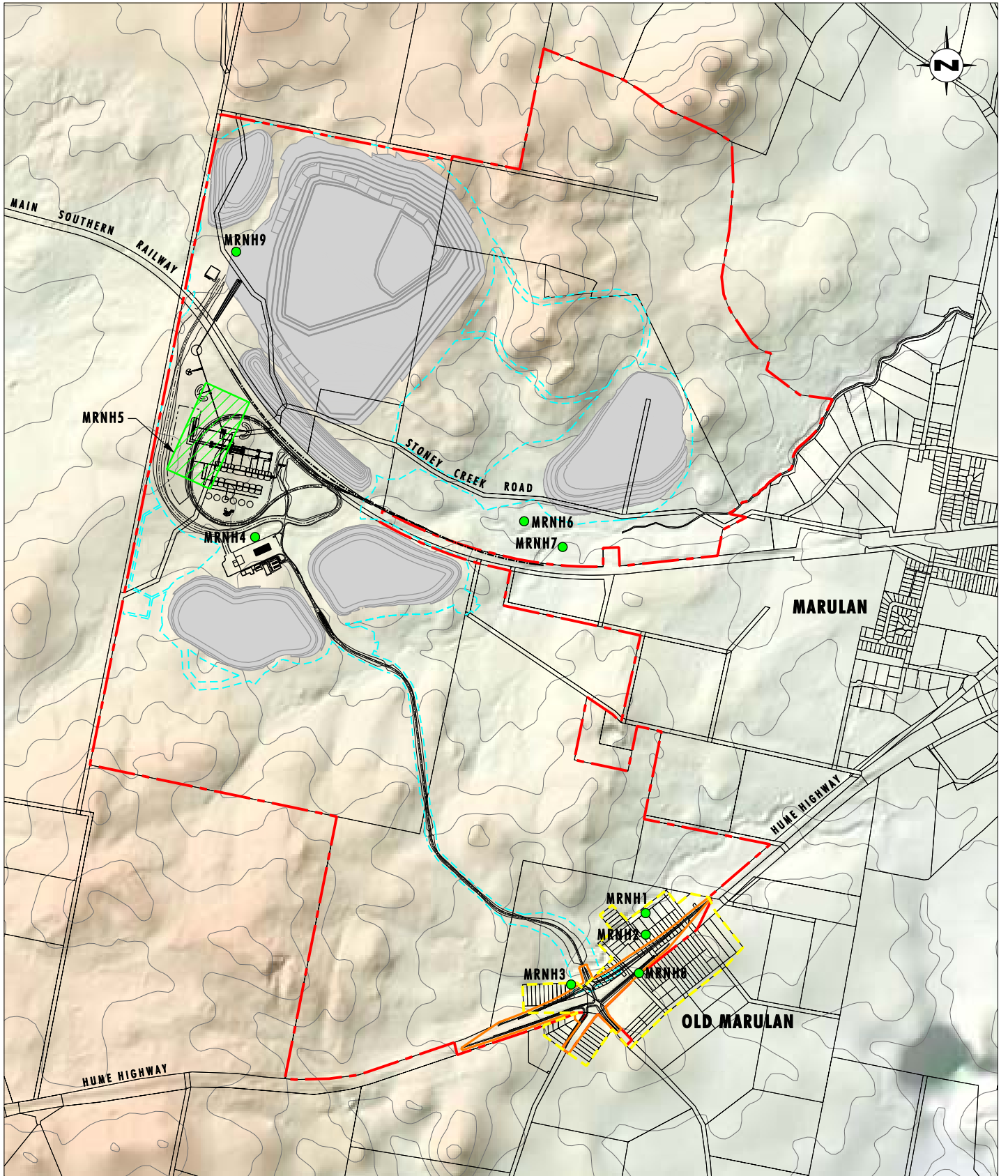
- the town had a finite period of existence (1835 to 1867) with little subsequent disturbance of the site;
- no other similar site is known in NSW;
- Old Marulan is an outstanding archaeological resource, able to vividly illustrate unrecorded details of Australian history; and
- archaeological investigation of the site should not take place until sound research questions have been outlined and excavation methods evaluated.

## 2.3 PHYSICAL CONTEXT AND INTERPRETATION

The understanding of the physical context of the project area results from an appreciation of the historical context of the locality and observations made in the course of a surface survey. Vehicular and pedestrian survey was carried out with an emphasis on re-examining sites identified during earlier ecological, and Indigenous archaeological surveys. The survey was recorded by digital photography and field notes.

In general, the survey sought to identify and record the location of material evidence of the former operation on, and occupation and function of the project area that may have been visible on the surface or as the result of recent surface disturbance. Sites of non-Indigenous heritage were recorded by location and given the site identifier of Marulan Historical with site number (MRNH#). Site locations are marked in relation to proposed quarry activities on **Figure 2.5** and details of site co-ordinates are provided in **Table 2.3**.





Base Source: LPI 2004, Readymix Holdings Pty Ltd

0 0.5 1 1.25km

**Legend**

- - - Project Area
- - - Approximate Disturbance Footprint
- Historic Site Location
- Heritage Site Precinct
- SHR Boundary Old Marulan Township
- Interchange Construction Footprint

**FIGURE 2.5**  
**Historic Site Location**

**Table 2.3 – Locations of Non-Indigenous Heritage Sites**

Site Reference	Description	Grid Reference (AMG)
MRNH1	Circular Sheep Dip	773113 E 6153005 N
MRNH2	Stone lined cistern	773114 E 6152903 N
MRNH3	Possible grave sites	772759 E 6152666 N
MRNH4	Stone line	771258 E 6154791 N
MRNH5	Homestead	771145 E 6155363 N
MRNH6	Brick clamp	772536 E 6154866 N
MRNH7	Possible Clay pits	772719 E 6154744 N
MRNH8	Timber lined cistern/well	773194 E 6152904 N
MRNH9	Sheep dip	771168 E 6156146 N
Old Marulan Township	Township boundary as defined by SHR listing	As shown on <b>Figure 2.5</b> .

A description of each site is contained in the following sections along with the interpretation of each site according to the historical, physical and archaeological contexts discussed above.

### 2.3.1 MRNH1 – Circular Sheep dip

#### 2.3.1.1 Survey Results

This site was first identified during the course of an ecological survey in July 2004. Digital photographs taken at the time show an intact race and circular sheep dip constructed of brick as shown in **Plate 2.1**. The remains of a draining pen with concrete floor and fencing were observed at the southern end of the dip. There was no evidence of a crush or plunge at the northern end of the dip.

Survey undertaken as part of the non-Indigenous archaeological investigations in September 2004 found this site had sustained some damage caused by earth moving machinery when dumping fill into the dip. A section of race wall had been collapsed, although remaining largely intact. **Plates 2.2** and **2.3** illustrate the damage as seen from the south and the north respectively.

The filling of the site was potentially undertaken by the present tenant. Readymix was not aware of the site, the damage sustained or associated heritage issues until informed during the investigations carried out as part of this study.

#### 2.3.1.2 Interpretation

This site was located on the boundary of the limits of SHR Old Marulan Township, on land originally designated as Paget Street although it appears that a road was never constructed. This structure was associated with the former pastoral activities of the property. The practice of dipping sheep for the control of external parasites was widely employed in Australia from the early 1900s (Watt, 1955:143) and continued well into the 1970s.

Plans for sheep dip construction published in the 1940s and 1950s (Pearse, 1945; Belschner, 1957) generally consisted of a long, narrow swimming bath, a forcing pen and plunge at the entrance and draining pen/s at the exit (Belschner, 1945:113). Reinforced concrete, brick, cement, steel and timber were typical construction materials with concrete considered the most effective (Belschner, 1945:115). Plans for a circular swim dipping bath were published in 1945 as an alternative to the straight bath. This style of dip was developed to require less labour with one farm hand able to control the entire process (Pearse, 1945:137).



**PLATE 2.1**  
**Site MRNH1**  
**Sheep dip in July 2004, looking south.**



**PLATE 2.2**  
**Site MRNH1**  
**Sheep dip at survey September 2004, looking south. Scale 200mm**





**PLATE 2.3**  
Site MRNH1  
Sheep dip at survey September 2004 looking north. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.4**  
Site MRNH2  
View of stone lined cistern / well and remnant timbers. Location is shown in relation to site MRNH1 (as shown by arrow). Scale 200mm

Shower or power sprays rapidly gained popularity as an alternative to swimming dips during the 1940s. The spray dips proved more economical to construct and operate, and the sheep were less traumatised by the process (Belschner, 1945:119).

Site MRNH1 is unusual in construction as plunge dips are generally much longer and circular dips generally solid in the centre to allow the sheep to be controlled in one direction to the exit ramp. The small size of the dip is indicative of management of a relatively small number of sheep. Although not confirmed by material evidence, it is envisaged that the sheep were plunged into the circular end, possibly on a timber ramp, and exited along the race into the draining pen. Based on the construction style and building materials, this structure is dated to circa 1940-1950, although it is possible it was constructed earlier.

Given the toxic nature of chemicals used for sheep dipping, namely arsenic, DDT (dichlor diphenyl trichlorethane) and BHC (benzene hexachloride) issues of soil contamination are potentially significant at this site.

This site is located within the Old Marulan Township boundary as listed on the State Heritage Register and consequently, this site is afforded protection from demolition, damage or despoiling under Section 57 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

## **2.3.2 MRNH2 - Stone Lined Cistern/Well**

### **2.3.2.1 Survey Results**

This site was located approximately 100 metres to the south of MRNH1 and consists of a rectangular stone lined pit approximately 4.8 metres long, 3.2 metres wide and 1.8 metres deep (refer to **Plate 2.4**). The stones lining the pit were unshaped rubble, laid in dry stone formation and placed without any apparent attempt at coursing (refer to **Plate 2.5**). A section of collapse was evident on the northwest wall. However the remainder of the stone lining remained intact.

Remnant timbers displaying rebates were observed at the pit head, however their purpose was unclear. The timbers are perhaps the remains of a former cover and are possibly not related to its historical use.

Surface evidence indicated an association with a former occupation site, remnants of which remain as a scatter of bricks, two stone fruit trees, scattered surface metal and part of a “Consol” rabbit<sup>1</sup> plane.

### **2.3.2.2 Interpretation**

This structure could be considered a well, however, given its rectangular construction, it is most likely a cistern for the storage of potable water, supplied by roof or pavement catchments, or perhaps pumped from the creek in times of rain. It was located at what would have been the rear of the circa 1848 Freemasons Inn.

Little is known of the history of the Freemasons Inn other than it was constructed of stone and brick when advertised for sale in 1851 (Jervis, 1946:123). According to the Parish Maps, the land on which the inn was constructed was purchased by Goodman Hart who was also listed as licensee in 1850 (Eddy, 1985:51). Anecdotal information maintains that a cottage existed on the site in later times but was demolished in the 1970s.

The cistern or well was most likely associated with the former Freemasons Inn, possibly located near the stables at the rear of the premises. If this is the case, the site would date to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is quite possible that the cistern or well was still utilised by subsequent occupation of the site into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>1</sup> A rabbit plane was used to create a decorative profile along a length of timber e.g. skirtings, architraves and picture rails.





**PLATE 2.5**  
**Site MRNH2**  
View of stone lining of cistern / well. Facing south. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.6**  
**Site MRNH3**  
Stone arrangement possibly marking grave site. Facing south. Scale 200mm

This site is located within the Old Marulan Township as listed on the State Heritage Register and consequently, is afforded protection from demolition, damage or despoiling under Section 57 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

### 2.3.3 MRNH3 - Grave Sites (potential)

#### 2.3.3.1 Survey Results

This site consisted of three potential grave sites indicated by placed stones as shown in **Plate 2.6** and **Plate 2.7**. The local geology and consequent surface landform characteristics make it difficult to identify whether these stones are natural formations or whether they have been placed to mark the sites of graves. However, a number of factors contribute to the potential of the stones as grave markers as follows:

- the proximity of the sites to the convict constructed Great South Road (present day Hume Highway);
- given the very stony surface of the local landform, the location of the sites near a water course where the ground is softer and more amenable to excavation for a grave;
- the availability of surface stone with which to mark a grave; and
- the known historical practice of burying convicts in graves alongside the routes of roads.

