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# CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Former Berrima Correctional  
Centre (former Berrima Gaol),  
2-4 Argyle Street, Berrima

Prepared for  
**BLUE SOX GROUP**  
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared on behalf of Blue Sox Group to manage the significance of the former Berrima Correctional Centre (former Berrima Gaol) located at 2-4 Argyle Street, Berrima, New South Wales.

The purpose of this CMP is to identify the heritage significance of the place and guide the conservation and management of this significance. It is also intended to assist the property owners and occupiers to manage ongoing maintenance requirements and future adaptive reuse and development. This CMP provides a detailed analysis of the place, its cultural heritage significance and its context. Based on this analysis, conservation policies have been prepared and should be adopted by all owners and users of the place.

## WHAT IS THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE?

The subject site, the former Berrima Correctional Centre (former Berrima Gaol) has been assessed to be of state heritage significance for historic, associative, aesthetic, and social / cultural and research values. Urbis has prepared the following statement of significance for the place:

*Berrima Gaol is of state significance, having been first established in 1839 to serve as the Seat of Justice for the Southern Highlands and has operated as a gaol for over 150 years until its closure in 2020. The place is historically significant at a state level as the first gaol to be constructed outside of the main two settlements of Sydney and Parramatta to house criminals from the southern districts, contributing to the judicial and historic centre of Berrima which comprised the gaol and courthouse. The original configuration of the gaol was constructed in a radial panopticon form, designed to the principles of the SIPD Model, the only gaol in the colony to have achieved this. In 1866, the gaol was later altered to suit the Separate System and was labelled a 'model prison'. Additionally, the gaol is historically significant for its role as an early tourist attraction, a German Internment Camp in the World Wars, its part in the reconstruction programs under the Berrima Training Camp, and for its operation as a correctional centre in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century.*

*As an institutional building designed by the Colonial Architect and operated by various NSW justice departments, Berrima Gaol demonstrates historical association with many of Australia's most significant colonial architects and government departments. The Gaol was initially designed by Ambrose Hallen and Mortimer Lewis, altered in the 1860s by James Barnet, and includes later buildings, notably the Residences outside the gaol walls, designed by Walter Liberty Vernon. Further, Berrima Gaol demonstrates aesthetic significance for its association with these architects and the colonial government, representing many of the key characteristics of Victorian institutional architecture.*

*Berrima Gaol demonstrates aesthetic significance and representativeness for its ability to demonstrate close to two centuries of non-continuous use as a gaol, reflecting multiple time periods, gaol operation principles, architectural styles, and building uses. While the radial cell houses are no longer extant, having been demolished in the 1940s, the site of Berrima Gaol is able to represent the original 1830s construction of the gaol through the retention and integrity of the gaol walls, which are a dominant representation of the gaol from the public domain and make a significant contribution to its landmark status within the historic centre of Berrima. The Victorian style is enhanced by the intimidating scale of the walls and the central Entrance Gate, constructed in 1866 and designed by James Barnet in the Victorian Mannerist style typical of Barnet's work. Also making a substantial contribution to the external presentation of the gaol is the pair of residences constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by colonial architect Walter Liberty Vernon, designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts and Queen Anne styles, in garden settings, which contribute to the formality and institutional presence of the place. The picturesque, formal gardens and ornate residences contrast with the simple and undecorated institutional architecture of the gaol itself yet allow the exterior of the gaol to be presented as an effectively operated place of reform to the public.*

*Internally, the original configuration of Berrima Gaol is no longer legible, excluding the configuration of the gaol walls. Therefore, the gaol cannot tangibly represent its historical associations with the panopticon form, the SIPD principles, or the Separate System model, nor the buildings which were resided in by German internees while operating as the German*

*Internment Camp. The current gaol configuration comprises of two rectangular cellblocks with central courtyards, distinctively constructed using the reused 1830s sandstone blocks, yet demonstrating the history of the gaol cells from the 1940s onwards, when they were reconstructed as part of the Berrima Training Centre and later utilised as the Berrima Correctional Centre until 2020. The overall configuration of Berrima Gaol, however, as exemplified by the gaol wall, 1866 Entrance Gate and external residences, is able to represent close to two centuries of gaol use – albeit diminished by the loss of the original radial building forms. With many other prison complexes dating to the 1800s present within NSW, Berrima Gaol is not considered rare and many of other gaols do demonstrate greater integrity in fabric and structures from this period.*

*While the overall integrity of Berrima Gaol has been diminished by the demolition of the original radial gaol form, there is potential for state significant archaeological remains associated with the footings and foundations of the original gaol form to be present. Additionally, there may be some potential for other archaeological resources such as artefact deposits, as well as the potential for unmarked burials of executed prisoners, outside of the gaol walls.*

*Finally, Berrima Gaol is anticipated to have some level of social significance to the Berrima community, in addition to former inmates, staff and workers at the gaol, the Berrima Internment Camp, and their families, however this should be further explored through a formal qualitative process. It is anticipated that the Berrima Gaol would have social significance to the local Berrima community, having been a central part of the settlement of the town and its position as the Seat of Justice, forming a landmark of the community and town for close to two centuries. Additionally, Berrima Gaol is at the centre of a community of inmates (both criminal and associated with the German Internment Camp), as well as the members of the Berrima Training Camp who rebuilt the gaol in the 1940s. The gaol is likely to have a complex association for these groups who were interned at the site and may associate the place with mistreatment. It is acknowledged that the place was associated with the mistreatment of prisoners throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*Berrima Gaol therefore is significant at a state level for its historical significance and representative values for close to two centuries of use as a gaol; associative and aesthetic significance for its significant architectural character and association with significant colonial architects such as Ambrose Hallen, James Barnett, Mortimer Lewis and Walter Liberty Vernon; social significance; and research potential.*

## **HOW SHOULD THE SITE BE CONSERVED?**

Section 8 of this CMP provides an overview of the heritage opportunities and constraints specific to the former Berrima Correctional Centre (former Berrima Gaol), including an analysis of options for the adaptive reuse of the subject site to ensure its future conservation, management and ongoing use.

As the subject site is of state significance, change should conserve and enhance the heritage significance of the place wherever possible. Proposed modifications should consider the significance of the place, and the significant fabric that contributes to the identified heritage values of the place.

In addition, the minimum standards of maintenance and repair, listed under Section 188 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and as outlined in Section 7 of this CMP, should be used as a guide for the long-term conservation of the subject site, along with the outline Cyclical Maintenance Plan included in Section 10 of this report.

When undertaking works to the subject site, assessment under relevant legislation (Section 7) should consider whether the works are likely to impact on the site's heritage significance and/or significant fabric as identified in Section 6 of this CMP. Reference should also be made to the site's statement of significance (Section 6.4). A Heritage Impact Statement and Archaeological Assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified consultant in accordance with the guidelines of Heritage NSW.



# SECTION 1

# INTRODUCTION

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BRIEF

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared for Blue Sox Group to manage the significance of the former Berrima Correctional Centre (former Berrima Gaol) at 2-4 Argyle Street, Berrima (herein referred to as 'the site', 'the subject site' or the former Berrima Gaol) in the context of its ongoing use, and the future adaptive reuse and development of the site.

The purpose of the CMP is to assess the significance of the site and provide careful analysis of its significance, provide policies and conservation strategies to guide the retention of its significance, and ensure its long-term viability.

The subject site is a heritage item of state significance, listed on the following heritage registers:

- *Berrima Correctional Centre*, State Heritage Register, item no. 00807, as 2-4 Argyle Street, Berrima
- *Superintendent's House*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I107
- *Berrima Correctional Centre Group*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I109
- *Berrima Gaol*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I110
- *Entrance Gate and Walls*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I111
- *Lambies Well*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I234
- *Stone Cottage*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I236
- *Berrima Correctional Centre - 1945 Section*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, item no. I484
- *Berrima Conservation Area*, Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Schedule 5, Part 2, item no. C148.

## 1.2. NOMENCLATURE

The site has been known variously as the former Berrima Correctional Centre and former Berrima Gaol.

For the purpose of this CMP, the site is known by its current legal address (2-4 Argyle Street) and is referred to as former Berrima Gaol, the site or the subject site throughout the document.

## 1.3. SITE LOCATION

The subject site is located within the suburb of Berrima, NSW, on Gundungurra and Dharawal land, situated within the Wingecarribee Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

The site is identified as 2-4 Argyle Street, Berrima, Lot 102 of DP1283819 by the NSW Land and Property Information (LPI). Lot 1 of DP1283819, located to the west of the site and adjacent to the river, is excluded from this study. This is shown on Figure 1.

The subject site is located on the western side of Argyle Street on a block bounded by Argyle Street to the east, Wilshire Street to the north and the Wingecarribee River to the west. Further to the south is Wingecarribee Street. The location of the subject site is shown below in Figure 1.



Figure 1 – Location map showing the subject site outlined in yellow, with adjacent Lot 101/DP123819 excluded from the subject site (shown in blue dash).

Source: NSW ePlanning spatial viewer.



Figure 2 – Aerial Map of the subject site with the lot boundaries (approx.) outlined in red. Area in blue dash excluded from the subject site.

Source: NSW SIX Maps with annotation by Urbis

## 1.4. METHODOLOGY

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual (1996), the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013) and James Semple Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (1982).

This CMP is structured as follows:

Table 1 – Report Structure

Section	Subsection
1. Introduction	Project brief, methodology, limitation, author identification and acknowledgements.
2. Site Description	Site location, asset and site description, use and curtilage.
3. Historical Overview	Historical overview of the heritage item and relevant historical themes.
4. Archaeological assessment	Preliminary assessment of Aboriginal and historical archaeological constraints for the site.
5. Comparative analysis	Comparative examples and discussion.
6. Heritage Significance	Assessment and statement of heritage significance, identification of significant elements.
7. Heritage Listing and Statutory Obligations	Statutory heritage listings, obligations under relevant legislation.
8. Opportunities & Constraints	Constraints and obligations as part of the process for developing conservation policies.
9. Conservation Policies	Policies to manage the item's significance and implementation strategies for the policies.
10. Site Wide Cyclical Maintenance Plan	Outline Cyclical Maintenance Plan to guide the maintenance of the buildings.

## 1.5. LIMITATIONS & EXCLUSIONS

This report follows a site inspection conducted on 31 October 2023. The inspections were general and non-invasive. This CMP makes recommendations with regard to management of original fabric, as observed during site inspections.

## 1.6. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following report has been prepared by Darrienne Wyndham (Heritage Consultant), Sarah Hawkins (Senior Consultant) and Renee Riley (Associate Director). Kate Paterson (Director) has reviewed and endorsed its content. The archaeological assessment has been prepared by Meggan Walker (Senior Consultant) and reviewed by Balazs Hansel (Director).

Unless otherwise stated, all drawings, illustrations and photographs are the work of Urbis.

## 1.7. ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

Common abbreviations and definitions used throughout the report are provided in the table below.

Table 2 – Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCCEEW	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
HAMS	Heritage Asset Management Strategy
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
HMF	Heritage Management Framework
NCC	National Construction Code
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RNE	Register of the National Estate
S170R	Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (under the Heritage Act 1977)
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHR	State Heritage Register of New South Wales (under the Heritage Act 1977)
TAMP	Total Asset Management Plan

Table 3 – Terms &amp; Definitions

Term	Definition
Aboriginal object	A statutory term meaning any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handcraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	A statutory term meaning any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture; it may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
Archaeological assessment	A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to identify appropriate management actions.

Term	Definition
Archaeological potential	The degree of physical evidence present at an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.
Archaeology	The study of past human cultures, behaviours and activities through the recording and excavation of archaeological sites and the analysis of physical evidence.
Australia ICOMOS	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.
Burra Charter	Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS, which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance; Although the Burra Charter is not cited formally in an Act, it is nationally recognised as a document that shapes the policies of the Heritage Council of NSW.
Conservation	All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance; it includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation, and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
Conservation Management Plan	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance; it can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place.
Conservation policy	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.
Context	The specific character, quality, physical, historical and social characteristics of a building's setting; depending on the nature of the proposal, the context could be as small as a road or entire suburb.
Curtilage	The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance; land title boundaries do not necessarily coincide.
Heritage and Conservation Registers	A register of heritage assets owned, occupied or controlled by a State agency, prepared in accordance with Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977.
Heritage assets	Items of heritage significance identified in a State Government Agency's Heritage and Conservation Register, including items of cultural and natural significance.
Heritage Asset Management Strategy	A strategy prepared by a State Government Agency to document how the principles and guidelines outlined in the Management of Heritage Assets by NSW Government Agencies will be implemented in the management of heritage assets.
Heritage item	A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance.
Heritage significance	Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations.
Heritage value	Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'; there are four nature of significance values used in heritage assessments (historical, aesthetic,

Term	Definition
	social and technical/research) and two comparative significance values (representative and rarity).
Integrity	A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage and still largely intact.
Interpretation	Interpretation explains the heritage significance of a place to the users and the community; the need to interpret heritage significance is likely to drive the design of new elements and the layout or planning of the place.
Maintenance	Continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place; to be distinguished from repair; repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
Relics	Relic is defined under the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) as any deposit, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of state or local heritage significance.
Scar trees	Scarred trees have scars where a section of bark was removed by Aboriginal people in order to make canoes, shields or baskets; footsteps were also cut into the tree trunk to gain access to possums or honey in tree tops; scar trees are different to carved trees.
Setting	The area around a heritage place or item that contributes to its heritage significance, which may include views to and from the heritage item; the listing boundary or curtilage of a heritage place does not always include the whole of its setting.
Use	Means the functions of a place, as well, as the activities and the practices that may occur at the place; a compatible use respects the cultural significance of a place.



**SECTION 2**

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. SITE LOCATION & SETTING

The subject site is located within the area of Berrima, NSW, on Gundungurra and Dharawal land, situated within the Wingecarribee Shire Local Government Area (LGA). It is located on the western side of Argyle Street on a block bounded by Argyle Street to the east, Wilshire Street to the north and the Wingecarribee River to the west. Further to the south is Wingecarribee Street.

The general built character of the surrounding area is single storey commercial tenancies and residential dwellings. Further to the east, opposite Argyle Street, is the Hume Highway, a major highway spanning 840 kilometres (km) from Melbourne to the southwest to Sydney to the northeast. The section of the road between Cutler Interchange and Berrima is known as Old Hume Highway.

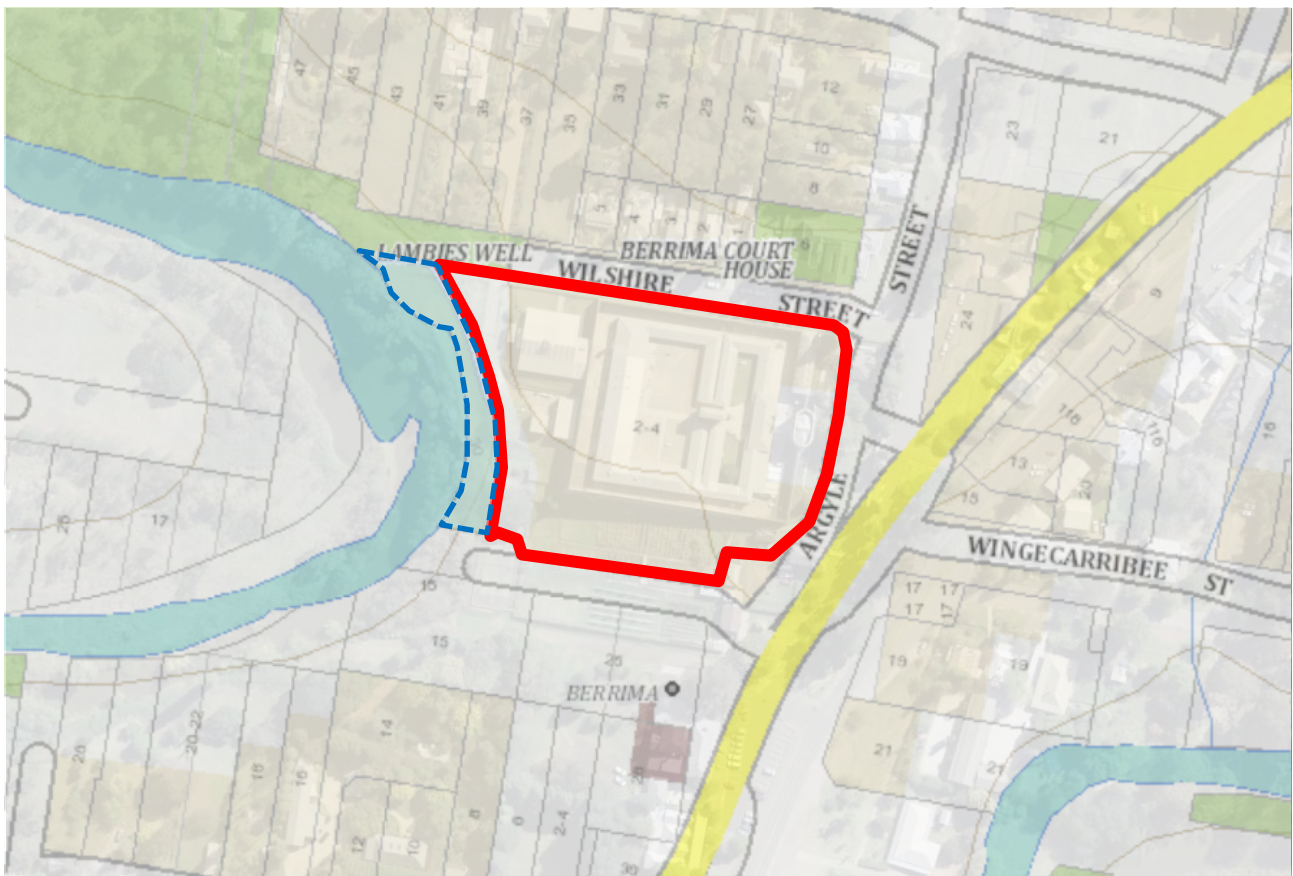


Figure 3 – Context of the Subject Site (indicated in red, with excluded portion in blue).

Source: NSW SixMaps with annotation by Urbis

### 2.2. VIEWS

The subject site occupies a prominent position on the corner of the western side of Argyle and the southern side of Wilshire Streets. The topography of the site is sloped, with a sloping land grade both down to the west, towards the Wingecarribee River, and a fall to the south. The subject site is sited within the historic centre of Berrima, and there are views to the subject site and to other heritage items such as the Berrima Courthouse easily accessible around the site.

Views to and from the subject site are best appreciated in the long vista to the site along Argyle Street (looking north and south), and views when approaching the site from Wilshire Street, (looking east, west and south). Further distanced views are best appreciated from the south and directly adjacent from the Old Hume Highway.

Key views are illustrated in the below photographs (Figures 4 to Figure 12).



Figure 4 – Detailed views in close vicinity of the subject site (outlined in red).

Source: NSW Six Maps with annotation by Urbis



Figure 5 – View 1, principal view from Argyle Street.



Figure 6 – View 1, from Old Hume Highway.



Figure 7 – View 2 from Wilshire Street, looking south directly towards the former Gaol walls, with the Bull's Fountain in the foreground.



Figure 8 – View 3 from the southern end of Argyle Street. Former Governor's Residence in the foreground.



Figure 9 - View 4 from Argyle Street, looking towards the Old Governor's Residence.



Figure 10 - View 5 from the corner of Argyle and Wilshire Streets, looking west down Wilshire Street towards the Gaol and Courthouse.



Figure 11 - View 6 from the western end of Wilshire Street, looking southeast towards the rear of the subject site, with the Industries building in the foreground.



Figure 12 – View 6, a closer view of the rear of the former Gaol walls.

## 2.3. THE FORMER BERRIMA GAOL

The former Berrima Gaol comprises a number of elements located within the high sandstone perimeter wall, and within the curtilage of the site. This includes two entrance gates (c.1839 and c.1866) and a series of cell blocks, the guard tower and ancillary buildings located within the enclosing wall. Outside the wall, but within the curtilage of the site, it contains two former residences (the Governor's Residence and the Deputy Governor's Residence), former police cells, a series of sheds, a former tennis court and the 1990s Industries Building.

Each area of the site is described herein.



Figure 13 – Labelled Site Plan.

Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

## 2.4. GAOL WALL & 1866 ENTRANCE GATE

### 2.4.1. Gaol Wall

The exterior of the subject site comprises a tall, dominant, solid sandstone exterior wall. The wall, constructed in two parts (c.1839 and c.1866), is generally intact and remains in a fair to good condition for its age. The original 1839 portion of the walls (that to the west, north and south) was extended to the east in 1866 by approximately 6m and in height by 1.5m, and a new entry gate was constructed concurrently. There is subtle yet evident change between the finish in the 1839 and 1866 portions of the Gaol wall; with the 1839 sections being either a typical 'convict picked' finish with and without tooled margins (mostly to west façade, north facade and interior surfaces) or 'sparrow pecked' with tooled margins (remaining external faces), and the 1866 section being part 'sparrow pecked' and part 'picked-and-boasted' (internally and externally).

To the principal frontage (east), the lower courses begin to act as a retaining wall towards the southern end of the site and are defined by one course of fluted stone, and 2+ courses of 'sparrow pecked' blocks with tooled margins. This only occurs to the southwest corner of the site. The tops of the walls feature a slight curve inward, as a climbing deterrent. The walls feature buttresses externally at regular intervals defining bays, and supplemented internally by buttresses installed in c.1975.

A single metal door has been installed on the western elevation, providing access to the Industries Building. This appears to be a later addition, and is not shown on the 1945 remodelling plan of the site (see Figure 193).

Two substantial patches of render are located on the northern and southern elevations of the interior gaol wall. The render patches are early, with the patches clearly visible in photographs as early as c.1897 (Figure 140 and Figure 144). A comparison of historical plans indicate that these render patches are possibly associated with the original extent of structures which abutted the original 1839 gaol wall (Figure 119), which were demolished to make way for the 1866 gaol extension (Figure 122). While the rendered patches do not line up exactly with the extant 1839 gate, their extent and proximity to the building line suggests that they may represent the interior render of a former structure. However, this render is not the original finish as interior lime-based render from 1839 would not have survived the 150+ year exposure to the elements, and a physical inspection suggests it is a hard, cement based render that matches other render patches of similar composition the c.1940s structures (including the Guard Tower and both Cell Blocks).



Figure 14 – Gaol Wall showing extent of 1866 extension.

Source: *Property NSW, edited by Urbis*

Centrally located on the exterior of the northern wall, fronting Wiltshire Street, is the Bull’s Head Drinking Fountain. The fountain was installed in 1877 and comprises a cast iron water fountain, carved with a bull’s head, and stone trough. Below the fountain is a smooth piece of freestone with a small, incised inscription reading “AD 1877” and with the outline of a crown. The original drawings for this element indicate it was to have a more elaborately carved granite basin sitting on a stone pedestal – it is unconfirmed if this was constructed as designed (see Figure 127).

In the southwest corner of the site, and specifically on the internal face western wall adjacent to the first buttress, there are a number of carvings in the stone including at least 8no crosses, and an inscription of ‘1958’ (see Figure 27 - Figure 29). The markings are said to relate to the seven prisoners executed at the Gaol, and buried within the grounds of the prison, and possibly in this location. This is unconfirmed, see further detail in Section 3.6.3.



Figure 15 – General view of the exterior wall.



Figure 16 – Northern wall showing extension (LHS).



Figure 17 – Northern wall, interior showing render patch.

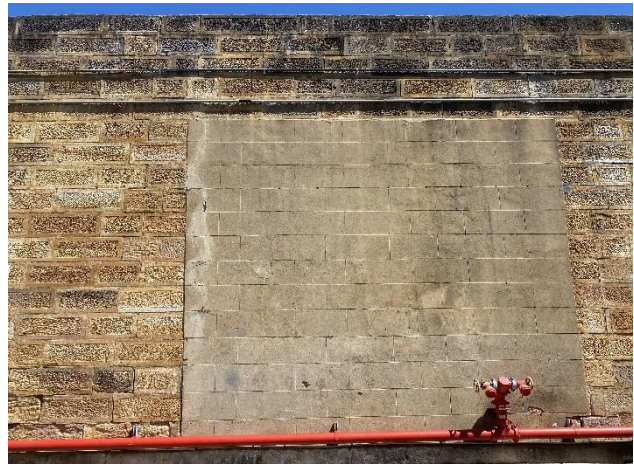


Figure 18 – Southern wall, interior showing render patch.



Figure 19 – Detailed view of the Bull's Head Drinking Fountain located at the northern wall of the gaol.



Figure 20 – Angled view of the northern wall of the gaol, looking east.



Figure 21 – View of the western wall of the gaol, looking north.



Figure 22 – View of the western wall and Industries Building, looking west.



Figure 23 – Internal view of the gaol wall, looking north towards the front entrance gate.

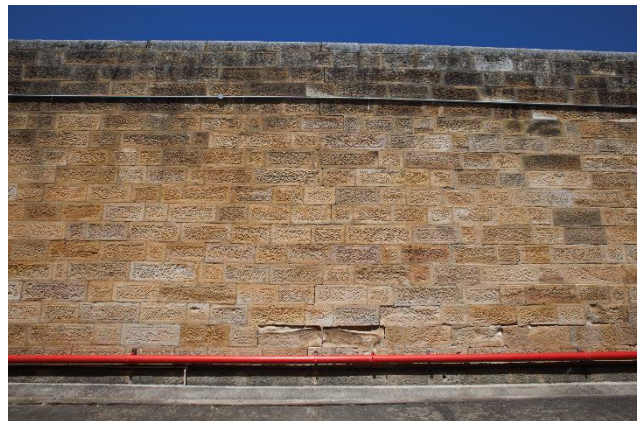


Figure 24 – View of the southern gaol wall from within the 'sterile zone'.



Figure 25 – Detail of 1839 section of north wall. Note the 'convict picked' finish with tooled margins.



Figure 26 – Detail of 1866 section of north wall. Note the 'picked-and-boasted' finish of this section which differs from the original 1839 finishes.

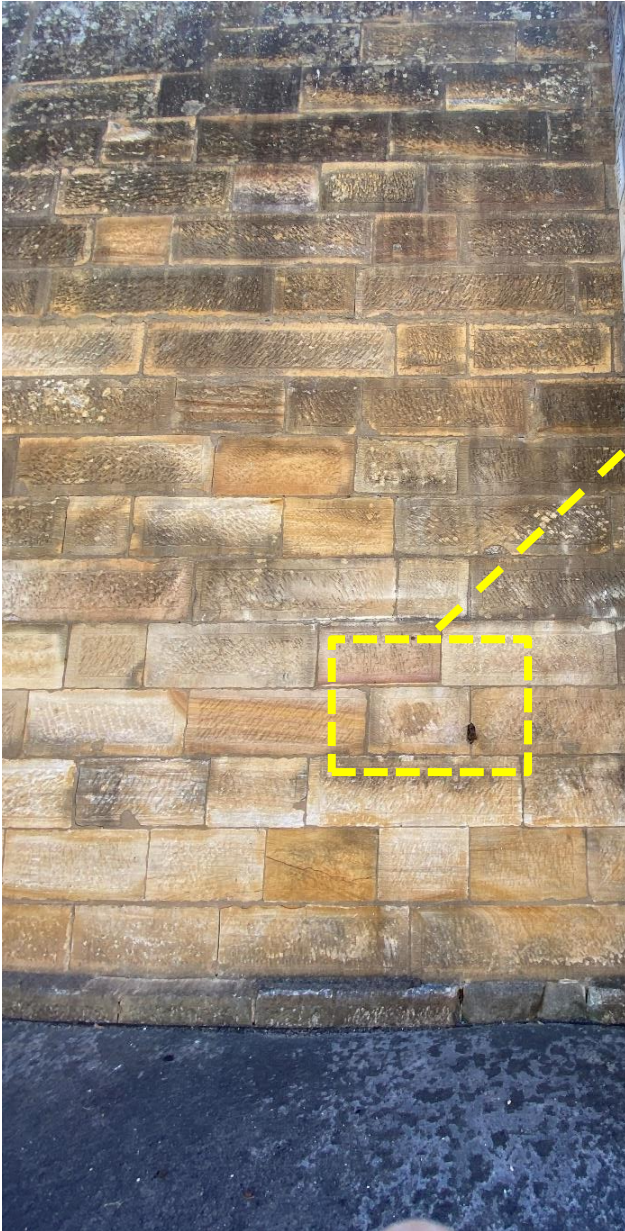


Figure 28 – View of western wall (adjacent to buttress) showing location of crosses / markings in stone.



Figure 27 – Aerial view showing location of crosses / markings in stone.



Figure 29 – Detail of date marking and crosses in stonework.

## 2.4.2. 1866 Entrance Gate

The principal entrance gate was constructed in 1866 in the Victorian Mannerist style, when the gaol wall was extended, and presents as a grand, formal and imposing entrance to the subject site. Centrally positioned and accessed via an ornamental forecourt with a centrally located mature *Conifer sp.* tree, the entrance gate is an oversized three-storey sandstone structure with an oval plan form. The entry sequence and forecourt has been altered overtime; however, a central access path has been a common element since the construction of the Entrance Gate which was original flanked by rows of mature *Pinus sp.* trees. The rose garden, ornamental forecourt, and other pathways and access routes were constructed in the late 1940s (see Figure 170, Figure 192, Figure 200 and Figure 212 for further detail).

Comprising a rusticated sandstone base, the main entry of the Entrance Gate is flanked by oversized, banded sandstone pilasters with decorative rusticated blocks alternating with fluted sandstone with tooled edges, and culminating in a Tuscan order capital. The pilasters support a moulded entablature comprising a projecting stringcourse, flat undecorated frieze, and smaller moulded cornice. Above the entry '1866' is inscribed into the frieze. The central entry is defined by a semicircular arch with highly elaborate, oversized and scrolled keystone and sandstone voussoirs. The central entry is via eight-panel timber doors, with iron bars above (infilling the arch). A wicket door is located on the left-hand side, providing access to the gaol.

Small, narrow embrasure style window openings are located on first floor level, with simple tooled and splayed edges, and metal casement windows. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised metal, with a hipped form.

Progressing through the gates, the walls are simply detailed with smooth sandstone blocks, concrete floor and an arched vault ceiling. The floor was originally paved (see Figure 125). Interior spaces on either side of the entrance gate structure are accessed by symmetrical, six panel timber doors. To the north, the central panels on the door have been replaced with glass, and to the south a modern metal flyscreen door has been added.

The internal (west) façade of the Entrance Gate is similar, yet simpler in composition. It features a simple flat keystone above the central arched entry, metal bar gates and no pilasters. Windows are double hung sashes to both ground and first floor, with rusticated sandstone sills and metal security bars. Later elements including condensers, hot water services and lighting have been mounted to this façade.

The interior spaces to the northern side of the building are simply composed with painted sandstone walls and some timber wall linings. A modern stone fireplace has been installed to the northern wall at ground floor. A narrow timber stair provides access to the first floor which is similar in composition to the ground floor, and retains a remnant fireplace with timber mantle (bricked in). A timber skirting also survives, with carpeted floors and a later plaster ceiling. There is evidence of damp throughout the stairwell and in the later bathroom on the northern side.

To the southern side of the building, the ground floor has been retrofitted with a modern kitchenette and modern finishes, noting it retains part of a timber board finish to the eastern wall. Like the northern side of the building, the upper floor is accessed by a simply detailed, steep and narrow timber stair. Limited original detailing survives to the first floor, with a former fireplace evident (no mantle or fire box survives), overpainted sandstone walls and an early timber skirting. Floors are carpeted and ceilings are later plaster. A second floor is also accessible within the southern side of the Entrance Gate via a c.1940s timber staircase, which has been refit as a communications and data room. The walls, ceiling and floor are all later, however evidence of an earlier timber board ceiling survives. Roof access is available via a ladder (not accessed during visit).

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.



Figure 30 – View of the entrance gate from within the front courtyard, looking west.

