

12. Non-Indigenous heritage

This chapter provides a summary of the non-Indigenous heritage results of the cultural heritage assessment undertaken by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. A copy of the full report is included in Appendix F.

12.1 Methodology

The non-Indigenous heritage assessment involved:

- ▶ A desktop review of relevant information to identify any historical sites previously recorded within the area. This included a review of regional and local histories, heritage studies and theses, parish maps and where available, other maps, such as portion plans;
- ▶ Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage registers and schedules (Commonwealth, NSW and local government) to identify heritage listings within the study area; and
- ▶ A field survey (described below) to identify visible surface evidence of cultural heritage sites and landforms with a moderate to greater degree of archaeological sensitivity.

12.1.1 Field survey

The study team conducted the field surveys over ten days in November and December 2009. The proposed pump station sites and a 50 m wide corridor were investigated where access was possible along the proposed pipeline route.

The historic heritage archaeological survey aimed at identifying material evidence of historical occupation.

12.2 Existing environment

12.2.1 Historical context

Southern Tablelands

The Southern Tablelands were first explored in the late 1790s. Rapid settlement of the country took place during the 1820s with productive use of the land being actively encouraged by the government through the issuing of grants. Numerous large properties were established in and around the Goulburn Plains and by the early 1820s the district was being used to grow wheat, sheep and cattle for the Sydney market (Bayley 1954).

In 1841, Goulburn had a population of 655 people and was composed of 90 houses of brick or wood including a number of mansions and a hospital (Wyatt 1941). This population had almost doubled by 1845 and by the late 1840s a steam-powered flourmill and brewery were operating in the town (Bayley 1954, Wyatt 1941). By this stage Goulburn had become a centre for the production of a range of agricultural crops including wheat, oats, barley, maize and potatoes.

Wheat production peaked in the 1860s, aided by provision of ready access to external markets with the opening of the Sydney-Goulburn Railway Line in 1869 (Wyatt 1941). Despite this, grain crops gradually

receded in favour of wool in the late 1800s and had almost disappeared by the early part of the twentieth century.

The township of Marulan was officially gazetted on 11 March 1835. The Great Southern Railway reached Marulan on 6 August 1868 with the station (originally known as Moorooloolan) and its shed and stockyards built 2.5 km east of the existing town.

From 1867, when construction on the railway ceased and over the next 10 years the town slowly moved to Moorooloolan (4 km from Old Marulan), which eventually became known as Marulan. By the 1890s, the main part of the town as it stands today had 10 stores, a police station, the Post Office, an Oddfellows Hall (used as Court House), a School of Arts, and numerous residences. The original village faded away – the post office moved in 1878, a new All Saints Church was built to replace the old St. Jude's Church of England, and St. Stephens Presbytery (1873). On 1 September 1878, the new town was officially given the name of the original Marulan.

In 1928, the main road was proclaimed a state highway, known as the 'Hume Highway' and it came under state control.

Southern Highlands

The Wingecarribee area was first explored in 1798. The Southern Highlands were opened to grazing by 1819. By 1821 the settlement of Sutton Forest boasted a wind powered flour mill.

The South Road was commissioned by Macquarie and work commenced in 1819 and was completed to the Cockbundoon Range in 1820. Six bridges were commenced in 1821 including a level bridge over Paddys River.

Moss Vale came into being around 1867 following land subdivisions, the railway came to Moss Vale in 1867 bringing tourists from Sydney (National Trust 1990).

Exeter was pioneered by James Badgery in 1822 and most land taken up soon after, predominately by his own family. It also experienced rapid growth when the railway reached it (Emery 2003 and National Trust 1990).

Dairying later became the agricultural industry of the region when technical innovations overcame the limitations of transporting and preserving dairy products. This industry still dominates the Southern Highlands today.

12.2.2 Sites identified

Searches of heritage databases and topographic maps identified 49 historical heritage items in areas along or near the HSP pipeline route.

These sites are listed in Table 12.1 (below). Sites in the pipeline route are shown in bold text.

Historical item/site locations are shown on Figure 12.5. Please note that grid references are not available for these sites.

The items/sites include houses and commercial buildings, a hospital complex, a swimming pool complex, a Railway station gatehouse, cemeteries, bridges and culverts, Wingecarribee Swamp, a Railway Viaduct crossing Mulwaree Ponds, the former Marsden Steam Museum, veterans allotments, and the Towrang Convict Stockade, graves and magazine.

They comprise (*these categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive*):

- 48 sites listed on the Goulburn Mulwaree or Wingecarribee LEP;
- Five sites listed on the NSW Heritage Register;
- One site listed on the National Heritage List (the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex);
- Four sites listed on various Section 170 Heritage Register (DOH, DOCS, SCA & RC);
- Five sites listed on the NSW Heritage Inventory;
- Eight sites listed on Register of the National Estate; and
- One site, a Ruin on Brayton Road, Marulan, which is not listed on any heritage register but is located on the topographic maps of the area.