As a comparative site, **Plate 2.8** depicts graves, thought to be convict graves, located on the Bathurst Road at Katoomba.

#### 2.3.3.2 Interpretation

The first cemetery of the Old Marulan Township was the Church of England Cemetery, dedicated c1839. Therefore, any graves present at site MRNH3 could possibly pre-date this time although burial of both convict and freemen in unmarked graves continued on the larger properties (Fletcher, 2002). The potential for these stone arrangements as grave markers for convict burials is supported by the historical practice of convict burial in roadside graves and the absence of formal recording to document the sites of these graves. A number of examples of this practice are known along the routes of convict built roads to the north, south and west of the historic Sydney settlement.

In 1999, the RTA used ground penetrating radar to investigate alleged convict graves beside the Old Northern Road. The investigation confirmed local folklore and identified two single graves and a multiple grave (Convict Trail Newsletter, 1999).

There are three known graves associated with the Towrang Stockade, the last stockade established on the Great South Road located approximately 12 kilometres to the south of the project area. Local folklore suggests that there are other convict graves in the area but the exact locations are unknown. In contrast, the graves of military officers assigned to the road gangs were usually located near the stockades or in local cemeteries.

This site is located within the Old Marulan Township as listed on the State Heritage Register and consequently, this site is afforded protection from demolition, damage or despoiling under Section 57 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.





**PLATE 2.7**  
Site MRNH3  
Stone arrangement possibly marking grave site. Facing east. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.8**  
Known convict graves located at the Explorers Tree in the Blue Mountains  
(Source: Blue Mountains City Council)

## 2.3.4 MRNH4 – Stone Line

### 2.3.4.1 Survey Results

This site was located on an ephemeral drainage line approximately 600 metres south east of the homestead (Site MRNH5). The surface evidence consists of a line of seventeen field stones stretching 4.5 metres in length in a NE/SW orientation as shown in **Plate 2.9**. **Plate 2.10** provides a contextual view of the site and shows there are no observable associated landform features. A wider inspection of landform and ground surface revealed no further indication of occupation or use.

A single fragment of blue transfer ceramic was located on the southern bank of the drainage line directly opposite the site.

### 2.3.4.2 Interpretation

The stones may have been placed to protect the bank against erosion and may have formed part of the footings of a timber bridge and therefore mark the location of a former permanent crossing. The single fragment of ceramic may indicate an association to an occupation site near this location. However, it is also possible that the fragment had been transported for some distance downstream in floodwaters.

It is difficult to interpret this site given a lack of associated material evidence. Investigation of historic Parish Maps and aerial photographs did not reveal any evidence of a former road along this alignment and in this regard, the site would most likely mark the location of a long abandoned property track/bridge.

## 2.3.5 MRNH5 – Homestead

### 2.3.5.1 Survey Results

The Homestead site comprised a complex of buildings and structures including a cottage, shearing shed, yards and races, sheep dip, meat house, pisé building (possibly a milk room) and a windbreak of exotic trees. **Table 2.4** provides a detailed description of each of the elements of this site and a reference to the relevant plate and/or figure.

**Table 2.4 – Description of Elements of Site MRNH5**

Item	Description	Plate/figure
Cottage	Small cottage, currently occupied. Painted weatherboard cladding, enclosed verandah to the east, extensions apparent to the west, brick chimney, corrugated iron roof, out house privy, shed at rear.	<b>Plate 2.11</b>
Shearing shed	External construction consisted of corrugated iron with the exception of the northern wall which was constructed of vertical timbers. The floor was supported by timber piers (some of which had been replaced by concrete piers). Holding pens had also been constructed under the floor between the piers.  Internal design was based on the rectangular model of shearing sheds as published in the 1950s (Belschner, 1957; Pearse, 1945) and consisted of a sweating pen, a catching pen, shearing board, wool room, fleece bins and a single return chute. An external door on the eastern elevation indicated the location of a former ramp where the sheep would have entered the shed into the sweating pen.	<b>Plate 2.12</b> <b>Plate 2.13</b> <b>Plate 2.14</b>  <b>Plate 2.15</b> <b>Plate 2.16</b>



**PLATE 2.9**  
Site MRNH4  
View of stones placed along drainage line. Facing north east. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.10**  
Site MRNH4  
View of stones in the wider context from the southern bank of drainage line. Facing north west. Scale 200mm





**PLATE 2.11**  
**Site MRNH5**  
**View of southern elevation of cottage and outbuildings facing north**



**PLATE 2.12**  
**Site MRNH5**  
**Eastern elevation of shearing shed**





**PLATE 2.13**  
**Site MRNH5**

**Northern elevation of shearing shed showing vertical timber construction. Sheep dip is visible in foreground**



**PLATE 2.14**  
**Site MRNH5**

**View of holding pens constructed under the floor of the shearing shed**



**PLATE 2.15**

**Site MRNH5**

**Internal view of shearing shed showing sweating pen at right and catching pen at left. Return chute is visible centre left. Scale 200mm**



**PLATE 2.16**

**MRNH5**

**View of fleece bin along southern wall of shearing shed. Scale 200mm**

**Table 2.4 – Description of Elements of Site MRNH5 (cont)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Plate/figure</b>
Yards	This element concerns a complex of large and small holding yards, races and crushes associated with the management of sheep for shearing and for parasite management (eg. crutching and drenching). The posts were constructed of moulded concrete to which horizontal timbers had been fixed.  Adjoining the sheep yards was a set of cattle yards which included a race and ramp, and an open corrugated iron shed.	<b>Plate 2.17</b>  <b>Plate 2.18</b>
Sheep dip and foot bath	The sheep dip consisted of a cast-in-place concrete plunge dip approximately 4 metres in length with draining pen at the southern margin. Removable timber boards had been placed over the length of the dip.  The cast-in-place concrete foot bath was constructed independently of the dip with a draining pen at its southern margin.	<b>Plate 2.19</b>  <b>Plate 2.20</b>
Meat house	Constructed of weatherboard, corrugated iron and wire mesh, the meat house is located adjacent to the western elevation of the shearing shed. Work surfaces and hooks were still intact.	<b>Plate 2.21</b>
Pisé building	Appeared to have been constructed in an adaptation of the pisé style <sup>2</sup> using concrete and waste bricks generally associated with the 1850s (Lewis, 1977). The external surface of the southern wall appeared to have been rendered in more recent times. Internal walls had been white washed. The roof had been constructed of natural timber framework covered in corrugated iron. One sheet of corrugated iron displayed the Australian ORB <sup>3</sup> manufacturers mark. The floor was constructed of concrete into which a timber block had been set. The door is located on the eastern elevation and a window is contained in each of the northern and western elevations.	<b>Plate 2.22</b> <b>Plate 2.23</b> <b>Plate 2.24</b>
Windbreak	A row of well established exotic trees extending for approximately 400 metres in a NNE/SSW orientation to the west of the cottage. Adjoining this line of trees, a perpendicular line of trees extended for about 200 metres along the southern homestead boundary. The tree line, made up of <i>Pinus</i> sp. is clearly visible on aerial photographs.	<b>Figure 1.2</b>

### 2.3.5.2 Interpretation

The homestead is located on 640 acres (approximately 260 hectares) of land acquired under conditional purchase by William Munday on October 5, 1905. The historical context outlined in **Section 2.1** indicates that this land would have been either granted or occupied under licence as early as circa 1820.

<sup>2</sup> Construction style where walls are made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between moulds which are carried up as the wall rises. Used in Australia as early as 1823 in Hobart.

<sup>3</sup> The ORB brand of corrugated galvanised iron was first manufactured by John Lysaght in England in 1857. Production commenced in Australia, in Newcastle, in 1921.





**PLATE 2.17**  
**Site MRNH5**

**View of sheep yards with draining pen in foreground. Facing north. Scale 200mm**



**PLATE 2.18**  
**Site MRNH5**

**View of cattle yards facing north west. Cottage is visible background left**



**PLATE 2.19**  
Site MRNH5  
View of sheep dip from draining pen. Facing north. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.20**  
View of foot bath. Facing south. Scale 200mm





**PLATE 2.21**  
Site MRNH5  
View of northern elevation of meat house. Shearing shed at left. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.22**  
Site MRNH5  
External view of southern and eastern elevation of pisé building. Facing NNW. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.23**  
Site MRNH5  
External view of western and southern elevation of pisé building.  
Facing east. Shearing shed visible background right. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.24**  
Site MRNH5  
Internal view of western wall of pisé building. Scale 200mm

Item	Interpretation
Cottage	Local anecdotal information claims the cottage was constructed approximately 100 years ago. Within this time frame, the cottage is most likely associated with William Munday's ownership. It is possible the cottage was associated with earlier occupation and may provide evidence associated with earlier farming operations on the land. If constructed on or incorporating an earlier homestead site, the surface and subsurface context may contain further heritage material and information.
Shearing shed	Appears to have been constructed in the 1950s and consisted of one shearing stand. Based on size, the shed indicates management of a small flock of sheep, perhaps 500 head at most. The shed could have been constructed on the location of an earlier shearing shed and, if so, elements of the former shed could have been used in construction of the current shed, eg. vertical slab timbers.
Yards	Most likely constructed at the same time as the shearing shed in the 1950s. Concrete posts gained popularity in the 1950s owing to a shortage of timber (Belschner, 1950:237) and were apparently locally made (W Croker, pers comm).
Sheep dip and foot bath	Sheep were managed from the western side of the dip where the pen was only two boards high. The removable timber cover may have been used for safety or to allow the secondary use of the dip as a race. Foot baths were used for the treatment and prevention of foot rot. Copper sulphate (bluestone) or formalin were the most widely used chemical for this purpose (Belschner, 1957: 453).
Meat house	This structure served as a place to carry out the butchering and hanging of meat. The meat house was most likely constructed prior to the shearing, perhaps as early as the 1930s.
Pisé building	Considering the style of construction, this structure could have been built as early as the 1850/1860s. It may have served as a dairy cool room or milk room for storage of perishable food. It is possible that a former cottage/house site exists within the vicinity of this structure although no surface evidence was observed. The corrugated iron roofing appears to have been replaced in circa 1920s.
Windbreak	Most likely planted at the time of construction of the cottage, in which case these trees could be as much as 100 years old.

## 2.3.6 MRNH6 – Brick Clamp

### 2.3.6.1 Survey Results

Located on Joarimin Creek, this site consisted of the remains of a brick “clamp”, an early brick making process. Surface evidence consisted of mounds of earth within which defined rows of bricks could be identified. Two identifiable mounds were located on the northern bank of the creek, as shown in **Plate 2.25**. There was also a widespread surface scatter of bricks and brick fragments, extending up to 400 metres away from the clamp site. A concentration of bricks and fragments was also located on the southern bank of the creek as shown in **Plate 2.26**. This concentration appeared to be more a discard pile than a clearly defined clamp.

Bricks observed on the surface were clearly hand pressed with a rectangular frog mark. There is a marked variation in the colour of bricks, from deep brown to yellow, an indication of uneven heat distribution during firing, which is consistent with clamp firing.