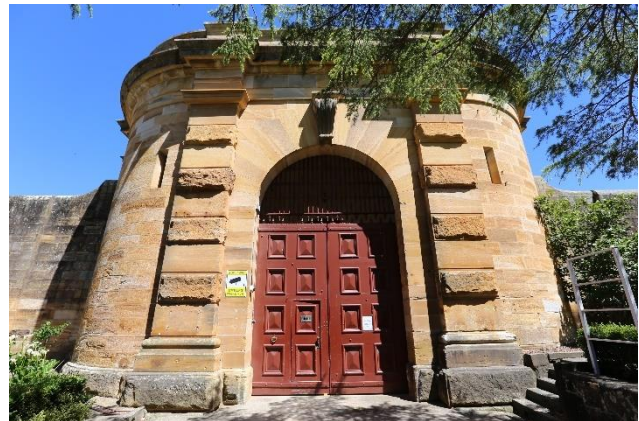


Figure 31 – Detailed view of the entrance gate, looking west.

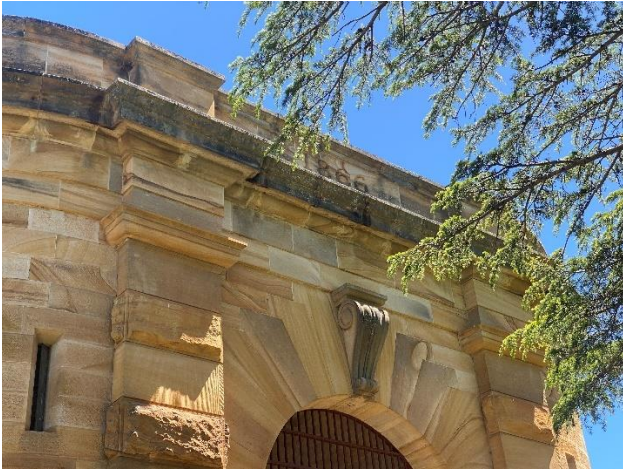


Figure 32 – Detail of upper level including decorative parapet and slot window.



Figure 33 – Detailed aerial view of roof form and structure.

Source: Nearmap



Figure 34 – View of the entrance gate from within the gaol, looking east. Note wicket door indicated in green.

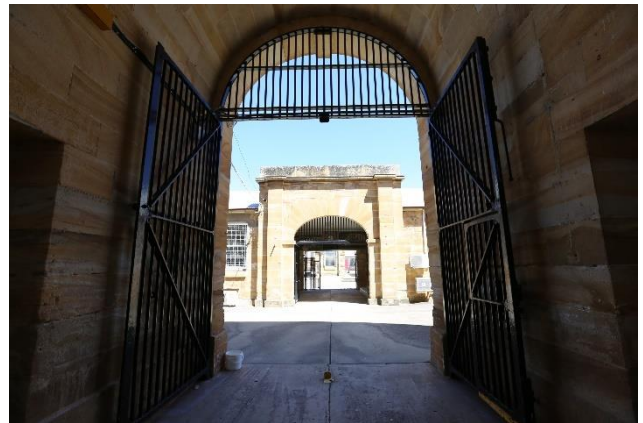


Figure 35 – View from inside the front entrance gate, looking west towards the early entrance gate (c.1839).

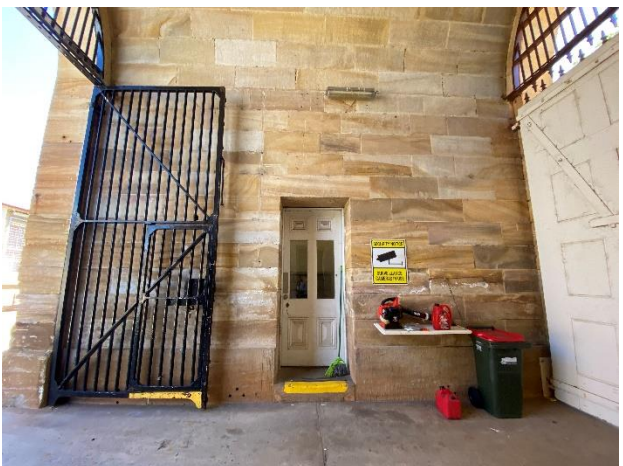


Figure 36 – View of northern wing

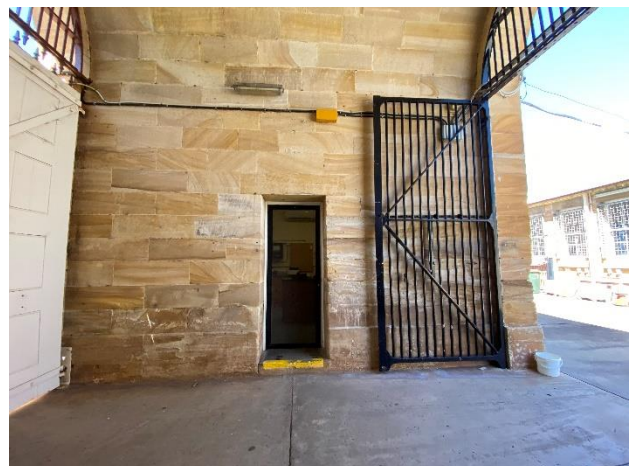


Figure 37 – View of southern wing



Figure 38 – View from within the 'sterile zone', looking east towards the main entrance gate.



Figure 39 – View from within the 'sterile zone', looking south-west.



Figure 40 – Typical service installation.

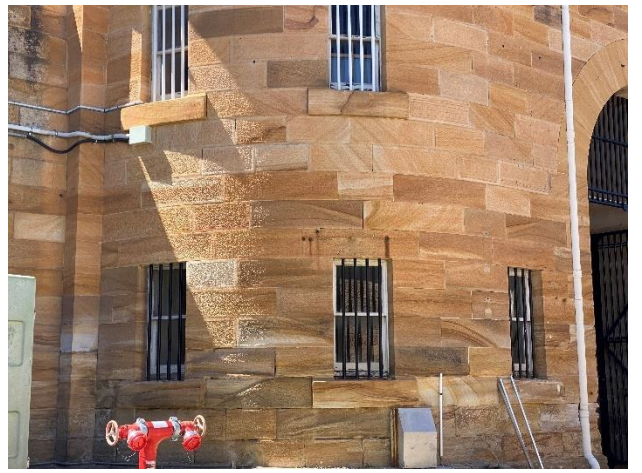


Figure 41 – Existing window details.



Figure 42 – Interior view from within the north ground floor room.



Figure 43 – Interior view of the ground floor bathroom and WC.



Figure 44 – Interior view of north first floor room.



Figure 45 – Interior view from within the south ground floor room.



Figure 46 – Detail of timber stairs, south rooms.



Figure 47 – Interior view from within south, second floor room showing c.1940s timber stair to L2.



Figure 48 – Interior view from within south, second floor room



Figure 49 – Detail of remnant timber board ceiling, second floor.

## 2.5. WITHIN THE GAOL WALLS

Within the gaol walls, the complex is formed by the eastern and western cell blocks, both of which surround an internal courtyard and are visible from the central watch tower. The entire perimeter of the gaol between the external wall and inner built form comprises the ‘sterile zone’, which is generally defined as follows:

*Sterile zones, otherwise known as clear or buffer zones or, in specific cases, “no man” zones, are areas around the perimeter designed to assist in the detection of unauthorized persons.*

In addition to these structures, the Science Block is located at the north-east corner of the site. All buildings within the complex (with the exception of the 1839 former Entrance Gate and gaol wall) are later structures.

### 2.5.1. 1839 Former Entrance Gate

The original, 1839 former Entrance Gate is a simply composed sandstone block structure in the Old Colonial Regency style. Following the extension of the gaol wall, and construction of the new entrance gate, this structure became a secondary, internal entrance through to the cell blocks and courtyard via the “sterile zone”.

Comprising fluted sandstone blocks with tooled margins, the entrance gate is symmetrically composed about an elliptical arch, flanked by two sandstone pilasters. The arch is defined by finely detailed stone voussoirs and a flat keystone, springing from an expressed impost. The entrance gate culminates in a simple stone entablature, with moulded stone cornice and parapet. Iron security gates are fixed on the inner face of the entrance.

The flanking wings were reconstructed as part of the c.1940s remodelling of the gaol, and extended in the 1980s and 1990s. As part of these works, it appears that only the former entrance gate (east elevation) was retained, as shown on the remodelling plans from 1945 (see Figure 193). The wings (including the inner walls) were constructed of reused sandstone blocks, noting the variety of tooling marks present on these surfaces. Historic photos indicate that these wings originally had a steeply pitched slate roof with no openings facing east (see Figure 173 and Figure 181). The roof currently comprises a shallow hip roof clad in corrugated iron. Four double hung sash windows exist on the southern wing, and two on the northern wing. These have smooth sandstone sills and heads. The mirror of the entrance gate (i.e. located on the west façade of this structure) was likewise removed as part of the 1940s works and replaced with a square opening (see Figure 181, Figure 189 and Figure 191 for the original configuration of the western façade). A mural including clock is located above the exit to the west, and is enclosed with a metal gate. The mural was commenced in the 1950s (see Figure 210).

The internal space comprises reused 1839 sandstone blocks with a modern, flat ceiling. The walls are constructed from re-used sandstone blocks, evidenced by the infill, tooling and detail (butt joint) at the junction between the east façade and internal walls. Access is provided in the spaces either side via a set of two 1940s timber doors with moulded timber architraves and terrazzo thresholds, accessed via painted concrete steps (north) and a single four panel timber door (later fabric) with sandstone threshold accessed via a single concrete step (south). The use of each space is indicated above each door with painted timber signage. Later six-pane windows (2no.) are located each side of the doors on the northern side. The northern rooms contain 1940s office spaces, and the south contains the former clinic with a modern fit out, and the Visitors Complex within the 1980s extension. This extension is a weatherboard structure on a sandstone base, with a flat roof clad in corrugated metal. A timber pergola is located on the eastern side of the structure. Internally, it features an exposed timber ceiling and concrete floor.

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.

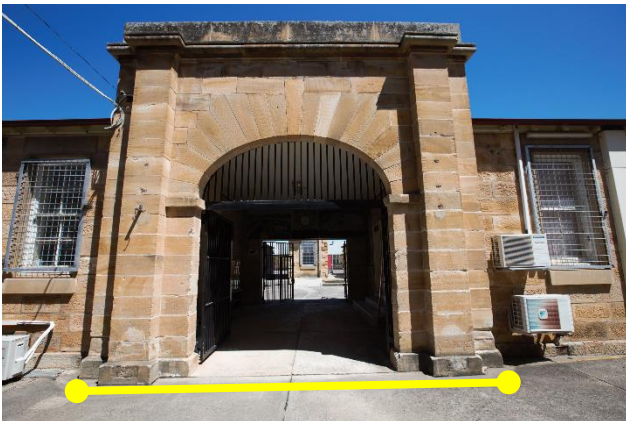


Figure 50 – View of the eastern side of the 1839 former Entrance Gate, from within the ‘sterile zone’, looking west. Extent of original 1839 gate shown in yellow.



Figure 51 – Distanced view of the eastern side of the early entrance gate, showing the adjacent, flanking wings. Extent of original 1839 gate shown in yellow.



Figure 52 – North wing, constructed in 1940s with reused sandstone.



Figure 53 – South wing, constructed in 1940s with reused sandstone.

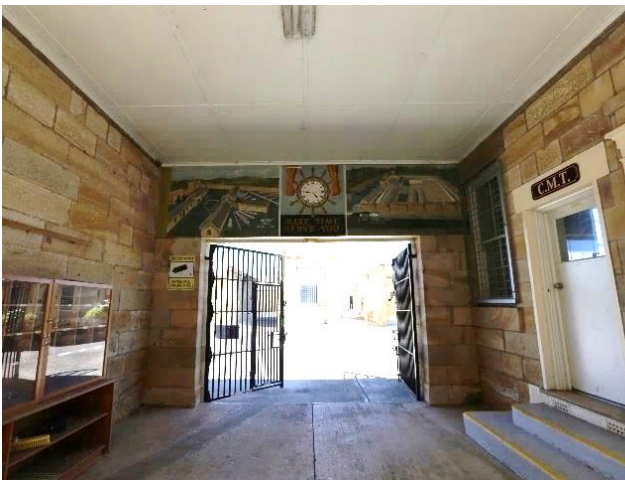


Figure 54 – Internal view looking west.



Figure 55 – View of northern wing showing 1940s doors and window. Note the reconstructed walls.



Figure 56 – View of south wing showing later door, steps, services, etc. Note the reconstructed wall.



Figure 57 – Detail of mural.

## 2.5.2. Eastern Cell Block & Courtyard

The eastern cell block is a single storey structure, constructed of reused 1839 sandstone blocks, with a pitched roof clad in corrugated metal and with exposed timber rafters, resting on a concrete structure (that forms the ceiling). The cells are accessed by regularly placed two panel timber door and window sets, with terrazzo thresholds. Windows are generally timber framed, double-hung sashes with metal security bars, and some upper panes of glass have been replaced with Perspex.

Internally, dividing walls to the cells are constructed of plastered and painted brick. The cells are simply presented, with a metal bed, toilet, basin and mirror and bench. Floors are generally concrete, and ceilings are painted concrete.

The eastern courtyard is a planted green space, comprising an open patch of lawn with shrubs and trees around the perimeter. The cells are accessed via a concrete path around the garden.

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.



Figure 58 – View of the garden courtyard from within the eastern cell block, looking north.



Figure 59 – View of the cells on the southern side of the eastern cell block.



Figure 60 – Internal view of a typical cell within the eastern cell block, showing details of the amenities.



Figure 61 – Internal view of a typical cell within the eastern cell block, showing details of the amenities.

### 2.5.3. Western Cell Block & Courtyard

The western cell block matches the east in form, detail and material. However, it only contains cells to the north and eastern sections, with amenities and staff spaces located to the west and south sides of the block. These rooms comprise a gym, laundry, dining room, kitchens, chapel and staff offices. Where the rooms were for designated activities, these are labelled with painted timber signage above each door bearing the name / purpose of the room.

Internally, the cells match those to the eastern block. The amenities spaces and offices contain finishes and fixtures suitable to each use, with some floors laid with tile or linoleum, and painted concrete or suspended ceilings throughout.

The western courtyard is an open, concrete space with a basketball hoop at one end and no other features.

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.



Figure 62 - View of the basketball court and courtyard from within the western cell block, looking north.



Figure 63 – View from within the western cell block courtyard, looking southeast towards the guard tower.



Figure 64 – Interior view of the amenities room, looking west.



Figure 65 – Interior view of the amenities room, looking east.



Figure 66 – Interior view of the bathroom, looking east.



Figure 67 - Interior view of the storage room, looking west.

## 2.5.4. Guard Tower

The guard tower is a large, three-storey sandstone and timber structure centrally located within the gaol and providing visibility over the two cell blocks and courtyards. Constructed of reused 1839 sandstone blocks to ground and first floor level, and timber weatherboard to the top level, the structure has a pitched roof clad in corrugated iron with exposed timber eaves. The north and south facades have been rendered over, and bear ashlar markings, similar to those seen on the rendered patches to the Gaol wall (see Section 2.4.1). Inscriptions also survive on the stone to the west facade, laid upside down, one of which appears to be 'T B' or 'T B' '1939', and one 'ANSØN' with an illegible date (possibly '12.10?.16?'), further confirming this stone has been reused. Windows at ground level comprise timber double hung sash windows with metal bars, and those to the top floor are sliding timber windows.

Internal access is provided via two timber doors on the north façade, which leads into a simply appointed space with carpet floor and plaster ceiling (ground), a linoleum floor and strapped plaster ceiling (first) and a chipboard floor and plaster ceiling (second). The top level is accessed via a metal stair. The second floor contains remnant fittings, including metal staff lockers.

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.

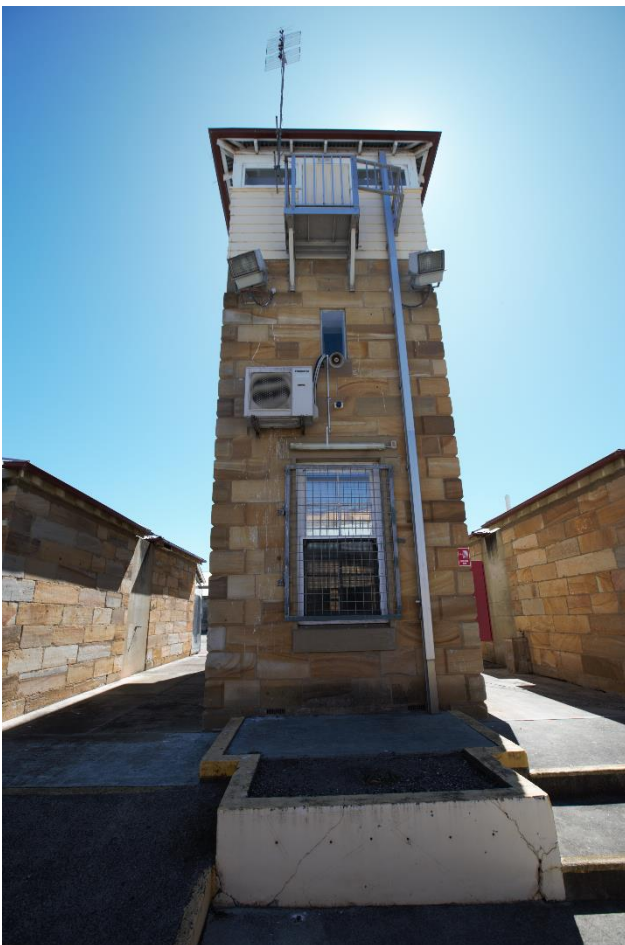


Figure 68 – View of the guard tower from the eastern courtyard, looking west.



Figure 69 – Detailed view of quoining on the guard tower, looking south from within the eastern courtyard.



Figure 71 – Part view of west elevation, markings on stone indicated in yellow.



Figure 70 – Marking 1 (rotated and enhanced for clarity).



Figure 72 – Marking 2 (rotated and enhanced for clarity).



Figure 73 – Internal view of the guard tower from the ground floor, looking east towards the staircase.

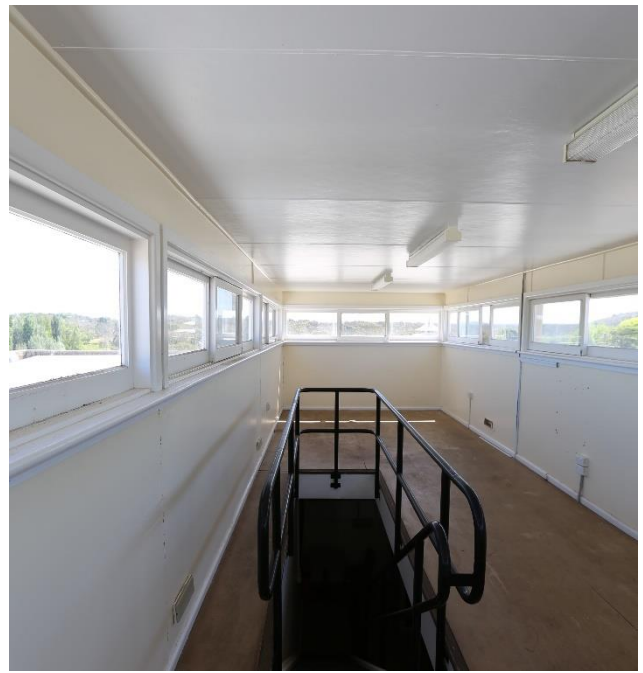


Figure 74 – Internal view of the guard tower from within the top floor, looking east.



Figure 75 – Internal view from the top floor of the guard tower, looking east.



Figure 76 – View from the guard tower, showing the eastern and western cell blocks, with the Berrima Courthouse to the north outside of the gaol walls.

### 2.5.5. Science Block

The Science Block is located to the north-east corner of the site, and comprises a rendered sandstone structure with a pitched metal roof. The render has ashlar markings, and the sandstone is partly exposed to the southern end (both south façade, and part of the east façade). Constructed in 1950s, and extended in 1981, it utilises the 1866 gaol wall to the east as its internal (east) wall. Access is via timber three panel doors with terrazzo thresholds from the sterile zone. Timber double hung sash windows, with metal security bars and rendered sills, are located regularly across the façade.

The interior is modern, with little architectural character or pretension. It comprises later flooring, modern flat plaster ceilings, some later timber panel ceilings and modern kitchens / fitouts. The first floor is accessed via a metal stair.



Figure 77 – Science block looking north east at junction with gaol wall.



Figure 78 – Science block looking east.

## 2.6. OUTSIDE THE GAOL WALLS – ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

Located outside the gaol wall are a series of ancillary structures that supported the former Gaol use. These include the Industries Building to the west, vegetable gardens and tennis courts to the southwest, sheds to the south, the former Governor's Residence and police cell blocks to the south east (see Section 2.7) and the former Deputy Governor's Residence to the north east (see Section 2.8).

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.



Figure 79– View of the stone fence at the eastern portion of the site, as viewed from Argyle Street.



Figure 80 – View of the police cell blocks to the west of the former Governor’s Residence.



Figure 81 – Formal garden, looking north towards Argyle Street.



Figure 82 – The garden sheds to the south-west of the Governor’s Residence.



Figure 83 – The garden shed to the southern section of the subject site.



Figure 84 - The rear of garden at the northwestern section of the subject site, looking towards the rear of the Industries Building.



Figure 85 – The western portion of the site, looking towards the former vegetable garden and garden sheds. Note limited evidence of this survives above ground.



Figure 86 – The western portion of the subject site, looking towards the tennis court and former vegetable garden.

## 2.6.1. Industries Building

The Industries Building is a weatherboard structure with a pitched corrugated iron roof and lantern, constructed in 1990. The building is accessed via a small iron door set into the western gaol wall, and via the sterile zone. Internally, the building comprises a large central space, with ancillary rooms to the north and south. The building has a concrete floor, exposed roof structure and little other features.

## 2.6.2. Vegetable Gardens & Tennis Court

These areas are now open, and little evidence survives above ground of their former use.

## 2.6.3. Sheds

The sheds include the sandstone garden sheds and timber garden sheds, as well as aluminium sheds and garages to the rear of the site.

# 2.7. GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

## 2.7.1. Exterior

The former Governor's Residence is located at the south-east corner of the subject site, adjacent to the gaol walls and set within a substantial garden to its north, south and east. Facing east to Argyle Street, the residence is a two-storey structure of rough-hewn sandstone characterised by a wraparound porch at the north, east and south facades, supported by paired timber posts above sandstone pillars, with tiled roof above.

The roof is hipped and clad in modern tiles; its ridge runs north-south. The roof also features broad sandstone chimneys to the northern, western and southern pitches – which feature simple mouldings below battered tops – and ventilated gablets. The roof extends beyond the wall line with exposed rafter ends with distinctive notches in each, and painted timber eaves boards above the rafters. Wrought iron brackets support the roof at regular intervals.

A single storey verandah runs along the north, south and east faces of the building, similarly clad and set on paired, square timber posts set on sandstone bases, with a narrow round metal railing between each. The verandah floor is of simple hardwood timber boards.

The building is with an L-shaped plan; the extension to the southwest continues as a one storey service wing, also built in rough-hewn sandstone with a similarly clad and hipped roof.

The primary, east elevation of the residence is symmetrically designed, with a central porch and paired French doors (with toplight) to either side at ground floor. The elevation at first floor presents a central window opening of three vertically proportioned, horizontally sliding sash windows, with toplights above each. To either side is a double hung timber framed sash window, the upper sash of which features six

panes. A small gable over the verandah completes the symmetrical presentation of the elevation. Interestingly, the front door, inset within a porch, is offset, with a multi-pane fixed window to its southern side with a shallow dish set into the sandstone sill below it.

The south (side) elevation is simple, featuring an expressed chimney breast across both levels, and two double hung timber framed sash windows (one narrower than the typical width) at both ground and first floors. The verandah terminates halfway along the façade with a hip. The annexe presents two small sash windows. A number of services (hot and cold water, waste, vent and power connections) are fixed to this elevation.

The north (side) elevation is similar to the south with regard to the verandah and chimney breast. A single swing door (accessing the hall) with six glazed upper panels is located under the verandah with a small sash window beside it. The northern elevation of the rear extension contains an inset verandah with doors to the east (accessing the hall) and to the north (accessing the kitchen), and a double hung timber framed sash window to the west. The doors also present six glazed upper panels and a multi-pane toplight, with a timber framed flyscreen door in front. The verandah roof, framing and floor are all identical to the main verandah.

The west (rear) elevation presents a single double hung timber framed sash window at the first floor of the main volume, and two doors to the rear of the single-storey annexe; one accesses the service hall leading to the kitchen, the other to a small toilet; both have two painted concrete steps rising to the threshold. The hallway door is identical to those in the northern elevation; the toilet door is a lightweight later door with imitation panel mouldings.

Common to all elevations, window frames are painted pink and white (to outer and inner frames respectively). Rainwater goods are varied, with copper gutters, white-painted metal rainwater heads, PVC and steel downpipes (in round and rectangular sections), and varied in-ground connections. There are gridded terracotta vents in several locations in the external walls, providing trickle ventilation to subfloor and internal areas.

## 2.7.2. Interior

Extant internal finishes are modest and in fair to good condition. In summary, the ground floor rooms typically feature high timber skirting boards, picture rails and cornices, and marble fireplaces situated within the front two rooms. The first floor is accessed through a timber staircase with ornate timber balustrade and provides access to modest rooms and an enclosed sunroom.

At the ground floor, a wide east-west corridor runs between two large rooms, joining a perpendicular corridor via a wide semicircular arched opening. The north-south corridor connects stairs rising to the first floor, to the north, with access to the kitchen and service wing, to the south.

Most ceilings appear to be later plasterboard ceilings with simple quad cove cornices. Internal walls are of masonry with a rendered and painted finish, and a simple moulded picture rail runs along most walls. A high, profiled timber skirting runs around all internal wall edges, and internal wall vents are decorative, painted vents with a floral motif. Door surrounds are profiled painted timber, and internal doors are six-panelled solid core with contemporary stainless steel and brass knobs.

While later floor finishes have been removed, floors generally present original or early timber floorboards, double-nailed, and running east-west. Small areas of floorboards have been removed and replaced with later boards in the northwest room and kitchen, while other areas retain Masonite underlay for carpets, since removed.

The stair features decorative timber newel posts with turned balusters and a moulded timber handrail, and a rounded bottom tread. A double hung timber sash window is located at first floor level in the stairwell, facing north. As per most windows and doors, the upper sash presents six panes.

In the two front rooms, fireplaces to the side (north and south) walls have modified, later surrounds, and simple painted concrete hearths.

The kitchen features a substantial fireplace fitted with a small Bega (brand) wood-fired stove (likely c.1950s) in the west (rear) wall, its flue connected to the chimney above. Contemporary laminate and chipboard cabinetry and sink run along the south (side) wall, while a small pantry is located to the east, connecting with a hallway cupboard. The pantry / cupboard ceiling is partly lined with early timber boards and a small timber cornice, both original or early elements.

West of the kitchen is the single storey annexe, featuring a small open laundry, second pantry and a room. All areas feature contemporary plasterboard ceilings and quad cornices. Walls are rendered and painted concrete with render skirtings (or in some areas a painted skirting line only), and floors are painted concrete. A small safe is located in the annexe room.

All ceilings at ground floor level are contemporary plasterboard ceilings with standard cove cornices. Lighting throughout is fluorescent strip lighting, surface mounted to ceilings.

At first floor, the stair connects to a north-south hallway that provides access to three rooms along the front elevation, a bathroom to the south, and a fourth room to the southeast. The hallway has a timber sash window on the western side, with a multi-pane top sash.

The northeast and southeast rooms feature a fireplace in the northern and southern walls respectively, with no chimney breast evident within the room. Decorative terracotta vents are located in the eastern walls, to each side of the centrally aligned window. The central room to the east of the hall opens to a small sunroom along the east elevation via a pair of narrow French doors with large glazing panels and a multi-pane toplight. These doors and which finish some 120mm above floor level. To the right of the doors is a timber dado rail with small timber brackets.

All ceilings at first floor level are contemporary plasterboard ceilings with standard cove cornices. Lighting throughout is fluorescent strip lighting, surface mounted to ceilings. Most door leaves have been removed, but those that remain suggest the standard door was a four-panel solid core door with contemporary brass knobs and hardware. Windows feature original or early hardware (bronze security closers and ring sash pulls).

The southwest room (above the kitchen at ground floor) features a centrally aligned timber sash window in its southern wall. A small portion of chimney breast, with a chamfered edge, continues through the room in its northwest corner.

A small bathroom is located at the southern end of the corridor. The bathroom features a later fibreglass bath in a tiled surround with a shower over, a porcelain sink and toilet. All sanitary ware is later, and pipework for the shower, bath and sink is surface mounted. A timber sash window is centrally located, aligned with the door and hallway. Lighting is a contemporary combination unit of halogen heat lamps and extractor fan. The floor is tiled with small, patterned rectangular tiles. The fitout generally appears to be c.1970-1980s.

Aside from the bathroom, all floors at first floor level are original exposed timber boards, fixed with double nails at each fixing location, and aligned north-south. All doors feature moulded architraves to both sides, and high skirting with a profiled top; these are consistent with those on the ground floor and appear original.

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.



Figure 87 – View of the front façade of the former Governor's Residence and gardens, looking south.



Figure 88 – View of the southern façade of the former Governor's Residence within the garden, looking north.



Figure 89 – View of the northern façade of the former Governor's Residence within the garden, looking south.



Figure 90 – View of the verandah, looking south.



Figure 91 – View of the front boundary wall from within the garden, looking south-east.



Figure 92 – View of the front garden, looking south.



Figure 93 – Internal view of the ground floor front room within the northern section of the building.



Figure 94 Internal view of the kitchen at the ground floor, looking south-west.



Figure 95 – Internal view of the staircase, from within the stairwell, looking south towards to first floor.



Figure 96 – Internal view, north room, looking south. The hall is to the right, the sunroom to the left.

## 2.8. DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

### 2.8.1. Exterior

The former Deputy Governor's Residence is located at the north-east corner of the site, on the corner of Wilshire and Argyle Streets. Adjacent to the gaol walls, the former dwelling has gardens to its east and south, and plantings along its northern elevation. The western (rear) elevation is adjacent to a driveway.

The building, constructed in the early 1900s, is a single storey dichromatic brick building with continuous courses of rough-hewn sandstone (at header, sill and base levels) that remains a reasonably intact example of a Federation Queen Anne style residence.

The building presents an asymmetrical front elevation – typical of the style – to Argyle Street, with a projecting bay to the northeast and a recessed porch and entrance adjacent. In plan, the front portion of the house is generally rectangular, and a narrower rear wing addition continues the line of the north elevation.

The front porch is raised some 600mm from natural ground level, is accessed by later concrete stairs, and the subfloor area is enclosed with contemporary lattice panels. The balcony floorboards are unfinished timber, and appear to be original. The balcony roof is supported by square, painted timber posts on masonry walls with sandstone capping; the posts feature basic incised bands and simple brackets at top and bottom. The roof, clad in tiles like the main house, has an underside of lined timber, painted white, and a diagonal lattice screen fills the side panel of the roof.

The balcony and projecting bay feature double hung timber framed sash windows; sills are simply chamfered cuts in the line of sandstone masonry that continues around the building at sill level. The doors to the verandah are a pair of French doors, each with a glazed upper section in two panes, and a simple three-part toplight above. Hardware comprises a contemporary knob with key lock. The threshold is painted and may be slate or concrete.

Towards the front of the building, the north elevation features an external chimney breast which narrows before passing through the roof, and which displays a decorative sandstone piece at the sill line; the chimney above is brick with a fine, wide rendered ledge and later terracotta pots above. Further along from the chimney breast is another small porch, the floor of which is set with encaustic tiles in a basic bordered arrangement. The masonry and sandstone balustrade, timber posts, roof and lattice end panel are all identical to the front porch. The front door may be original and is a solid core door with six panes in its upper portion, decorative mouldings and a central brass pull. The remainder of the north elevation is unarticulated and features five timber-framed double hung sash windows; the two closest to the rear elevation are narrower. Historic photographs suggest the last window towards the rear may have been a later insertion; the timber beading and flyscreen also appear later.