The Navin Officer Cultural Heritage Assessment (Appendix F) provides register entries for places on the NSW Heritage Inventory, NSW Heritage Register, National Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate for those sites in proximity to the pipeline.

Heritage listed items

The proposed pipeline easement intersects or directly abuts the curtilage of seven items that are currently listed on statutory registers. Table 12.1 lists those historical sites in the study area that have been entered on heritage registers.

Table 12.1 Historical sites potentially impacted by the proposed pipeline route

Suburb	Item Name	Location	Property Description	Listing
Goulburn Mulwaree Council				
Carrick	"Lockyersleigh"	1092 Towrang Road	Homestead, Gardens	Local Environment Plan
Goulburn	"Teneriffe"	133 Mary's Mount Road	Dwelling	Local Environment Plan, NSW Heritage Inventory
Goulburn	Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex	5 Taralga Road	Hospital complex	Local Environment Plan, NSW Heritage Register, Register of the National Estate, National Heritage Listing, Department of Health s170 Register
Towrang	Veterans Allotments	67 Gorman Road	Veterans Allotments	Local Environment Plan
Towrang	Veterans Allotments	9 and 93 Murrays Flat Road	Veterans Allotments	Local Environment Plan
Wingecarribee Shire Council				
Sutton Forest	"Spring Grove Farm"	Illawarra Highway	House, grounds and outbuildings	Local Environment Plan
Moss Vale	"Tudor House"	Robertson Road (Illawarra Highway)	School	Local Environment Plan, NSW Heritage Inventory

In addition three historical heritage recordings were identified in the course of field surveys. The locations of all recordings are shown in Figure 12.5 and described below.

The historical (European) recordings comprise:

- ▶ House ruins and tree plantings located near the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex (item reference HSPH1) – various tree plantings and building remains in the form of sandstock bricks and a possible building platform that appear to be remnants of a house and gardens on a slightly elevated knoll within the larger spur (Figure 12.1 and Figure 12.2). This recording is situated within the boundaries of the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex, although it is outside of the conservation area associated with that item;
- ▶ Brick bridge (item reference HSPH2) – a single span brick bridge on a road that leads from the main Kenmore Complex north over Kenmore Creek towards the Kenmore Cemetery and around to the east to the vicinity of HSPH1. The bridge abutments and the span itself are constructed of machine made bricks laid up with an English bond (Figure 12.3). The deck of the bridge is single lane and is formed from earth fill and road base. Two rows of steel tubing have been added as safety rails on each side of the deck. The bridge appears to date back to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century;
- ▶ House ruins, Lockyersleigh, Ruins of Kyle (HSPH3) – consists of the ruins of at least two stone buildings in a grove of Ailanthus trees on the western side of Narambulla Creek at Lockyersleigh (Figure 12.4). The northern most structure is still partially standing. It is constructed of random rubble with dressed sandstone quoins. The building has two rooms, both of which were accessed from the southern side, and a central brick fireplace that is largely collapsed. A range of wire cut bricks are scattered around the site, including sandstock, dry pressed and bricks with and without frogs. Immediately to the south of the stone ruin there are the brick and sandstone footings of another similar structure.



Figure 12.1 Building remains and introduced tree species at HSPH1, looking northwest