### 2.3.6.2 Interpretation

The technology of firing bricks to increase strength and durability was well established in England and was transported to NSW with the English settlement (McKeleway et al, 1996). A brick “clamp” is, effectively, a ‘stack firing’ process which pre-dated kiln firing, where the bricks were stacked in rows (called benches) in a specific pattern to create trenches or flues which allowed the channelling of heat





**PLATE 2.25**  
**Site MRNH6**

**Mounds of brick benches of former brick clamp as indicated by arrows. Facing north east**



**PLATE 2.26**  
**Site MRNH6**

**View along drainage line showing possible brick discard pile on southern bank as indicated by hatching. Facing east**

throughout the structure. Fuel, usually wood, was placed in the trenches and over the stacks, and set alight. The clamp was fired for several days and then allowed to cool for several more days. The process of firing bricks in clamps and later in small kilns continued until the latter 19<sup>th</sup> century when the use of machines to manufacture bricks became widespread.

The material evidence on the northern bank of Joarimin Creek at this site appears to represent two benches of stacked bricks, the bricks left in place when the site was abandoned. The material on the southern bank of the creek appears to be a discard pile of bricks. However, it is possible that more clamps were located on the southern bank of the creek which have since been impacted upon by erosion and cattle use.

The material at this site is possibly associated with the manufacture of bricks for the construction of early buildings within the Old Marulan Township. From an archaeological perspective, there is potential for a comparative analysis of bricks between those contained in ruins remaining in the Old Marulan Township and those at the clamp site.

A search of the known archaeological record for comparative brick clamp sites revealed that very few of these sites have survived to be recorded. A convict probation site c1840 located in Tasmania records the presence of clay pits and brick clamps although no archaeological investigation has taken place. Bonnyrigg House in Fairfield, NSW, recorded c1826 brick clamps that were visible in aerial photographs and clay quarries, brickmaking sites and clamps have been recorded at Lake Innes House near Port Macquarie.

This site has not been previously identified, presumably as it lies beyond the boundary of the Old Marulan Township. The site provides a relatively rare research opportunity into early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick making technology in NSW.

### **2.3.7 MRNH7 – Clay Pits (potential)**

#### **2.3.7.1 Survey Results**

Within only a short distance to the south east of Site MRNH6, and on the southern side of Joarimin Creek, two large circular depressions were located. These features are possibly former clay pits from which clay was procured for the brick making process. **Plate 2.27** depicts one of the pits which appears to have been utilised as a water hole/dam in more recent times.

#### **2.3.7.2 Interpretation**

Without historical information, it is difficult to make a definitive identification regarding these landform features. Given the proximity of this site to the brick clamp (Site MRNH6) it is quite possible the landform represents the former clay pits. However, it is also possible that clay was sourced from the creek line or from a depression in the landform to the northwest of the clamp site (MRNH6) and the depressions at this site were simply dams.

### **2.3.8 MRNH8 – Timber lined cistern/well**

#### **2.3.8.1 Survey Results**

This site was located in the road reserve along the eastern alignment of the Hume Highway. It consisted of an approximately 2.5 metre square cistern/well lined with concrete and timber. **Plate 2.28** provides a view of the item which appears to have been filled with rubble, possibly at the time of the highway duplication in the 1980s.





**PLATE 2.27**  
**Site MRNH7**

**View of possible claypit, thought to be associated with brick clamp. Facing south.**



**PLATE 2.28**  
**Site MRNH8**

**Cistern/well located in RTA easement along eastern side of Hume Highway.**

### 2.3.8.2 Interpretation

The location of this item on the road frontage would have provided easy access for residents and may represent a community water storage/source. In her report, Temple (date unknown) described a number of square and rectangular wells/water reservoirs within the township.

This site is located within the Old Marulan Township as listed on the SHR and consequently, is afforded protection from demolition, damage or despoiling under Section 57 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

## 2.3.9 MRNH9 – Sheep Dip

### 2.3.9.1 Survey Results

This site was located adjacent to a drainage line, approximately 800 metres north of the homestead (Site MRNH5) and about 500 metres north of the Main Southern Railway which dissects the project area. Constructed of concrete, the structure consisted of a small plunge style dip approximately 5.6 metres (approximately 18 feet) long, approximately 500 mm (approximately 1 ½ feet) wide and approximately 600 mm (approximately 2 feet) in depth at the plunge end. **Plate 2.29** shows the dip in its wider context and **Plate 2.30** provides a detail view of the sheep dip. An inspection of the surrounding landscape revealed no remaining surface evidence of any associated structures such as holding or draining pens.

### 2.3.9.2 Interpretation

This sheep dip was constructed on the northern side of the railway and appears to date much earlier than construction at the homestead site (MRNH5). The dip was most likely constructed at this remote location in order to avoid a large scale sheep muster across the railway line to the homestead site. It appears to have been abandoned for some time. There is a potential for subsurface evidence of former holding and draining pens to remain at this site.

## 2.3.10 Old Marulan Township

### 2.3.10.1 Survey Results

The boundary of the Old Marulan Township in relation to the proposed quarry site plan is shown on **Figure 1.2**. A detailed plan of the Old Marulan Township is provided in **Figure 2.1**. Readymix has acquired portions of land within the old township along the western side of the Hume Highway with the balance remaining in private ownership. There is road reserve along the Hume Highway alignment. Site MRHN8 is located within this road reserve on the eastern side of the present highway. Sites MRNH1, MRNH2 and MRNH3 are located within the SHR limits of the Old Marulan Township as shown on **Figure 2.6**, which also shows the construction footprint of the proposed interchange.

The ground surface alongside the Hume Highway is covered by tree regrowth and/or long grassy vegetation which largely obscures visibility of any remaining surface evidence of the Old Marulan Township within the majority of the road reserve. Building mounds are still visible along the eastern side of the highway at the intersection of the Hume Highway and South Marulan Road. Closer inspection was not undertaken as these relics were outside the project area.

### 2.3.10.2 Interpretation

The layout of the Old Marulan Township is still visible on topographic maps today although there is little visible surface evidence remaining. The township was dissected by the Great South Road which evolved into the Hume Highway and which effectively divides the site into eastern and western precincts. Aside from the sites recorded during this study, it appears that little surface evidence





**PLATE 2.29**  
Site MRNH9  
Concrete sheep dip in its context. Facing north west. Scale 200mm



**PLATE 2.30**  
Site MRNH9  
Detail view of sheep dip. Facing north west. Scale 200mm





Base Source: LPI 2004, Readymix Holdings Pty Ltd (Aerial Photo March 2005)

0 100 200 300m

**Legend**

- - - Project Area
- Historic Site Location
- - - SHR Boundary Old Marulan Township
- Interchange Construction Footprint

FIGURE 2.6

Old Marulan Township

remains in the western precinct. However, the potential for subsurface evidence along the western alignment remains high. The eastern precinct contains clear surface evidence of former structures although these are, for the most part, located on private land and are outside the project area.

In her report (date unknown but prior to 1999), Temple claims that since its abandonment, there has been little subsequent disturbance to the old Marulan township site. However, the realignment of the highway in the 1930s and the construction of the second carriageway of the Hume Highway in the 1980s would have disturbed any relics located adjacent to the road frontage in both the eastern and western precincts. Despite this prior disturbance, the potential for subsurface, stratified archaeological deposits and relics remains high. Where the highway has resumed the front portions of properties, there is potential to expose the remains of outbuildings such as stables and privies.

### **2.3.11 Potential Stone Quarry**

#### **2.3.11.1 Survey Results**

This potential site was located on an ephemeral drainage line approximately 2 kilometres northwest of the Old Marulan Township and approximately 1.5 kilometres southeast of the homestead (Site MRHN5). Investigation of this potential site resulted from local folklore which maintained this as the site of a convict stone quarry. The site consisted of a small, isolated outcrop of porphyritic rock displaying joint fractures consistent with weathering in cold climates. The site is depicted in its context in **Plate 2.31** with detail provided in **Plate 2.32**.

#### **2.3.11.2 Interpretation**

Bindook Porphyry is the predominant geological feature of the project area and extends across the northern and southern sides of the Main Southern Railway. Other significant geological features of the local area include narrow strips of intrusive rock sourced from the neighbouring granite plutons, occurring on the eastern and western sides of the project area.

The surface geology at this location consisted of isolated outcrops of porphyritic rock which typically fracture along horizontal and vertical joints, facilitated by water and ice action in cold climates. There is evidence of this type of weathering at this location causing blocks of rock to break away from the outcrops. There is no visible evidence to support the breaking or removal of rock by quarrying activities.

It is possible that the naturally derived blocks of rock were used in construction by the early settlers. The substantial woolshed on the nearby *Arthursleigh* property was constructed of local stone by convict labour in the early 1830s (Fletcher, 2002) and many of the local churches are constructed of stone, often in combination with dressed sandstone or bricks. Therefore, while it is possible that blocks of stone were removed from this site for use in construction, there is no evidence to support the undertaking of stone quarrying activities and no evidence of a stone built structure within the project area. On this basis, the potential stone quarry is not considered to be a heritage site.





**PLATE 2.31**

**Site MRNH10**

**View of the rock outcrop in its context. Facing north. Local folklore maintains this site to be a convict stone quarry. Scale 200mm**



**PLATE 2.32**

**Site MRNH10**

**Detail view of rock outcrop showing fractures and weathering**

## 3.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 3.1 THE CONCEPT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The conceptualisation of significance, as applied in NSW pursuant to the *Heritage Act 1977*, owes much to the definition of the concept and evaluation standards contained in the Australia ICOMOS<sup>4</sup> Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the *Burra Charter*), which in turn embodied the initial work of ICOMOS in the Charter of Venice [1966]: in particular the classification of the historical, aesthetic, social and scientific values of cultural significance [Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992: 21-23].

As a component of the holistic concept of significance, archaeological significance has been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines (Bickford & Sullivan, 1984 19-26; Sullivan & Bowdler 1984). Archaeology is concerned with material evidence and the archaeological record may provide information not available from historical sources. An archaeological study focuses on the identification and interpretation of material evidence to explain how and where people lived, what they did and the events that influenced their lives.

Considerations material to archaeological study include whether a site, or the fabric contained within a site, contributes knowledge or has the potential to do so. If it does, the availability of comparative sites and the extent of the historical record should be considered in assessing the strategies that are appropriate for the management of the site.

In the context of this report, significance is the measure of the value and importance of elements of the archaeological record to cultural heritage. While the fabric of the archaeological record is the subject of the assessment of heritage significance, the assessment itself is conditioned by the environmental and historic context of the site. Furthermore, an evaluation of heritage significance is not static but evolutionary, as a function of evolving community perspectives and cultural values.

Within this theoretical framework, in order that a standardised approach will be adopted in the assessment of significance, the NSW Heritage Office (2001:9) has defined a process for the systematic evaluation of significance that addresses the **values, degree, grading and level** of sites, relics and their individual components and/or attributes.

The four values classified by the Burra Charter (viz: historical, aesthetic, social and scientific) have been incorporated in a series of seven criteria defined by the Heritage Council of NSW as the first stage of the assessment process. The first five criteria characterise the four significance **values** directly, while the remaining two criteria address the **degree** of significance. These criteria are described below:

#### Historical significance is categorised by:

- Criterion (a)* the importance of an item in the course or pattern of the cultural or natural history of NSW or a local area.
- Criterion (b)* the existence of a strong or special association between an item and the life or works of a person or group of persons important in NSW or a local area.

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<sup>4</sup> Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-government organization that promotes good practice in caring for culturally important places. In 1979, at Burra in South Australia, the ICOMOS Burra Charter was adopted for use in Australia.

**Aesthetic significance is categorised by:**

*Criterion (c)* the importance of an item in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or a local area.

**Social significance is categorised by:**

*Criterion (d)* the existence of a strong or special association between an item and the social, cultural or spiritual essence of a particular community or cultural group within NSW or a local area.

**Scientific significance is categorised by:**

*Criterion (e)* the potential of an item to provide information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW or a local area.