The west (rear) elevation is a blank wall with a central arched opening that presents fixed timber panelling with a small square window and low sandstone threshold; this was likely a door that was later infilled.

The south elevation, like the north, features an identical external chimney breast close to the front porch; further along the elevation are three double hung timber framed sash windows, also identical to the wider windows on the north elevation. The remainder of the rear elevation – that of the rear wing – is set back and presents an enclosed verandah of fibre cement panels and three, four-pane casement windows beside a hollow core door and flyscreen. This lightweight wall is set on a modified sandstone base course. A small masonry extension of later brick sits in the corner of the rear wing and principal volume of the house. A third chimney – identical to the two at the front of the dwelling – rises from the middle of the roof pitch above.

### 2.8.2. Interior

The plan of the dwelling comprises an L-shaped hallway with rooms to either side, extending to a rear wing with several rooms along the northern side.

The front portion of the dwelling contains four rooms, to the north, northeast (with a three-sided, cant bay), southeast, and south. All these rooms feature later plasterboard ceilings with fluorescent surface mounted lights, and later moulded plaster cornices. Walls are painted render on masonry, with a painted timber picture rail, and original mid-height metal wall vents with operable closure mechanism. A two-tone paint scheme provides for white walls with all other joinery, skirting and cornice elements in a darker cream tone.

The front three rooms feature fireplaces set in projecting chimney breasts with decorative staff moulds. All fireplaces feature red marble surrounds. While the fireplace in the southeast room features enamelled tiles

(with decorations in relief) to each side and an original cast iron fire box, the fireplaces in the northern and northeastern room have later brick interiors. All have later terracotta tile hearths.

Windows are double hung timber sash windows with profiled surrounds and projecting timber sills. All retain their original brass handles and latch, albeit painted over. Doors – including internal doors and the French doors to the front verandah in the northeast room – are panelled solid core doors, with a three-pane, operable toplights. Internal doors also feature original brass hardware, knobs and keyholes. All windows and doors feature later vertical blinds fixed to the timber surround.

High timber skirting runs along the base of all rooms and the hallway; the skirting in the northeast room is particularly high (approximately 330mm), and all feature a moulded top. Services (power, data etc) are provided either in floor mounted boxes adjacent to skirting, or through the skirting itself.

Floors are carpeted, and it appears that original timber floors remain underneath.

The south room may originally have been two separate rooms, with an opening later created in the internal dividing wall. Regardless, the skirtings, picture rail and cornices follow the retained wall nibs, while the infill is a contemporary timber-framed plasterboard.

The hallway presents the same elements as the rooms in terms of ceilings, cornices, wall finishes, skirtings and flooring.

The rear hall is an original verandah that was later enclosed with lightweight walls (timber framed fibre cement sheeting). The northern wall is painted external masonry, with rough-hewn sandstone lintels above the doors to the kitchen and bathroom. The thresholds to the kitchen and the main hall are solid slate, while the threshold to the main bathroom has been replaced with later tiles (c1970s). On the southern side of the verandah, adjacent to the main house, is a small water closet with a pan and sink, built of rendered brick walls with a concrete and tile floor and plasterboard ceiling.

The kitchen presents a double hung timber sash window to its north wall, and a wide chimney breast and large fireplace in the east wall (wider than its pair on the opposite side of the wall). A timber shelf on simple timber brackets sits at the mantle height; there is no surround. The fireplace itself is filled with later cabinetry and a stovetop. The cabinetry continues to either side of the chimney breast and along the north wall. The skirting, being a low, profiled timber skirting with a painted finish, appears to be a later replacement, and the floors are finished with vinyl. As elsewhere, the ceiling is plasterboard with a recent cornice, and fluorescent lights are surface mounted.

The adjacent bathroom also features an entirely later fitout of white ceramic tiles to half height, smaller brown floor tiles, a later sink and vanity, pan, and water heater.

This later rear corridor steps down at its western end, with slate treads to a small, tiled area, which opens to the adjacent storeroom. The floor level of this room is lower than the remainder of the house, and its doorway – of arched masonry, with no sandstone lintel – is markedly different to those of the bathroom and kitchen nearby. The room presents a later plasterboard ceiling with a quad cornice, painted masonry walls, vinyl floor, and a timber sash window in the northern wall. The western wall presents another arched opening with a fixed timber door.

The change in verandah floor levels, the different door heads and historic photographs suggest this section of the house was added at a later date, and the verandah enclosed after that, possibly at the same time the southern water closet was also constructed.

The photographs below illustrate the overall condition and character of the building and setting.



Figure 97 – View of the building from Argyle Street, looking west.



Figure 98 – View of the cant bay window from within the garden, looking west.



Figure 99 – View of the northern façade, looking south.



Figure 100 – View of the western portion of the northern façade, looking south.



Figure 101 – View of the rear of the building with detail of the eastern gable wall, looking south.



Figure 102 – View of the enclosed verandah opening at the rear of the building, looking north-east.



Figure 103 – Internal view of the front room.



Figure 104 – Detail view of the marble fireplace.



Figure 105 – View of the enclosed balcony, looking west.

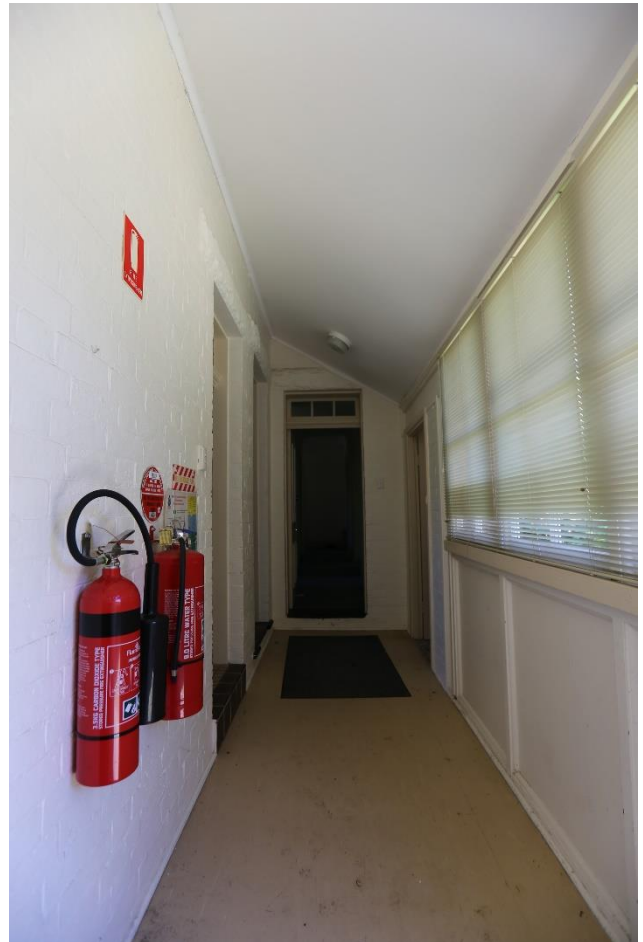


Figure 106 – View of the enclosed balcony, looking east.



# **SECTION 3**

# **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

# 3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

## 3.1. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

The following timeline provides a summary of the key phases and dates important in the history of the Berrima Gaol.

### HISTORICAL TIMELINE BERRIMA GAOL

**Phase 1**

**1834**

Site of Berrima Gaol selected and tenders requested

**1839**

First prisoners lodged at Berrima Gaol in May

**Phase 2**

**1865**

Alterations undertaken to convert the prison to the Separate Treatment System

**1867**

Berrima Gaol formally adopted the regulations implemented by Harold Maclean, Sherriff of NSW

**1878**

Reports of cruelty to inmates result in an inquiry. James Barnett's earlier alterations and additions constructed.

**1896**

Frederick Neitenstein appointed as Controller General of the Prison and implements a reform system.

**1898**

A new watchtower and deputy governor's residence constructed

**1836**

Half of the Gaol wall constructed, Foundation laid

**1840-1860**

Berrima operates under the SIPD Model

**1866**

Berrima Gaol officially declared a 'Model Prison'

**1877**

Bulls Head Fountain installed at the northern gaol wall

**Phase 3**

**1891-2**

Gaol extended and expands following purchase of additional land

**1897**

Governors Residence relocated outside of the walls

**1899**

Additional cells constructed

Figure 107 – Historical Timeline (Part 1 of 2).

# HISTORICAL TIMELINE

## BERRIMA GAOL

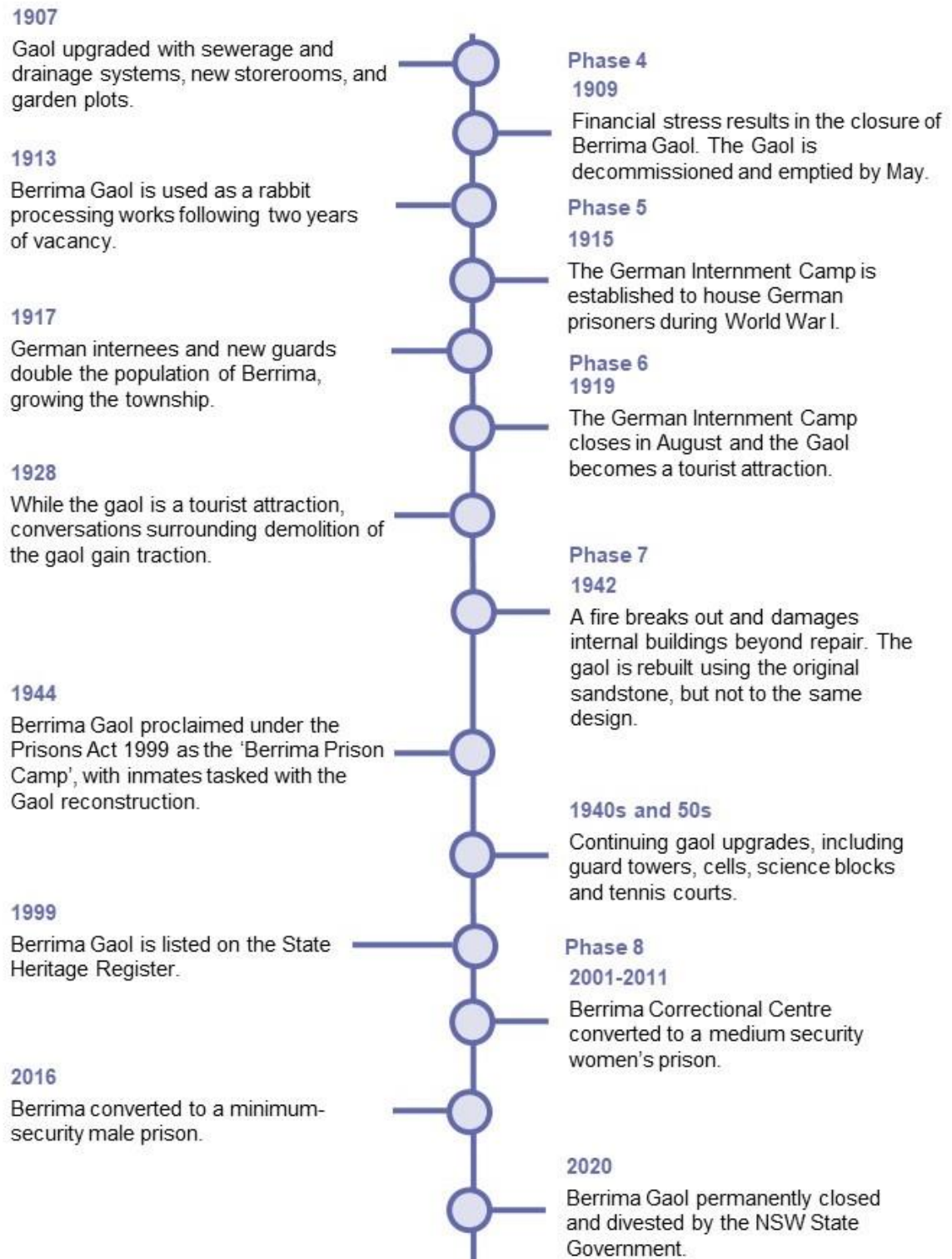


Figure 108 – Historical Timeline (Part 2 of 2).

## 3.2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE AREA

The subject site is located on the traditional country of the Gundungarra and Tharawal people, who lived in the area for over 10,000 years. The Gundungarra people occupied the area from Goulburn in the south to Camden in the north-east, including the subject site, with the Tharawal occupying the land closer to the coast. Prior to the European occupation, the higher areas were densely forested, with the land around today's Berrima comprising rolling grasslands where small marsupials like kangaroos and wallabies grazed. Aboriginal people used sophisticated techniques to manage the land, including utilising fire for hunting and maintaining the grasslands.<sup>1</sup>

The etymology of the name Berrima is considered a derivative of the Aboriginal meaning for 'southward' or 'black swan'.<sup>2</sup>



Figure 109 – Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) Map of Indigenous Australia, the subject site is indicated by the red arrow.

Source: AIATSIS Map, <https://aiatsis.gov.au/>

## 3.3. EARLY HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

The first recorded Europeans to visit the Southern Highlands of New South Wales was a party led by the explorer John Wilson in 1798. Wilson and his companions reached the Wingecarribee River, more than 161km southwest of Parramatta, on their first expedition, while a second expedition led by Wilson reached Mount Towrang, near present-day Goulburn. The two expeditions revealed much of the rich tablelands of New South Wales. European settlement, however, was delayed by the colonial reluctance to interfere with the Cowpastures area (present day Campbelltown and Camden), where the government cattle grazed.

The pioneering European settler in present-day Southern Highlands was Lieutenant John Oxley, Surveyor General of NSW, who occupied land as a grazing run at Bargo in 1815 before relocating south to Wingecarribee the next year. On 30 June 1823 Oxley received a grant of 2,400 acres registered as

<sup>1</sup> Leever, Kim. 2006. First contact/frontier expansion in the Wingecarribee area between 1798 -1821: Exploration and analysis. Accessible at: <https://kimleever.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/wingecarribeefirstcontact.pdf> 2 13 Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> 'Berrima', Geographical Names Board, accessed 11 November 2023, <https://proposals.gnb.nsw.gov.au/public/geonames/6ff7eec0-faab-4af8-a1ea-64f107625977>; Rosalind Dale, Opening a Window on Berrima's Past (Moss Vale, NSW: Rosalind Dale and Corinne Dany, 2013)

'Weston'.<sup>3</sup> Oxley soon consolidated a holding encompassing 5,000 acres. Oxley never occupied his grant, leaving it in the hands of his sons. The subject site stands on part of land grant re-issued to Oxley's sons, John Norton Oxley and Henry Molesworth Oxley, on 15 August 1855. Wingecarribee House, which still stands, was erected by the Oxley family in 1857.

East and southeast of the Oxley grants were large portions taken by Edward Riley, James Comer, William Walter, John Golledge, Rev. J. Therry and Dr. W. Sherwin. To the south lay the substantial holdings of William Hutchinson. The land was mainly used for grazing.

John Warby, George Caley, Charles Throsby, Hamilton Hume and others followed in the footsteps of the early explorers and completed much of the exploration of the Southern Highlands. In 1820, Governor Macquarie chose the site for the village of Bong Bong, close to the ford on the Wingecarribee River and the village was laid out the following year on the original road south. Bong Bong, however, was flood prone.

In the early 1830s, the site of Berrima was selected by Surveyor-General Major Thomas Mitchell. The town was laid out in 1830 by Robert Hoddle, approved by Governor Richard Bourke the following year with the intention that it be developed as the main administrative centre for the area. The established town plan included a courthouse, gaol and residences for government officials.



Figure 110 – Berrima Bridge, 3 April 1855 drawing by Sir T. L. Mitchell, from 'Sir Thomas Mitchell sketches and watercolours of New South Wales, 1830-1855?'.  
Source: *State Library of NSW, Call No. DL PXX 20, Digital Order No. a2443009h*

<sup>3</sup> Berrima', Geographical Names Board, accessed 11 November 2023, <https://proposals.gnb.nsw.gov.au/public/geonames/6ff7eec0-faab-4af8-a1ea-64f107625977>; Rosalind Dale, *Opening a Window on Berrima's Past* (Moss Vale, NSW: Rosalind Dale and Corinne Dany, 2013).



Figure 111 – 1840s map of Berrima showing the various land grants and the site of the gaol and courthouse at top, near the river.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima', M Ser 4 000/1 A 3004 Map 29

In 1859, John Norton Oxley subdivided 200 acres of his property in response to the announcement of the construction of the railway to the area. The "Township of Bowral" was proclaimed that same year.<sup>4</sup> The construction of the railway laboured by convict chain gangs was completed and opened on 2 December

<sup>4</sup> Berrima', Geographical Names Board, accessed 11 November 2023, <https://proposals.gnb.nsw.gov.au/public/geonames/6ff7eec0-faab-4af8-a1ea-64f107625977>; Rosalind Dale, *Opening a Window on Berrima's Past* (Moss Vale, NSW: Rosalind Dale and Corinne Dany, 2013).

1867. The railway station had the effect of diverting settlement from around the older settlement of Berrima to areas adjacent to the railway stations. The introduction of the trainline which bypassed Berrima resulted in a decrease in the town's population, instead directing travellers with greater accessibility and in turn popularity to Mittagong, Bowral and Moss Vale, which were and remain today as the established train stations on the Southern Highlands line.

Whilst Berrima's population decreased, the nearby village of Bowral slowly but steadily developed. In 1861, the first school was established in a bark hut. Two years later, Bishop Barker visited the district and laid the foundation stone for a building to serve as a church and school on land set aside by J.N. Oxley for this purpose. The school opened in 1863. It was also in this year that the first 'hospital' was established by Jacob Ward, a non-licensed 'doctor' who ran a surgery and hospital out of his timber slab and bark home.

In 1863 a travelling evangelist, J.J. Westwood, described it as "*Wingecarribbee or Bowrels, a new township of six months' growth, in store and public houses, chiefly for supplying the wants of railway navvies*".<sup>5</sup> The township initially developed to service the needs of the men employed to construct the railway line to the south. Large camps were established in Mittagong and Bowral, with hotels among the first businesses established. At first, the town was referred to in legal documents as Village of Wingecarribbee, then as the Village of Bundaroo and finally, by 1867, as the Village of Bowral.

Bowral grew rapidly in the 1880s to one of the largest business places between Sydney and Goulburn. The *Australian Town and Country Journal* ascribed this growth in large part to the district's reputation as the 'Sanatorium of the South' and its development as a fashionable retreat for the Sydney 'gentry', as stated, '*Many wealthy persons have built handsome mansions in or near the town; and numerous other houses of less pretensions are being erected year by year*'.<sup>6</sup>

By 1889 the Municipality of Bowral, proclaimed in April 1886, had a population of 1500 (increasing to 1919 in 1891). Several important civic buildings were erected, namely the new public school, district cottage hospital, council chambers and new railway station. The town's three public halls hosted a plethora of meetings for the numerous social and cultural organisations, namely masonic lodges and temperance societies, a Debating Club, Free Trade Association, Philharmonic Society and Young Men's Association. Bowral was described in the *Illustrated Sydney News* in September 1887:

*Bowral, in a word, is rising, and has already risen high, in public estimation, as a most desirable and admirable locality, where the dust of city life can be shaken off; and where, amid surroundings of the most cheerful and invigorating description, one can thoroughly recuperate those exhausted or flagging energies which are so apt to run down in the everlasting turmoil of city life.*

*To those of our readers who are anxious for "a sweet sequestered spot," which shall combine the attractions of an Arcadia with the facilities which the modern sense of comfort imperatively demands, we can confidently re-commend this picturesque locality; although Bowral will plead more eloquently for itself than can any pictorial or literary advocate.*<sup>7</sup>

Following a lull during the First World War, the 1920s heralded a new housing boom. For instance, in 1925 alone, the Municipality of Bowral dealt with 354 building applications with a combined value of £155,662.<sup>8</sup> The Municipality of Bowral celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee in 1936.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> JRC Planning Services, 1993. Wingecarribbee Heritage Study Vol 1. Report prepared for Wingecarribbee Shire Council.

<sup>6</sup> Bowral", *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 10 August 1889, p13.

<sup>7</sup> "Bowral", *Illustrated Sydney News*, 15 September 1887, p11.

<sup>8</sup> "Progressive Bowral", *Labor Daily*, 30 November 1925, p8.

<sup>9</sup> JRC Planning Services, 1993. Wingecarribbee Heritage Study Vol 1. Report prepared for Wingecarribbee Shire Council.



Figure 112 - The Surveyor General Inn, Berrima NSW, 1910. Note the view to the Governor's Residence, the former watch tower with catwalk and the chimney.

Source: BDHS 106643

By the 1950s through to the 1980s, Berrima became a stop for travellers and truck drivers on route between Sydney and Melbourne, however it remained relatively isolated geographically and little contemporary development occurred. By the 1960s, preservation of the heritage of Berrima had become its own movement and resulted in the preservation of the town as a rare and largely intact 1830s colonial town.

The neighbouring local government area, Nattai Shire Council, was formed in 1906 and renamed Shire of Mittagong in 1949. Bowral and Mittagong Councils merged with the Wingecarribee Shire in 1981 to form the present Wingecarribee Shire which is encapsulated Berrima village.

## **3.4. GAOL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT IN NSW**

### **3.4.1. Early Gaols of New South Wales**

Established as a penal settlement, the colony of New South Wales was perceived by many as one large prison. The vastness of the colony, however, did not allow adequate supervision of the convicts. Methods used for punishing secondary offenders among the convicts included punitive equipment such as stocks, pillory, and gallows.

There was a traditional hierarchy to punitive equipment. Stocks were used for minor offences; pillory was next on the punitive scale and gibbet and gallows as the instrument of terminal punishment. Before places of confinement were built, marooning was also a common practice.

Gaols were not constructed in the colony until 1796. The first purpose-built gaols were constructed of log and clay, comprising rows of individual cells flanking a corridor. This arrangement reflected contemporaneous

penal design in England. These early prisons were erected entirely from logs and thatch supplied by the colony's free population.<sup>10</sup>

At the beginning of the 1800s, gaols in NSW were designed and built to the plan of common army barracks. Gaols of this type, constructed in masonry, were erected at Norfolk Island, Newcastle and Windsor as well as Parramatta and Liverpool.

### 3.4.2. Classification & the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD)

Gaol design in the Australian colonies underwent radical development in the late 1820s and 1830s. Based on ideas and recommendations of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD), the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders and the English Inspectors of Prisons, a new architectural design for prisons developed. In 1826 the SIPD published a series of booklets concerning prison reform, which also included detailed principles of prison design and plans of prison prototypes. A plan known as the 'Gaol or House of Correction to contain 50 Prisoners' was published in an 1826 booklet and subsequently became the basis of the gaol design.<sup>11</sup> The SIPD was one of many 19<sup>th</sup> century reform movements prevalent at the time, comprising philanthropists and evangelists. As summarised by in the *Port Arthur Conservation Project Report*:

*Increased scepticism towards universal and rationalistic programs of social improvement saw the mantle of prison reform devolve to groups with relatively less ambitious goals. The most important of these groups was the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, whose founding members included the Quakers William Allen and Samuel Hoare, and whose penology emphasised the classification of prisoners rather than their complete separation.*<sup>12</sup>

Similar Quaker movements were also common at the time and were particularly interested in the concept of reform within the prison system through the creation of what was deemed a "proper relationship between social classes."<sup>13</sup> Philanthropist John Howard (1726-1790) was a leader in the Separate System movement, proposing strict "separation of prisoners, silence, labour, strict routines, hygiene, exercise and secular and religious instruction" to be encouraged by well-ventilated and more comfortable gaols, run by professional gaolers.<sup>14</sup> While these ideas were placed on the backburner in a dramatic historical context dominated by the war with France, by 1815 Quaker-led prison practice came back to the forefront and sought to classify prisoners by age, gender and criminal record, while reinforcing the importance of hard labour. In the United States, Howard's principles were perpetuated by prison reformer Benjamin Rush.

The new ideas involved sophisticated concepts of classification, separation, and improvements in ventilation and surveillance. The main design principles for gaol design included the central positioning of the administration and service buildings, including the governor's residence, accommodation for the guards, kitchens, stores, and the gaol chapel. The purpose of centralising these building was to ensure direct view of the cell wings, aligned with the constant surveillance model of the 'panopticon', designed by Jeremy Bentham in 1785. It was believed that, under the 'threat' of ongoing surveillance from the central buildings, inmates would monitor their own behaviour and subconsciously rehabilitate themselves, fearing to misbehave under the watchful eye of prison guards. This prison model was later described by French philosopher Michel Foucault as extending to a prison of the mind, with the permanent supervision leading to "acceptance of regulation and docility."<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> John Ramsland, *With just but relentless discipline: a social history of corrective services in NSW*, Kenthurst, NSW, Australia: Kangaroo Press (1996).

<sup>11</sup> James Semple Kerr, *Design for Convicts*, The National Trust of Australia (NSW) and the Australian Society of Historical Archaeology (1984).

<sup>12</sup> Design 5 Architects, 2003. *The Separate (Model) Prison Port Arthur Conservation Project Report*. Accessed online: <https://portarthur.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Separate-Prison-Conservation-Project-Report.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Mason, M., n.d. 'Foucault and his Panopticon.' Accessed online 24/1/2024 at: <https://www.moyak.com/papers/michel-foucault-power.html>

The below figure compares the ideal SIPD gaol to the first plans of Berrima Gaol, reflecting its initial construction in the 1830s. Each of these plans demonstrate central guardhouses and watchtower with cellblocks radiating out as advocated for by Bentham, allowing for the implementation of the panopticon.

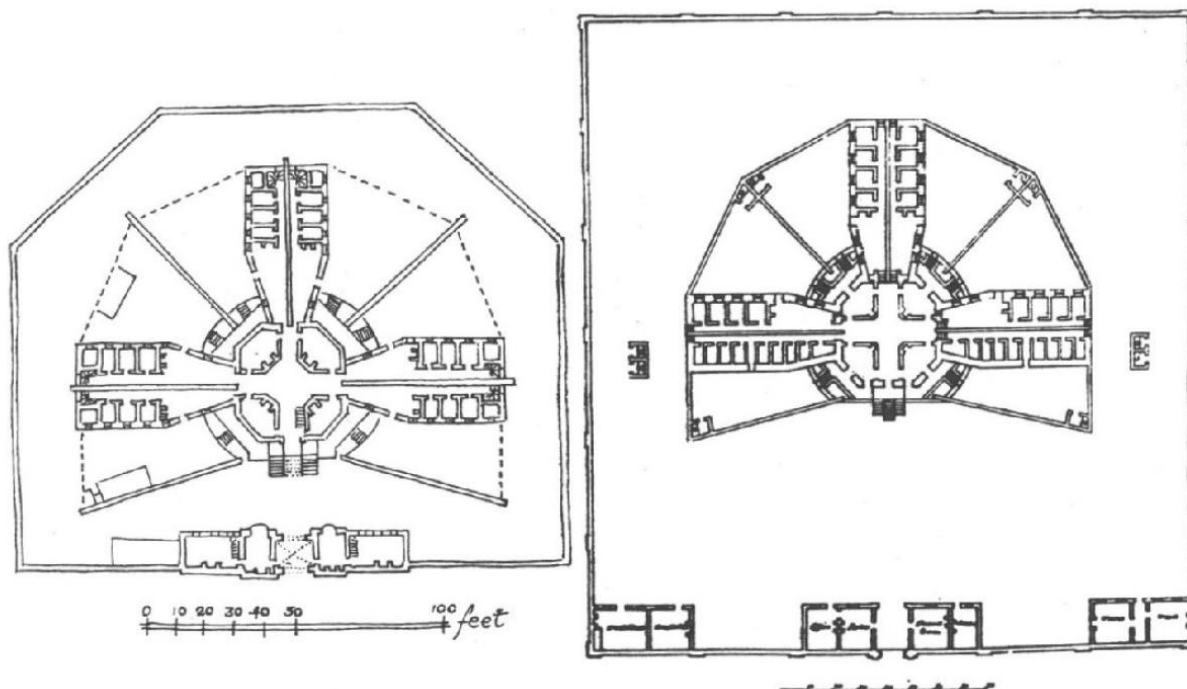


Figure 113 – Sketch of the ground floor plan of a Gaol or House of Correction to contain 50 prisoners from the 1826 SIPD booklet (left), and Berrima Gaol plan, 1839 (right).

Source: James Semple Kerr 1984, *Design for Convicts*

In 1820 Commissioner John Thomas Bigge was sent from England to conduct an inquiry into the overall administration, penal system and governing of the colony of New South Wales. After seeing the condition of Sydney Gaol, he recommended that a new gaol be built. The siting, design and construction of the new institution, however, extended over a period of twenty years. Bigge believed that it should be built on Fort Philip Hill, but Macquarie wanted the gaol to be located near to the new Hyde Park Barracks. Bigge also questioned the Colonial Architect Francis Greenway's architectural ability and omitted the gaol from the list of required public buildings given to him. In 1821 Governor Thomas Brisbane replaced Macquarie and in 1822 Francis Greenway was dismissed as Colonial Architect.

The new gaol was finally pegged out in 1822 under authorisation of Governor Brisbane, adjacent to Darlinghurst Road and parallel to the alignment of the South Head Road on Woolloomooloo Hill. The gaol was presumably pegged out in accordance with early planning under Francis Greenway who, as above, was replaced as Colonial Architect in the same year. The site of Darlinghurst Gaol was chosen at Darlinghurst Road and South Head Road, located at the highest point of Sydney, making it easily visible from the heart of the city. The decision to build a new gaol where it could be clearly seen from the town appears to be a political one, a signal to both the colonial elite and a restive population more generally of the power of law enforcement and of the ongoing penal character of the settlement.<sup>16</sup>

The new gaol site was first referred to as Woolloomooloo Stockade and later as Darlinghurst Gaol. The first sandstone walls of Sydney's new gaol were constructed between 1822 and 1824. The stone was quarried from a nearby site at Barcom Glen (later to become the corner of William and Forbes Streets) by convicts, who also cut the stone and partly built the outer walls.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Clive Faro, *Street seen: a history of Oxford Street*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton South, Victoria (2000).

<sup>17</sup> Sketches of the Darlinghurst Gaol, *The Illustrated Sydney News*, November 16, 1866. p76.