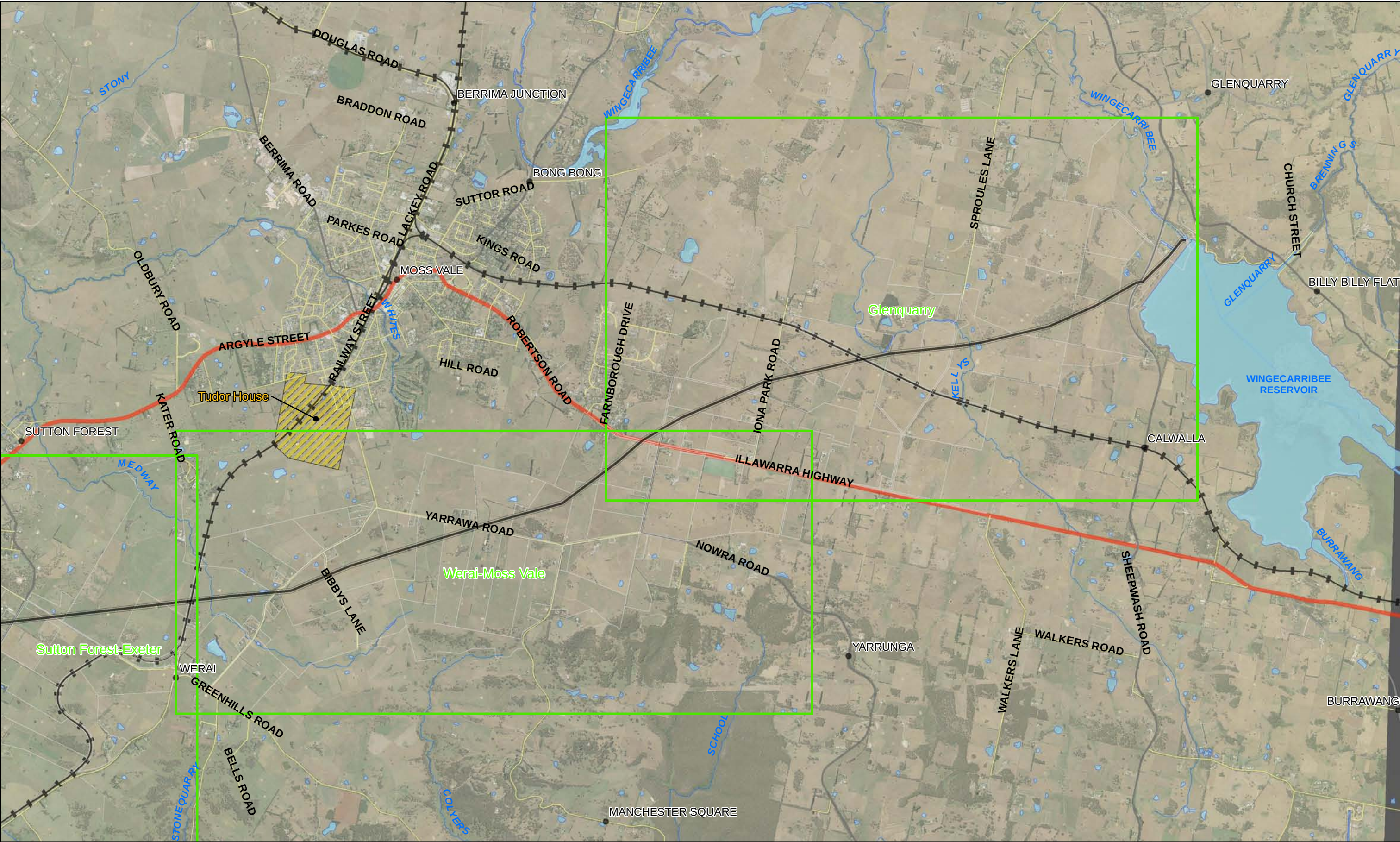
Figure 12.2 Example of remnant brickwork at the possible building platform at HSPH1



Figure 12.3 Brick bridge at HSPH2, looking southeast



Figure 12.4 Ruins of Kyle, HSPH3, looking south



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Metres

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Map Projection: Transverse Mercator

Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA)