**The Degree of significance is differentiated:**

The degree of significance of an item may be assessed as either 'Rare' or 'Representative' within its community/cultural/geographical level. Degree of significance is identified by either:

*Criterion (f)* the quality of an item to possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW or a local area; or

*Criterion (g)* the demonstration by an item of the principal characteristics of a class of the cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments within NSW or the local area.

**Grading of Significance:**

Where relevant, the individual contribution of separate components, elements or attributes of a site or relic may be evaluated according to a five-stage **grading** system [NSW Heritage Office 2001], where:

**Exceptional** indicates a rare or outstanding element, contributing directly to the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level;

**High** indicates that an element exhibits an advanced degree of original fabric and is a key element in the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level;

**Moderate** indicates that an element has been modified or has degraded, with little individual heritage value, but is still able to contribute to the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level;

**Little** indicates that an element has been modified or has degraded to a degree that detracts from the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level;

**Intrusive** indicates that an element is damaging in the assessment of an item's significance at the appropriate level.

**Level of Significance:**

The final determinant of significance is the **level** of significance of an item. **Level** is assessable in two classifications pursuant to NSW Heritage Office [2001] depending upon the breadth of its identifiable cultural, community, historical or geographical context. Thus recognition of an item at the:

**Local level** identifies the item as being significant within an identifiable local and/or regional cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context;



**State level** identifies the item as being significant within an identifiable State-wide cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context;

but on a broader front, recognition of an item at the:

**National level** identifies the item as being significant within an identifiable national cultural and/or community group and/or historical/geographical heritage context;

**International level** identifies the item as having implications of significance for an identifiable cultural and/or community group both nationally and abroad and/or a world-wide historical/geographical heritage context.

### 3.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT AREA

In this section the assessment of heritage significance of identified sites within the project area is made on the basis of the range of criteria discussed in Section 3.1. Table 3.1 provides an assessment of significance for each site.

**Table 3.1 – Assessment of Significance of Heritage Sites**

Site Number	Description	Values	Degree	Level
MRNH1	Circular Sheep Dip	Historical Aesthetic Scientific	Rare	Local
MRNH2	Stone lined cistern/well	Historical Aesthetic Scientific	Rare	Local
MRNH3	Potential grave sites	Possibly Historical Possibly Social Possibly Scientific	Possibly rare	Possibly State
MRNH4	Stone line	Possibly Historical Possibly Scientific	Representative at best	Local at best
MRNH5	Homestead	Historical Aesthetic Social Scientific	Pisé building considered rare. Remainder of site representative	Local
MRNH6	Brick clamp	Historical Aesthetic Scientific	Possibly rare	Local, possibly State due to the potential association with construction of buildings in the Marulan village
MRNH7	Clay pits	At best Historical	None	Local
MRNH8	Timber lined cistern/well	Historical Aesthetic Social Scientific	Representative	State

**Table 3.1 – Assessment of Significance of Heritage Sites (cont)**

Site Number	Description	Values	Degree	Level
MRNH9	Sheep dip	Historical Possibly Scientific	At best Representative	Local
Old Marulan Township	Township boundary as defined by SHR listing	Historical Scientific	Rare	State

Please note: The potential stone quarry has not been included in the assessment process owing to the lack of archaeological and historical evidence on which to base the assessment.

The project area as a whole represents the early phase of exploration beyond the Sydney limits, the opening of pastoral lands and subsequent land grants, the establishment of the village of Marulan in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and its subsequent demise 40 years later in favour of a more convenient location on the Great South Railway line. [Assessment criteria (a)].

Through its proximity to the Great South Road, the area is also important in the State significant activity of road and transport development linking Sydney to the Southern Tablelands [Assessment criteria (a)].

The project area is associated with many of the pioneering families of the area many of whom are buried in the local cemeteries and whose names are reflected in some of the street, creek and place names. Many of the early buildings and the construction of the Great South Road are associated with convict labour and the military garrison that accompanied them [Assessment criteria (d)].

The subsurface context in the project area has the potential to provide evidence of the historical occupation and use of the area which will confirm and/or enhance the existing historical record [Assessment criteria (e)].

Based on our current understanding of the project area, two sites provide rare evidence of now defunct building technologies in the pisé style building located at Site MRNH5 and the brick clamp identified as Site MRNH6 [Assessment criteria (f)].

The development of pastoral properties is not by any means unusual in the broad Marulan/Goulburn Mulwaree area, still being represented in the present day by large holdings such as *Arthursleigh* and *Lockyersliegh*. However, the *Lynwood* property represents a small holding, early 20<sup>th</sup> Century pastoral property that may contain evidence of earlier holdings. In this regard the project area generally may be expected to achieve significance to a representative degree at the local level [Assessment criteria (g)].

### 3.3 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Statement of Heritage Significance regarding the Old Marulan Township is taken from the SHR listing and is as follows:

The site of the Old Marulan Township is considered to be an outstanding archaeological resource which is able to vividly illustrate unrecorded details of Australian history relating to the form and functions of an early colonial service town, and the way of life of its inhabitants (Temple, 1999).

Sites contained within the balance of the project area, beyond the limits of the SHR boundary, are considered significant owing to their association with and potential to reveal further evidence related to the form and function of early living and pastoral operations beyond the Marulan township limits.

Accordingly, there is potential for the project area to reveal evidence associated with the major themes of pastoralism, transport, accommodation and domestic life history.



## 4.0 CONDITION, INTEGRITY AND IMPACT

This section addresses matters that combine with the assessment of significance to allow a formal *Statement of Heritage Impact* to be appropriately validated. **Condition** considers the physical state of the fabric of the resource and its potential for survival. **Integrity** observes the degree to which the residual material evidence is an appropriate representation of the resource in its original form. **Potential Impact** assesses the nature and extent to which the resource will be modified as the result of the projected development.

### 4.1 CONDITION

The condition of heritage resources and/or individual elements that have been identified above is assessed on a five-stage scale, that is to say:

- [i.] **intact**, where the material evidence allows a complete recording of the resource without archaeological hypothesis;
- [ii.] **substantially intact**, where the material evidence is incomplete but the recording of material evidence will be sufficient to allow an accurate archaeological reconstruction, with hypotheses based on the archaeological record only;
- [iii.] **standing ruin**, where the material evidence is incomplete and the recording of material evidence will be sufficient to define the footprint of the resource and some of its elevations and features but will be insufficient to allow an accurate archaeological reconstruction of the resource without hypotheses based on the archaeological record and on a range of outside sources;
- [iv.] **ruin**, where the material evidence is incomplete and the recording of material evidence may be sufficient to define part, or the whole, of the footprint of the resource but will be insufficient to allow an archaeological reconstruction of the resource/its features, perhaps spatially and certainly vertically, without hypotheses based on the archaeological record and on a range of outside sources, and in circumstances where the validation of the reconstruction cannot be assured; and
- [v.] **archaeological site**, implying a mostly sub-surface residue, where the material evidence suggests the former presence of an archaeological resource that cannot be defined without sub-surface investigation.

### 4.2 INTEGRITY

The integrity of archaeological resources and/or individual elements that have been identified above is assessed on a five-stage scale, that is to say:

- [i.] **Intact**, where the resource has remained virtually unchanged its form and/or design and/or function can be totally discerned from the material evidence;
- [ii.] **Minor Modification**, where the resource has been modified or deteriorated cosmetically and/or in a manner that does not inhibit the discernment of its form and/or design and/or function by archaeological interpretation of the material evidence;
- [iii.] **Material Modification**, where the resource has been modified so that its form and/or design and/or function cannot be discerned only by archaeological interpretation and without reference to external sources;

[iv.] **Major Modification**, where the resource has been so modified that attempted discernment of its form and/or design and/or function cannot be achieved by archaeological interpretation of the material evidence and requires a heavy reliance on external sources and in circumstances where discernment of one or more elements may be equivocal; and

[v.] **None**, where the integrity of the resource has been completely destroyed and the evidence for its form and/or design and/or function is totally external.

### 4.3 ASSESSMENT OF CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Based on the criterion provided in Section 4.1 and Section 4.2, Table 4.1 presents a summary of the assessment of condition and integrity for each of the identified sites within the project area.

**Table 4.1 – Assessment of Condition and Integrity**

Site Reference	Description	Condition	Integrity
MRNH1	Circular Sheep Dip	Substantially intact	Minor Modification
MRNH2	Stone lined cistern/well	Substantially intact	Minor Modification
MRNH3	Potential grave sites	Standing Ruin	Minor Modification
MRNH4	Stone line	Ruin	Major Modification
MRNH5	Homestead	Intact	Intact
MRNH6	Brick clamp	Standing Ruin	Minor Modification
MRNH7	Clay pits	Substantially intact	Minor Modification
MRNH8	Timber lined cistern/well	Substantially intact	Minor Modification
MRNH9	Sheep dip	Substantially intact	Minor Modification
Old Marulan Township	Township boundary as defined by SHR listing	Ruin/Archaeological Site	Material/Major Modification

### 4.4 POTENTIAL IMPACT

Table 4.2 provides a description of the potential impact the construction and operation of the project will have upon each of the identified historic sites. Potential threats are also considered along with comments regarding the potential for archaeological evidence.

**Table 4.2 – Potential Impact**

Site Reference	Description	Potential Impact from Quarrying Operations	Other potential threats/comments
MRNH1	Circular sheep dip	No direct impact anticipated.	Peripheral movement of machinery/vehicles; vandalism.
MRNH2	Stone lined cistern/well	No direct impact anticipated.	Peripheral movement of machinery/vehicles; vandalism.
MRNH3	Possible grave site	No direct impact anticipated.	Peripheral movement of machinery/vehicles; vandalism.
MRNH4	Possible retaining wall/embankment	Complete demolition and excavation for quarry infrastructure.	Excavation of surrounding area for operational infrastructure may reveal associated subsurface evidence which may assist in its further interpretation.

**Table 4.2 – Potential Impact (cont)**

Site Reference	Description	Potential Impact from Quarrying Operations	Other potential threats/comments
MRNH5	Homestead	Complete demolition and excavation for quarry infrastructure.	Excavation may reveal artefacts associated with the settlement and use of the site and may reveal evidence of any former and/or earlier forms of structures.
MRNH6	Brick clamps	No direct impact anticipated.	No additional comments.
MRNH7	Clay pits	No direct impact anticipated.	No additional comments.
MRNH8	Timber lined cistern/well	Demolition due to construction of exit ramp of interchange.	Excavation may reveal further subsurface evidence associated with this site.
MRNH9	Sheep dip	Demolition by quarrying/construction of drainage facilities.	Excavation may reveal evidence of any former structures such as holding and draining pens.
Old Marulan Township	Township boundary as defined by SHR listing	Excavation within SHR limits for construction of interchange along eastern and western alignments. The area impacted amounts to approximately 10% of the SHR area, excluding the existing road reserves.	Peripheral movement of machinery, vehicles and personnel. Any excavation has the potential to expose relics associated with the former Old Marulan Township.

#### 4.5 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) has been prepared in accordance with guidelines of the NSW Heritage Manual, 1996, published by the NSW Heritage Office. The SOHI assesses the nature and extent to which the heritage values of the resource will be modified as a result of the projected development.

The proposed project has the potential to enhance heritage significance:

- generally, through the exposure of material evidence and the facilitation of its interpretation to augment the existing historical and archaeological record regarding the Old Marulan Township and the surrounding pastoral holdings;
- the recovery, interpretation and conservation of movable artefacts relating to the above;
- there is potential for further archaeological study of the brick clamps which may lead to a better appreciation of brick making technology of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century; and
- if appropriate, through the formal recognition and preservation of significant material.

Aspects of the proposed project will detrimentally impact upon the heritage significance through:

- the construction of quarry infrastructure, quarrying operations and interchange resulting in the destruction of surface and/or sub-surface material evidence.

However, management recommendations will mitigate against this impact.