Due to lack of government funds, work on the gaol was abandoned, with no building being constructed at the site until the 1830s. Work on the gaol ceased about 1824 and was not resumed until 1836. In 1828 Governor Darling's unofficial Engineer, William Dumaresq, described the completed works as follows:

*The 400-ft square circumscribing walls of the gaol together with an arched entrance with a porter's lodge on each side, finished with the exception of the pediments to the latter. The wall is 21 ft high and 2'5" thick, exclusive of the external piers. The excavation necessary for the foundations of the proposed buildings and the drains both nearly completed.*<sup>18</sup>

Dumaresq's notes also indicated that the plan on which the gaol had been laid out was the published design of a Mr Ainslie.<sup>19</sup> The plan was, however, too ambitious, and well beyond the government's technical and financial resources in the 1820s, therefore the construction was postponed again. As a temporary expedient in 1826 the hulk "Phoenix" was pressed into service as a public prison and in 1828 it became a House of Correction.<sup>20</sup> While the construction of the new gaol was delayed the perimeter walls at Darlinghurst were used as a stockade to contain public works gangs. In January 1835 funds were finally found to commence building the gaol inside the existing walls. The plans prepared by Mortimer William Lewis were based on a Society for Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) radial design. With input from Captain George Barney, the Commanding Royal Engineer of NSW by the government in England, a design was adopted that combined ideas from both men.<sup>21</sup>

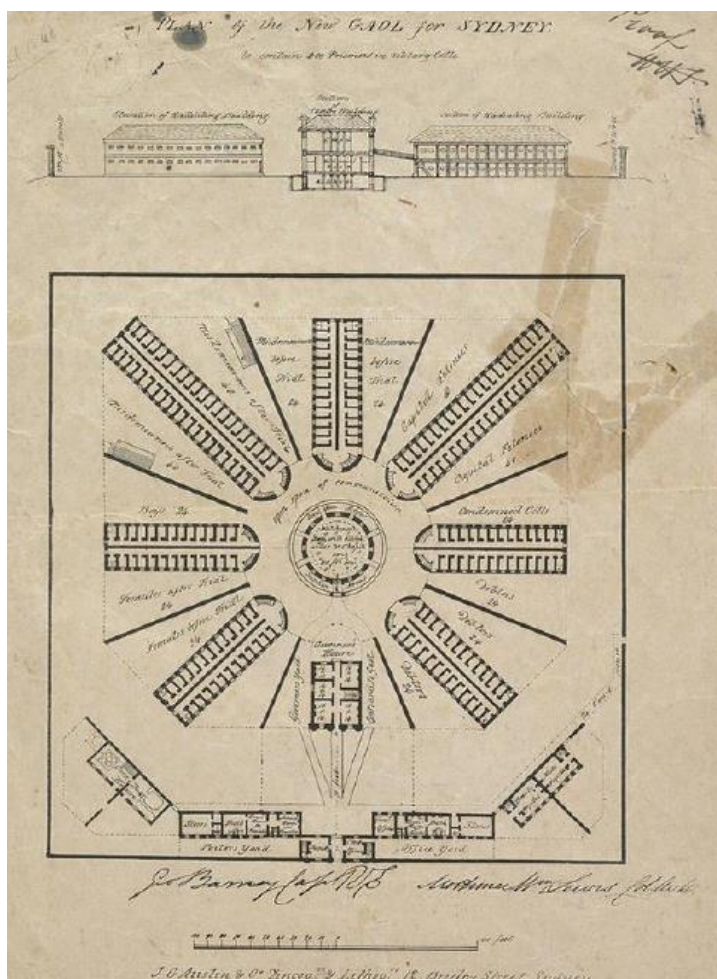


Figure 114 – Plan of the New Gaol for Sydney, c.1840, signed by Mortimer Lewis and George Barney.

Source: State Library of NSW, Call No. SSV1/Gao/Darh/1, Digital Order No. a928156

<sup>18</sup> Sketches of the Darlinghurst Gaol, *The Illustrated Sydney News*, November 16, 1866. p76.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ramsland, John, 2011. Prisons to 1920. *The Dictionary of Sydney*. Available online: [https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/prisons\\_to\\_1920](https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/prisons_to_1920)

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

### 3.4.3. Development of the Separate System Prison Design

Goulburn Gaol and Bathurst Gaol were two 'model prisons', inspired by the principles of Harold Maclean, a public servant and Sheriff of New South Wales who had studied prison management in Britain. These gaols were designed to almost identical specifications by the Colonial Architect's Office in the late 1870s and early 1880s. The design reflected fifty years of advancements in penal architecture which occurred since the ideas of the SIPD were introduced to Australia. Two of these four gaols still remain in use for their original purposes; however, all have undergone alteration and varying degree of change to respond to changing trends and practices in the incarceration of criminals in NSW. Parramatta Gaol ceased operation in 2011 and is now under the ownership of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Gradually, criticism of the SIPD model arose. The classification system was perceived to have "strengthened convict subcultures, fostered convict resistance, and increased insubordination and homosexuality".<sup>22</sup> Advocates of the Separate System, throughout New South Wales and Tasmania, took advantage of additional colonial fears around convict outbreaks. Extant gaols such as Berrima and Port Arthur experienced alterations to upgrade to the Separate System design, including reconfiguration of internal spaces to completely separate prisoners. These new gaol upgrades were guided by the guideline of prison reformers such as Howard, Elizabeth Fry and Benjamin Rush.<sup>23</sup>

Under the Separate System, inmates were kept under strict regulations, adhering to anonymity, silence, and solitude at all times.<sup>24</sup> While historical records do not confirm whether these practices were undertaken at Berrima, other gaols administered under the Separate System, such as Port Arthur, had inmates wear masks outside of their cells, have their heads shaved, and communication between prisoners was forbidden. There was a strict routine, including church service and an hour of exercise and cleaning duty each, with all other time spent in individual cells.<sup>25</sup>

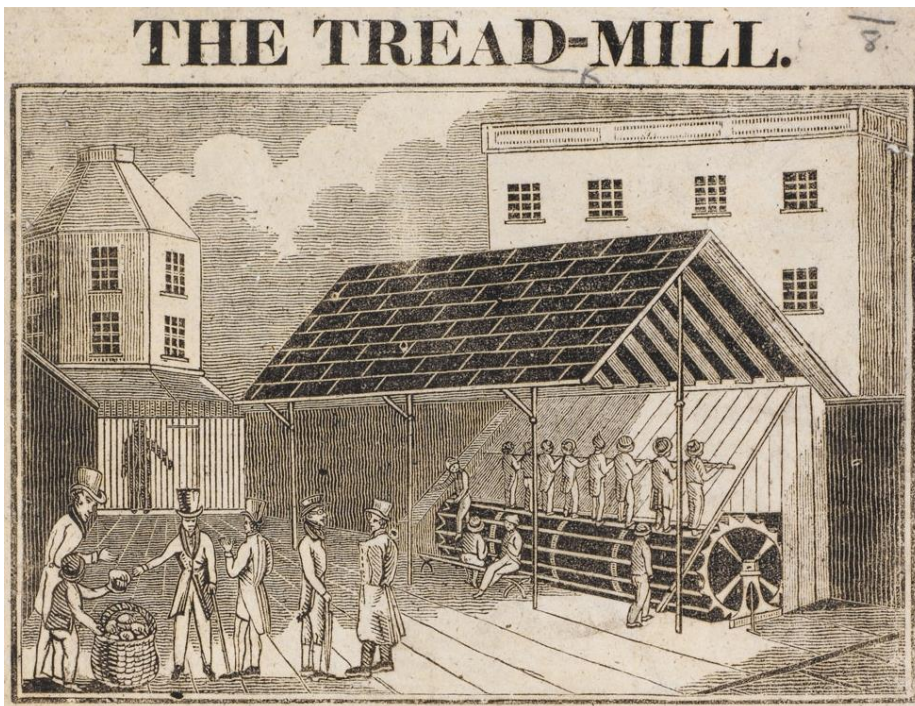


Figure 115 - The treadmill at Brixton Prison, which formed part of the reform through labour/exercise principles under the Separate System, c.1817.

Source: 'Broadside about the Tread-mill at Brixton Prison', The British Library

<sup>22</sup> Brand, I., *The Convict Probation System: Van Dieman's Land, 1839-1854*, Blubberhead Press, Hobart, 1990, 97-106.

<sup>23</sup> Design 5, 2003. *The Separate (Model) Prison: Port Arthur Conservation Project Report*. Prepared for The Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

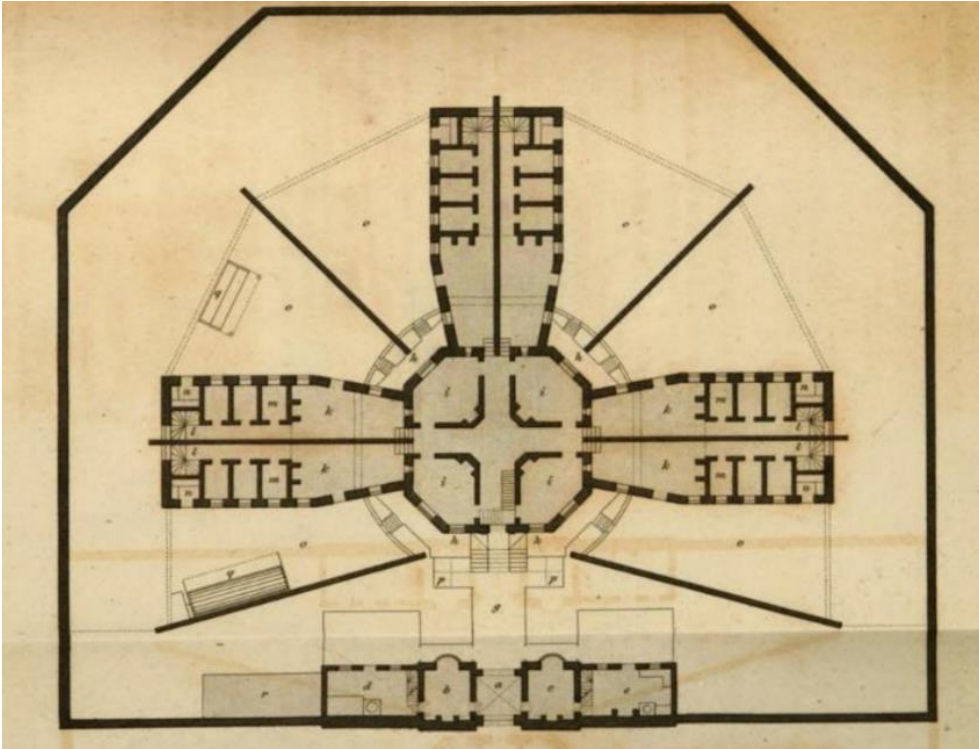


Figure 116 - Proposed typical ground floor layout for a 50-prisoner gaol, from the 1826 publication by the SIPD.

Source: *Society of the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reform of Juvenile Offenders, Remarks on the Form and Construction of Prisons: With Appropriate Designs*. Accessed online: <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008691829>.

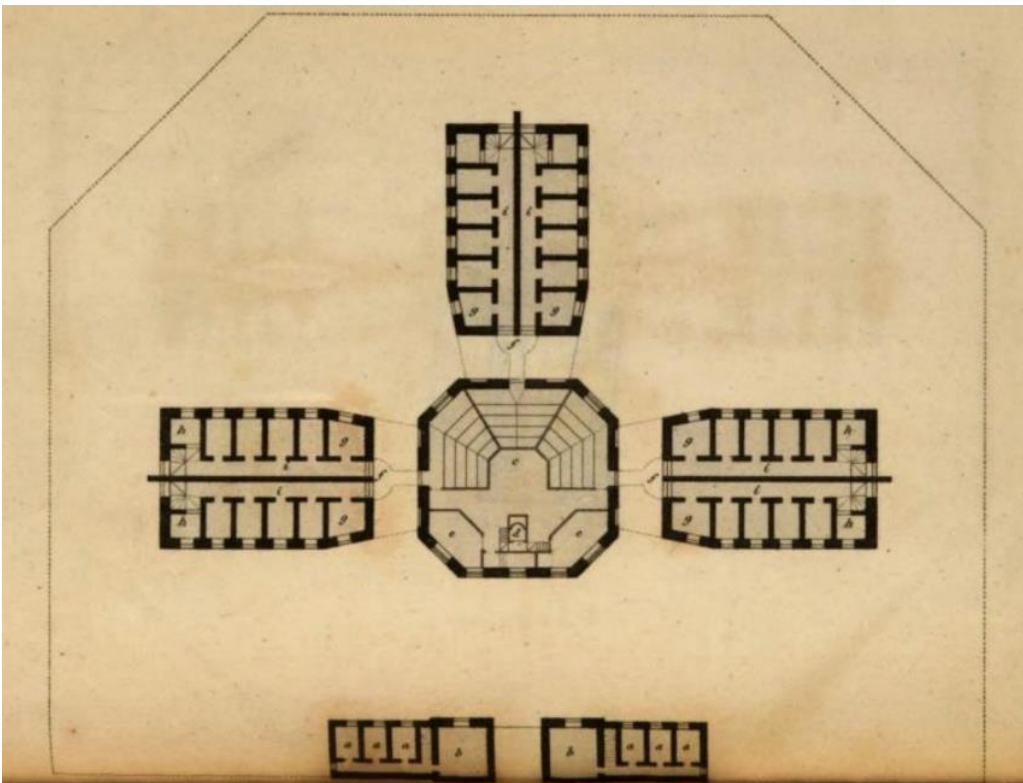


Figure 117 - Proposed first floor layout for 50 prisoner gaol, from the 1826 publication by the SIPD.

Source: *Society of the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reform of Juvenile Offenders, Remarks on the Form and Construction of Prisons: With Appropriate Designs*. Accessed online: <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008691829>.

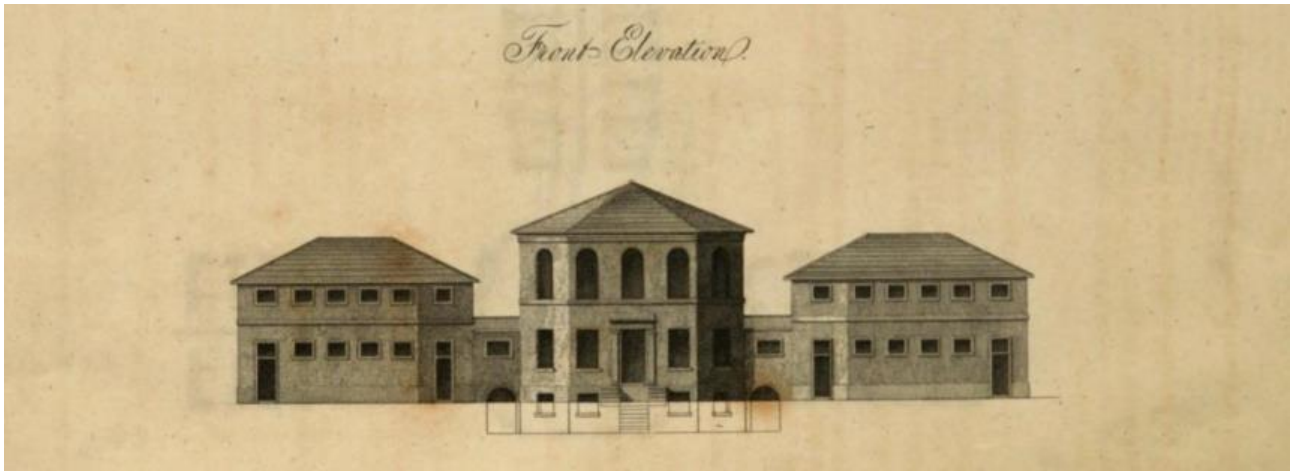


Figure 118- Proposed front elevation of an SIPD gaol for 50 prisoners, 1826.

Source: *Society of the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reform of Juvenile Offenders, Remarks on the Form and Construction of Prisons: With Appropriate Designs*. Accessed online: <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008691829>.

## 3.5. BERRIMAL GAOL – NINETEENTH CENTURY

There is an extensive collection of photographs of Berrima Gaol, documenting the buildings, form and details of the original Gaol, and to a degree, the later works undertaken to the site. These have been included where relevant, however the full collection of sourced material is included in Appendix A.

### 3.5.1. Construction of Berrima Gaol

After a debate about whether the establishment of a new Court of Civil Jurisdiction was to be situated at either Bong Bong or Berrima, Berrima was selected in 1832 to be the site of a new courthouse and associated gaol. The gaol would accommodate the entirety of towns encapsulated within the southern New South Wales region, and as such, the gaol was to be on a generous scale and “form a grand depot” for prisoners.<sup>26</sup>

As discussed above, Berrima was to be constructed under the SIPD model, distinguishing itself from the earlier gaols in New South Wales which had been built to a standard masonry type with transverse passage and wards with individual cells on either side, as shown in Figure 120.

The initial design of the gaol in Berrima was developed under Ambrose Hallen (Colonial Architect 1832-35) in the Colonial Architect’s Office and finalised by Mortimer Lewis (Colonial Architect 1835-49).<sup>27</sup> Other key people in the development of the design were the Colonial Engineer, George Barney who arrived in 1835, and Bourke’s successor, Governor Gipps who arrived in 1838.<sup>28</sup> The works were carried out probably under the supervision of the Clerk of Works in the Colonial Architect’s Department, James Rattenbury. It was repeatedly noted that he was responsible for the whole of the government works in Berrima, including the courthouse.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>26</sup> ‘(No. II.) An Act for Better Regulating Courts of Requests in the Colony of New South Wales.’, *New South Wales Government Gazette* (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900), 29 August 1832, 254, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230388949>.

<sup>27</sup> NSW Government Architect and State Library of New South Wales, *Imagine a City. 200 Years of Public Architecture in NSW* (Sydney NSW: State Library of NSW, 2016), 30; ‘Government Gazette Appointments and Employment’, *New South Wales Government Gazette* (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900), 7 January 1835, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230654543>.

<sup>28</sup> James Semple Kerr, *Out of Sight, out of Mind: Australia’s Places of Confinement, 1788-1988 / James Semple Kerr ; with an Introduction by Joan Kerr*. (Sydney: SH Ervin Gallery, National Trust of Australia NSW, 1988), 37.

<sup>29</sup> ‘Domestic Intelligence.’, *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), 29 June 1839, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2550844>

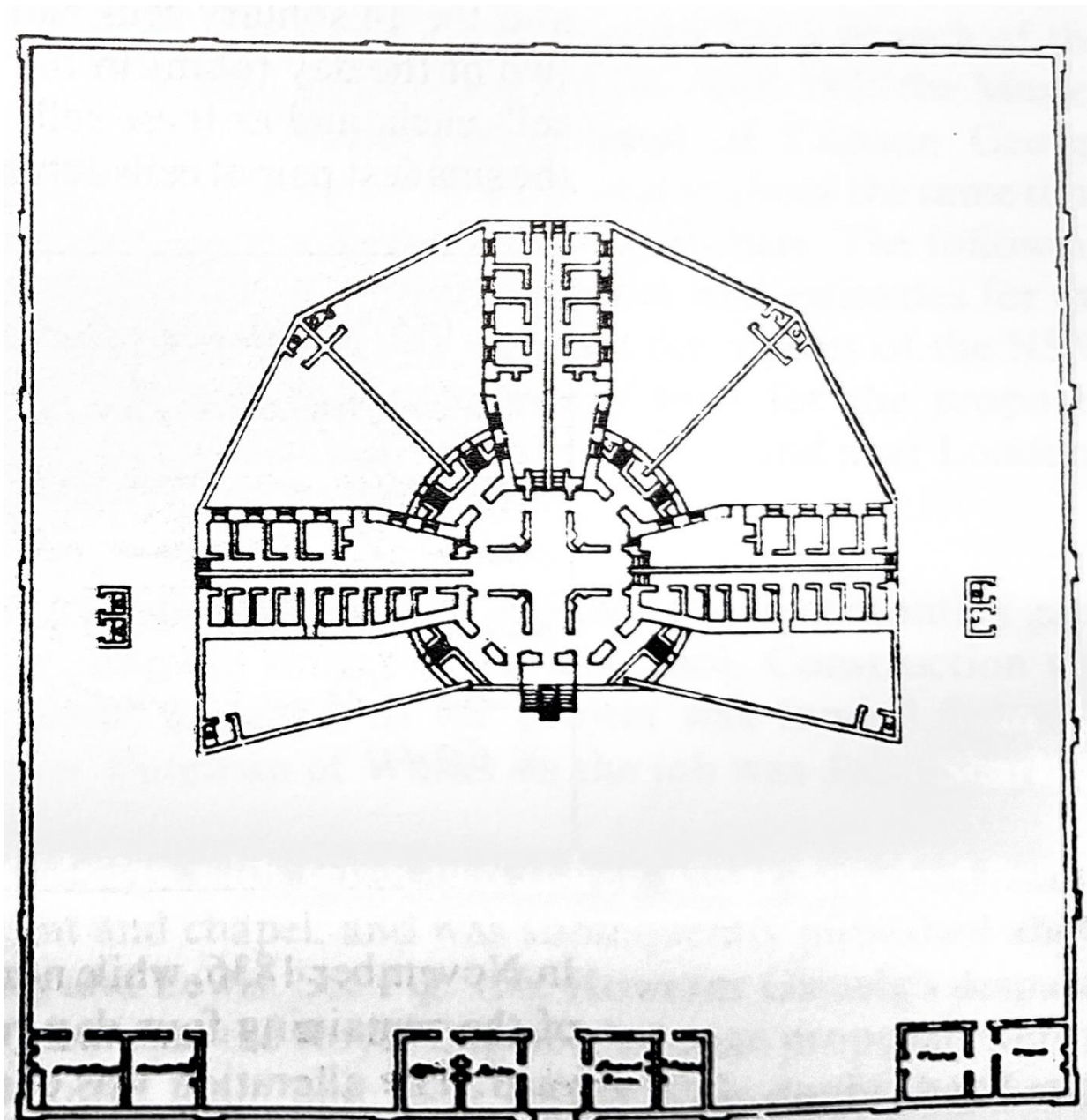


Figure 119 – Colonial Architect's Office, Berrima Gaol Plan, October 1839 from Lewis Plans of gaols A/NSW x694.

Source: James Semple Kerr, *Design for Convicts*, p. 95.

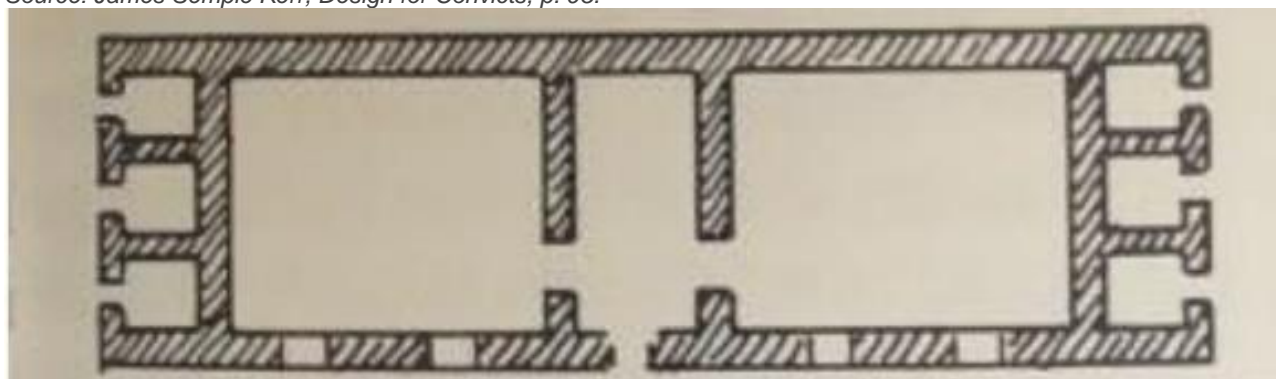


Figure 120 - Sketch of the standard NSW gaol type plan.

Source: James Semple Kerr, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, p. 23.

Once the location was established, a request for tenders was drawn from the Commissariat Office on 15 April 1834, seeking the services of contractors and officers within the township of Berrima to assist in the construction of the gaol. As noted, *'From Persons willing to enter into contract for erecting a Gaol and suitable Offices in the Township of Berrima, agreeably to the Drawings and Specification which may be seen at the Clerk of Works' Office, at Sydney'*.<sup>30</sup>

During this time the Commissariat Office was seeking tenders for the nearby Berrima courthouse and an additional gaol to be located in Goulburn.<sup>31</sup> Tender submissions were deemed too highly priced and an original grant of £2,000 pounds was released for the construction of Berrima Gaol in 'fine stone', a material local to the region. By July a letter was published seeking a vote for the expenditure of £4,500 for the erection of the gaol.<sup>32</sup> Public backlash sought to reduce the fee, with fears that Berrima was not the correct location for the gaol and that such an extraordinary amount of money was unjustified for a rural location. Concerns included that the population and density of the region did not justify the expense, and with some objectors believing that Goulburn gaol was a more suitable site to release such large funds for its construction, not the £1,500 which was received.<sup>33</sup>

Regardless of public objection construction work on the gaol commenced with the erection of the gaol wall with the assistance of qualified stone masons and quarrymen hired on eighteen month - two year contracts, many of whom were ex-convicts. Construction was heavily delayed; by March 1835, when the Governor visited the subject site to lay the first stone for the courthouse, he was surprised by the lack of progression. *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* noted:

*Which has now been commenced upwards of nine months, makes but very slow progress. The outer wall, in some parts, is not yet above the ground, and the interior is not yet commenced upon. His Excellency seemed to have expected to find it in a much more forward state. The cause of delay seems to arise from the daily misunderstandings of Messrs. Richards and Gough, the Contractors, with the artificers employed; during which the work, of necessity, is dormant.*<sup>34</sup>

By early 1835 a stockade had been erected by a gang to construct the courthouse adjacent to the gaol, by quarrying stone most likely from George Cutter's quarry which was also being utilised for the construction of the courthouse.<sup>35</sup> Progress continued at a painfully slow pace, with the foundation laid and less than half of the gaol wall erected by June 1836.<sup>36</sup> Disruption and frustration continued. Finally, a new tender was issued for contractors in August of that year, noting:

*The contractors for building the Gaol at Berrima having failed to complete their engagement, Persons willing to undertake to complete their work, are requested to transmit their Tenders to this office by Twelve o'clock, on Friday the 16th of September next; endorsed 'Tenders for completing Berrima Gaol.'*<sup>37</sup>

The tumultuous construction of Berrima Gaol was symptomatic of a wider spread system of corruption within the government tendering system in the 1830s. A *Sydney Gazette* article from 1837 reported a consistent preference for low-cost tenders over quality tenderers, resulting in unreliable persons being awarded jobs as money-making exercises and often abandoning the projects when the money ran thin. The article specifically cited the gaol construction as a prime example of this practice.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> 'Government Gazette', Australian (Sydney, NSW : 1824 - 1848), 2 May 1834, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article42008366>.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> 'Berrima New Gaol.', Sydney Monitor (NSW : 1828 - 1838), 23 July 1834, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32146759>.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> 'Berrima.', Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842), 21 March 1835, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle2197631>.

<sup>35</sup> 'Domestic Intelligence.', Australian (Sydney, NSW : 1824 - 1848), 3 February 1835, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article42009616>; 'The Monuments Our Fathers Made.', Southern Mail (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954), 3 April 1925, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle118700686>; 'Classified Advertising', Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842), 26 September 1835, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2200374>.

<sup>36</sup> 'The Sydney Herald. Thursday, June 30, 1836.', Sydney Herald (NSW : 1831 - 1842), 30 June 1836, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle12854642>.

<sup>37</sup> 'Berrima Gaol.', New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900), 31 August 1836, 680, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle230673044>.

<sup>38</sup> 'Berrima.', 12 April 1838, 2.

In early August 1837 it was reported that the gaol and courthouse at Berrima was “at last proceeding with spirit” and would be finished soon<sup>39</sup> However, a convict iron-gang was still present at Berrima in March 1838, according to the *Ship News*.<sup>40</sup> A *Sydney Gazette* article from April 1839 noted that the gaol was near completion, commenting that though it had been ‘one of the grossest jobs ever perpetrated in this jobbing Colony’ that the finished product would be ‘much of the finest and most commodious buildings of the kind in the Colony’.<sup>41</sup>

The gaol was finally completed in June 1839. A *Sydney Gazette* article from 29 June 1839 described the complex as follows:

*The gaol consists of a centre building, from which diverge three radii, each containing fourteen cells. The centre building contains four rooms on the ground floor, which are to be occupied by the keeper of the gaol, and in the basement story there is the gaol kitchen, and apartments for the wardsmen. Round the centre building there is an area which communicates with the yards belonging to the cells. Eighteen of the cells are solitary; these are six feet, by four feet and they are covered with stone flags, and have no light but what is received through a small grate in the door. Twenty four of the cells are termed open cells, and are fitted up with a bed, and have a window; these are six feet by seven feet, and will be occupied by prisoners before trial. There are no day rooms, so that every prisoner in the gaol will be in a cell. Should it become necessary, the extent of the gaol can be doubled, by adding three more wings. The whole of the buildings are surrounded by a stone wall fourteen feet high and eighteen inches thick. This wall includes an area of 250 feet square. The whole of the building is of stone, and the work is described as being of a very superior quality.*<sup>42</sup>

It is noted, as outlined in the October 1839 architectural plans as arranged by the Colonial Architects Office (Figure 119), that the Gaol consisted of three wings comprising forty-two cells surrounding a central building. The wings ran the length of the walls and were accessed via two narrow corridors, from which the cells were accessed. Two of the cells ran lengthways whilst the third was set on an angle comprising in a T-shape. The central building contained a ground floor gaol keeper’s quarter and a kitchen above.<sup>43</sup> There were eighteen small solitary cells that contained no windows for lights, located off the eastern corridors in the north and south wings, and twenty-four larger sized cells containing windows, to be reserved for prisoners who were on trial at the Berrima Courthouse. Situated between the wings four enclosed yards, with two additional yards on the eastern side of the building used for prisoners to relax or get fresh air. On either side of the entrance gate on the eastern boundary wall were two rooms, for use as guards’ room and offices, while on the northern and southern corner of the east boundary wall there were two other structures.

By May 1839, prisoners began to be housed at the new gaol.<sup>44</sup> In early October 1839, however, it was reported that two prisoners having been charged with cattle stealing, broke out of Berrima gaol.<sup>45</sup> By December 1839 it was noted that all the 42 cells were completed and almost all occupied.<sup>46</sup> Almost immediately, “some of the most desperate criminals were incarcerated” in Berrima Gaol.<sup>47</sup>

Executions by hanging also took place there including Patrick Curran (bushranger) in October 1841, Martin Beach and Lucretia Dunkley (murder), October 1841 and John Lynch (murder of eleven people) in April 1842. Execution by hanging in a public place was the accepted form of execution under British law, with gallows erected “in the market place, sometimes outside the gaol gate and sometimes within or on the gaol

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<sup>39</sup> ‘Advance Australia Sydney Gazette.’, *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842)*, 14 September 1837, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2212924>.

<sup>40</sup> ‘Ship News.’, *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842)*, 3 August 1837, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2212235>.

<sup>41</sup> ‘Advertising’, *Colonist (Sydney, NSW : 1835 - 1840)*, 13 January 1838, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31720286>.

<sup>42</sup> ‘Domestic Intelligence.’, *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842)*, 29 June 1839, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2550844>.

<sup>43</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, *Gundagai Times and Tumut, Adelong and Murrumbidgee District Advertiser (NSW : 1868 - 1931)*, 9 May 1868, 4 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123548216>.

<sup>44</sup> ‘Domestic Intelligence.’, *Sydney Herald (NSW : 1831 - 1842)*, 17 May 1839, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12855839>.

<sup>45</sup> ‘No Title’, *Australian (Sydney, NSW : 1824 - 1848)*, 3 October 1839, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article36859381>.

<sup>46</sup> ‘Original Correspondence.’, *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842)*, 24 December 1839, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2546694>; Cause of The Present Inefficiency Of The Police, And Means Of Improving It.’, *Sydney Herald (NSW : 1831 - 1842)*, 13 November 1839, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12857224>.

<sup>47</sup> ‘H.M. Prison, Berrima.’, *Scrutineer and Berrima District Press (NSW : 1892 - 1948)*, 12 August 1922, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125399973>.

wall, but always in sight of the public.”<sup>48</sup> For example, the mass murderer John Lynch, is said to have been hung on the Berrima Green on a purpose-built gallows.<sup>49</sup> An article from The Southern Mail from 1925 included an anecdote about John Lurch’s historical hanging, where ‘Lynch, noticing amongst them the widow of the victim of his latest murder, paused and said “God help you, my poor woman”.’<sup>50</sup>

The last person to be hanged at Berrima was Henry Atkins, also for murder, on the 8 October 1844.”<sup>51</sup>

Other industries thrived around the early gaol, with local residents becoming involved in the day-to-day running of the complex. The Robertson Mail reproduced an old article in 1925 reporting on:

*A prominent gentleman in the district accepted a contract for supplying the prison with bread, and erected, under the pretence that there was no proper place in Berrima, without purchasing or renting, an oven in the jail to bake for the prison, and he employs a Government servant to attend to it. In the contract there was no one word respecting this very convenient accommodation. The same contractor intends erecting a slaughter house in some convenient corner of the yard.*<sup>52</sup>



Figure 121 – 1839 former Entrance Gate, c.1897. Note key motif in keystone above entrance.