Grid: Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 55

Non Indigenous Heritage

Locality

Proposed Pipeline

Cadastre Intersecting Corridor

Sector boundaries

Railways

Primary Road

Arterial Road

Sub Arterial Road

Local Road

Waterbody

GHD

CLIENTS | PEOPLE | PERFORMANCE

Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Highland Source Project

Non-Indigenous Heritage Sites

Sector: Werai - Glenquarry

Job Number

23-13312

Revision

0

Date

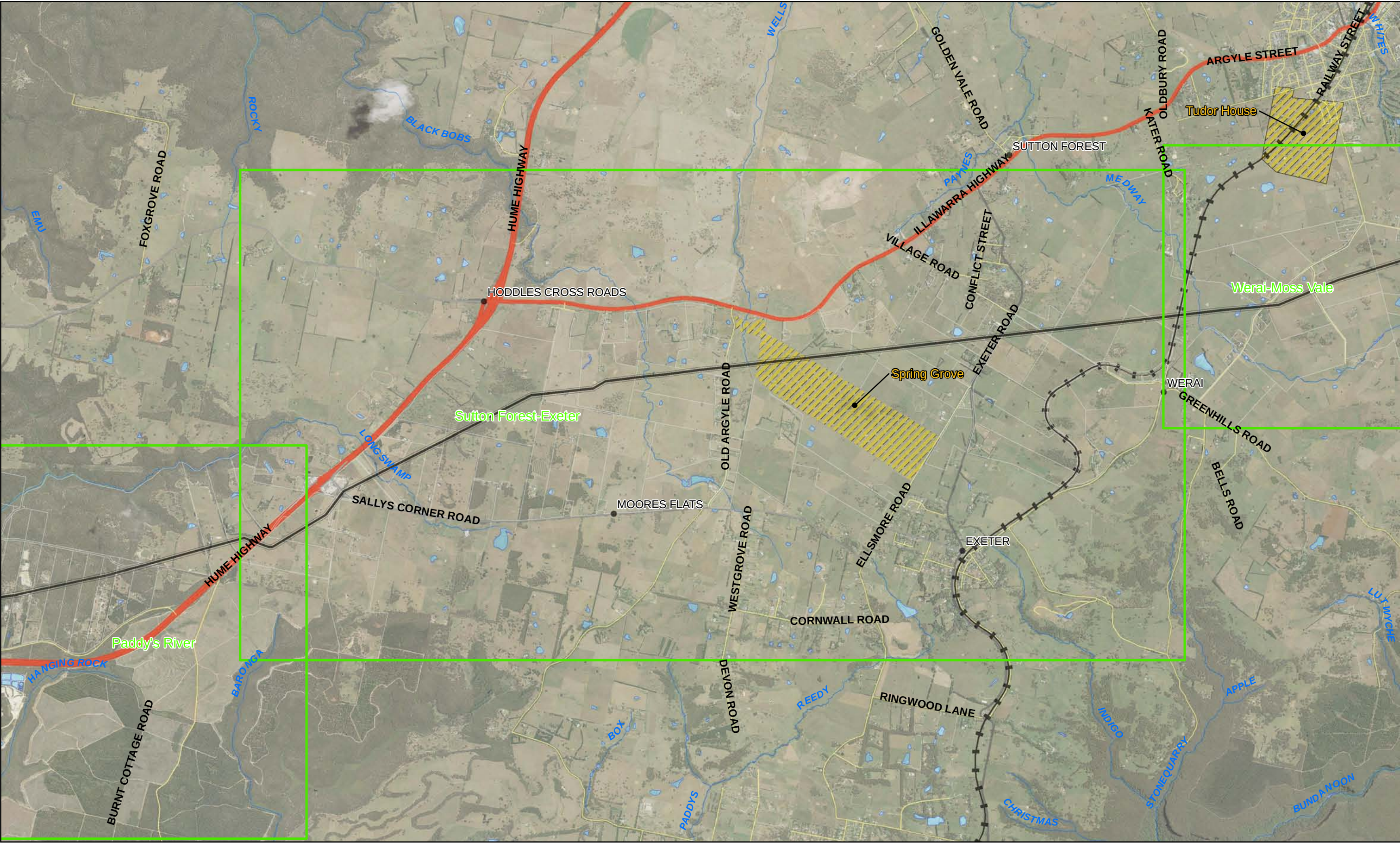
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Figure 12.5-A

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Data Source: DECC: Scvi_sd9 - 2009; NSW Dept of Lands: roadsegments, railways, easments, cadastre - 2007; NavinOfficer: Site_Summary_20091216 - 16/12/2009. Created by: ccharalambou