The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:

- relocation of quarry infrastructure and/or facilities: a number of options for infrastructure location were considered during the design phase, with the current proposed locations determined to be the most appropriate from environmental impact and operational suitability perspectives. It is considered that relocation of the quarry infrastructure and facilities would result in a reduction of project viability and potentially also in increased environmental and community impacts. A detailed discussion of the alternatives considered as part of the design process and why they were not considered appropriate are included in the main text of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); and
- relocation of the proposed Hume Highway interchange: the proposed interchange location was determined in consultation with the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA). A number of intersection options were considered, however, the South Marulan Road intersection location was the RTA's preferred option, with the RTA also indicating that it was unlikely to approve connection to the highway in any of the other considered locations.

Having regard to the assessment of heritage significance and the practical impact of the proposed project, it appears that there is a potential to impact upon the heritage values of the project area which can be appraised at:

- the State level to a rare degree within the SHR limits of the Old Marulan Township;
- the local level to a rare degree regarding the pisé building located at Site MRHN5 (homestead);  
and
- the local level to a representative degree regarding the balance of the project area.

The impact upon heritage values as a result of the proposed project may be mitigated by the archaeological management of any known and/or exposed material evidence. Having regard to the assessment of significance and the practical impact of the project, it appears any loss of heritage values will be offset by the potential for archaeological investigation, recording and interpretation (refer to recommendations in **Section 5.0**).

## 5.0 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

This section considers the issues relevant to management of the heritage values of the project area and the options available for best practice heritage management.

### 5.1 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Ideally, culturally significant archaeological resources might be conserved *in situ* within the framework of the Burra Charter. Such a course is frequently impossible or impractical and questions are posed by the conflicting claims of cultural heritage on the one hand and progress and development on the other. Relevant to the concurrent questions of site conservation and site management/usage is heritage legislation, the major implications of which are summarised in **Table 5.1**. In particular this summary addresses the implications of the *NSW Heritage Act (1977)* and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)*.

**Table 5.1 - A Summary of Statutory Provisions (NSW)**

<p>NSW Heritage Act</p>	<p>Provides for the protection of historic heritage and provides the process and criteria for listing of heritage deposits and/or relics that are of State significance on the SHR and those that are of Local significance on the State Heritage Inventory. Archaeological sensitivity and the potential for heritage value may be indicated by historical research and/or site-based archaeological study. Where historical research and/or archaeological study indicates sensitivity, the discovery of relics is highly likely if the ground surface is disturbed. The Act defines a relic as:</p> <p><i>Any deposit, object or material evidence -</i></p> <p>(a) <i>which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlements; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>which is 50 or more years old</i></p> <p>although deposits, objects or material evidence <i>may</i> have heritage significance although not falling within the statutory definition.</p> <p>The Act further provides statutory protection from disturbance/destruction of sites and relics in a range of descriptions (ss.24-34, 35A-55B, 130, 136-7, 139) and for their registration or listing (ss.26(2)(b), 35A,36,37, 44). In particular, it provides that no disturbance or excavation may proceed that may expose or discover relics except with an Excavation Permit and that an excavation permit is required, if a relic is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listed on the SHR, pursuant to Section 57; and</li> <li>• not listed on the SHR, pursuant to Section 140.</li> </ul>
<p>The <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i></p>	<p>Contains similar protective measures to those contained in the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>. The EP&amp;A Act also provides for sites to be in Local and Regional Environmental Plans, as sites in development control plans or subject to development controls and/or as subject to planning controls or additional conservation provisions (ss.24-72, 76).</p>
<p><i>Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains</i></p>	<p>Excavation of a grave would involve the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> and the Public Health Regulation Act which operate together as follows:</p> <p>(i) if the remains are over 50 years old and relate to the settlement of NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, an excavation permit will be required under the Heritage Act;</p> <p>(ii) if the excavation of the remains referred to in point (i) will involve the removal of the remains from a grave, the order of a coroner or the approval of the Director-General of the Department of Health will also be required under the Public Health Regulation.</p>

## 5.2 THE OPTIONS FOR SITE MANAGEMENT

The options for conservation management theoretically available to address the issues identified by this study range from taking no conservation management action to preserving all elements of archaeological resource *in situ*:

**Option 1:** *Taking no conservation management action* would (theoretically) allow development to proceed unobstructed but would probably result in the modification and/or destruction, and irretrievable loss of access to the archaeological/heritage resource. In that the archaeological resource is non-renewable, such an option might result in the loss not only of the archaeological resource but also of the opportunity of recording and interpreting the resource and thereby preserving:

- for future study, an opportunity to incorporate data about the resource into further studies; and
- the present and future, a tangible account of the heritage values of the Project area.

**Based on the current understanding of the heritage significance of the Old Marulan Township and of the potential association of sites to the township, along with the capacity of all sites to provide evidence to address archaeological research questions, this option is considered inappropriate.**

**Option2:** *Preserving all elements of the archaeological resource* would, on the other hand, restrict or prevent any modification or the destruction of the resource and thereby secure the archaeology at the expense of the proposed development, in an environment where the existence and implications of any such resource would not be properly investigated, evaluated or recorded.

**In present circumstances this option is considered inappropriate owing to the need for infrastructure to be located adjacent to quarrying operations and the provision of direct transport routes to the Hume Highway. The relocation of projected works would be impractical, in the case of the interchange would be unlikely to be approved by the RTA, and would reduce the long term viability of the project.**

**Option3:** *Alternative courses* lie in:

1. *varying (where necessary) projected or future development* to minimise impact on the archaeological resource; and/or
2. *archaeological investigation and recording*, with or without excavation, of any part of the resource that has the potential to be disturbed, damaged or destroyed by development, by plane survey, text, plan and elevation drawings, and photography; and/or
3. *archaeological monitoring* of relevant parts of the projected works; and/or
4. *archaeological recording and reporting* of material evidence exposed in the course of projected works; or
5. *any appropriate combination of the above.*

The result of such alternative courses would be that either elements of the archaeological resource would be conserved or that those modified or destroyed



would be fully and appropriately recorded and the nett loss in heritage values would be minimised.

**In the present circumstances, an appropriate combination of Options 3(2), 3(3) and 3(4) is considered warranted. In this way the project would not be compromised but the archaeological investigation and recording would ensure that the heritage values of the project area were appropriately recognised and accessible.**

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

These recommendations are made on the basis of:

- the synthesis of archaeological, historical and physical contexts of the project area;
- the assessment of the significance of the archaeological material;
- the appraisal of the condition and integrity of the archaeological resource;
- appreciation of the actual impacts of the proposed project: and
- acknowledgement of the issues and options for management of the resource.

**It is recommended that:**

1. In general, in connection with the project, the attention of the developer and all contractors, sub-contractors and employees is directed to the provisions of the Act and in particular to:
  - (a) the definition of relic under that Act (refer to **Table 5.1**);
  - (b) the requirement for, and the conditions that may attach to, a grant of an Excavation Permit under Section 57 of the Act in respect of a site that is registered on the SHR; and/or Section 140 of the Act in respect of a site that is not so registered;
  - (c) the basic requirements that if:
    - i) a relic is suspected, or there are reasonable grounds to suspect a relic in ground, that is likely to be disturbed damaged or destroyed by excavation;
    - ii) any relic is discovered in the course of excavation that will be disturbed, damaged or destroyed by further excavation;

the developer must notify the NSW Heritage Office or its delegate and suspend work that might have the effect of disturbing, damaging or destroying such relic until the requirements of Heritage Office have been satisfied.

2. In respect of individual sites within the project area, **Table 5.2** provides recommendations for further investigation and management as appropriate.

**Table 5.2 – Site Specific Recommendations**

Site Ref/Description	Recommendations
MRNH1 Circular Sheep Dip	<p>There is no direct impact anticipated at this site. However, this site has been impacted upon through recent vandalism. It is recommended that this site be repaired through the removal of fill and the re-instatement of collapsed brickwork. Any disturbance and/or excavation at this site is subject to an excavation permit under Section 57 of the NSW Heritage Act. However, as the excavation would involve only the removal of fill, this work would normally be exempt from such application. In order to allow for any additional excavation that may be involved in the repair, it is recommended that this site be incorporated into an application for an excavation permit as detailed in <b>Recommendation 3</b>.</p> <p>Once repaired, it is recommended that the site be fenced and/or covered as a safety measure and to prevent any inadvertent damage caused through the movement of machinery, vehicles and/or personnel. The site should also be clearly recorded on operational plans as a heritage site.</p>
MRNH2 Stone lined cistern/well	<p>There is no direct impact anticipated at this site. However, it is recommended that the site be fenced and/or covered as a safety measure and to prevent any inadvertent damage caused through the movement of machinery, vehicles and/or personnel. The site should also be clearly recorded on operational plans as a heritage site</p>
MRNH3 Potential grave sites	<p>This site is located within the SHR boundary and any disturbance and/or excavation would be subject to an excavation permit under Section 57 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>. Management of exposed skeletal remains must be undertaken within guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Office in <i>Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains</i> and the Public Health Regulation Act as detailed in <b>Section 5.1</b>.</p> <p>Construction of the proposed interchange will have no direct impact at this site. It is recommended that the site be fenced in order to prevent inadvertent disturbance/destruction.</p>
MRNH4 Stone line	<p>Any disturbance and/or excavation at this site would be subject to an excavation permit under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act. It is recommended that this site is included in the application for an excavation permit as detailed in <b>Recommendation 3</b>. The minimum management requirements for this site would include archival recording prior to disturbance/demolition.</p>
MRNH5 Homestead	<p>Any disturbance and/or excavation at this site would be subject to an excavation permit under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act. It is recommended that this site is incorporated into the application for an excavation permit as detailed in <b>Recommendation 3</b>.</p> <p>As this site will be demolished, a site specific historical study will be required by the NSW Heritage Office as part of the permit application. Minimum heritage management will require full archival recording prior to the commencement of any demolition or construction activities.</p>
MRNH6 Brick clamp	<p>There is no direct impact anticipated at this site. However, it is recommended that the site is fenced to prevent any inadvertent damage caused through the movement of machinery, vehicles and/or personnel.</p> <p>Furthermore, this site is regarded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- as possessing significance to a degree that warrants further detailed surface and sub-surface investigation; and</li> <li>- accordingly the making of an application to relevant State and Commonwealth authorities for a grant towards the cost of further surface and sub-surface investigation should be considered.</li> </ul> <p>Any subsurface investigation at this site would be subject to an excavation permit under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act. Such application may be incorporated into the formal application for excavation permit as specified in <b>Recommendation 3</b>.</p>
MRNH7 Clay pits	<p>There is no direct impact anticipated at this site. No management issues have been identified.</p>

**Table 5.2 – Site Specific Recommendations (cont)**

Site Ref/Description	Recommendations
MRNH8 Timber lined cistern/well	This site is located within the SHR boundary and any disturbance and/or excavation is subject to an excavation permit under Section 57 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act</i> . Minimum management at this site will require archival recording and archaeological monitoring. It is recommended that this site be incorporated into the application for an excavation permit as detailed in <b>Recommendation 3</b> .
MRNH9 Sheep dip	Any disturbance and/or excavation at this site would be subject to an excavation permit under Section 140 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act</i> . Minimum management at this site will require archival recording and archaeological monitoring during excavation. It is recommended that this site be incorporated into the application for an excavation permit as detailed in <b>Recommendation 3</b> .
Old Marulan Township	Disturbance and excavation within the SHR limits is subject to an excavation permit under Section 57 of the <i>NSW Heritage Act</i> . It is recommended that the disturbance footprint of the proposed interchange within the SHR limits be fenced. A detailed surface inspection for relics, artefacts and possible subsurface deposits within this area should then be undertaken prior to and during the construction phase. The results of this inspection will form part of the application for excavation permit as detailed in <b>Recommendation 3</b> .