Source: BDHS 102891.

<sup>48</sup> Kerr, *Out of Sight, out of Mind*, 157.

<sup>49</sup> ‘Rough Ways’, *Sun (Sydney, NSW : 1910 - 1954)*, 2 May 1931, 7, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224709258>.

<sup>50</sup> ‘The Monuments Our Fathers Made.’ *The Southern Mail (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954)* 10 April 1925: 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118701075>.

<sup>51</sup> ‘H.M. Prison, Berrima.’, 2.

<sup>52</sup> ‘The Monuments Our Fathers Made.’ *Robertson Mail (NSW : 1924 - 1930)* 17 April 1925: 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article128531570>.

### 3.5.2. Initial Closure

Berrima, now with both a courthouse and gaol, was only place south of Sydney where the periodic assizes (criminal courts) and quarter sessions were held.<sup>53</sup> Until June 1847 it provided this function for the entire southern district until Goulburn Gaol was officially proclaimed and the assizes were relocated to the bustling township of Goulburn. While the two circuit districts existed side by side for a short time, Berrima Gaol was abruptly closed by the Legislative Assembly in August 1847.<sup>54</sup>

The township of Berrima reacted to the news of the closure with consternation, with the Herald reporting concerns that *'they will find themselves left without one single means of keeping starvation from their doors'* with their gaol-related income streams suddenly cut off.<sup>55</sup>

The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Charles Fitzroy, came to inspect the closed gaol in January 1849, expressing his disappointment that a complex *'of such superior construction, and so completely adapted for the purpose intended in the erection, should be lying idle'*.<sup>56</sup>

The gaol sat largely empty for over a decade, with the surrounding village declining. The gaol had probably still been functioning as an occasional lockup, with listings of regional lockups including Berrima as early as July 1859.<sup>57</sup> Around this time, new gaols and courthouses were being built in regional towns such as Mudgee, Orange, Wellington, Pambula, Braidwood, Eden, Tamworth, Armidale, Grafton, Yass, Gundagai, Wagga Wagga, Albury, and Deniliquin, where with the growth of population and associated crime, quarter sessions of the courts had to be introduced or re-introduced.

### 3.5.3. A Model Prison

In January 1860, *The Sydney Morning Herald* announced that Berrima was one of six gaols across the state that were to get new additions and improvements.<sup>58</sup> This marked the official re-opening of Berrima Gaol, with William Maybury appointed as the new gaoler on 8 October 1860.<sup>59</sup> Further staff, including a clerk, dispenser (who had a wife and children), turnkey and constables were also engaged for the gaol.<sup>60</sup>

Initially, it seems that the Department of Public Works intended to mount minor repairs only, with a tender released for such on 24 September 1860.<sup>61</sup> The tender of R. N. Matthews was accepted in November 1860.<sup>62</sup> The initial group of 30 prisoners was chosen in order to *"do the necessary repairs to the out-buildings of the prison now in a state of great dilapidation"*.<sup>63</sup>

As soon as the repairs were completed the number of inmates was increased to 100 and the gaol was also specially designated to receive invalid inmates from other gaols.<sup>64</sup> Not long after, plans for additional works were prepared and tenders were sought by the Colonial Architect's Office in July 1861, September 1861 and March 1862.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> 'Berrima Jail.', *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle (NSW : 1864 - 1881)*, 14 July 1866, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article100870032>.

<sup>54</sup> 'Berrima', *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)*, 31 August 1847, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12891572>.

<sup>55</sup> 'The Monuments Our Fathers Made.' Robertson Mail (NSW : 1924 - 1930) 17 April 1925: 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article128531570>.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> 'Proclamation.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 12 July 1859, 1545, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle228600060>.

<sup>58</sup> 'Country Works.', *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)*, 13 January 1860, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28629269>.

<sup>59</sup> 'Berrima Gaol.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 9 October 1860, 1911, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article229948666>.

<sup>60</sup> 'Tenders. Supplies For Gaol, Berrima.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 24 August 1860, 1579, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article229947361>.

<sup>61</sup> 'To Builders And Others.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 2 October 1860, 1861, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article229948436>.

<sup>62</sup> 'Local And Provincial.', *Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1860 - 1864)*, 10 November 1860, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article102586805>.

<sup>63</sup> 'Country News.', *Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1860 - 1864)*, 28 November 1860, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article102585004>.

<sup>64</sup> 'The Murder In Berrima Gaol.', *Empire (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875)*, 16 December 1862, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle60520293>.

'Daring Escape Of Prisoners.', *Empire (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875)*, 5 October 1863, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle60549355>.

<sup>65</sup> 'To Builders And Others.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 2 August 1861, 1657, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225136422>; 'To Builders And Others.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 20 September 1861, 2016, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225137902>; 'TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 8 April 1862, 701, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225231798>.

In April 1863, tenders were sought for “removing boundary wall, etc”, and R. N. Matthews’ tender was again approved in May that year.<sup>66</sup> A plan for the proposed improvements, drawn by the Colonial Architect in 1863, is included in Figure 122 below. All the works were designed by James Barnet, who had joined the Colonial Architect’s office as clerk of works in 1860 and became Acting Colonial Architect in 1862, before becoming the Colonial Architect in 1865.<sup>67</sup>

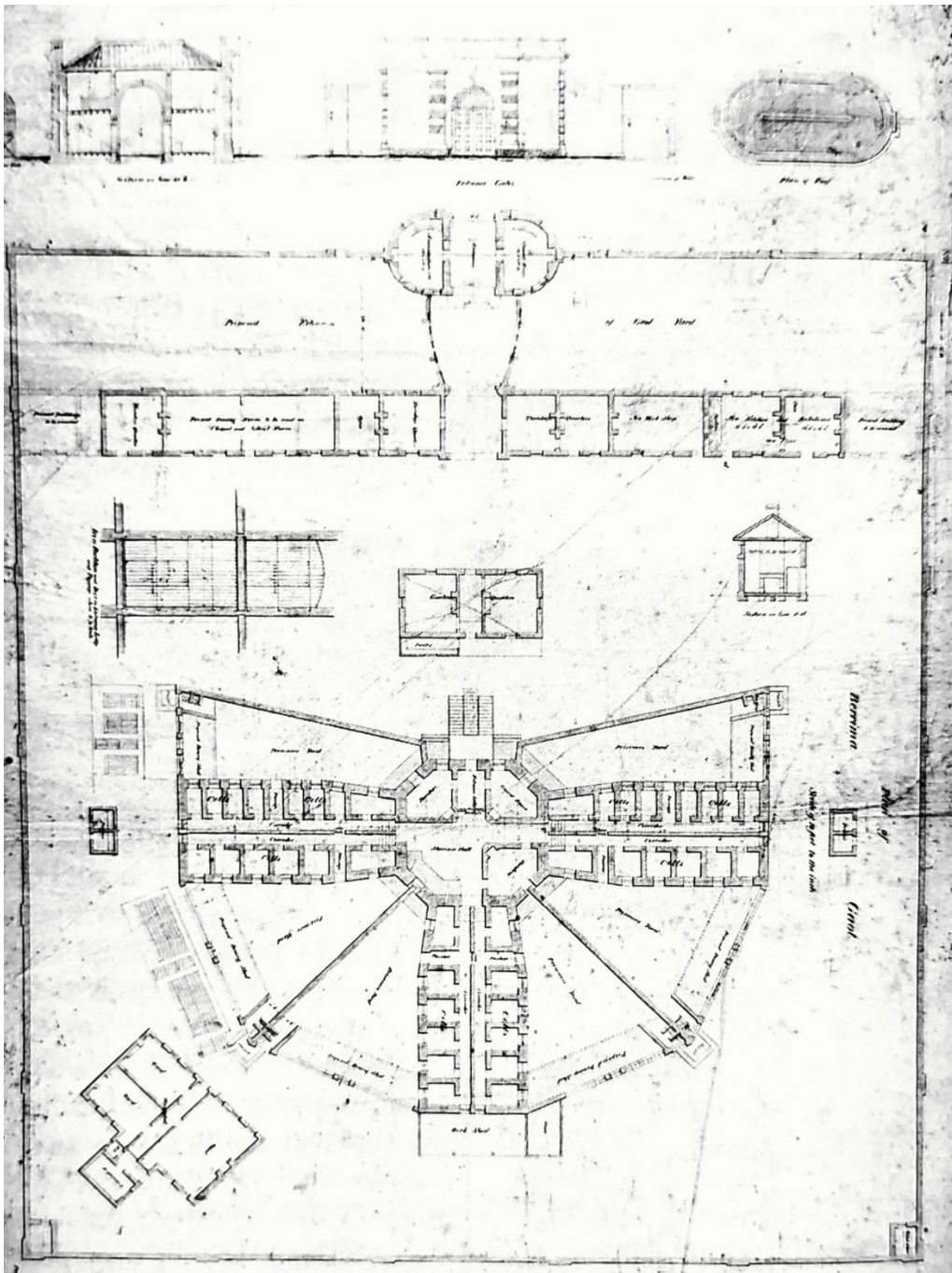


Figure 122 – 1862 plan from the Colonial Architect’s Office, outlining the proposed improvements at Berrima Gaol.

Source: Kerr, *Out of Sight, out of Mind*, 38 Cat. 42

<sup>66</sup> ‘To Builders And Others.’, *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 8 April 1863, 823, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225242264>; ‘Regulations For The Levee.’, *Sydney Mail (NSW : 1860 - 1871)*, 9 May 1863, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article166654481>.

<sup>67</sup> ‘Personal.’, *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)*, 17 December 1904, 11, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article14643562>; D. I. McDonald, ‘Barnet, James Johnstone (1827-1904)’, in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University), accessed 12 November 2023, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/barnet-james-johnstone-2939>.

By September 1863, the older wings of the gaol had been expanded with an additional storey, and the gaoler's residence was built with the walls of the gaol.<sup>68</sup>

The Department of Public Works again sought tenders for further alterations and additions to the Gaol between 27 June to 11 July 1865.<sup>69</sup> A tender from R. N. Matthews was accepted in August, and later, a tender from John Taylor for the "erection of a boundary wall etc." was agreed to in October 1865.<sup>70</sup> At the same time another set of alterations and additions, carried out under the supervision of the government inspector, Mr. Peattie, based on design from the Colonial Architect's office under James Barnet, were progressing well.<sup>71</sup> All the additions and alterations completed by July 1866 were described as follows:

*A new house has been built for the keeper of the prison; and the central building (...), together with the corridors and cells, have been raised another story, thus doubling the accommodation. Two of the airing-yards have been left their original size, being intended for the use of prisoners who have been released from the first stage of punishment, or 'separate treatment' as it is termed, or whose offences are not of so serious a nature as to call for its infliction. Each of the remaining four yards has been divided into several smaller ones, and five additional yards similar in size to these smaller ones have been erected in the large outer yard. A new hospital has been built and watch towers erected, and the front outer wall is now being extended thirty feet, with an ornamental entrance lodge containing quarters for the principal warder. Many minor additions have been made, as well as alterations from the original plan effected, all having increased security for their object.*<sup>72</sup>

Overall, the new building work included:

- Raising the wings of the T-shaped main building as part of the first phase in 1863. They were increased to two storeys, with larger cells upstairs, providing accommodation for 72 'ordinary' prisoners and about 30 so called 'billet men', men who had been given a 'billet' for good conduct and were now doing "the necessary work of the gaol".<sup>73</sup> Seventeen of those were wardens.
- Five additional yards for 'refractory' prisoners, were constructed in the south-western corner of the site, involving a rounded, small holding cell area.
- Nineteen yards, as shown on a later plan (Figure 126).
- Watch towers constructed in the north and south - western corners of the gaol (see Figure 122 and Figure 126).
- The gaoler's new residence, constructed in 1863 to the east of the central building.
- A new hospital built in the north-western corner of the site (sometime between 1863 and 1866), plus later as part of the 1865-66 works, the front wall was moved forward by 30 feet, and a new arched entrance gate was built within this new wall, with the date 1866 inscribed.<sup>74</sup>
- The gaol wall, which was raised by about five feet and moved to increase the area of the gaol to about 1.5 acres and to separate the wall away from the roofs of the outhouses at the front, to deter escapes via this route previously.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> 'Another Escape From Berrima Gaol.', *Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1860 - 1864)*, 19 September 1863, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle102852368>.

<sup>69</sup> 'To Builders And Others.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 30 June 1865, 1440, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225852375>.

<sup>70</sup> 'Government Gazette.', *Sydney Mail (NSW : 1860 - 1871)*, 19 August 1865, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article166665205>; 'Government Gazette.', *Sydney Mail (NSW : 1860 - 1871)*, 21 October 1865, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article166660431>.

<sup>71</sup> 'Berrima.', *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle (NSW : 1864 - 1881)*, 18 October 1865, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article100828413>; NSW Government Architect and State Library of New South Wales, *Imagine a City. 200 Years of Public Architecture in NSW*, 31.

<sup>72</sup> 'Berrima Jail.', *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle (NSW : 1864 - 1881)*, 14 July 1866, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article100870032>.

<sup>73</sup> 'Berrima Gaol.', 9 May 1868, 4; Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, 'Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.', 8.

<sup>74</sup> 'Berrima Gaol.', 9 May 1868, 4; 'The Monuments Our Fathers Made.', 5.

<sup>75</sup> 'General Intelligence.', *Golden Age (Queanbeyan, NSW : 1860 - 1864)*, 24 September 1863, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle30634069>.

- A new main gate connected to the old gate by a metal fence, forming a passage with curved sides. The retention of the former main gate with an extension on both sides to form part of a long structure with a series of new rooms, while those structures at either end - previously occupying the eastern corners of the gaol - were demolished to allow for secondary access from the new yard to the central building.
- A new kitchen and bakehouse located in the southern portion of this long structure, adjacent to a new workshop. This new kitchen was used for a short time alongside the existing kitchen in the basement of the central building, which then became the gaoler's kitchen.
- A large school room was now located at the northern end.

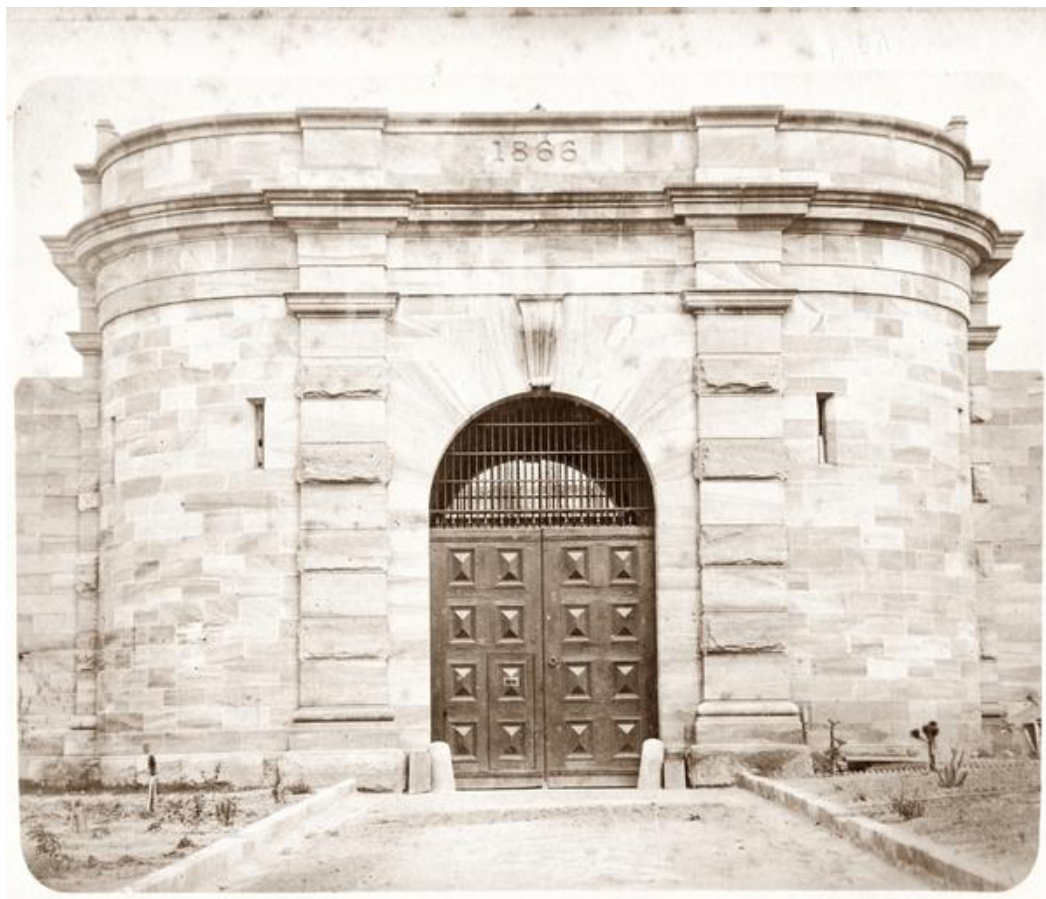


Figure 123 – The new Berrima Gaol Entrance constructed in 1866, from a photograph taken in 1884. Note the original form of the central access path.

Source: BDHS 105487

There is a pencil drawing of the gaoler's residence dated 1875 (Figure 124), which shows a simple design, essentially a double storey building facing the central gaol building with a verandah. There are garden beds with flowers at the front and a stone statue of Sir John Robertson, carved by a former prisoner, which "was not an artistic production, nor was the likeness of Sir John strikingly accurate; but we were much amused with the naturalness of the attitude, which was one of the most commendable features of the sculptor's efforts".<sup>76</sup> While Sir John Robertson's association with the Southern Highlands is well recorded, being the namesake of the local town of Robertson,<sup>77</sup> however it is uncertain why a statue of Sir John Robertson was specifically created and established at Berrima Gaol.

The location of the governor's residence, directly in front of the central gaol building, is shown on a site plan of Berrima Gaol (Figure 126) bearing the Colonial Architect's stamp dated 1867, signed by James Barnet on

<sup>76</sup> 'The Sketcher.', *Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1871 - 1912)*, 25 February 1882, 294, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle162031296>.

<sup>77</sup> Nairn, B., 1976. 'Sir John Robertson (1816-1891)'. *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Accessed online: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/robertson-sir-john-4490>.

2 July 1875. The plan also shows the early buildings built between 1834-49 and those from 1863-1866, as well as some later alterations.

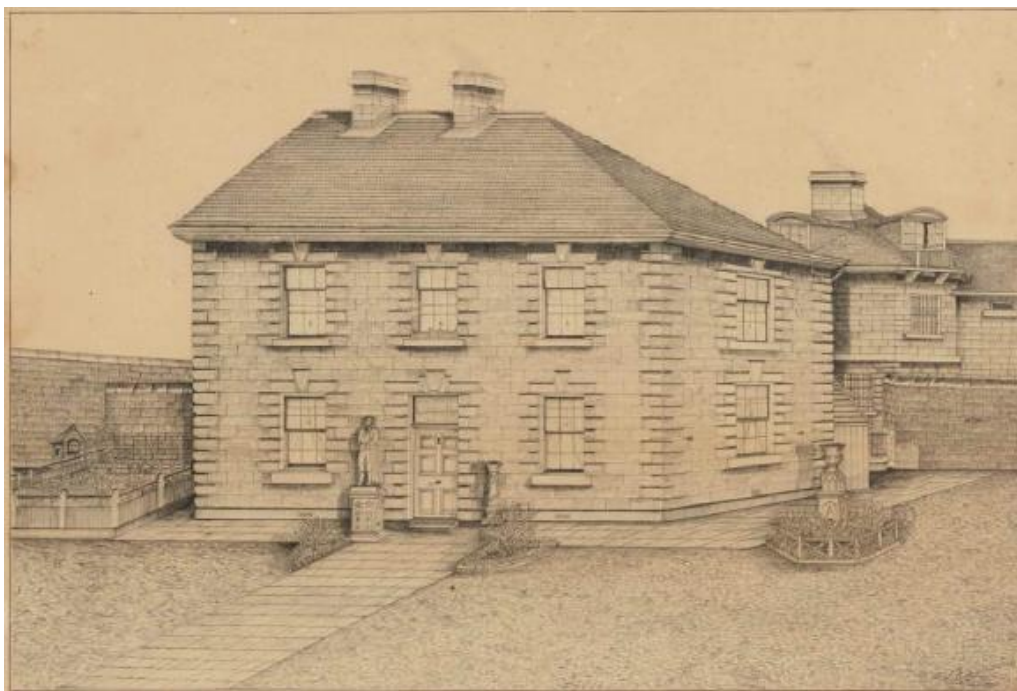


Figure 124 – October 1875, pencil drawing (“Drawing of Governor’s house, Berrima Gaol, NSW”) by J. E. Aubrey, showing the double storey gaoler’s residence inside the gaol’s walls, fronted and flanked by a statue of Sir John Robertson, made by a prisoner. Within the background the central building and outer walls are visible. The path situated at the left-hand side leads to the entrance of the gaol.

Source: State Library of NSW, Call No. V/216, Digital Order No. a4421001

In May 1866, the Colonial Secretary, Henry Parkes, undertook a tour of gaols in the colony and noted that “the gaol at Berrima was the only one in the colony in which solitary confinement could be strictly enforced, and that it was the intention of the Government to carry out the severest punishments in that gaol, to remit punishments as deserved by removal to other gaols”.<sup>78</sup> In February 1867, a set of new regulations, based on Sir Walter Crofton’s Irish system, were formally adopted.<sup>79</sup> The scheme was broadly as follows:

- Class 1 prisoners, who were sentenced to the roads and public works for five years and more, had ‘separate treatment’ for the first 12 months, with one hour of separate exercise per day.
- Half of the remaining period of their sentence was spent in a separate cell at night plus hard labour during the day.
- Following this period these prisoners were treated like Class 2 inmates, (those convicted of felony or misdemeanour and sentenced to roads and public works or imprisonment with hard labour up to 5 years), who had separate cells at night with hard labour during the day, but who were eligible for billet employment after serving half their sentence under hard labour.
- From here there was easing of restrictions as time went on, similar to additional classes of inmates sentenced to less severe punishments.
- Prisoners sentenced to five years plus were generally sent to Berrima for the first twelfth part of their sentence.

<sup>78</sup> ‘Prison Life In Yass.’, *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)*, 12 May 1866, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13131035>.

<sup>79</sup> Kerr, *Out of Sight, out of Mind*, 101–2.

- Difficult prisoners from other gaols were also sent to Berrima to be “subdued”, which meant the gaol always had “some of the most desperate characters of the colony”.<sup>80</sup>
- In May 1866, while the gaol was being enlarged, it was described in the *Empire* by a visitor:

*This gaol has been fitted for the reception of refractory prisoners. There are nineteen separate yards [see Figure 126], where prisoners sentenced to separate confinement, are allowed to walk for an hour a day. The towers [sic, likely means yards] radiate round watch towers, from which they can be all seen at a glance. While all under the eye of the warder or guard, the prisoners cannot see one another. Excellent as the arrangement is for the purpose for which it is designed, there has been a great waste of public money in building a tower within the gaol yard, almost under the corner tower on the wall, which would have answered every purpose. The inner tower and the two walls which spring from it, hide the separate yards from the view of the warder on the corner tower, which would otherwise have overlooked them. The gaol is now being enlarged by an addition to the front, with a grand entrance too ornamental for a gaol. There were 59 prisoners there. We visited several in their cells. The cleanliness and order maintained throughout the establishment reflect credit on Mr. Small, the gaoler. The next morning we renewed the inspection of the gaol – and saw some of the prisoners pacing [sic] the separate yards, six in the workshop employed at boot making, and one who displayed great ingenuity in the manufacture of mats. Under the centre of the gaol are two cells perfectly dark, where desperate insubordination is subdued. An arrangement is made for the admission of air by means of a double wall, without allowing light to enter the cell. We went in and had the door shut to test the darkness which was perfect; and in case of necessity can hardly fail in a few hours to make the most violent offender submissive. Another method of reducing the refractory is by a gag, of Mr. Small’s devising, consisting of a flat piece of wood about three inches long by one and a-half wide, with a tube of an inch diameter and full two inches long running backward. From its appearance one would think it would choke the unhappy person who was condemned to wear it, but the gaoler assured us, that though a very effectual arrest of bad language, the only purpose for which it is used, it does not interfere at all with the breathing of the gagged. The bread used by the prisoners is made on the premises, and was pronounced to be too good – being better than many free persons in the colony can procure. From all we saw, I should gather that Mr. Small, while determined to enforce submission to gaol rule, and ready to adopt severe measures when necessary for that end, is considerate and willing to afford the prisoners all lawful comfort.*<sup>81</sup>

In 1866 that Berrima Gaol was officially declared a ‘Model Prison’ operating under the ‘separate treatment system’.<sup>82</sup> On 24 August 1866, the Governor officially stated that Berrima Gaol was to be a place where male offenders sentenced to severe punishment could “be detained and be liable to be kept to hard labour”.<sup>83</sup>

*The Goulburn Herald* in July 1866 also described the ‘separate system’ at Berrima, noting that the prisoner was confined to his cell alone, and was only able to see the warden, the visiting surgeon (once a day) and the chaplain (once a week).<sup>84</sup> There was only one hour of exercise per day allowed per day in one of the small yards, and the inmate was again completely alone. When walking back from the yard or the chapel, near other prisoners he had to keep five yards apart from any other prisoner, and even wear a mask, if required.<sup>85</sup>

Each of the cells were fitted with a small peephole covered with wire-gauze, so that the warder to look inside but the inmate could not see out. There was a trap door within the cell door which was used to put meals into the cell. Beds were made up of three wicker baskets which could be turned into a bedframe at night or be stacked on top of each other to create a chair.<sup>86</sup> This was because in the past, bed-boards had been used as

<sup>80</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>81</sup> ‘The State of The Southern District And The Progress Of Free Selection.’, *Empire* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875), 18 May 1866, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article60593365>.

<sup>82</sup> Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, ‘Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.’, 8.

<sup>83</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, *New South Wales Government Gazette* (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900), 28 August 1866, 1997,

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225470828>; ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>84</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>85</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>86</sup> ‘Escape Of Two Prisoners From Berrima Gaol.’, *Goulburn Herald* (NSW : 1860 - 1864), 9 March 1861, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article102587700>; ‘Epitome Of Latest News.’, *Illawarra Mercury* (Wollongong, NSW : 1856 - 1950), 21

weapons and had been used to assist in escapes. Each prisoner was provided with a slate and copy book (for writing) and also books from the gaol library. There was a schoolmaster who taught those who could not read or write.<sup>87</sup> Rations of meat were increased from four to eight ounces after one month to reward good conduct.<sup>88</sup> Strict silence was also enforced.<sup>89</sup>

In May 1866, it was noted that “most of the prisoners” at Berrima were in the process of learning or practicing a trade, supplying shoes to the Tarban Creek Asylum.<sup>90</sup> Inmates were all expected to support themselves through work. There were punishments for misconduct or for example, refusal to work, including placing the prisoner in one of the dark underground cells, with just bread and water. Stronger punishment consisted being “placed between two doors (there being an outer and an inner door) and thus prevented from lying down”.<sup>91</sup> The underground cells were walled and floored with heavy stonework, while the cells on the first floor had timber boarded floors.<sup>92</sup> It is not clear when these underground cells were constructed, perhaps as part of the 1865-66 works, in the area of the former kitchen in the basement of the central building, or perhaps earlier. Sources from May 1868 point out that the ‘separate system’ prison had

*...operated so far successfully, that without including any of the violent kinds of corporal punishment in its regulations, ‘Berrima gaol’ has become a name of terror among convicts, and the fear of return to it has tended much to the more orderly conduct of prisoners in other gaols.*<sup>93</sup>



Figure 125 - Berrima Gaol Inner Gates, Berrima NSW, undated but presumably 1900-1920 based on clothing. Note the paved floor to the Entrance Gate.

Source: BDHS 102915

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August 1863, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article136382822>; ‘The Sydney Monthly Overland Mail.’, *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)*, 21 April 1866, 5, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13129937>.

<sup>87</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>88</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>89</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>90</sup> ‘The Empire.’, *Empire (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875)*, 15 May 1866, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article60594928>.

<sup>91</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4.

<sup>92</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4; Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, ‘Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.’, 8.

<sup>93</sup> ‘Berrima Gaol.’, 9 May 1868, 4; Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, ‘Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.’, 8.

### 3.5.4. Berrima Gaol Inquiry Royal Commission

By the 1870s the Gaol was being overseen by William Small, who had been appointed the role of gaoler on 1 June 1863.<sup>94</sup> Small's government of the gaol was set under the *Gaols Act of the Colony* (Statute 4 Victoria, No. 29) and the associated *Regulations* for the management of the Gaols of the Colony, issued on 19 February 1867.<sup>95</sup>

Under Small's governorship, further changes were made to the gaol in accordance with a set of architectural plans drawn up and signed by the Colonial Architect James Barnet on 2 July 1875 (Figure 126).

The drawings proposed a new 'gaoler's kitchen' situated between the residence and the wall of the south-eastern airing yard along with a new proposed verandah to the hospital, a new watch tower in the south-eastern corner and an observation gallery along the southern boundary wall. However, it is unclear at which time these were constructed, with no tenders specifically for these changes present in the historical record. The only tender remaining in the Colonial Architect's Office records for alterations is in August 1875, proposing a slate roof at Berrima Gaol. This tender was, again, won by R.N. Mathews.<sup>96</sup>

On the 2 July 1875 further plans were drawn by Barnet for 'Baths and Additions to Berrima Gaol', the plans showing a new kitchen to replace the old gaoler's kitchen in the basement of the central building. The former kitchen was to be reconfigured into bathrooms (Figure 129). James Barnet sent a letter addressing the Mayor to the Sydney Town Clerk in c.1877, requesting the "*supply of about 1400 ft of 3 inch cast iron water pipes and 2 bends, required for the water supply [to] Berrima Gaol.*"<sup>97</sup>

The Bull's Head Fountain was constructed at the exterior of the northern gaol wall in c.1877 as an accessible water supply for the police and Magistrate's horses (Figure 127).<sup>98</sup> Additionally, it is thought that a new separate kitchen to service the governor's residence was constructed during the 1870s period (Figure 128).

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<sup>94</sup> 'Berrima Gaol.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 2 June 1863, 1245, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle225243846>; 'Berrima', *Sydney Mail (NSW : 1912 - 1938)*, 18 October 1933, 12, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article165963091>.

<sup>95</sup> Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, 'Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.', 8.

<sup>96</sup> 'Spelling-Bee.', *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle (NSW : 1864 - 1881)*, 15 September 1875, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle100848754>.

<sup>97</sup> James Barnet, 'Letter: The Colonial Architect Wrote to Request Approval for the Supply of about 1400 Ft of 3 Inch' (Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 2 January 1877), A-00302101, City of Sydney Archives, <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1104021>.

<sup>98</sup> Rosalind Dale, *Opening a Window on Berrima's Past* (Moss Vale, NSW: Rosalind Dale and Corinne Dany, 2013).