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GOULBURN MULWAREE COUNCIL

Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Highland Source Project

Non-Indigenous Heritage Sites

Sector: Sutton Forest-Exeter

Job Number

23-13312

Revision

0

Date

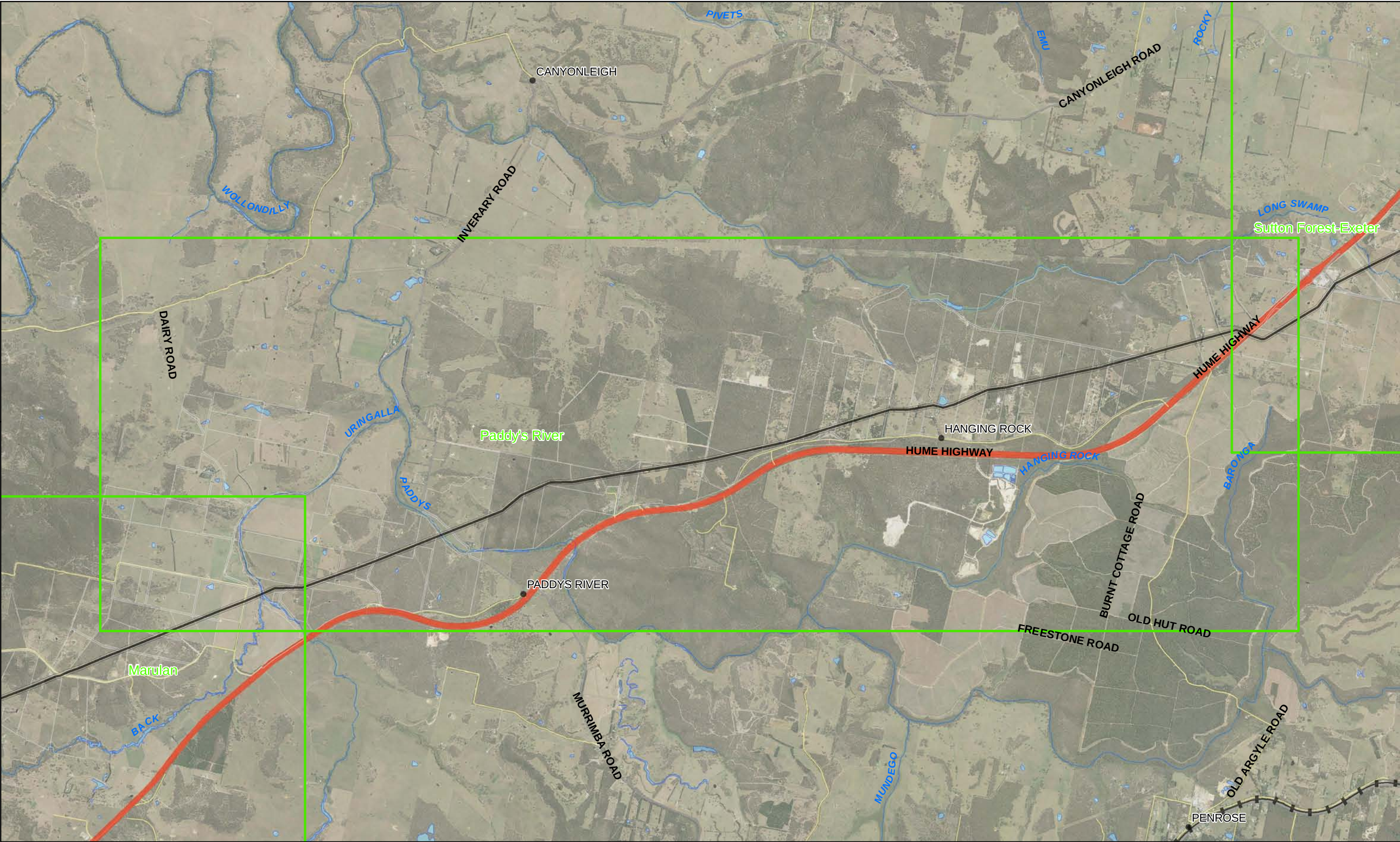
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Figure 12.5-B