3. Having regard to the implications of **Recommendations 1 and 2** and the present assessment of the significance of the project area, prior to commencement of any work having the capacity or potential to disturb and/or cover and/or destroy items identified in this study, an application to the NSW Heritage Council for Excavation Permits pursuant to Section 57 and Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act is considered essential. Under the legislation, two separate permit applications will be required. One to cover those sites within the SHR limits of the Old Marulan Township and the construction of the proposed interchange, pursuant to Section 57. The second application will cover those sites outside the SHR limits, pursuant to Section 140. **Table 5.3** provides a summary of sites within the project area and the relevant excavation permit requirements.

**Table 5.3 - Summary of Excavation Permit Requirements by Site**

Site Number	Description	Excavation Permit Requirements
MRNH1	Circular Sheep Dip	Section 57 with research design recommended to cover repair work
MRNH2	Stone lined cistern/well	Not required
MRNH3	Potential grave sites	Not required
MRNH4	Stone line	Section 140 required with research design
MRNH5	Homestead	Section 140 plus additional historical research required with research design
MRNH6	Brick clamp	Section 140 and research design only required if excavation undertaken for research purposes
MRNH7	Clay pits	Not required
MRNH8	Timber lined cistern/well	Section 57 required with research design
MRNH9	Sheep dip	Section 140 required with research design
Old Marulan Township	Township boundary as defined by SHR listing	Section 57 permit required with research design to specifically cover the construction footprint of the proposed interchange

Application to the NSW Heritage Office for the relevant excavation permits will require the preparation of formal research designs which must include the identification of research themes and research questions, and a detailed methodology for the monitoring, recording and management of relics exposed through excavation.

In the planning of proposed work, time and resources should be made available for the completion of any further archaeological investigation that will be associated with the methodology contained in the research design and subsequent conditions attached to the issue of an excavation permit. These conditions routinely require and are likely to include the following:

- a) an archival record of the affected areas of the project area by drawings, plans, elevations and photography, according to the published criteria of the NSW Heritage Office and the NSW Heritage Manual prior to the commencement of on ground works;
- b) archaeological monitoring of excavations by a qualified Historical Archaeologist as specified by the excavation permits;
- c) all elements of archaeological investigation, archaeological monitoring and archival recording must be documented in a detailed report, illustrated where relevant by photography, plans, elevations and drawings; and
- d) copies of the reports and all photography, plans, elevations and drawings should be provided to Readymix, the NSW Heritage Office, the NSW State Library and the local history section of the Local or Regional Library.



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## **APPENDIX A**

# **Australian Heritage Places Inventory – Search Results**



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Helping the community to recognise our heritage

## Listing Heritage Items

### ▸ State Heritage Inventory Search Results



### Statutory Listed Items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means that there may be several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into two sections.

- The first section contains items listed on the State Heritage Register, covered by an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 130 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the NSW Heritage Office.
- The second section contains items listed by Local Councils & Shires and State Government Agencies. This section may also contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

The search results can be resorted by clicking on the **(sort)** option at the top of each column.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	State Heritage Register
Catholic Church of Christ the King	Macarthur Street	Taralga	Mulwaree	Yes
Christ Church Anglican	King Street	Bungonia	Mulwaree	Yes
Glen-Dor - Welcome Reef Dam	Windellama Road	Lower Boro	Mulwaree	Yes
Hillas Farm Homestead and Outbuildings		Bannaby	Mulwaree	Yes
Marulan Railway Station and yard group	Main Southern railway	Marulan	Mulwaree	Yes



Helping the community to conserve our heritage



## Listing Heritage Items

### ▶ State Heritage Register Search Results

[Back to Search](#)

### Whole of township

#### Item

**Name of Item:** Whole of township  
**Other Name/s:** Old Marulan Town  
**Type of Item:** Archaeological-Terrestrial  
**Group/Collection:** Urban Area  
**Category:** Townscape  
**Primary Address:** Multiples, Marulan, NSW 2530  
**Local Govt. Area:** Goulburn Mulwaree

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	2153-3040	-	DP	-
LOT	7001	-	DP	1025603
LOT	7002	-	DP	1025604
LOT	10	-	DP	111641
LOT	11	-	DP	111641
LOT	10	-	DP	196132
LOT	11	-	DP	196132
LOT	12	-	DP	196132
LOT	13	-	DP	196132

LOT	14	-	DP	196132
LOT	15	-	DP	196132
LOT	2	-	DP	196132
LOT	3	-	DP	196132
LOT	4	-	DP	196132
LOT	5	-	DP	196132
LOT	6	-	DP	196132
LOT	7	-	DP	196132
LOT	8	-	DP	196132
LOT	9	-	DP	196132
LOT	1	-	DP	214304
LOT	2	-	DP	214304
LOT	14	-	DP	230388
LOT	122	-	DP	750029
PORTION	215	-	DP	750029
PORTION	216	-	DP	750029
LOT	1	5	DP	758653
LOT	1	4	DP	758653
LOT	1	6	DP	758653
LOT	1	9	DP	758653
LOT	1	12	DP	758653
LOT	1	8	DP	758653
LOT	1	7	DP	758653
LOT	10	6	DP	758653
LOT	10	9	DP	758653
LOT	11	9	DP	758653
LOT	12	9	DP	758653
LOT	13	2	DP	758653
LOT	13	9	DP	758653
LOT	14	2	DP	758653
LOT	14	9	DP	758653
LOT	15	2	DP	758653
LOT	15	9	DP	758653
LOT	16	2	DP	758653

LOT	16	9	DP	758653
LOT	17	2	DP	758653
LOT	17	9	DP	758653
LOT	18	2	DP	758653
LOT	18	9	DP	758653
LOT	19	9	DP	758653
LOT	2	5	DP	758653
LOT	2	4	DP	758653
LOT	2	12	DP	758653
LOT	2	6	DP	758653
LOT	2	9	DP	758653
LOT	2	7	DP	758653
LOT	20	9	DP	758653
LOT	3	5	DP	758653
LOT	3	4	DP	758653
LOT	3	6	DP	758653
LOT	3	12	DP	758653
LOT	3	9	DP	758653
LOT	3	7	DP	758653
LOT	4	5	DP	758653
LOT	4	4	DP	758653
LOT	4	6	DP	758653
LOT	4	9	DP	758653
LOT	4	12	DP	758653
LOT	4	7	DP	758653
LOT	5	4	DP	758653
LOT	5	9	DP	758653
LOT	5	12	DP	758653
LOT	5	6	DP	758653
LOT	5	7	DP	758653
LOT	6	4	DP	758653
LOT	6	7	DP	758653
LOT	6	9	DP	758653
LOT	6	6	DP	758653

PART LOT	7	1	DP	758653
LOT	7	4	DP	758653
LOT	7	9	DP	758653
LOT	7	6	DP	758653
LOT	7	7	DP	758653
PART LOT	8	1	DP	758653
LOT	8	4	DP	758653
LOT	8	9	DP	758653
LOT	8	6	DP	758653
LOT	8	7	DP	758653
LOT	9	4	DP	758653
LOT	9	6	DP	758653
LOT	9	9	DP	758653
LOT	9	7	DP	758653
LOT	1	-	DP	797340
LOT	10	-	DP	797340
LOT	11	-	DP	797340
LOT	12	-	DP	797340
LOT	13	-	DP	797340
LOT	14	-	DP	797340
LOT	2	-	DP	797340
LOT	3	-	DP	797340
LOT	4	-	DP	797340
LOT	5	-	DP	797340
LOT	6	-	DP	797340
LOT	7	-	DP	797340
LOT	8	-	DP	797340
LOT	9	-	DP	797340
LOT	1	-	DP	827410

**All Addresses**

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Multiples	Marulan	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Primary



HUME HWY	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
BAILY STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
FLAG STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
ZAMIA STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
BARBER STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
BUNGONIA STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
MURRAY STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate
PAGE STREET	MARULAN	Goulburn Mulwaree	Marulan	Argyle	Alternate

## Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
	Private	29 Mar 99
	Private	29 Mar 99
Incorrect address	Private	30 Mar 99
Roads & Traffic Authority	State Government	29 Mar 99
Telstra Corporation	Private	29 Mar 99
Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church	Religious Organisation	29 Mar 99

## Statement of Significance

The site of Old Marulan Town is considered to be an outstanding archaeological resource which is able to vividly illustrate unrecorded details of Australian history relating to the form and functions of an early colonial service town, and the way of life of its inhabitants. Examination of the ground surface indicates that the total area of the site contains relics relating to the early occupation of the town. Future archaeological research of the site should result in a wealth of information which is only suggested from surface findings. The significance of the relics and deposits within the land is heightened by the limited period of the town's existence and the subsequent lack of further development of the land. The site therefore is a rare "time capsule" relating to colonial town life from 1835-67 which has suffered minimal contamination from latter phases of use. Exploitation of the site in order to gather historic information would necessitate the preparation of a full research study prior to archaeological excavation of any part of the site in order that all possible avenues of research be considered. (Temple)

**Date Significance Updated:** 22 Apr 02

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

## Description

**Construction Years:** 1835 - 1867

**Physical Description:** A village plan still exists, and it is shown on the 1: 25000 scale Topographic plan TOWRANG 8828-1-S. The Hume Highway (formerly the Great South Road), Bungonia Street and Barber Street remain in present use, and a number of other streets are still identifiable. Barber Street currently provides access to trucks carrying material from mines in Bungonia Gorge although the road alignment has been altered at the intersection of the highway. This plan is the final plan of the village layout dated and a series of earlier plans of the growing town have been located dated 1835, 1839, 1841. A detailed description of archaeological features and relics located in the field survey (Refer to Heritage Council Plan) (i) Eastern Section Remains of the town buildings and associated structures are concentrated on the eastern side of the highway (see sections 4, 2, 6, plus lots 122-126 on plan marked appendix 'B'). The approximate position of the N/S property boundaries along the highway is indicated by a fence line with heavy vertical timber posts. Field survey has identified the position of a substantial number of surface features in these areas associated with the original township. These include: (a) foundations of a line of stone, brick and slab buildings which once stood along the highway (b) evidence of domestic planting (c) remains of fences, walls and hedges along property boundaries (d) depressions representing the alignment of streets (e) refuse piles containing domestic debris (f) one substantial (possible) communal well (g) evidence of a blacksmith's forge (h) an industrial area containing evidence of brick and lime manufacture for the production of building materials (i) concentrations of brick, worked stone and artefact scatters indicating previous human occupation of the land (j) various other features such as rectangular depressions and large bramble bushes which aerodrome characteristic of disturbed land resulting from human occupation (k) two cemeteries containing burials from the period of settlement to the present time (ii) Western Section While the greatest number of sites have been identified on the eastern side of the highway, evidence of the previous occupation is apparent on the western side of the highway. (Section 1, 7 and 8 and Lot 1 DP 2188S on plan attached as Appendix B). Sites Include: (i) a concentration of ceramic and glass fragments and a small number of broken bricks was found on the grass verge on the DMR reserve; though disturbed, it would appear that the material relates to the site of the Woolpack Inn known to have stood on this land. (ii) mature introduced vegetation in Section 7, indicative of early garden planting (iii) a large bramble bush (section 5) possibly represents an early building site Field survey did not locate relics in Section 5 or "Appendix B". Southern Section of the Site Field survey did not locate relics in section 3 of Appendix B ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SUBSURFACE REMAINS The concentration of surface finds in some areas indicates the location of subsurface, stratified archaeological deposits, however, it is important to note that no systematic archaeological excavation has been undertaken within the curtilage. The deposits of archaeological significance indicating the nature of occupation and settlement of Old Marulan Town are distributed throughout the site. Surface evidence predominates in some sections of the site and it can be predicted that the whole site contains covered relics which are not visible without excavation. (Temple)