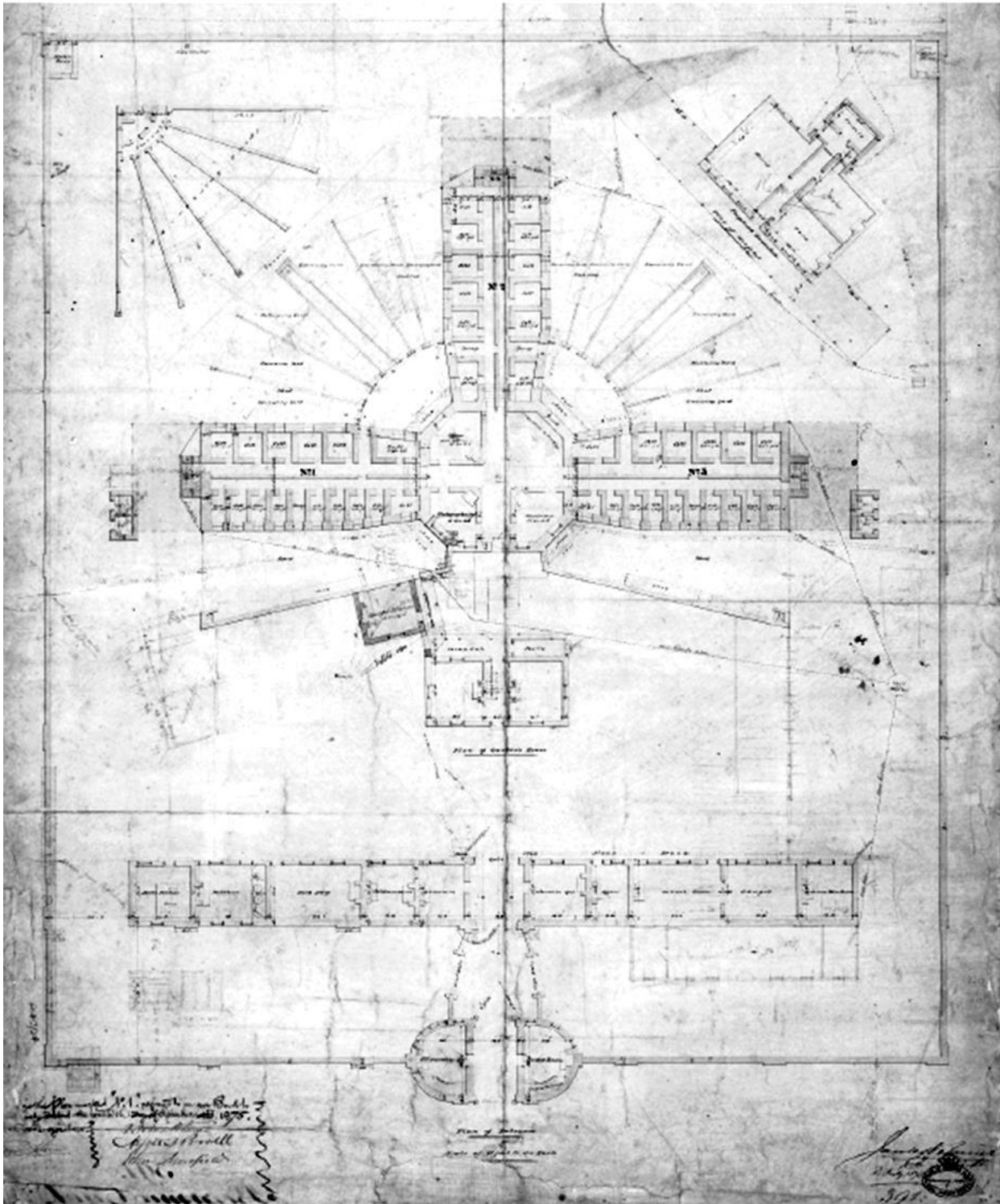


Figure 126 – Detail architectural plan ('Plan of Berrima Gaol'), signed by James Barnet on 2 July 1875, showing the new gaol entrance at the bottom centre (1866), and a long wing containing the old entrance and associated buildings (all constructed 1839). Located towards the top of the image is the gaoler's residence (1863), proposed kitchen (coloured red and yellow), and the central building and its associated cell wings (ground floor: 1839; first floor: 1863), along with detached toilets, and airing and exercise yards (1839, further subdivided 1863-66). At the top left-hand corner of the plan outlines the hospital and watch tower with an additional watch tower and exercise yard at top left (all constructed 1863-66).

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/24, Berrima Correctional Centre – Site Plan

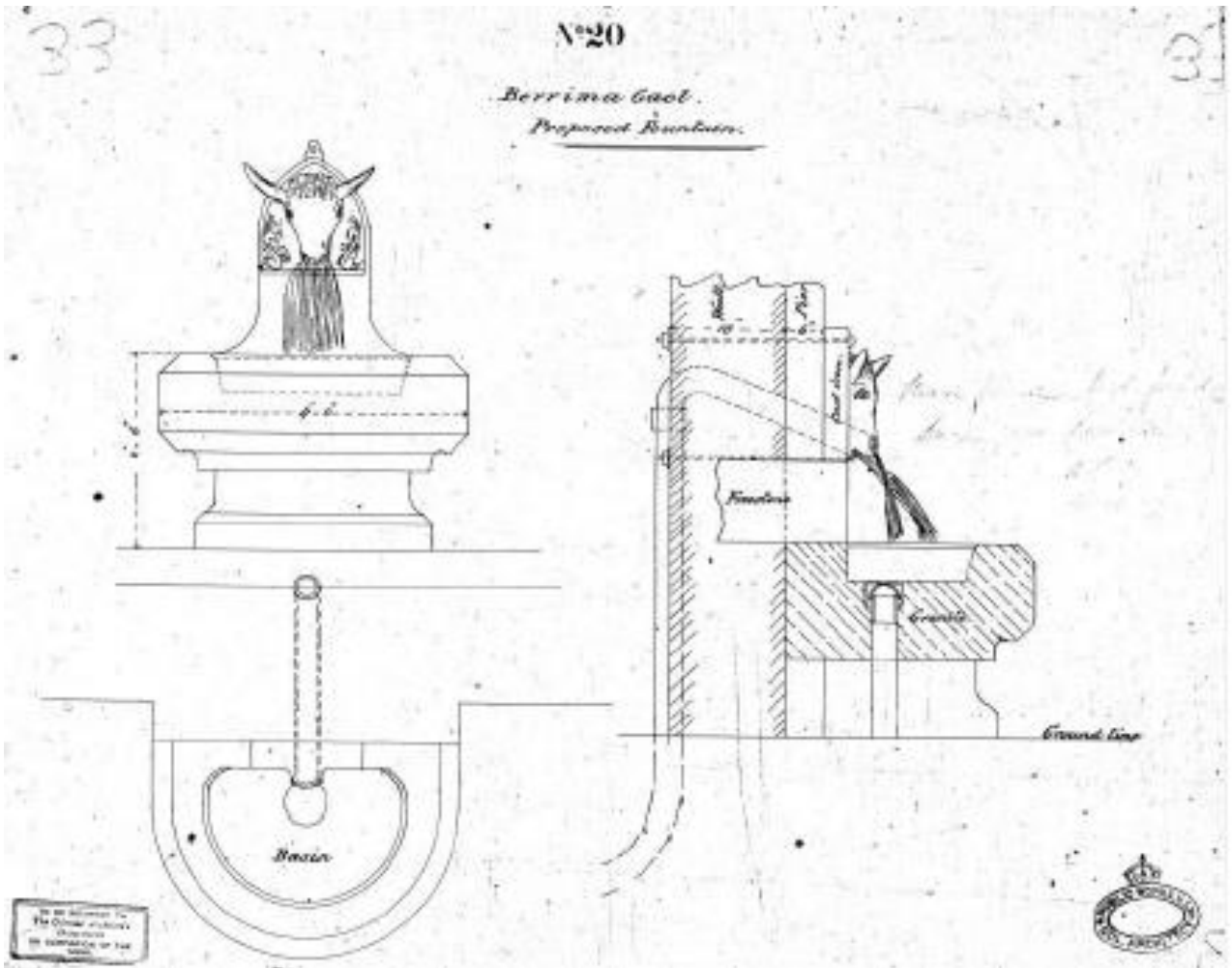


Figure 127 – 1877 plan for the Bull's Head Fountain, located at the exterior northern compound wall.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/74, Berrima Correctional Centre – Proposed Fountain Plan – Basin & Ground Line Plan



Figure 128 – Detail from undated plan of Berrima Gaol containing the Colonial Architect's Stamp dated 1876 and signed by James Barnet on 2 July 1875.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/24, Berrima Correctional Centre – Site Plan

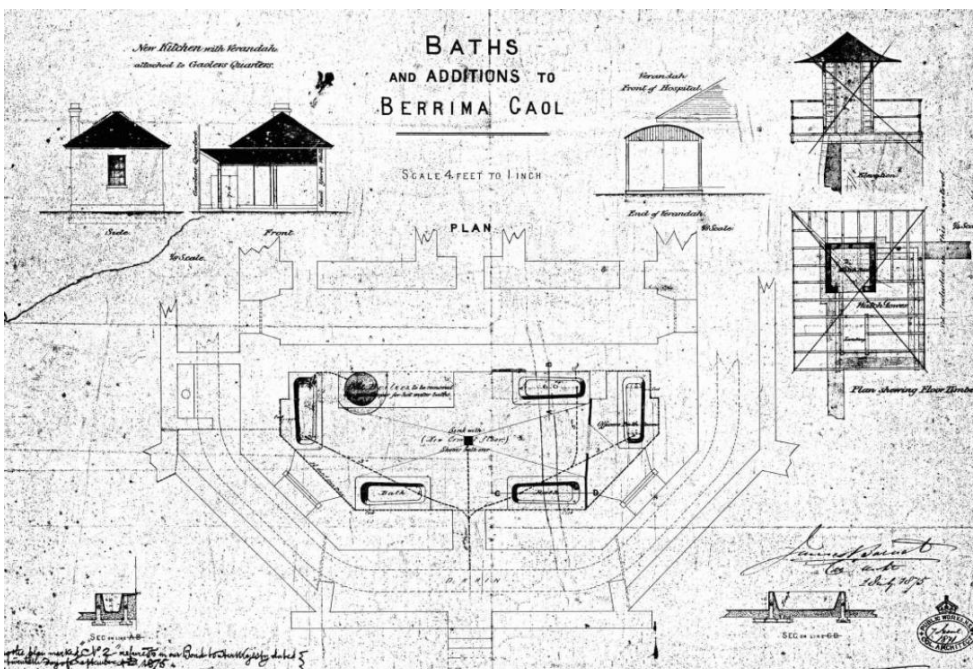


Figure 129 – 2 July 1875 Plan signed by James Barnet for 'Baths and Additions to Berrima Gaol', outlining the proposed reconfiguration of the basement after conversion of the gaoler's kitchen to bathrooms, and details of the new gaoler's kitchen (top left), hospital verandah and watch tower (top right).

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/75, Berrima Correctional Centre – Baths & Additions - Plan & Elevations

During the late 1870s reports of unwarranted cruelty and punishment at the gaol were beginning to multiply, resulting in an official inquiry into Small's governorship as gaoler, as part of a Royal Commission, dated 1878.<sup>99</sup> 79 out of 370 prisons volunteered to testify, with the report concluding the following:

*...those prisoners who have behaved well, and have conformed to rule, have had no cause to complain of Mr. Small, while with those who have been unruly and who have attempted to set him and order at defiance, he has been in many cases a severe disciplinarian, oftentimes hasty and impatient, and occasionally harsh.*<sup>100</sup>

The inquiry uncovered an overuse of torture tactics, justified as warranted punishment by the gaoler. However, the inquiry found that prisoners had faced hours receiving the gag and being kept in irons. Additionally, prisoners were placed between the double doors of the dark cells, all techniques resulting in prolonged pain.<sup>101</sup>

Recommendations included that the architecture of the prison was in part to blame for the issues raised, and that an increase in the cell size and space available for the prisoners was necessary in their wellbeing. By October 1874, a reform to the minimum sentence required for 'separate treatment' was reduced from five to three years imprisonment with hard labour, or road works and prisoners sentenced to three years or more hard labour had to undergo nine months of separate treatment at Berrima at the start of his sentence. After this good conduct was issued and the prisoners could be moved to Darlinghurst or Parramatta Gaol, with a lesser punishment.<sup>102</sup>

However, despite the findings of the report, Small remained gaoler up until 1885, when he was then promoted and stationed at Trial Bay where he remained for four years.<sup>103</sup>



Figure 130 – Photograph of William Small, date unknown.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'William Small', 104715*



Figure 131 – Photograph of Mrs William Small, date unknown.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'William Small', 104718*

<sup>99</sup> Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, 'Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.', 8.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

A description of Berrima Gaol was issued during the inquiry report published on 28 November 1878:

*In the centre of the building, where the three wings join, there is a clear space called the landing on each floor, raised a few feet above the level of the wings, to which access is gained by means of stone steps, the entrances being guarded by iron gates. On these landings warders are stationed to attend to the calls of the prisoners in the separate cells...In each of the two angles formed by the wings there are six exercise yards, of triangular form, extending from the centre of the building outwards. They are divided by high partitions of galvanized iron, and are enclosed on the outer side by iron railings. In these yards every prisoner in separate confinement is allowed one hour's exercise daily, or more if the Visiting Surgeon think it necessary. In addition to these 'exercise' yards there are what are called 'special,' or, in the prison phraseology, 'stone' yards. They are six in number, of triangular form, and are divided by stone walls, enclosed in front by iron railings. Confinement during the day in these special yards is called 'special treatment', which is a less severe form of punishment than separate treatment, and to which refractory prisoners, who are sent from other gaols for 'coercion,' are subjected. Prisoners who have completed their term of 'separate treatment' are also kept in these yards to await their transit to another gaol.<sup>104</sup>*

In March 1887 George Henry Stace was transferred from Maitland Gaol and appointed as the new governor at Berrima Gaol, replacing William Small.<sup>105</sup> By June 1888, the gaol comprised 100 prisoners and was seen as the second most prominent prison in the NSW region, after Darlinghurst Gaol.

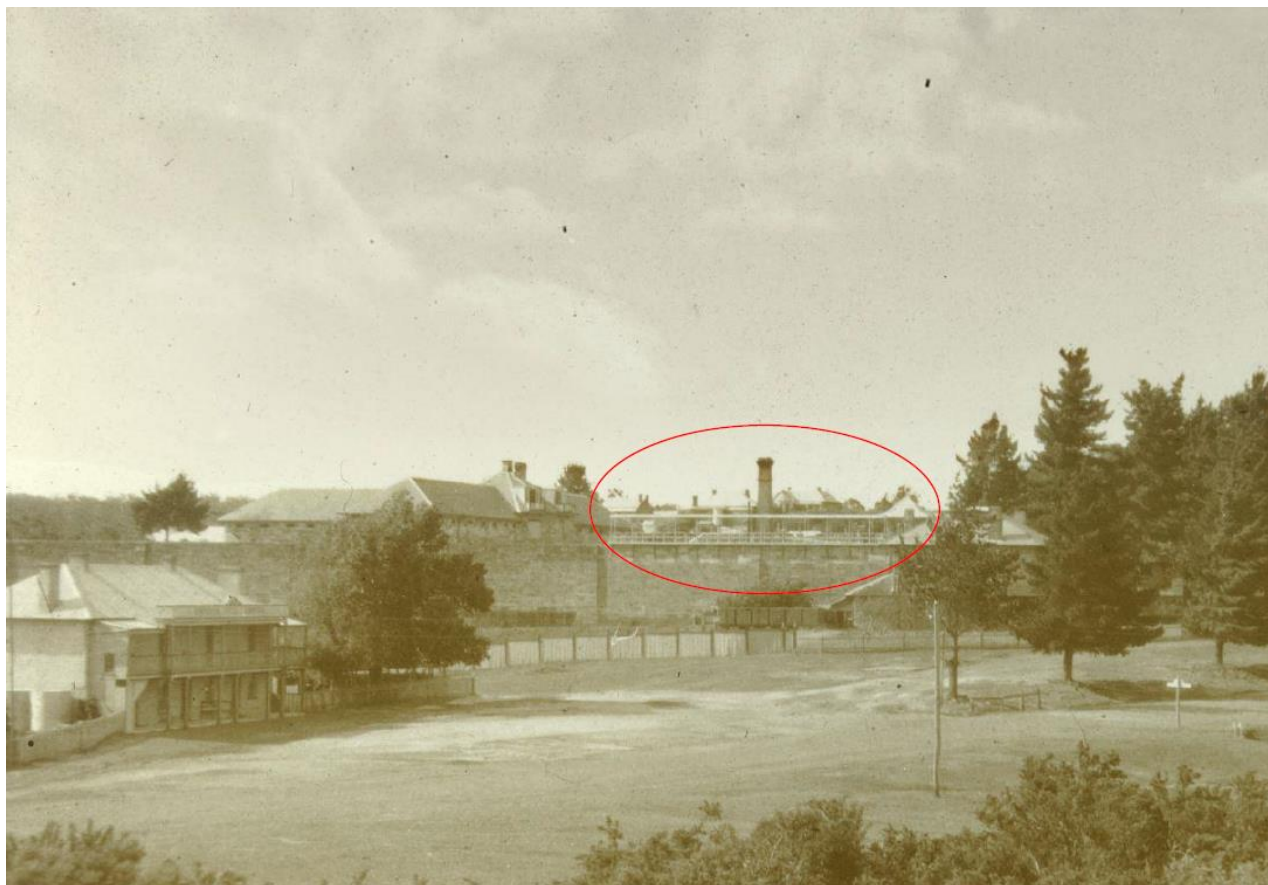


Figure 132 – 1875 and 1938 photograph by J. H. Harvey, illustrating the gaol as seen from the south-east, with the observation gallery (c.1900) visible and circled in red.

Source: State Library of Victoria, 'Berrima gaol, NSW. Germans interned here during WWI', H2009.100/588

<sup>104</sup> Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission, 'Report of the Royal Commission, Appointed on the 2nd July, 1878, to Inquire into and Report upon the General Management and Discipline of the Gaol at Berrima; Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.', 8.

<sup>105</sup> 'Government Gazette.', *Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1883 - 1930)*, 5 March 1887, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle236749000>.



Figure 133 – 1885 Photograph of Berrima Gaol from the north, with entrance gate on the left.

Source: SLNSW, *Berrima Gaol, SPF/Berrima New South Wales – Gaols*, 1885 PXA 431/Vol. 02/Item 17.

### 3.5.5. The Turn of the Century

During the 1890s the Gaol expanded, extending its footprint and functions initially from 1891 with minor works then with more major extensions from 1896. Starting in November 1891, an area totalling one acre and thirty perches was added to the original site (Figure 134)<sup>106</sup> at the south. This created an extension that began in Argyle Street in the east and extended to the river in the west. In August 1892, following a call for tenders, a steam cooking plant and new chimney stack were added to the south of the kitchen.<sup>107</sup>

In 1892 there was a new survey of the site resulting in extensions being added to both the west and east areas of the site comprising of an area of three acres, three rood and three perches. These were formally dedicated for Gaol purposes on 19 October 1894<sup>108</sup> (Figure 135) and are shown in the Parish map (Figure 136). The 1892 survey also included two additional sites for the courthouse and police station areas to the north of Wilshire Street. However, the 1894 Gaol Dedication only included the following:

- The original site of the Gaol, totalling 1 acre 2 rood 14 perches
- An area of land to the west of the existing Gaol, extending to the river, comprising of 1 acre 1 rood 34 perches
- An area of 2 rood 35 perches to the east of the Gaol, fronting Argyle Street.

The sites allocated for the police station and courthouse had been reserved from sale earlier on 14 April 1894 for these purposes.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>106</sup> 'Berrima Jail.', *Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1881 - 1907)*, 13 November 1891, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article103152186>.

<sup>107</sup> Berrima Jail.', *Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1881 - 1907)*, 10 August 1892, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article103160819>.

<sup>108</sup> Government Gazette Notices', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 19 October 1894, 6598, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article220939722>.

<sup>109</sup> 'Reserves From Sale For Police Purposes.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 14 April 1894, 2466, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222331203>; 'Reserve From Sale For Court-House Site.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 14 April 1894, 2465, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222331198>.

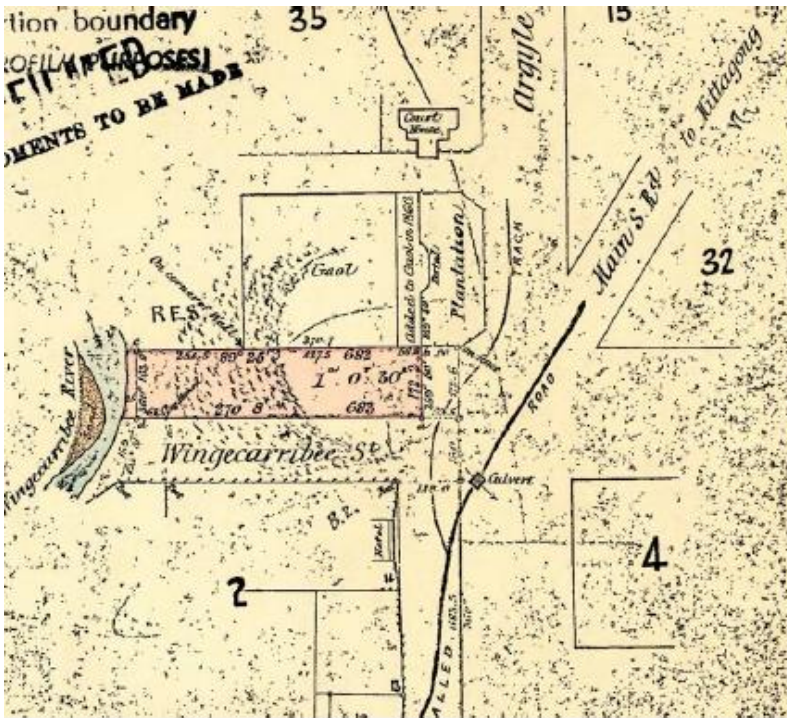


Figure 134 – 1891 survey Crown Plan 276-3040, based on a survey undertaken on 20 March 1891, showing the ‘additional area for gaol purposes’ shaded in red.

Source: NSW RLS, Crown Plan 276-3040

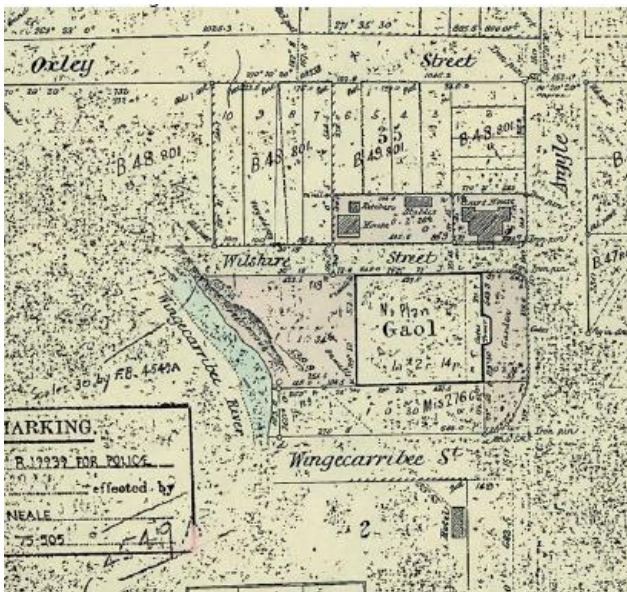


Figure 135 – 1892 survey plan included in Crown Plan 416-3040, based on a survey undertaken on 3 September 1892, outlining the additional land ‘proposed to be dedicated for Police, Court House and Gaol Purposes’, shaded in red.

Source: NSW RLS, Crown Plan 416-3040



Figure 136 – Parish Map showing the subject site and its individual parcels of land as dedicated in November 1891 (gaol extension) and October 1894 (gaol including western and eastern portion), date unknown.

Source: NSW RLS, HLRV, Parish Map, Parish of Berrima, County of Camden

In September 1894 the Government Architect's office called for tenders for the installation of electric lighting at the gaol and by February 1895, 188 lamps had been installed in cells, along corridors and in the hospital wing as well as in the Governor's office and residence. This work was done by Charles Highland based on the design and under the supervision of a Mr Row from the Government Architect's office.



Figure 137 – The Berrima Gaol Hospital, 1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Section of Berrima Gaol, Berrima' 102879*



Figure 138 – No. 5 Sentry Box, Wash shed, and hospital in rear, c.1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW', 102888.*



Figure 139 – Interiors of entrance wing, showing gate, staircase, clock, and cupboard, c.1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima gaol wing entrance, Berrima NSW', 102890.*



Figure 140 – Northeast corner of the gaol, showing courthouse, No. 5 Post, lamp room, library, church and school, room, and general store, c.1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol outer wall, service buildings, and Berrima Courthouse, Berrima NSW' 102882.*

The appointment of Captain Frederick William Neitenstein as the new Comptroller-General of Prisons in November 1896, resulted in changes to gaol itself and to the management of prisoners. Neitenstein embarked on a series of reforms of the prison system which continued until his retirement in 1909. In his annual report in 1908 Neitenstein wrote:

*At one time it (Berrima Gaol) was amongst the principal penal establishments, as was primarily for punitive treatment of refractory and turbulent prisoners. To be liable to be sent to Berrima for "coercion" was a terrifying idea, and the methods employed - only a few years ago - at that*

place were severe indeed. The principal measures of "coercion," apart from flogging as a last resource, consisted of solitary confinement, dark cells, and various forms of ironing. Of these, prolonged detention in dark cells was the most drastic punishment. On entering into office, I made careful inquiry into this matter, and found that individuals were punished over and over again without checking offences or bringing better conduct. On my recommendation, therefore, all of these things were abolished, and one result has been that outbreaks and organised disturbances have entirely ceased, and serious misconduct has become a thing of the past.<sup>110</sup>

Neitenstein also initiated a new program known as the 'restricted association system' which began at Berrima Gaol, where the 'real criminals' were kept apart from first time and minor offenders wherever possible, as stated:

*Prisoners, instead of having their meals together in messes in their yards as formerly, now have them in their cells by themselves, and are only allowed to associate whilst at work, at church and school, and at present while washing themselves in the mornings and afternoons, on account of the cell furniture not being complete until the new tables and stools are made, and then it is intended that they shall wash in their cells.<sup>111</sup>*

The new systems also focussed on "discipline, surveillance, physical drill and a system of grading and marks."<sup>112</sup> The reforms worked well at Berrima Gaol and from here were introduced into all other prisons in NSW.<sup>113</sup>

By the end of 1897 Berrima Gaol supported around 72 prisoners,<sup>114</sup> who were mainly involved in working in the tailoring and shoemaking workshops, supplying the Stores Department. The area of around one acre to the south of the gaol that appeared in the Dedication of 1894 was well cultivated, with a team of four inmates working there on an almost daily basis.<sup>115</sup> Throughout the late 1800s and in the early years of the 1900s, several additional buildings were constructed, fulfilling a variety of uses required for the expansion of the gaol.



Figure 141 – Old entrance gate and adjoining buildings, looking northwest, c.1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol Yard, Berrima NSW' 102885.*



Figure 142 – Southwest corner of the gaol, showing exercise yards for refractory prisoners, c.1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library 'Berrima Gaol refractory cell and separate yards, Berrima NSW' 102887.*

<sup>110</sup> Garton, 'Neitenstein, Frederick William (1850-1921)'.

<sup>111</sup> Berrima', *Robertson Advocate (NSW : 1894 - 1923)*, 12 August 1898, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113390843>.

<sup>112</sup> Garton, 'Neitenstein, Frederick William (1850-1921)'.

<sup>113</sup> 'Restricted Association In Our Gaols.', *Illawarra Mercury (Wollongong, NSW : 1856 - 1950)*, 7 October 1899, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132320976>.

<sup>114</sup> Berrima', *Robertson Advocate (NSW : 1894 - 1923)*, 12 August 1898, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113390843>.

<sup>115</sup> Berrima', *Robertson Advocate (NSW : 1894 - 1923)*, 12 August 1898, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113390843>.



Figure 143 – Southwest corner of the gaol, showing No. 7 post c.1898.

Source: Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol Yards and stone cell, Berrima NSW' 102883.



Figure 144 – Overview of southern cellblock and southern corner, c.1898.

Source: Berrima District Historical and Family Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW' 102881.

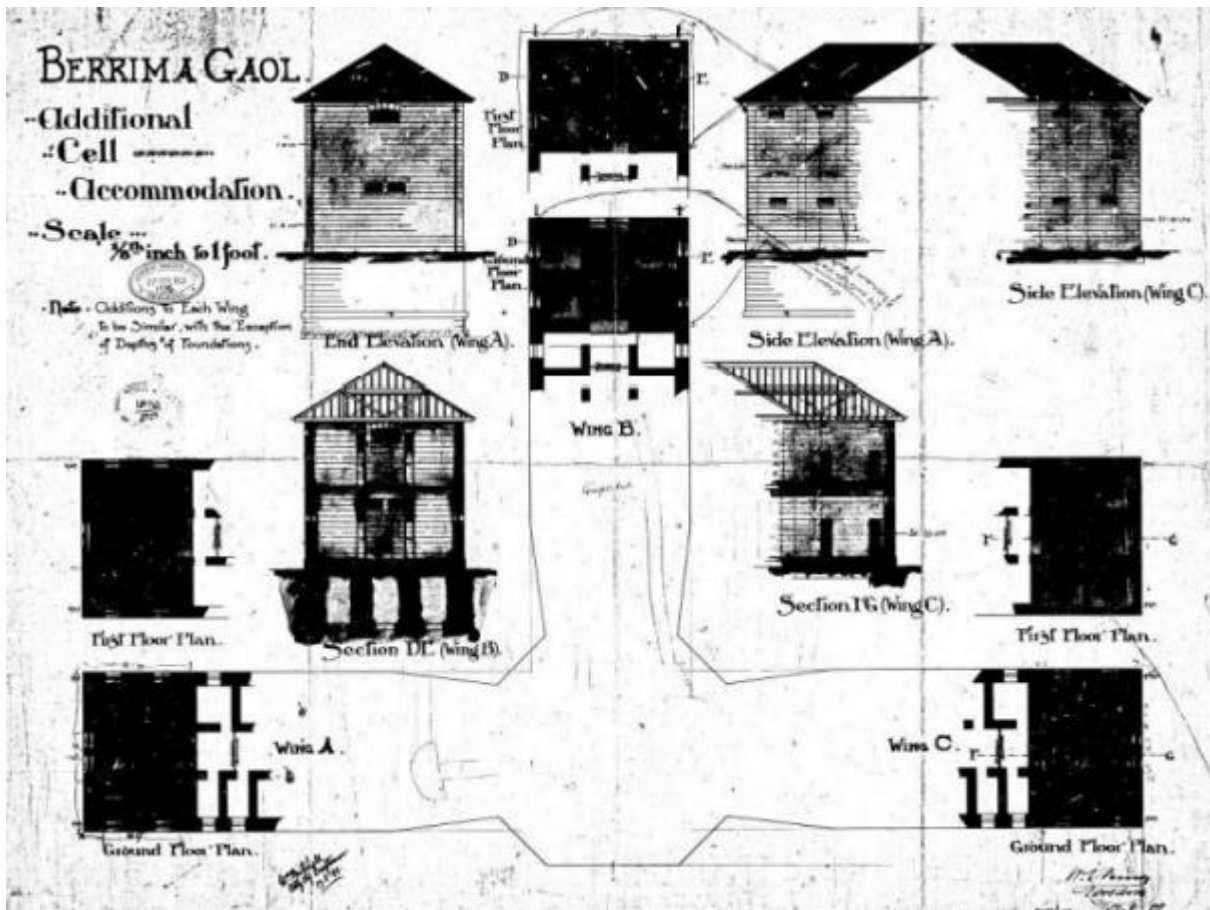


Figure 145 – Plan signed by Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, dated 17 August 1899.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/77, Berrima Correctional Centre – Additional Cell Accommodation – Ground & First Floor Plan

Berrima Gaol continued to function as a prison until 1907, with the successful management reforms in place. It was officially declared a place of confinement for habitual criminals under the *Habitual Criminals Act 1905* on 5 July 1906,<sup>116</sup> just before its closure in c.1908-1909. During this period there were further changes including improvements to the prison cells, new sewerage and drainage systems, and some minor works.

In July 1901, plans for improvements to the prison cells, particularly the ground floor cells on the eastern side of the south and north cell blocks were drawn up. Cells were to be made larger through demolishing adjoining walls between existing cells and raising ceilings. The plans also show that the original walls separating the individual block cells longitudinally had been removed to open up the corridors, to create two entirely separate cell corridors within each wing. J. Hines from Moss Vale was the successful tenderer.<sup>117</sup>

In 1907 a new sewerage and drainage system was installed, with new septic tanks and filter beds added outside the gaol, near the southwestern corner.<sup>118</sup> A plan from 19 October 1907 shows work as executed, pointing therefore to construction that had taken place sometime between 1897 and 1907 of a new gaol made stores room situated east of the school room/chapel, and north of the original gaol entry. Garden plots are shown in the area where the old governor's residence and kitchen were situated. In addition, the plan shows a large workshop and water tank to the south of the garden beds, a tool house with toilet area adjacent to the east of the boiler cook house and an electric light engine room.