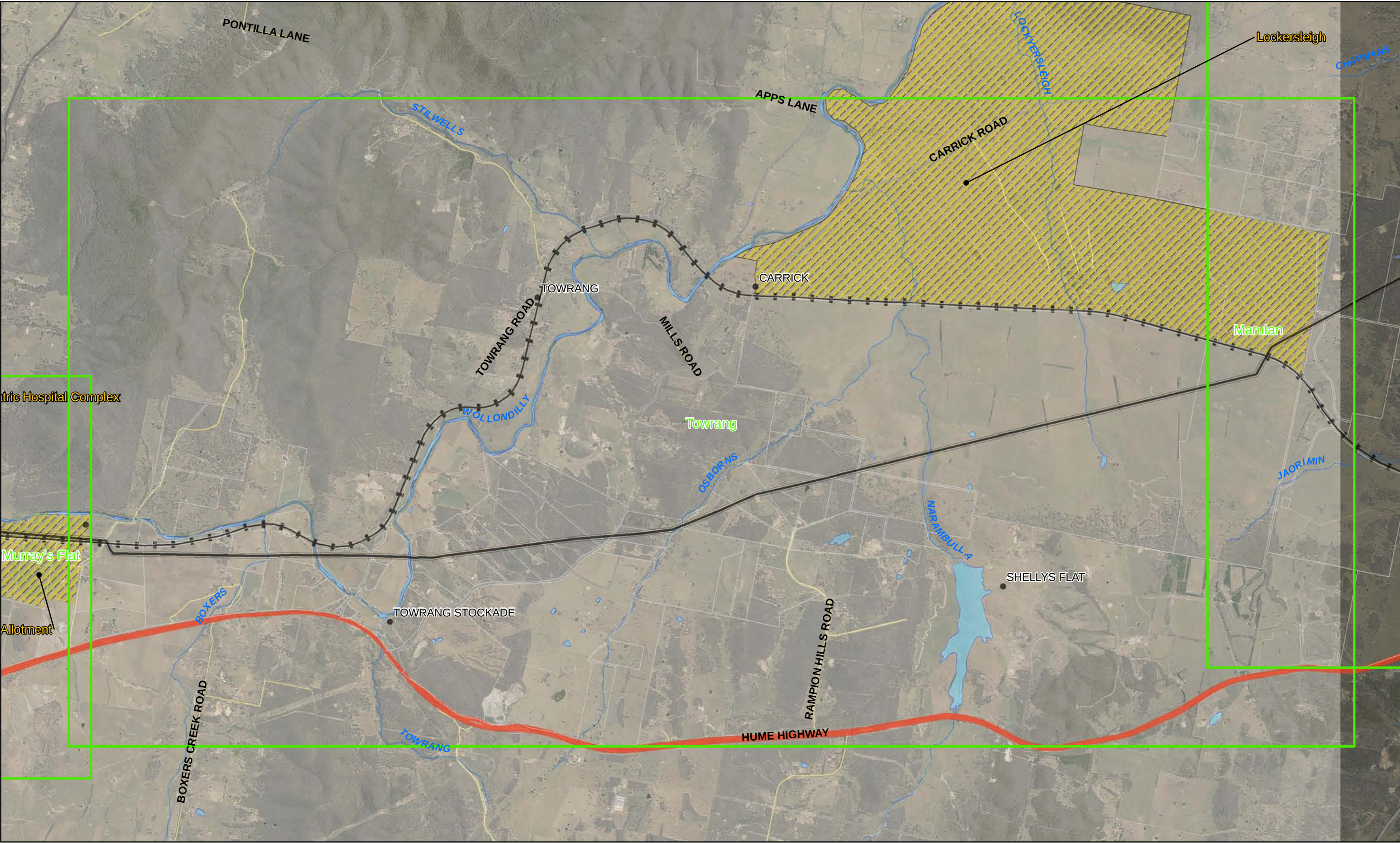
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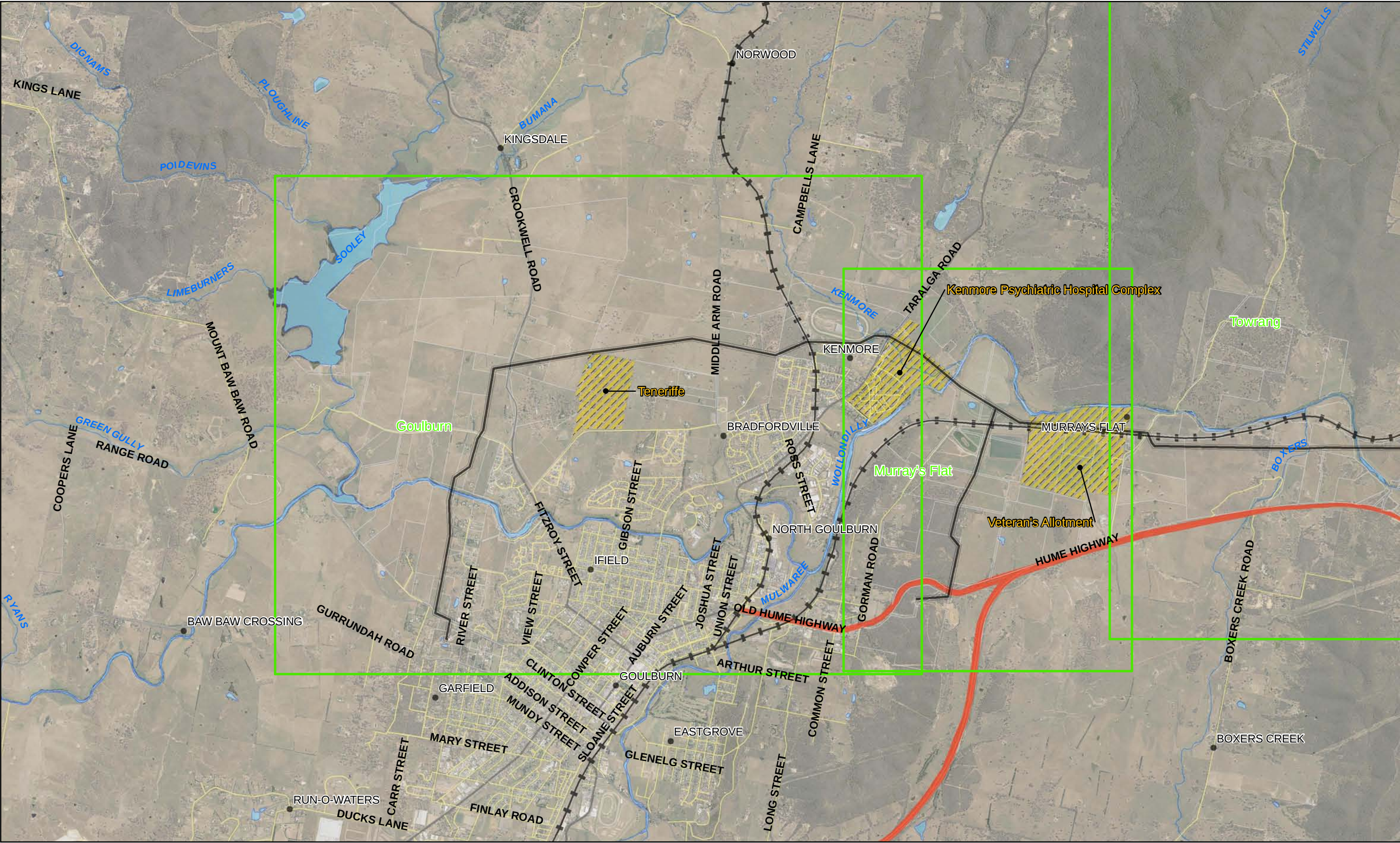
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Non Indigenous Heritage