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## History

**Historical Notes:** The establishment of towns outside of the County of Cumberland did not gain momentum until the 1830's. This decade became an intensive period of town founding in New South Wales. The thirteen year boom receded in 1842 when economic depression temporarily halted expansion. During this period however 53 new towns and villages were planned by the colonial administration. Many Australian towns originated because of the need for provision of services. Typically, an inn would be established on a colonial road and then other service establishments would be attracted to the location, such as a general store, blacksmith, wheelwright etc. The colonial roads contained many such hamlets providing for travellers needs. The essential qualities of a service town are that it serves a

population outside its own boundaries and produces services for sale rather than goods. Marulan began as one such service town in the early days of the boom period of the 1830's. The colonial administration was responsible for the setting aside of land for villages and town reserves and subsequently for design and layout of these centres. The decision as to their location was based upon constraints relating to the nature of the settlement. Thus the site for a service town would be determined largely by transport routes. Since river and road transport antedated selection of town sites in most cases, they exerted a controlling influence on site location. A town of the 1830's was often no more than a small cluster of buildings and this remained the situation even during the land boom of the 1830's. Apart from the wayside public house, the smallest settlements were hamlets, recognised by the possession of a general store and a blacksmith or shoemaker. In the south, Gunning, Bungendore and Marulan, which depended on road traffic represented this type of town. The town plans drawn up by the Surveyor General's office reflected the size and type of the individual town. In contrast to the major regional centres, ordinary towns and villages were not given detailed layout plans and the smaller villages such as Marulan, designed to provide services to travellers, were characterised by linear plans following a largely single street pattern. By reserving an area for a village prior to the growth of that district a certain primacy was afforded to that location. Any businessmen who considered locating outside the government reserve would have faced considerable disadvantages. The advantages of the village sites were that within the reserved area 1) It was possible to purchase a small parcel of land. 2) post offices and government buildings were available 3) mailcoaches stopped 4) The government was required to provide services and improved conditions. The disadvantages of other locations stifled away development from the reserve. Within the Marulan district only one location possessed the features to satisfy the requirement of a village reserve and that was where the village began. **SITE SELECTION** The Great South Road, south of the Cumberland Plain, was first marked out by Surveyor-General Mitchell in 1829-30. It ran parallel to the coast and passed through the village of Bungonia. A branch road was also marked out to leave the main line at the beginning of the Marulan Range. This road was to lead to the Goulburn Plains and township. Mitchell then returned to select suitable sites for the founding of towns and villages. At the junction of the roads from Bungonia and Goulburn he selected a place to serve the travellers on these new roads. The name given the site was Marulan. He saw the function of the village as that of a wayside settlement and so chose the site where traffic would be greatest. He also noted the importance of a supply of fresh water and as Babber's Creek was nearby this constraint could be satisfied. Mitchell instructed a surveyor to lay out some allotments to allow occupation in 1834, although the design of the complete village had not yet been approved. Apparently requests had been made for the early subdivision of sites. **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE** Marulan was given a simple design with no side streets and all allotments having frontages to the major roads. The design is unusual in that it does not conform to the 1829 Government regulations for the laying out of towns and villages, presumably because there was no intention for Marulan to become a town. Due to the road junctions, reservations were provided on three corners of the intersection, the largest reservation on the high side of the junction was the Church reserve, maintaining the tradition of allocating the most prominent position in a settlement to the church. All other allotments were equally placed around the road junction. Approval of the design was notified in March, 1835 One of the first buildings in the village area was the Woolpack Inn, Built by Joseph Peters in 1835. Confusion and concern about the future of the village plan in 1835 had prompted Peters to write to the Surveyor General referring to the fact that he had "nearly" completed a large brick house and stable for the accommodation of the public, and would be unjustly injured if the road was realigned further. Fortunately for Peters the line of the road was not altered. Subsequently Peter's applied to be the Marulan postmaster and was appointed so in 1836. Also at this time a blacksmiths shop was established, and together with the inn and post office, supplied the basic needs of the travellers. In 1841 the Church Reserve was surveyed with three allotments being created for a church, a dwelling and a school. On a visit in 1847 Bishop Broughton inspected the "commodious chapel in which the divine service is periodically performed". During the late 1830's and 1840's the sale of land at Marulan continued and the original design of the village was extended. The first additional allotments merely extended the village linearly along the Great South Road, but later depth was added to the village. As the need arose for house sites, side streets were included and allotments were surveyed with frontage to these minor streets. There were however probably not as many residents as appears from the number of lots in the village as often one person owned several lots and other areas were held by absentee landholders. A decade after the founding of the settlement it was described as "a small cluster of houses with two inns, a

post office and three or four stores procuring custom." (Sydney Morning Herald, 11 January 1847) A notice of sale appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald of 18 February 1850 relating to four allotments in the centre of the village and described as the land at the corner of Barbour Street and opposite the Woolpack Inn. The notice refers to the following improvements: 1. The Australian Store, with attached four bedroom dwelling of brick construction on stone footings; 2. A schoolhouse of timber slabs; 3. A stable for five horses with loft; and 4. A court house of brick on stone foundation, lately out of use, the Court having been discontinued since 1 January, 1850 All the buildings offered for sale were described as being large and of sound construction. THE RAILWAY During the 1840's there was much discussion of the possibility of a southern railway either along the line of the Great South Road or through Goulburn. The decision was finally made in favour of Goulburn. Nevertheless for the route of the railway Marulan was an important point for it stood on the ridge which separated the valleys of the Shoalhaven and Woolondilly Rivers. This was the narrowest piece of land between the two rivers so that whatever route was chosen it had to pass in the vicinity of the village. Pressure was applied on the government by many local landowners wishing to profit from the proximity of the railway to their land. It would seem that some at least had more influence than the Marulan residents for when finally drawn up in 1857 and confirmed by legislation in 1862 the line passed to the north of the village and not sufficiently near to it to ensure the villages future. The political decision to so locate the railway completely changed the patterns and means of transport in that district. For Marulan specifically it meant that the village no longer had access to through traffic and had to move to the point where the two transport corridors crossed. If the village had refused to move it is most probable that a completely new settlement would have been founded near the railway. THE NEW TOWN SITE At the time of construction of the railway, the population in the neighbourhood of Marulan increased, however at the end of 1867, as work on the viaduct across Barber's Creek neared completion, many of the railway workers moved to the next section of the line. John Morrice the owner of the property 'Glenrock' took advantage of the railways construction by subdividing the land fronting the main road in the vicinity of the railway. He named this town Mooroolooloolo, and an advertisement for the sale of lots appeared in 1867. It was about 2 miles from Marulan. Unfortunately for Morrice the railway station was not opened until August, 1868, and the demand for his sites was poor. The only real interest was shown by those who operated businesses at Marulan. The Marulan Postmaster and storekeeper, John O'Neill erected new premises at Mooroolooloolo and the Mooroolooloolo post office operated after February 1868. The inns at the old town were closed, also relocating near the railway. An article in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of 12 May, 1868, described the impact of the railway. "The railway crosses the main road at right angles to the little township of Mooroolooloolo. Marulan is a curiosity in townships. At one time it was a thriving and busy place, but now the buildings are going to decay, and there seems little prospect of improvement." Since most of the children attending the Marulan Public School had moved to Mooroolooloolo it was decided to also move the school. Temporary premises were rented from June 1870 and occupation of a new school on a site donated by John Morrice commenced in December, 1871. A new stone church was opened at Mooroolooloolo on 1 October, 1878 replacing the chapel at the old town site. The moving of the church represented the final stage of the relocation of Marulan. Gradually Mooroolooloolo became known as Marulan. The old township was in a state of ruin and the new town contained all the relevant services to cater for the needs of travellers. The function of the settlement had not changed and it is interesting to note that the layout of the new township was similar to that of the original village; its form remained basically linear still focussing on the main road. (Barnett)

## Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	(none) -

## Assessment of Significance

**SHR Criteria c)** [Aesthetic Significance] The town site is a valuable historical and archaeological site rich in information relative to the form and function of an early colonial country town and the way of life of its inhabitants. It was established in the earliest expansions of town and village settlement beyond the Cumberland Plain. (Temple)

**SHR Criteria f)** [Rarity] Old Marulan's significance is two-fold. First, the number of towns dating from this early period which were not developed after the 1860's is very small. Those known to exist include Carrington, Boydtown and towns associated with mining activities. Second, although roughly of the same period, Old Marulan is unlike these other town sites. The mining "towns" were mainly canvas settlements built for a transient and itinerant population and generally contained few buildings of even a semipermanent nature. Examples of this type of township include Hill End, Byng and Silvertown from the 1850's and 60's and Newnes and Glen Davis and Joadja from the turn of the century (Temple)

**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.

## Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977 on recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, 1977 described in the schedule gazetted on 7 March 2003, Gaz No. 59 pages 4066-4070. (As amended on 18 June 2004 and incorporating guidelines as adopted in April 2004) To view the schedule <a href="#">Click Here</a>	Mar 7 2003

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00127	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00127	11 Jun 82	79	



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## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Helen Temple		Old Marulan Town, Hume Highway, NSW, Archaeological Evaluation	
Written	Pam Barnett		The History of Old Marulan	

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

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PLAN  
UNDER THE  
HERITAGE ACT.  
1977

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

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## Source of information for this entry

**Name:** NSW Heritage Office  
**Email:** watters@heritage.nsw.gov.au  
**Web Page:** www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

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## Administration

**Database Number:** 5045370  
**File Number:** S90/07432 & HC 30082

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# AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

## [ [New Search](#) ]

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- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | <b><u>George Street Streetscape</u></b><br>George St, Marulan, NSW                                    | <b>LGA:</b> Mulwaree Shire<br><b>Source:</b> Register of the National Estate |
| 2. | <b><u>Glenrock Homestead, Stone Outbuildings, Grounds and Trees</u></b><br>Bundanoon Rd, Marulan, NSW | <b>LGA:</b> Mulwaree Shire<br><b>Source:</b> Register of the National Estate |
| 3. | <b><u>Marulan Railway Station and yard group</u></b><br>Main Southern railway, Marulan, NSW           | <b>LGA:</b> Mulwaree<br><b>Source:</b> NSW Heritage Register                 |
| 4. | <b><u>Old Marulan Anglican Church Cemetery</u></b><br>Bungonia Rd, Marulan, NSW                       | <b>LGA:</b> Mulwaree Shire<br><b>Source:</b> Register of the National Estate |
| 5. | <b><u>Old Marulan Catholic Cemetery</u></b><br>Hume Hwy, Marulan, NSW                                 | <b>LGA:</b> Mulwaree Shire<br><b>Source:</b> Register of the National Estate |
| 6. | <b><u>Whole of township</u></b><br>Multiples, Marulan, NSW  | <b>LGA:</b> Mulwaree<br><b>Source:</b> NSW Heritage Register                 |

**Query matched 6 records.**

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Report produced : 11/8/2004

AHPI URL : <http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi/search.html>

## Australian Heritage Database

### Search Results

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71 results found.