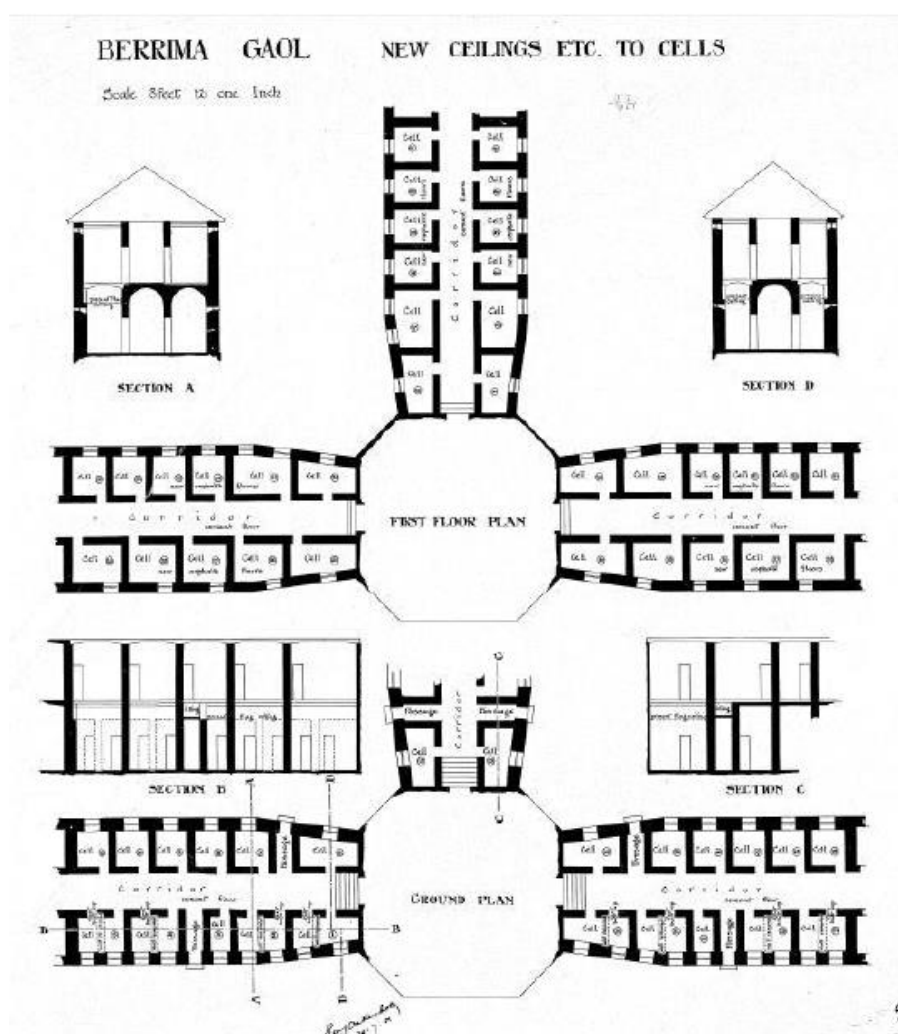


Figure 146 – 29 July 1901 plan outlining the proposed changes to enlarge the ground floor cells and demolition of walls between cells and replacement of existing ceilings.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47\_17, Berrima Correctional Centre– Cells – Layout Plan & Sections

<sup>116</sup> 'New Public Works.', *Evening News* (Sydney, NSW: 1869 - 1931), 24 December 1901, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle112574662>.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid.

<sup>118</sup> NSW State Records and Archives, 'Berrima Gaol Drainage Details Plan', NRS-4335-2-87-27600.

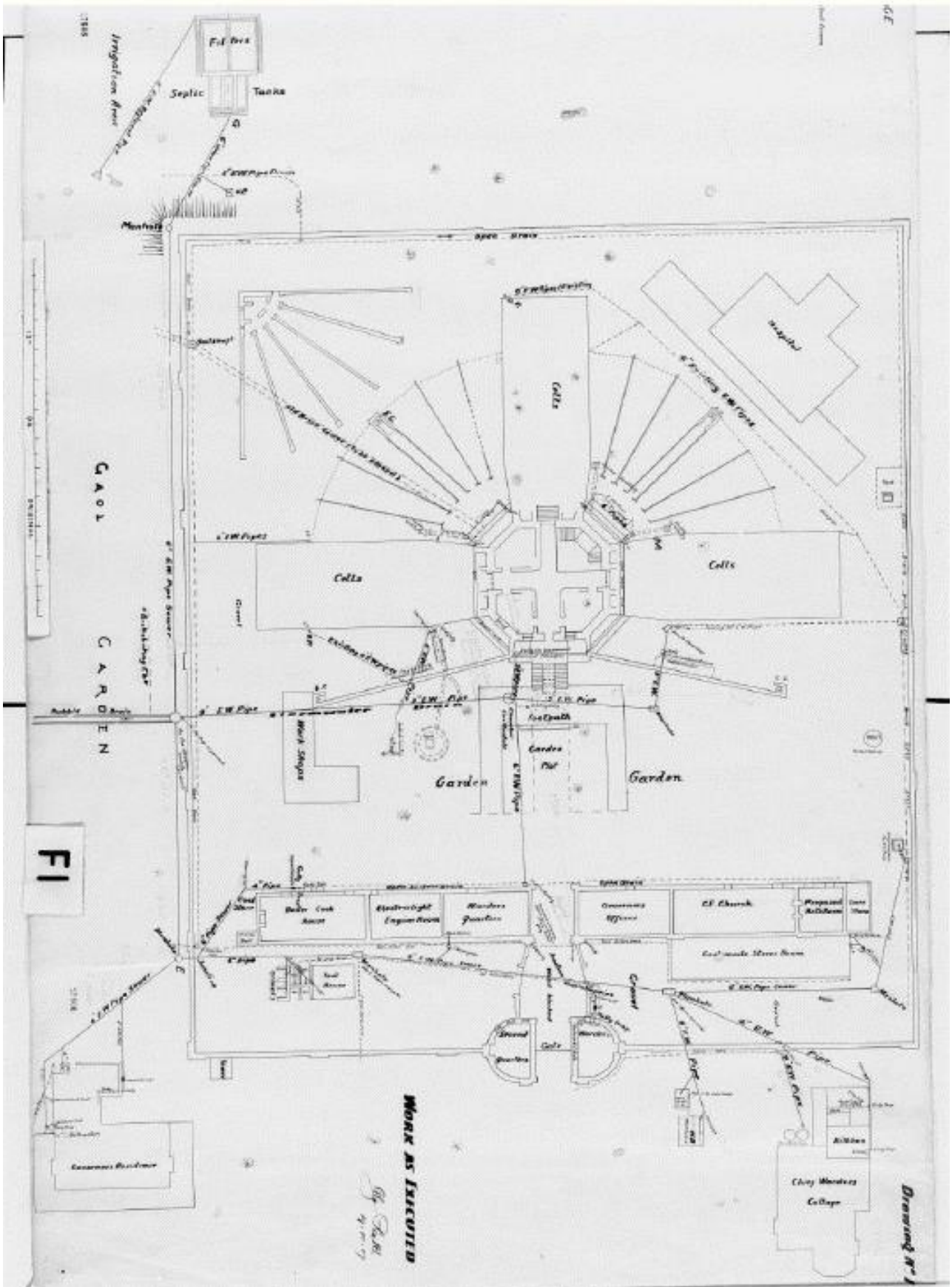


Figure 147 – 19 October 1907 plan outlining the new sewerage and drainage system for the site ‘as executed’, with the location of the new septic system at top left. The plan illustrates structures within the gaol and the residences outside the gaol walls.

Source: NSW Plan Services, 27606 F1, Berrima Correctional Centre – General Plan – Frame 1

In 1897 as part of the reforms and changes to the gaol it was decided to build a new residence for the prison governor on a better site that was no longer within the prison walls or close to the cell block. The new governor's residence aimed to provide a more comfortable housing for the governor and his family.

In June 1897 tenders for "Erection of New Quarters" were advertised,<sup>119</sup> and after initially accepting the quote from W. J. Green from Guildford in June 1897,<sup>120</sup> the tender of A. Stephens from Bowral was finally agreed to in August 1897.<sup>121</sup> Construction of the building began around 1 October 1897 and was finished in late 1898. In August 1898 it was noted that the roof was "on and the floor laid"<sup>122</sup>. The new building was known as 'Oberon'.

A photograph of the old 'gaoler's residence' prior to its demolition (Figure 148) is included in a series of photographs taken c.1898 and depict the various buildings within Berrima Gaol complex.



Figure 148 – 1898, the Old Governor's Residence (1863) located directly in front of the central building (to the right).

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW', 102884*



Figure 149 – Argyle Street, Berrima, with the Governor's Residence and Gaol in background, c.1898.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'View of Berrima, Berrima NSW' 103487.*

<sup>119</sup> 'Tenders For Public Works.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 28 May 1897, 3661, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224598885>.

<sup>120</sup> 'Government Gazette Tenders and Contracts', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 23 June 1897, 4353, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224600754>.

<sup>121</sup> 'Government Gazette Tenders and Contracts', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 24 August 1897, 6045, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222349248>.

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*



Figure 150 – Berrima Gaol Governor's Residence, later Guards Quarters, 1915-1919. Note the original picket fence and landscaping, shutters to upper storey and original slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. The watch tower and catwalk are noticeable to the right-hand side of the image.

Source: *BDHS 102907*



Figure 151 – Members of the Berrima Guard, 1916 taken on the steps of the Governor's Residence. Note the extant detailing of the verandah.

Source: *BDHS 102516*



Figure 152 – The Guards Quarters at Berrima Gaol, c.1920s.

Source: *BDHS 105267*



Figure 153 – Berrima Gaol walls and Governor's Residence and garden, 1936. Note the rear configuration of the building, fencing to the lot and higher timber fencing to the rear.

Source: *BDHS 104642*

Photographs from this time highlight the fact that the watch towers in the north and south-western corners of the gaol were probably demolished at this point, and instead several sentry posts were placed in different locations within the gaol complex. A new watch tower was planned for a site near the south-east corner of the outer wall, so that the warder from No. 2 post (who watched the second entrance gates), would no longer need to stay at that position. The warder was able to open and close the gates when required (using a mechanised lever system) and had a view of three corners of the complex including those prisoners employed in the 'wood heap', which was "the most dangerous post inside the walls."<sup>123</sup>



Figure 154 – Berrima Gaol, showing the catwalk and outer walls, 1920s.

Source: BDHS 106387

There were several other alterations during this period including a new residence for the deputy governor, which had been recommended by the Comptroller-General in August 1898, and, in fact, had been planned as early as the 1870s.<sup>124</sup> This building was known as the 'Warden's Cottage' and together with additional cells, and other works was offered out to tender in December 1899, and again in January 1900.

The contract for the residence and the additional cells was awarded to J. Hines from Moss Vale, at a cost of £4,759.14s in February 1900.<sup>125</sup> Plans from the archives of the NSW Public Works Department, dated 1899 (Figure 155), show a new cottage for the deputy governor outside the gaol walls, near the north-eastern corner of the gaol boundary.

The plan shows that a new watch tower and observation gallery (catwalk), initially proposed in the 1870s, had now been built and was located in the south-eastern corner of the gaol, with the watch tower built next to the external wall.

<sup>123</sup> Berrima', *Robertson Advocate* (NSW : 1894 - 1923), 12 August 1898, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113390843>.

<sup>124</sup> Berrima', *Robertson Advocate* (NSW : 1894 - 1923), 12 August 1898, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113390843>.

<sup>125</sup> Government Gazette Tenders and Contracts', *New South Wales Government Gazette* (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900), 23 February 1900, 1554, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article221015153>; 'The Bubonic Plague.', *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* (NSW : 1881 - 1940), 20 February 1900, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article98699053>.

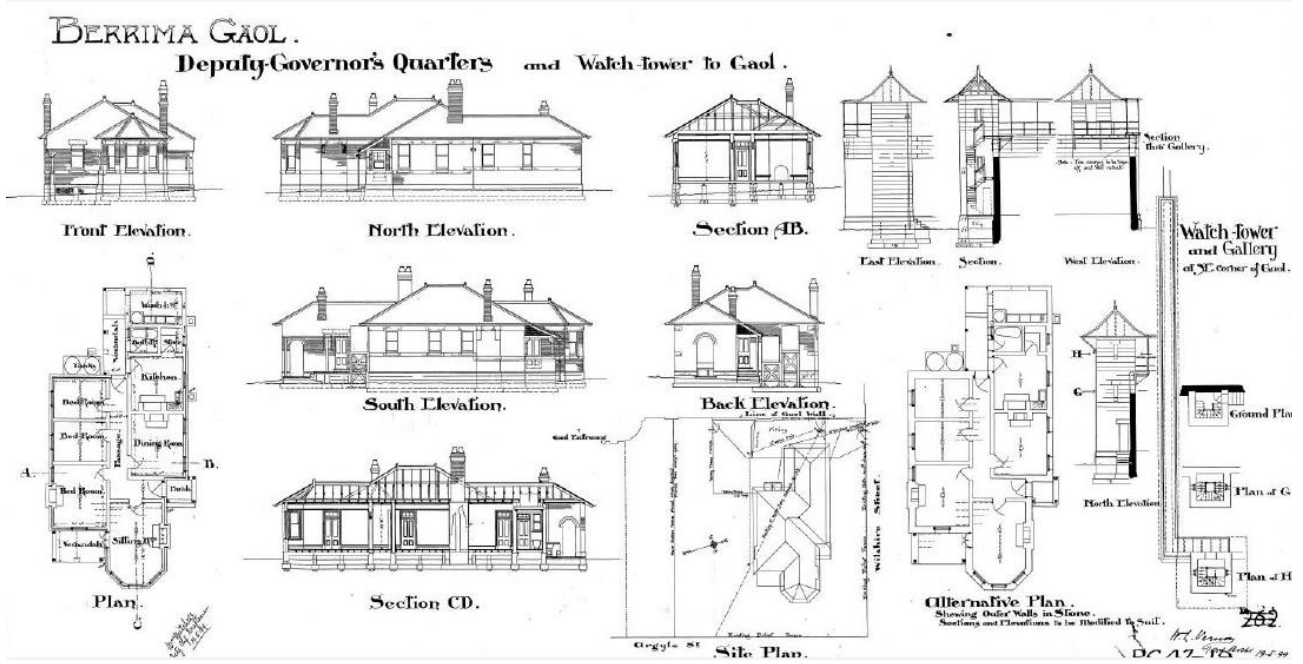


Figure 155 – 19 May 1899 plan signed by Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, outlining details of the proposed new Deputy Governor’s Residence and Watch Tower.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/19, Berrima Correctional Centre – Deputy Governors Quarters Watchtower – Plan Elevations Sections & Site Plan



Figure 156 – The Deputy Governor’s Residence, 1920s, with the gaol in background. Note original slate roof of dwelling, and timber fence with decorative posts.

Source: BDHS105268



Figure 157 – Betty Baxter McKibbin and Thelma Baxter outside the Deputy Governor's Residence in 1915-1919. Note the verandah configuration and steps, decorative post and colour scheme of windows, etc.

Source: *BDHS 102791*



Figure 158 – Major Walter Baxter's Family, 1915-1919. Note verandah configuration.

Source: *BDHS 102790*

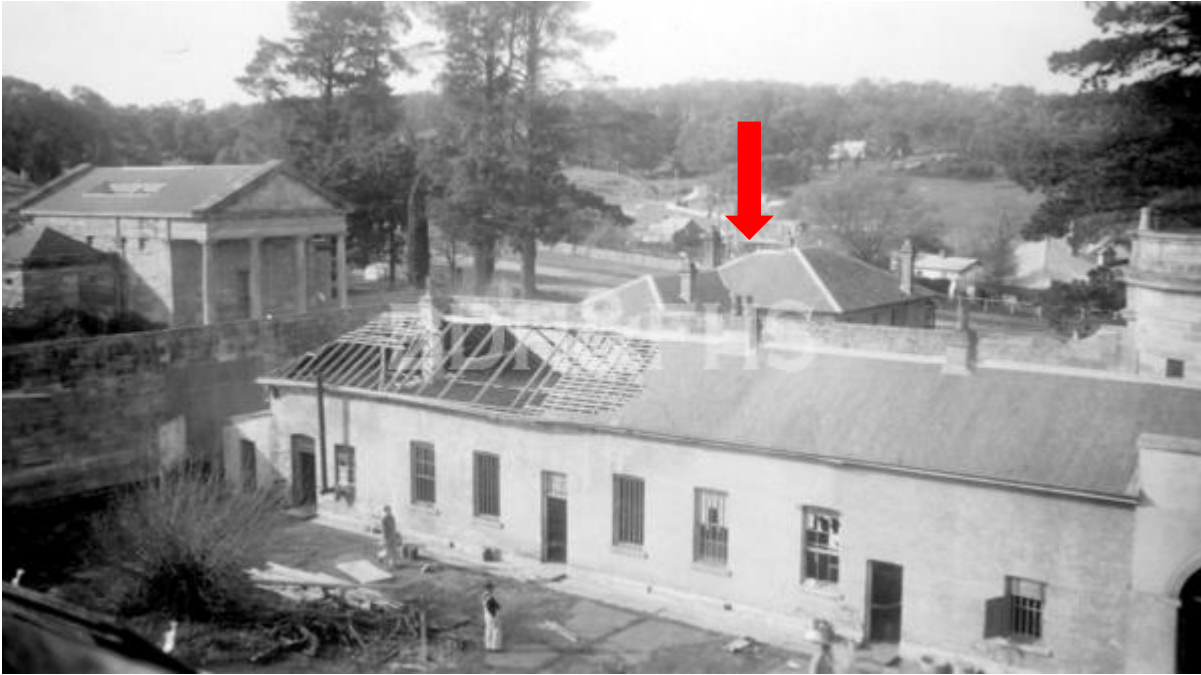


Figure 159 – View of the former gaol being deconstructed, 1944. Note the roof line of the Deputy Governor's Residence indicated with red arrow, prior to the rear verandah works.

Source: BDHS 100273

### 3.6. BERRIMA GAOL AND TRAINING CENTRE – TWENTIETH CENTURY

Berrima Gaol was officially closed, for a second time, in April 1909.

A reason for the closure was noted in the 1908 Annual Report from the Comptroller-General for Prison, Frederick W. Neitenstein, which stated that "... *Berrima Gaol has been closed, as the present system has no use for it.*" However, it is more likely fundings related, as the closure of the gaol allowed savings of £4000 per year to be made.<sup>126</sup>

The gaol was decommissioned and emptied by May 1909, when it was reported that "*even the organ has gone from the gaol chapel.*"<sup>127</sup> In a proclamation made on 14 August 1909, Berrima Gaol was de-proclaimed as a 'Public Gaol, Prison, and House of Correction'.<sup>128</sup>

From 1909 to 1944, Berrima did not function as a prison; however, unlike during its first closure, the complex was not idle over this period.<sup>129</sup> In 1913 it was used for rabbit processing works, while from 1915 to 1919 it operated as an internment camp for German prisoners in the First World War. During the 1920s and 1930s the gaol itself became a major tourist attraction.

<sup>126</sup> 'The Berrima Gaol.', *Scrutineer and Berrima District Press (NSW : 1892 - 1948)*, 24 April 1909, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle128658373>.

<sup>127</sup> 'Historic Berrima.', *Clarence and Richmond Examiner (Grafton, NSW : 1889 - 1915)*, 1 May 1909, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle61540352>.

<sup>128</sup> 'Proclamation', *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 2001)*, 18 August 1909, 4564, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article221615692>.

<sup>129</sup> *Berrima Training Centre*. (Berrima, N.S.W.: Alfred Henry Pettifer, Government Printer, 1949).



Figure 160 – Berrima Gaol following closure, photographed by Frank Walker, 13 April 1911.

Source: RAHS 'Berrima Gaol' 101406



Figure 161 – Berrima Gaol following closure, photographed by Frank Walker, 13 April 1911.

Source: RAHS, 'Berrima Gaol', 101406.

### 3.6.1. Rabbit Processing Works

The first signs of a new role for the gaol site were in December 1912, when work was underway to converting areas of the gaol into freezing works. Messrs. Tooth and Murray from Moss Vale supplied timber for the conversion.<sup>130</sup> An application by Messrs. Mackenzie and Flynn from Rozelle to rent the premises was received in December 1912, however it appears that the site was not leased officially until February the next year.

In February 1913, the gaol complex was leased for “*carrying on freezing and treating works*”.<sup>131</sup> It was planned for a caretaker who had “*a scientific method of treating rabbits, which gives not only the furs for hats but bones for fertilisers, skin for glue, oils for medicinal purposes for the most delicate stomachs*”<sup>132</sup> to occupy the site. By May 1913, Messrs. T. J. Burgin and Co. had taken out a lease “*for purposes of a rabbit-treatment factory*,”<sup>133</sup> which may have been the one started in February 1913. T. J. Burgin and his family lived at the gaol and began the work to develop it into a rabbit-processing facility.

*The Daily Telegraph* (16 May 1913) described in detail how the old buildings were re-purposed stating:

*The larger buildings of the gaol lend themselves to the plot. What was once the church, a building 35ft. by 20ft. on whose end wall the suggestion of a cross still is to be seen, is now a storing-room for skins, while the old gaol kitchen is an arena for the stretching of skins, which is done on fork-like frames made of fencing wire. Into still other compartments machinery is to be installed....*<sup>134</sup>

This information suggests that the processing works were mostly taking place within the buildings on either side of the 1839 former Entrance Gate, although it is possible that other structures may have been constructed using the timber possibly offered to be supplied by Tooth and Murray in late 1912.

<sup>130</sup> 'A Visit To Berrima Gaol.', *Methodist* (Sydney, NSW : 1892 - 1954), 8 February 1913, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155458105>.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid.

<sup>132</sup> Ibid.

<sup>133</sup> 'The Rabbit In Commerce.', *Daily Telegraph* (Sydney, NSW : 1883 - 1930), 16 May 1913, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle240062173>.

<sup>134</sup> Ibid.

The nearby courthouse building was leased by the same company for use as a rug and furs store.<sup>135</sup> In April 1914, the gaol was still “tenanted for private and business purposes” and “patronised by visitors as a show sight of the locality.”<sup>136</sup>

### 3.6.2. German Internment Camp

Following the outbreak of the First World War, the Australian government established a policy of internment camps for German citizens in Australia.<sup>137</sup> In 1915, government policy determined to move all detainees from across Australia to New South Wales to cut costs and standardise treatment, with the main internment camp established at Holsworthy and two satellite camps at Trial Bay and Berrima, plus one at Bourke and another at Molonglo. Early that year, the former Berrima Gaol was set up as a camp for German naval officers, merchant mariners and sailors.

The first group of internees arrived in March 1915, comprising of 89 German men who walked to the site from Moss Vale train station. Between 1915 and 1919, approximately 500 detainees were housed at the former gaol. The majority were high-ranking merchant seamen working for major cruise lines whilst a minority were from German colonies in the region and others captured from the SMS Emden, a German Imperial Navy cruiser. There were also several Austrians and Hungarians.<sup>138</sup>

The accommodation at the former gaol had to be expanded to meet the needs of a large host of internees. Barracks and many other structures were built (many by the internees themselves, although some may have been built as part of the rabbit processing works). Some internees were housed inside the cell blocks, and others were housed in simple barracks constructed along the southern portion of the west wall, with groups of ten occupying eight available mess rooms.<sup>139</sup> A barrack structure was located in the north-eastern corner, and another structure in the north-western corner most likely constructed by the internees was used as a school. The wings on either side of the 1839 entrance housed the camp kitchen with living quarters for the cooks next to these, and the ‘Government Store’ was located in the south, while the northern portion of this wing was used as internees’ bathrooms, some of which had warm water. A hospital was also located in this area. To the east of the kitchen was a stone building containing toilets, while other toilets were located by the south-eastern corner, just below the old catwalk. The living quarters and workshops of a carpenter and tailor were located adjacent to the east yard of the south wing, and a large furnace was built by the internees in this area which was also said to have contained a large concrete water tank.<sup>140</sup> An entrance office along the gaol wall, near the entrance gate, was also probably built either prior to or after arrival of the internees. The internees constructed a barber shop in the exercise yard immediately to the west of the north wing, and a meat store and metal workshop were built within the yards formed by the west and south wings (Figure 162).

Photographs of the prisoners indicated that built structures were created for recreation inside the gaol walls. These included a bandstand near the south cell block.<sup>141</sup> The photographs also indicated that the former hospital was possibly demolished by that time or at the very least reconfigured by the internees to be used as a theatre, with stage and orchestra pit. The former refractory prisoners<sup>142</sup> cells and yards were also demolished with a bowling alley built alongside the south gaol wall, near the south-western corner. The cell blocks were renamed ‘Unter den Linden’ after the boulevard in Berlin (north wing), ‘Warmer Gang’ (‘warm corridor’, likely because the south wing had a fireplace) and ‘Fetter Gang’ (it is unclear why the west wing was called ‘fat corridor’). The original vegetable gardens were quickly re-established starting with a few plots inside and just outside the gaol, but soon expanded with gardens on the riverbanks, and later the camp rented local fields and orchards. Most of the produce was used for by the camp’s kitchens and excess was sold to the local population. Inside the gaol, gardens were situated in the yard between the 1839 entrance and the cell blocks, which also contained several flower beds.

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<sup>135</sup> ‘The Rabbit In Commerce.’, *Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1883 - 1930)*, 16 May 1913, 6, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle240062173>.

<sup>136</sup> ‘Historic Berrima.’, *Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1883 - 1930)*, 16 April 1914, 13, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article239128318>.

<sup>137</sup> ‘Berrima Internment Group | NSW Environment, Energy and Science’, accessed 15 November 2023, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageltemDetails.aspx?ID=5051583>.

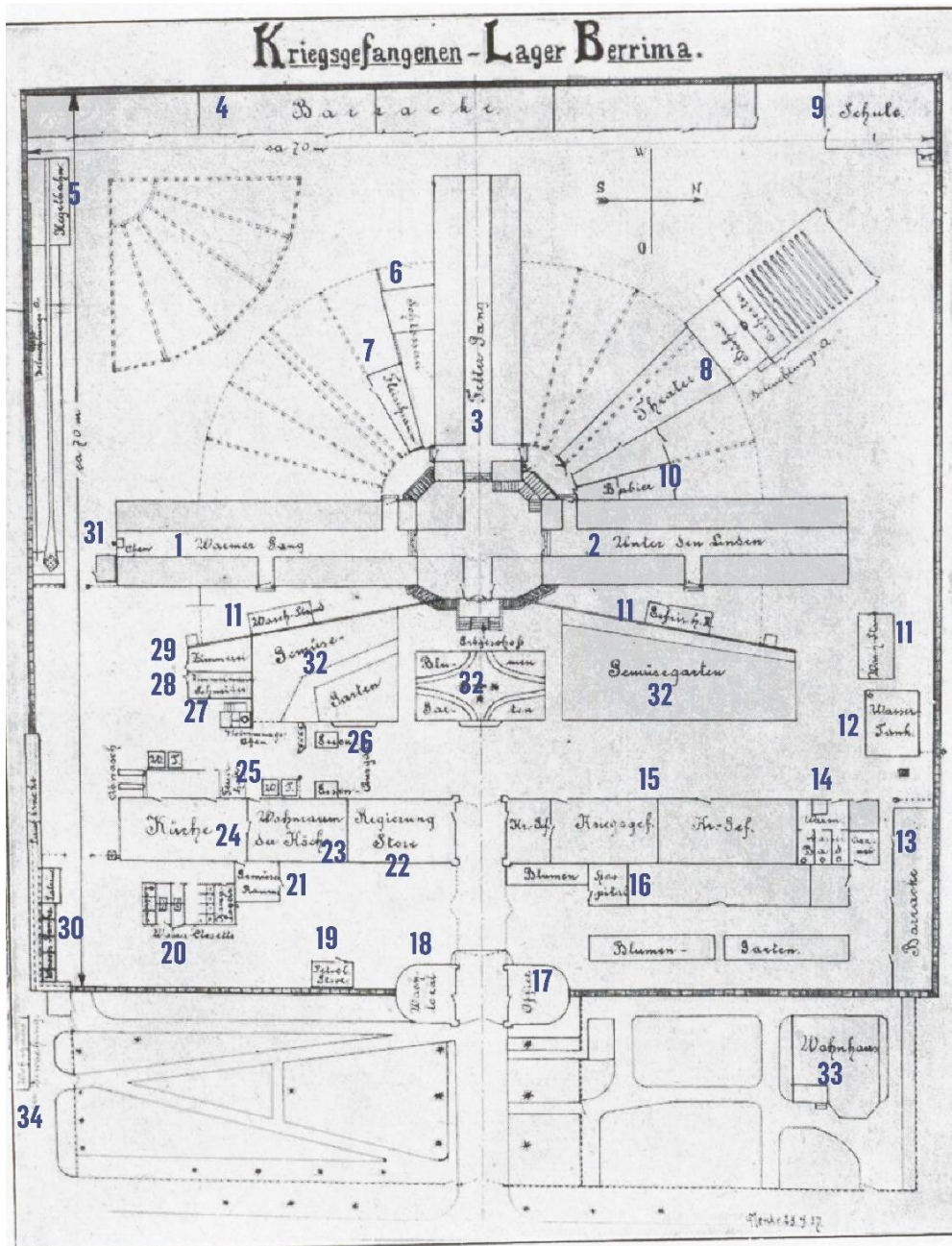
<sup>138</sup> Rosalind Dale, *Historic Berrima Gaol* (Moss Vale: Rosalind Dale, 2019).

<sup>139</sup> Martin Trojan, *Hinter Stein Und Stacheldraht. Australische Schattenbilder*, 1922, 204, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-490807397>.

<sup>140</sup> Trojan, 207.

<sup>141</sup> Cf. Rosalind Dale, *Historic Berrima Gaol* (Moss Vale: Rosalind Dale, 2019).

<sup>142</sup> Prisoners who were ‘resisting control or authority; stubborn or unmanageable’. The refractory cells were used for the solitary confinement of prisoners (punishment cells).



## LEGEND

1. "Warm Corridor"
2. Unter den Linden
3. "Fat Corridor"
4. Barracks
5. Bowling Alley
6. Metal Workshop
7. Meat Store
8. Theatre
9. School
10. Barber
11. Wash Stands / Refreshment Rooms
12. Water Tanks (fed from river)
13. Barracks (for prisoners of war)
14. Bathrooms
15. Rooms for PoW's
16. Hospital
17. Office
18. Laundry
19. Fuel (Petrol) Store
20. Showers
21. Vegetable Store
22. Government Store
23. Cook's living quarters
24. Kitchen
25. Toilets
26. Meal Collection
27. Incinerator
28. Tailor
29. Carpenter
30. Latrines and wash stands
31. Fireplace
32. Vegetable garden & flower beds
33. Dwelling
34. Dwelling used by camp guards.



Figure 162 – Berrima Gaol during its use as a German Internment Camp, 1917. Note the layout of the front garden / setting.

Source: Map & explanation of uses via Martin Trojan, *Hinter Stein Und Stacheldradt. Australische Schattenbilder*, 1922, 205-208, translation via google translate. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-490807397/view?partId=nla.obj-490854717> accessed 7 February 2024.