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Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Highland Source Project

Job Number

23-13312

Revision

0

Date

10 FEB 2010

Non-Indigenous Heritage Sites

Sector: Goulburn-Murrays Flat

Figure 12.5-F

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12.3 Significance assessment

The NSW Heritage Office has defined a methodology and set of criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance for items and places, where these do not include Aboriginal heritage from the pre-contact period (NSW Heritage Office and DUAP 1996, NSW Heritage Office 2000). The heritage assessment criteria are those set out for listing on the State Heritage Register. The significance assessment was undertaken with reference to these criteria for items identified during the field survey. A summary of the conclusions of the assessment is provided in Table 12.2. Further details on the assessment, including the assessment criteria, is presented in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Navin Officer, 2010) in Appendix F.

A formal significance assessment was not undertaken for items located within proximity to the pipeline route which are registered on local, state or national heritage registers. A summary of the significance assessments provided by the heritage listings is provided in Table 12.3.

Table 12.2 Summary of significance assessment for items identified during the field survey

Site	Site recording item	Significance assessment	Summary of the significance assessment
House ruins and tree plantings on a knoll to the north of Kenmore Creek	HSPH1	Local significance against criterion (e).	It is unclear exactly how old this site is and what the nature of its relationship with the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital may be. It appears to potentially date to the nineteenth century and there is good potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. The site has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of settlement at Goulburn and the history of Kenmore.
Brick Bridge located near the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital	HSPH2	Does not meet the criteria for local or state listing	This site is in good condition, although on the basis of available information it cannot be demonstrated to be of importance in terms of local history, individuals or communities. It is a relatively common site type that is not of note in terms of aesthetic or technical characteristics. Furthermore it does not display significant potential to yield additional information.
Ruins of Kyle	HSPH3	Local significance against criterion (e)	The Ruins of Kyle (HSPH3) are currently listed on the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP (2009) as a site of local significance. During survey work for the HSP it was confirmed that this site displays good potential to yield information in the form of archaeological deposits. It is likely that excavations at this site might yield information regarding the local history of the area.

Table 12.3 Summary of significance assessment for items listed on heritage registers

Site	Significance assessment	Summary of the significance assessment
Teneriffe	Local significance	Only very limited information is available regarding the Teneriffe dwelling, which is listed on the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP (2009) as an item of local significance.
Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex	Significance against all of the criteria (a -g) at local, state and	The Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex has previously been assessed to have significance against

Site	Significance assessment	Summary of the significance assessment
	national levels	criteria a, b, c, d, e, f, and g.
Veteran Allotments	Local significance	Veteran's Allotment on the Wollondilly River listed on the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP (2009) as items of local significance.
Veteran Allotments	Local significance	Veteran's Allotment on the Wollondilly River listed on the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP (2009) as items of local significance.
Lockyersleigh	Local significance	Lockyersleigh house and gardens have previously been assessed to be of significance in terms of their architecture, aesthetics, settlement history and rarity.
Spring Grove Farm	Local significance	Only very limited information is available regarding the Spring Grove Farm, which is listed on the Wingecarribee LEP (1989) as an item of local significance.
Tudor House	Local significance	Tudor House has previously been assessed as being of significance at a state level against criteria a, c, f and g.

12.4 Impact assessment

The main risks associated with non-Indigenous heritage sites relate to the construction phase of the HSP. The main difference in potential impact between the raw and treated water options is that the treated water option avoids impacts of any kind at HSPH1 and HSPH2.

Seven heritage listed sites are located within or close to the Project study area. Of these sites, the two Veteran's Allotments would potentially be impacted by the Project. The proposed pipeline route passes between the two Veteran's Allotments and would be restricted to a narrow corridor between two existing easements, namely the gas pipeline easement to the north and the railway easement to the south. Pipeline construction would occur within a previously disturbed portion of the allotments and the impacts would be similar to that sustained by the neighbouring easements. Assuming the measures proposed in Section 12.6 are implemented, the current local heritage value of the Allotments would not be impacted.