<a href="#"><u>Anglican Church Cemetery</u></a> Hume Highway	via Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Badgerys Lookout View</u></a>	Tallong, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Bannaby Anglican Churchyard</u></a>	Bannaby via Taralga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Baxters House</u></a>	Currawang via Collector, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Bishopthorpe</u></a> Grabben Gullen Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Black Springs Race</u></a>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Blue Mountains National Park (1980 boundary)</u></a> Great Western Hwy	Glenbrook, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Bungonia State Recreation Area</u></a> Lookdown Rd	Bungonia, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Burrungurroolung Garden</u></a> Braidwood Rd	Tirrannaville, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<a href="#"><u>Burrungurroolung and Stables</u></a> Braidwood Rd	Tirrannaville, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate

<b><u>Caarne Historic Site</u></b> Lookdown Rd	Bungonia, NSW	Estate (Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Christ Church Anglican Cemetery</u></b> Rhyanna Rd	Chatsbury via Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Coopers Vault</u></b>	Willeroo Station via Collector, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Crokers Mint</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Cunningham Family Cemetery</u></b> Taralga Rd	via Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Currawang House</u></b> Currawang Rd	Currawang via Collector, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Currawang Village</u></b>	Currawang via Collector, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Danganelly Farmhouse</u></b> Greenwich Park Rd	Towrang, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Fernbank Mining Settlement (former)</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>George Street Streetscape</u></b> George St	Marulan, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Glenrock Homestead, Stone Outbuildings, Grounds and Trees</u></b> Bundanoon Rd	Marulan, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Inverary Park</u></b> Inverary Rd	Bungonia, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate



<b><u>Kippilaw Garden</u></b> Gurrundah Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Kippilaw Homestead Group</u></b> Gurrundah Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Lake Bathurst Public School (former)</u></b> Goulburn - Braidwood Rd	Lake Bathurst, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Lake George and Surrounds</u></b> Federal Hwy	Collector, NSW	(Rejected Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Lockyersleigh</u></b>	via Towrang, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Lockyersleigh Garden</u></b>	via Towrang, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Long Gully Mining Area</u></b>	Bungonia, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Lumley Park Homestead, Outbuildings and Curtilage</u></b> Windellama Rd	Bungonia, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Mantons Reef (Village, Battery and Mine Site)</u></b>	via Bungonia, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Merrilla Uniting Church Cemetery</u></b> Gurrundah Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Minda Eucalyptus Site</u></b> Nerriga Rd	Windellama via Bungonia, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Morton National Park (1980 boundary)</u></b>	Bundanoon, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Mummell Catholic Cemetery</u></b> Grabben Gullen Rd	Mummell via Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National

<b><u>Nadgigomar Dam Mining Site</u></b>	Sandy Point, NSW	Estate (Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>New Come Up Ridge Mining Area</u></b>	Bungonia, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Norwood</u></b> Middle Arm Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Oallen Dam</u></b> Oallen Nerriga Rd	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Oallen Treasury</u></b> Oallen Nerriga Rd	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Old Marulan Anglican Church Cemetery</u></b> Bungonia Rd	Marulan, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Old Marulan Catholic Cemetery</u></b> Hume Hwy	Marulan, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Rossi Bridge</u></b> Grabben Gullen Rd	Gouburn, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Sewells Point Sluicing Site</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Spa Historic Area</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Spring Creek Bungonia Historic Area</u></b> Spring Ridge Rd	Bungonia, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Spring Creek Hotel Site</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate

<b><u>Spring Creek Mining Area (Including Blanketburn Gully)</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Spring Creek Oallen Historic Area</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Springfield Homestead, Outbuildings and Garden</u></b> Braidwood Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>St James Anglican Church Cemetery</u></b> Gurrundah Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>St James Chapel on Kippilaw</u></b> Gurrundah Rd	Goulburn, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Stonequarry General Cemetery</u></b> Golspie Rd	Taralga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Tallong Public Recreation Reserve</u></b> Old Wingello Rd	Tallong, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Tarago Railway Station</u></b> Goulburn - Braidwood Rd	Tarago, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Taralga Courthouse (former)</u></b> Orchard St	Taralga, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Taralga War Memorial</u></b> Orchard St	Taralga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Tarlo River National Park (1991 boundary)</u></b>	Taralga, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>The Blue Mountains</u></b>	Katoomba, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>The Greater Blue Mountains Area</u></b> Geat Western Hwy	Katoomba, NSW	(Declared property) World Heritage List

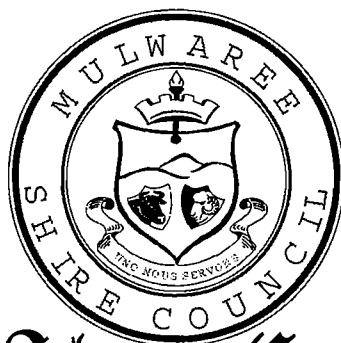
<b><u>The Greater Blue Mountains Area</u></b>	Katoomba, NSW	(Indicative place) National Heritage List
<b><u>Tirranna - Gibson Family Cemetery</u></b> Braidwood Rd	Tirrannaville, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Tirranna Original Garden Remains</u></b> Braidwood Rd	Tirranaville, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Tirranna, Garden, Farm Complex and Cemetery.</u></b> Braidwood Rd	Tirrannaville, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Towrang Bridge and Culverts</u></b> Hume Hwy	Towrang, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Towrang Convict Stockade &amp; Magazine</u></b> Hume Hwy	Towrang, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Towrang Stockade Graves</u></b> Hume Hwy	Towrang, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Wollogorang Garden</u></b> Hume Hwy	via Breadalbane, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Wollogorang and Stable Block</u></b> Hume Hwy	via Breadalbane, NSW	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Wombeyan Caves Area</u></b> Wombeyan Caves Rd	Taralga, NSW	(Interim List) Register of the National Estate
<b><u>Yellow Springs Sluicing Site</u></b>	Nerriga, NSW	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate

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Report Produced: Wed Aug 11 16:46:34 2004

LGA STATUS	LOCALITY	ADDRESS	BUILDING/SITE/AREA
WDIN CL	MARSDEN	NEWELL HIGHWAY	LONE GRAVE ON 'MINORU' (LLOYD)
SHBR CL	MARSHALL MOUNT	CALDERWOOD RD	MARSHALL MOUNT METHODIST CEMETERY
MSBK CL	MARTINDALE	<b>MUSWELLBROOK-JERRYS PLAINS LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA:</b> see locality: Muswellbrook below	
LMAC CL	MARTINSVILLE	<b>UPPER DORA CREEK VALLEYS LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA:</b> see locality: Dora Creek above	
MLWR CL	MARULAN	BIG HILL RD OFF	BIG HILL UNITING CHURCH
MLWR CL	MARULAN	~BIG HILL RD OFF	ARTHURSLEIGH GROUP:
MLWR CL	MARULAN	~BIG HILL RD OFF	ARTHURSLEIGH HOMESTEAD
MLWR CL	MARULAN	~BIG HILL RD OFF	ARTHURSLEIGH WOOLSHED
MLWR CL	MARULAN	~BIG HILL RD OFF	ARTHURSLEIGH SHEARER'S QUARTERS
MLWR CL	MARULAN	~BIG HILL RD OFF	FORMER ARTHURSLEIGH STAFF QUARTERS
MLWR REC	MARULAN	HUME HWY 67	FORMER ROYAL HOTEL
MLWR REC	MARULAN	HUME HWY	WANDI FORMERLY PLUMM'S INN
MLWR REC	MARULAN		ST STEPHEN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MLWR -	MARULAN	<b>RURAL:</b>	
MLWR CL	MARULAN	BUNDANOON RD	GLENROCK ETC*
CLMN REC	MATONG		FARMERS HOME HOTEL
NCSL	MAYFIELD	SEE LOCALITY: NEWCASTLE (SUBURBS) BELOW -	
LTGW CL	MEADOW FLAT	MEADOW FLAT - SHOWGROUND RD	MEADOW FLAT GENERAL CEMETERY
BLUM	MEDLOW BATH	<b>KANIMBLA &amp; MEGALONG VALLEYS LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA:</b> see locality: Cox's River above -	
BLUM CL	MEDLOW BATH	ADAMS CREEK ACROSS 3K NE RAIL STN	MEDLOW DAM
BLUM CL	MEDLOW BATH	GREAT WESTERN HWY CNR RAILWAY PDE	STATION GROUP
BLUM CL	MEDLOW BATH	GREAT WESTERN HWY	HYDRO MAJESTIC HOTEL
BLUM REC	MEDLOW BATH	STATION ST	FORMER RAILWAY GATE HOUSE NO.11 (PART OF GROUP): MAIN ENTRY: SEE LOCALITY: BLUE MOUNTAINS ABOVE
BOLI CL	MEGALONG VALLEY	<b>KANIMBLA &amp; MEGALONG VALLEYS LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA:</b> see locality Cox's River above	
WLDY CL	MENANGLE	ELIZABETH MACARTHUR DRIVE EXTENSION OF	MACARTHUR FAMILY CEMETERY

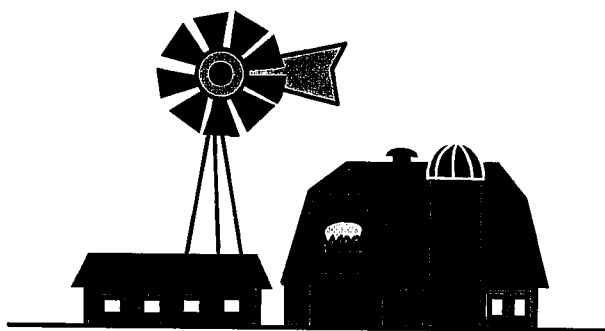




# Mulwaree Shire Council



## Local Environmental Plan 1995



<i>Gazetted:</i>		<i>26<sup>th</sup> November 1995</i>
<i>Amended:</i>	<i>Amendment N°1</i>	<i>13<sup>th</sup> December 1996</i>
	<i>Amendment N°2</i>	<i>13<sup>th</sup> February 1998</i>
	<i>Amendment N°3</i>	<i>18<sup>th</sup> September 1998</i>
	<i>Amendment N°5</i>	<i>14<sup>th</sup> August 1998</i>
	<i>Amendment N° 11</i>	<i>11<sup>th</sup> August 2000</i>
	<i>Amendment N° 7</i>	<i>29<sup>th</sup> November 2002</i>

**ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979**  
**MULWAREE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1995**

I, the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning, in pursuance of Section 70 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, make the local environmental plan set out hereunder.

**Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning.**

Sydney, 26 November, 1995.

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**PART 1 - PRELIMINARY**

**Citation**

1. This plan may be cited as Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 1995.

**Aims, objectives, etc.**

2. The general aims and objectives of this plan are:
  - (a) to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources within the Mulwaree area by protecting, enhancing, and conserving:
    - (i) prime crop and pasture land;
    - (ii) timber, mineral, soil, water and other natural resources;
    - (iii) places of significance for nature conservation;
    - (iv) features and places of high scenic or recreational value; and
    - (v) places and buildings of archaeological or heritage significance, including aboriginal relics and places; and
  - (b) to replace the existing planning controls with a single local environmental plan to help facilitate growth and development of the Mulwaree area in a manner which is consistent with the objectives specified in paragraph (a) and which:
    - (i) minimises the cost to the community of fragmented and isolated development of rural land;

**SCHEDULE 1**

**(clause 5)**

**Heritage items**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Land description</b>
1.	Hillas Farm Homestead and Outbuildings - Lot 1 in DP 598080 Parish of Bannaby, County of Argyle
2.	St Matthews Church, Bannaby - Part Lot 7 of DP 750001 Parish of Bannaby, County of Argyle

**SCHEDULE 2**

**(clause 21)**

**Roads**

State Highways	2, 3
Main Roads	54, 79, 248, 256, 258, 268
Collector Road	SR 30
Currowang Road	SR 90
Oallen Ford Road	SR 24
Windellama Road	SR 42
Sandy Point Road	SR 95
Cullulla Road	SR 33
Mayfield Road	SR 111
Mogo Road	SR 133
Brayton Road	SR 75
Lumley Road	SR 112
Old Marulan South Road	SR 83
Marulan South Road	SR 73

**SCHEDULE 3**

**(clause 24)**

**Development which must be advertised**

1. Boarding-houses; hotels; motels; residential flat buildings.
2. Industries, other than rural industries, in Zone No. 1(a), 1(b), 4(a) or 7(b).
3. Animal boarding, breeding or training establishments; intensive livestock keeping; junkyards; liquid fuel depots; sawmills.



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