Three historical sites were located during the field survey that are in close proximity to the proposed pipeline corridor. One of these sites, HSPH1 (House ruins and tree plantings on a knoll to the north of Kenmore Creek) has been assessed to have heritage value due to its potential to yield information relating to the local heritage of the area. The proposed pipeline route would pass directly through this area, although the area around HSPH1 would be avoided during construction. Disturbance of the site would directly compromise the heritage value of HSPH1.

The two other sites identified during the field investigation are unlikely to be impacted during construction but are worthy of additional care and protection through the measures listed in Section 12.6:

- Site of the brick bridge located near the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital (HSPH2); and
- The Ruins of Kyle located on "Lockyersleigh" (HSPH3).

Table 12.4 Summary of potential impacts at European sites in relation to the two pipeline options

Site	Potential Impacts	
	Raw Water Option	Treated Water Option
HSPH1	Directly impacted	Not impacted
HSPH2	Within 100 m of the pipeline	Not impacted
HSPH3	Within 200 m of the pipeline	Within 200 m of the pipeline
Teneriffe	House not impacted	House not impacted
Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex	Conservation area not impacted	Conservation area not impacted
Veteran Allotments	Directly impacted	Directly impacted
Veteran Allotments	Directly impacted	Directly impacted
Lockyersleigh	House and gardens not impacted	House and gardens not impacted
Spring Grove Farm	House and gardens not impacted	House and gardens not impacted
Tudor House	House and gardens not impacted	House and gardens not impacted

12.5 Summary of results

The cultural heritage assessment undertaken by Navin Officer has considered potential impacts to both previously identified heritage sites and items identified in the course of survey along the proposed pipeline route. While constraints regarding property access have limited survey in some areas, the survey coverage achieved is sufficient for the purposes of discussing the general heritage constraints applicable to the Project.

The majority of European sites identified in the course of this study would not be impacted by the HSP. While the pipeline alignment passes through and adjacent properties that contain heritage listed items, in most cases it would not directly impact the curtilage associated with these items and, the distance between the listed items and the construction zone is such that they would not be directly impacted by dust and vibrations.

House ruins and tree plantings located near the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex (HSPH1) is the only site where direct impacts may occur that would compromise the heritage value of the item. In this instance, it may be possible to minimise impacts through additional research and survey at the site, together with narrowing of the pipeline corridor across the knoll where HSPH1 is situated. Other mitigation options for this site include archival recording and/or salvage excavation prior to commencement of construction works.

It is concluded that, on the basis of previous research and the results of field survey, it is unlikely that with the implementation of the mitigation measures detailed in Section 12.6, there would be any European heritage issues that would pose an absolute constraint to the Project. Furthermore it is

expected that these mitigation measures would equally apply to any additional sites that might be encountered during future investigations.

12.6 Mitigation measures

The following mitigation measures have been formulated on the basis of the results of the current survey and the results of previous heritage studies across the Southern Highlands and the Southern Tablelands.

The mitigation measures that would be implemented during the construction of the pipeline are detailed below:

- ▶ Prior to commencement of construction activities, a statement of heritage impact should be prepared and submitted to GMC for the two Veteran Allotments on the Wollondilly River at Murrays Flat;
- ▶ In the event that the raw water option is selected
 - Prior to commencement of construction activities, additional investigations would be conducted at HSPH1 including historical research and detailed site survey and, depending upon the results of these investigations it may be necessary to undertake archival recording and/or salvage excavation at this site. Alternatively, the pipeline route or construction corridor width could be adjusted to minimise the potential impact in the area surrounding HSPH1; and
 - The location of the bridge at HSPH2 should be clearly marked on all relevant maps and plans and impacts to the site avoided.
- ▶ The ruins at HSPH1 would be fenced prior to commencement of construction and the location of HSPH2 and HSPH3 would be clearly marked on all relevant maps and plans;
- ▶ The location of the following heritage items (not directly impacted by the Project), would be marked on all relevant maps and plans:
 - The dwelling at Teneriffe;
 - Conservation area at the Kenmore Psychiatric Hospital Complex;
 - The homestead and gardens at Lockyersleigh;
 - The house and gardens at Spring Grove Farm; and
 - The Tudor House Preparatory School buildings and gardens; and
- ▶ A non-Indigenous heritage management plan would be prepared as part of the construction environmental management plan, outlining the procedures to manage and minimise the potential for impact on items of historic heritage. The plan would also include measures for the management of any previously unidentified items/areas of potential historic heritage significance identified during construction in accordance with NSW legislative requirements.