Enough of the detainees had sufficient English to converse with the local community of Berrima, forging connections with their neighbours, making friends and even setting up a basic school in 1917. The detainees were free to wander within a two-mile radius of the gaol during the day but were locked up at night. The camp rented houses, bought food and other supplies and therefore increased the life of the local economy. Various local sites were well favoured by the detainees including the Wingecarribee River and its various pools, one of which was renamed 'Grosser See' (Great Lake) and another one 'Lake Titicaca'. The river was dammed in places using local rocks and clay, and the Germans constructed at least one bridge (named 'Hansa Bridge'), built boats and canoes, and organised carnivals on culturally important days. They also built simple huts from the tea trees in the area, many on the right side of the riverbank, as well as creating more elaborate structures on the left side, using corrugated iron sheets and flattened kerosene tins as well as bark and brushwood. One log cabin they built was named 'Alsterburg', while another became the home of the

Swimming Club and was known as 'Sorgenfrei' (carefree). The detainees also staged various theatre and musical performances, using both the theatre within the gaol, but also a stage platform they built near the river. They also built a bakehouse for making German style cakes and pastries. The camp appeared to be a thriving community and some families decided to join their husbands and fathers within the camp, and were able to live in houses, including the Glinz and Hurtzig families who shared the former Warden's Cottage for a time.<sup>143</sup>

The war ended in November 1918, but it was not until June 1919 that the Peace Treaty was finally signed. On 12 August 1919 all internees were able to leave Berrima Gaol, returning via Moss Vale and Sydney to Rotterdam, and from there were able to travel back to their countries of origin.<sup>144</sup>

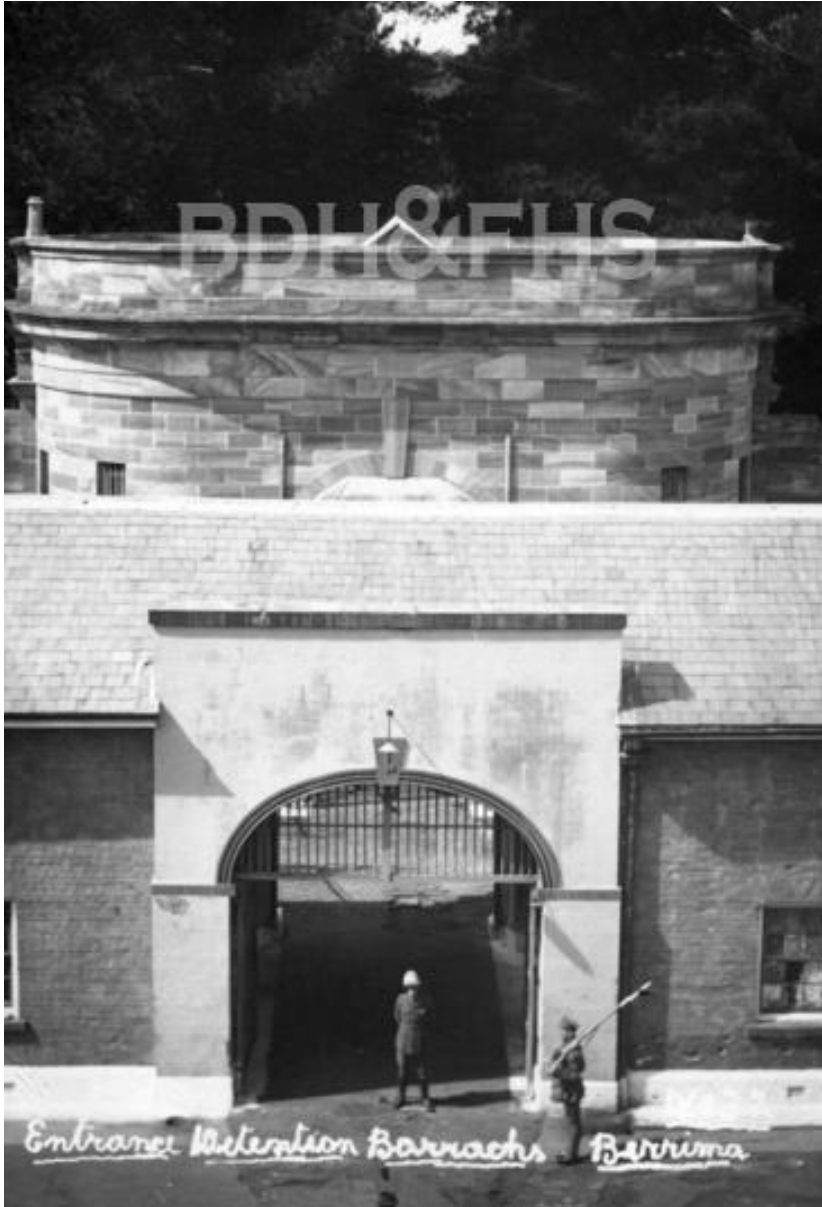


Figure 163 – Entrance to the Berrima Detention Barracks, 1916.

Source: *BDHS 102537*

<sup>143</sup> NSW Migration Heritage Centre - Berrima Internment Camp', accessed 15 November 2023, index.html.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid.



Figure 164 – Gaol entrance to the German Internment Camp, 1916. Note the signage fixed to the original timber fencing, the central access path, and mature trees lining the path.

Source: *BDHS 102599*



Figure 165 – Photograph of German internees arriving at Moss Vale Railway Station, date unknown.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'German internees arriving at Moss Vale, NSW', 105767*



Figure 166 – Photograph of Berrima Gaol viewed from inside the gaol walls, showing the central building as seen from the south-east, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'The cell block Berrima Gaol NSW with some German internees gathered on the steps', 102534*



Figure 167 – Photograph of the Hurtzig family outside the Deputy Governor's Residence, date unknown.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'The Hurtzig Family', 102465*



Figure 168 – Photograph of German Internees evening roll call from within the services building of Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Evening roll call of German Internees within the Berrima Gaol NSW', 102533*



Figure 169 – Photograph of German internees band and four guards leaving Berrima Gaol NSW on route from to Moss Vale Railway Station, c.12 August 1919.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Leaving Berrima Gaol NSW', 102465*



Figure 170 – Berrima Gaol entrance, photographed by John Henry Harvey, 1916.  
Source: State Library of Victoria 'Old gaol entrance, Berrima, NSW in 1916. H2009.100/302.



Figure 171 – Berrima Gaol entrance, 1916.  
Source: David Speer, *Souvenir of Berrima Gaol and the G.C. Camp: 20 Views, Bowral NSW c.1916.*



Figure 172 – The Governments Residence, 1916.

Source: *Souvenir of Berrima Gaol and the G.C. Camp, 20 Views, Bowral, NSW, 1916.*



Figure 173 – Berrima Gaol, inside the walls looking north, 1916.

Source: *Souvenir of Berrima Gaol and the G.C. Camp, Bowral NSW 1916.*



Figure 174 – Berrima Gaol, looking from the upper floor of the north wing towards the courthouse, 1916.

Source: *Souvenir of Berrima Gaol and the G.C. Camp, Bowral NSW 1916.*



Figure 175 – Berrima Gaol looking towards the western corner, 1916.

Source: *David Speer, Souvenir of Berrima Gaol and the G.C. Camp, 20 Views, Bowral NSW 1916.*



Figure 176 – Two occupants in their cell, Walter Bergien (engineer) and Otto Monkediak (playwright).

Source: *David Speer, Souvenir of Berrima Gaol and the G.C. Camp, 20 Views, Bowral NSW 1916.*



Figure 177 – Interior of Berrima Gaol showing cell doors, 1916.

Source: *BDHS 'Interior Berrima Gaol, Berrima, NSW' 100426.*

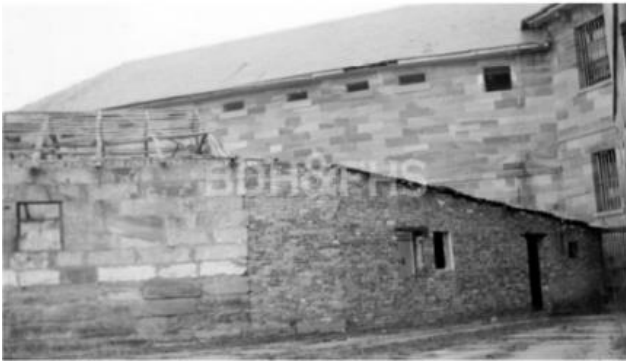


Figure 178 – Construction of theatre, 1917.

Source: BDHS, Image Library, 'Theatre Building' 102745.



Figure 179 – Rear walls of Berrima Gaol, 1916-19.

Source: Australian War Memorial, H17631.



Figure 180 – Looking to the west along the south wall, 1916-9.

Source: Australian War Memorial, H17632.



Figure 181 – Mealtime at Berrima Gaol, 1916-19.

Source: Australian War Memorial, H17634.

### 3.6.3. Emergence in Popular Culture

Berrima Gaol gained a reputation in popular historical culture after it closed, particularly through fiction and stories written by visitors, circulated through newspapers of the time. Some of these stories link to aspects of the buildings and provide clues to details of its possible former usage. 'Tourism' had begun shortly after the closure of the Gaol in 1912, prompted by popular fictional works and local myths which circulated throughout the nearby towns and brought visitors enticed by the macabre history of the gaol to Berrima.

One example is the story of Captain Starlight, author Thomas Alexander Brown's fictional bushranger from the 1888 novel *Robbery Under Arms*.<sup>145</sup> In this tale, the character Starlight was imprisoned at Berrima Gaol, with visitors to the former gaol able to see his 'specially made cell'.

An article from the *Southern Mail* notes the undated story of an escape via a drain located about midway along the western gaol wall, "down which two prisoners of the olden time essayed an altogether novel escape. The opening was afterwards narrowed, precluding all possible repetition of the trick."<sup>146</sup> The article goes on to note that the two escapees, Cummins and Southgate, were recaptured at Bathurst two weeks later.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>145</sup> 'Old Berrima Gaol.', *Daily Mercury (Mackay, Qld. : 1906 - 1954)*, 17 June 1913, 9, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article170705624>; 'Robbery Under Arms | Novel by Boldrewood', Encyclopaedia Britannica, accessed 14 November 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Robbery-Under-Arms>.

<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>147</sup> 'Berrima Jail Guttled', *Southern Mail (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954)*, 24 July 1942, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114798722>.

Another example of a more morbid fascination with the gaol is seen in an article from *The Methodist* in February 1913:

*With quickened heart beats, and horrid imaginations, we stood on the spot where the hangman's noose had broken many a poor wretch's neck. Various small crosses on the walls of the gaol indicated where the bones lay of those who had paid the last earthly penalty of sin. As we stood on their graves and thought of the hatefulnes and strength of sin, we gloried in Christ the sinbearer...*<sup>148</sup>

The crosses referred to in this 1913 account are present in the south-western corner of the gaol wall today (see Figure 27 - Figure 29). The question of whether the crosses actually mark the location of any of these burial sites, or whether they, and site of the alleged gallows, cannot be confirmed in the historical record.<sup>149</sup>

Visitation to the Gaol was prevented during World War I, during the use of the place as the German Internment Camp, however tourism resumed in August 1919 after the closure of the camp. Tours of the gaol were introduced by a returned soldier who acted as caretaker of the subject site.<sup>150</sup> However, a few years later in October 1928, the gaol was listed for sale by the State Government alongside plans for its demolition. Although ideas and plans to transform the Gaol site and Berrima into an industrial epicentre were floatd, due to its placement surrounding coal mining and industry towns, the proposed works did not take place and the further tenders were drawn for the three-year lease of the subject site.<sup>151</sup>

The change of use of the former Governor's Residence into Berrima Police Station was deliberated, with architectural plans signed by the Government Architect, Edwin Evan Smith. The proposal included two new police cells at the rear and a new concrete path accessed from Argyle Street, as illustrated in Figure 185 below, an architectural drawing dated 16 January 1931.



Figure 182 – Photograph of women visitors at Berrima Gaol, NSW, Nov 1920.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Visitors', 102750.*



Figure 183 – Photograph of women visitors standing on old German internees' theatre stage, Berrima Gaol, NSW, Nov 1920.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW', 102749.*

<sup>148</sup> 'A Visit To Berrima Gaol.', *Methodist* (Sydney, NSW : 1892 - 1954), 8 February 1913, 8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155458105>.

<sup>149</sup> 'Berrima Gaol Buildings.', *Robertson Advocate* (NSW : 1894 - 1923), 10 December 1912, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113784673>.

<sup>150</sup> 'May Yet Be Spared', *Singleton Argus* (NSW : 1880 - 1954), 18 October 1928, 1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article81122475>.

<sup>151</sup> 'Jail to Rent', *Southern Mail* (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954), 8 September 1931, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114304970>.



Figure 184 – The Bull’s Head Fountain and Water Trough, accompanied by a presumed tourist, c.1921-26.

Source: BDHS 103609

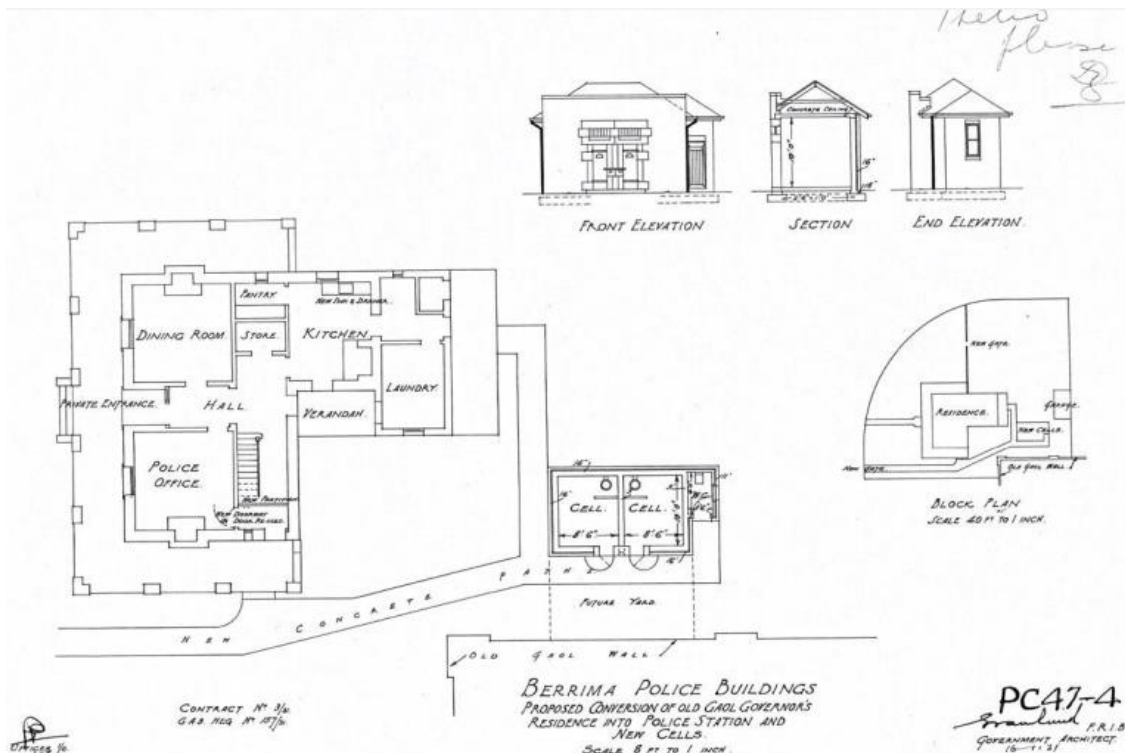


Figure 185 – 16 January 1931 Government Architect, Edwin Evan Smith plan for the proposed conversion of the Governor’s Residence into a Police Station with two new cells at the rear.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/4, Berrima Correctional Centre – Proposed Conversion of Old Gaol Governor’s Residence to Police Station & New Cells – Plan – Elevations & Section

The photographs below (Figure 186 - Figure 188), dated May 1932, outline severe damage to the interior buildings within the Gaol walls, that had become dilapidated over time due to a lack of conservation and restoration works. At this time the Gaol has continued being used as a tourist attraction with visitors touring the Gaol by the new leaseholder, a former prisoner, up until approximately July 1941 or thereabouts.<sup>152</sup>

By July 1941 it was decided that the Gaol would provide “Accommodation for Commonwealth reserve of medical stores”.<sup>153</sup> However, by 17 July 1942 a fire struck the Gaol and destroyed most of the interior buildings on the site, with only the original Gaol walls and two small wings retained.<sup>154</sup>



Figure 186 – Photograph of Dilapidated c.1839 outbuildings along the original entrance wall of Berrima Gaol, looking towards the former kitchen and bakehouse with chimney, observation tower and catwalk, 15 May 1932.

Source: National Library of Australia, Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives, ‘Cat walk at the Berrima Gaol, NSW, 15 May 1932, 1’, Call No. PIC/15611/4385 LOC Cold store PIC/15611 Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives



Figure 187 – Photograph showing closer inspection of the dilapidated buildings in the area of the former hospital, with the former school shed in the northwestern corner of the site, and the theatre built by the German internees at front, 15 May 1932.

Source: National Library of Australia, Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives, ‘Cat walk at the Berrima Gaol, NSW, 15 May 1932, 2’, Call No. PIC/15611/4386 LOC Cold store PIC/15611 Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives



Figure 188 – The central building with original staircase, 15 May 1932.

Source: National Library of Australia, Fairfax Archives. ‘Building at the Berrima Gaol, NSW, 15 May 1932, 1’, Call No PIC/15611/4387 LOC Cold Store PIC/15611

<sup>152</sup> ‘Berrima’, 18 October 1933, 13; ‘Berrima Gaol’, *Scrutineer and Berrima District Press (NSW : 1892 - 1948)*, 9 May 1936, 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123581887>; ‘Relic Of The Convict Days’, *Sunday Times (Perth, WA : 1902 - 1954)*, 13 July 1941, 1 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article59160266>.

<sup>153</sup> ‘Accommodation for Commonwealth Reserve of Medical Stores, Berrima Gaol [ Box 253]’ (item, Sydney, 1942 1942), SP459/1, 518/6/897, National Archives of Australia, <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/AutoSearch.asp?O=I&Number=3110955>.

<sup>154</sup> ‘Berrima Jail Gutted’, *The Southern Mail (Bowlral, NSW : 1889 - 1954)* Fri 24 Jul 1942, p 2.

### 3.6.4. Berrima Training Centre

Due to the immense damage and wreck of the fire to the Gaol a plan to 'reconstruct' the buildings was put into place. As such, Berrima Gaol was proclaimed under the *Prisons Act 1899* on the 20 September 1944 as the 'Berrima Prison Camp', a "place of detention for the employment of prisoners."<sup>155</sup> The proclamation of the new prison camp enabled inmates from other New South Wales-based gaols, particularly Goulburn, who were considered as good conduct prisoners to be transferred to the subject site to partake in construction building works including demolition of some of the old buildings, with the intentional "use of old and new material" in an attempt to construct "one of the most modern prisons in the world".<sup>156</sup>

The works carried out for the remodelling of the prison progressed slower than was originally anticipated and labour work at the subject site lasted up to five years due to the extensive amount of demolition works.



Figure 189 – Berrima Gaol prior to works being undertaken, 1944. Looking east. Note the original form of the 1839 block, including the paired gate on the western façade (no longer extant).

Source: BDHS 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW' 100127.



Figure 190 – Berrima Gaol, interior view prior to remodelling, 1944.

Source: BDHS 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW' 100263.

<sup>155</sup> 'Old Berrima Jail.', *Australian Worker* (Sydney, NSW : 1913 - 1950), 4 October 1944, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article146259761>.

<sup>156</sup> 'Berrima Training Centre Opened', *Southern Mail* (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954), 25 November 1949, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119221304>.



Figure 191 – Berrima Gaol, interior view prior to remodelling, 1944.

Source: BDHS, 'Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW 100271



Figure 192 – Exterior of Berrima Gaol prior to the removal of mature pine trees, 1940s. Photograph by E.W. Searle.

Source: NLA PIC P838/294a LOC Nitrate store PIC Box 24, nla.obj-141894632.

At this time the Government Architect Cobden Parkes had drawn architectural plans consisting of 256 drawings dated 20 February 1945. The works were originally estimated to cost £100,000, however due to the use of prison labourers the cost was dramatically reduced to an estimated £18,000.<sup>157</sup>

The plans indicated a change to the majority of the prison, including the demolition of all original buildings within the Gaol walls and overseen and carried out by the Superintendent of Berrima Gaol, W. E. Martin along with Berrima Gaol officers and upwards of 30 inmates, used as labourers. The demolition works removed all fabric from site, excepting the Gaol walls, the 1866 Entrance Gate, and the 1839 former Entrance Gate. The sandstone from the former structures was reused in the construction of the new buildings.

<sup>157</sup> 'Berrima Training Centre Opened', *Southern Mail (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954)*, 25 November 1949, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle119221304>.

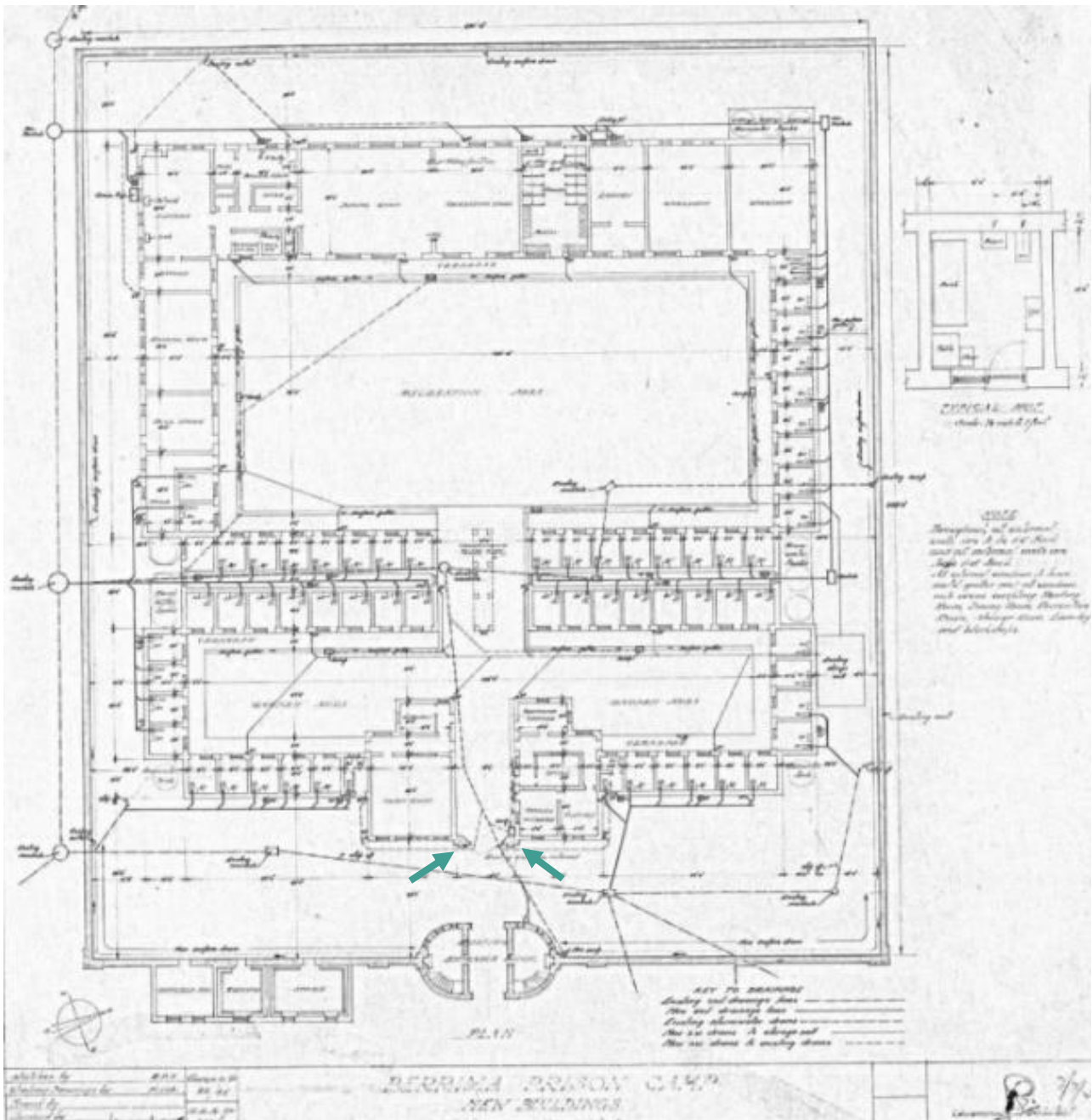


Figure 193 – Plans for the remodelling of Berrima Gaol, signed by Cobden Parkes, 1945, showing the 1866 entrance block incorporated into the design, and the retention of the 1839 entrance. Note the shading present on the retained structures, and the shading is only present on the piers of the eastern elevation of the 1839 Entrance Gate (indicated with arrow).

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/9, Berrima Correctional Centre – Additional Building – Block Plan, Site Plan

By February 1946, construction works were underway; however, like the original construction of the gaol, work progressing slowly. Reuse works included the labour of 17 inmates removing and cleaning original stonework for its reuse within the new construction. During this time the original watch tower situated at the eastern wall was undergoing demolition with the original stone cleaned and prepared for reuse within the construction of a new centrally located tower situated between the two cell blocks, purposefully visible from

outside the Gaol walls. The new extant stone watch tower was originally designed to be a slender structure with a glassed-in observation gallery.<sup>158</sup>

Over the course of construction multiple other changes were made to the 1945 architectural plans, including the removal of originally intended rooms west of the 1839 former Entrance Gate, and the deletion of storerooms outside of the gaol walls, located to the east. Furthermore, reconfiguration of the original rooms within the 1866 entrance were converted into offices and the original external iron grille was reduced in size, while maintenance works were undertaken to the two iron doors from the main gate.<sup>159</sup> Works also included the removal of the front landscaping, including trees, and construction of a landscaped garden and lawns, with elevated allotments either side of a gravelled entrance way, with crazing retaining walls bordering footpaths.<sup>160</sup> The stone perimeter fence appears to have been constructed at this time.

The new cell blocks contained 11ft by 10ft cells, painted in pastel, with windows and polished floors. Cells contained a table chair, iron cot, and seagrass mat with septic toilet. The inmates were granted six blankets, a set of sheets, pillow, slippers, and pyjamas.<sup>161</sup>

On 3 November 1949 the 'Berrima Prison Camp' was de-proclaimed, and the site re-proclaimed as the 'Berrima Training Centre' as listed under the *Prisons Act 1899*.<sup>162</sup> By the 19 November 1949 Berrima Training Centre was officiated at the opening by the State Governor, John Northcott, in the presence of Premier J. McGirr and the Minister of Justice R. R. Downing.<sup>163</sup> The new centre would facilitate male inmates to reform through their participation on the education and training programs now offered at the subject site.<sup>164</sup> The structure of the inmate's routine was regimented to an eight hour work day, between Monday to Friday, being woken at 7am and sent to their cells for a strict bedtime at 9pm. With the introduction of the training program, inmates were granted two hours a day to study from a selection of subjects. Training programs including trade schools in bricklaying, carpentry, and recreational activities in the arts, crafts and sports.<sup>165</sup> The prison reform would allow inmates who were assumed or concluded to have been coerced into the criminal activity, through their socio-economic and environmental setting, and were not naturally inclined criminals, to be given the opportunity to gain training for their future release back into society.

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<sup>158</sup> 'The Old Berrima Gaol', *Narandera Argus and Riverina Advertiser (NSW : 1893 - 1953)*, 26 February 1946, 3, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article101426987>.

<sup>159</sup> 'Another Service For Berrima Gaol', *Goulburn Evening Post (NSW : 1940 - 1954)* View title info Tue 22 Nov 1949, 7.

<sup>160</sup> 'Another Service For Berrima Gaol', *Goulburn Evening Post (NSW : 1940 - 1954)* View title info Tue 22 Nov 1949, 7.

<sup>161</sup> 'Berrima Training Centre', 4.

<sup>162</sup> 'Prisons Act, 1899.—Proclamation.', *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 2001)*, 4 November 1949, 3329, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article225593155>.

<sup>163</sup> 'Berrima Training Centre Opened', *Southern Mail (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954)*, 25 November 1949, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle119221304>.

<sup>164</sup> Ibid.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid.



Figure 194 – Berrima Gaol entrance in 1949 during re-building works (note debris, and removal of mature pines).

Source: BDHS 102921

A *Southern Mail* report on the opening on of the Berrima Training Centre stated the following:

*The rooms set aside for the prisoners cannot be called cells, as their only similarity is that they have bars in front of the windows and a large prison-type lock on the outside of the door. Each unit comprises a room with a window facing a large concrete courtyard marked out for the playing of various games of sport. There is a bed of tubular steel construction which is movable and which is placed along one wall, with a built-in table and seat at its foot. A washbasin and modern type seweried lavatory pedestal is in each room, and there are open cupboards for the use of the prisoner. The floors are of wood and have a strip of coir matting near the bed. All rooms are fitted with electric light. Modern workshops and classrooms with suitable furnishings are provided for the instruction of the prisoners, and a recreation hall, dining hall and a well-fitted library also attracted the attention of visitors. The shower rooms are fitted with hot and cold water and, like the kitchen, are of modern construction... The only reminders of the old gaol are portion of a wall bearing a German inscription placed there when it was an internment camp during world war 1, and the large alarm bell near the front gate. In the rear wall, one of the cell doors of the original prison has been preserved and gives access to land outside the gaol wall, which will be used for the construction of tennis courts where prisoners will play under the supervision of warders.<sup>166</sup>*

A brochure for the Berrima Training Centre was issued at the opening, stating:

*The opening of the Berrima Training Centre is symbolic. It is a step significant in itself, introducing a systematic, scientific attempt to reclaim social offenders and transform them into valuable citizens of Australia. But it is not an isolated change. This re-opening of Berrima is but one integral part of a large general scheme; and what is being done here should be regarded as a symbol of a far-reaching development in the whole of the New South Wales prison system. The symbolic significance is heightened by the fact that the new Training Centre stands on the same ground, indeed, is built of the same stones, as the grim Berrima Gaol of former times.<sup>167</sup>*

<sup>166</sup> 'Berrima Training Centre Opened', *Southern Mail* (Bowral, NSW : 1889 - 1954), 25 November 1949, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle119221304>.

<sup>167</sup> 'Berrima Training Centre Opened', *Southern Mail* (Bowral, NSW: 1889 - 1954), 25 November 1949, 4, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.newsarticle119221304>.



Figure 195 – Photograph of Berrima Training Centre opening 19 Nov 1949.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Training Centre Official Opening, Berrima NSW', 100082*



Figure 196 – Photograph of Berrima Training Centre showing reconfigured entrance, 1950.

Source: *National Archives of Australia, M10, 4/233. 7892432*



Figure 197 – Official opening of the Berrima Training Centre, 19 November 1949.

Source: BDHS 'Berrima Training Centre Official Opening, Berrima NSW' 100911



Figure 198 – Opening of the Berrima Training Centre, 1949.

Source: BDHS, 'Berrima Training Centre Official Opening' Berrima NSW, 100902



Figure 199 – Opening of the Berrima Training Centre, 1949.

Source: BDHS, 100913



Figure 200 – Opening of the Berrima Training Centre, 1949.

Source: BDHS 100913



Figure 201 – Photograph showing the eastern cellblock of Berrima, 1953.

Source: SLNSW, "Berrima Jail, July 1953" ON388/Box040/Item 013



Figure 202 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson showing prisoners playing basketball in the courtyard at Berrima Training Centre.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 203 – Open courtyard of the western cellblock, 1953.

Source: SLNSW "Berrima Jail July 1953" ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 204 – Basketball game, 1953.

Source: SLNSW, Berrima Jail, July 1953. ON388/Box040/Item 013



Figure 205 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson showing a cell at Berrima Training Centre.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 206 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson showing the carpentry workshop at Berrima Training Centre.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 207 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson showing the library and reading rooms at Berrima Training Centre.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 208 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson showing prisoners in the vegetable garden at Berrima Training Centre, located to the south of the gaol.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 209 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson showing cabbage being harvested from the vegetable garden at Berrima Training Centre. The south gaol wall is visible in the background.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013

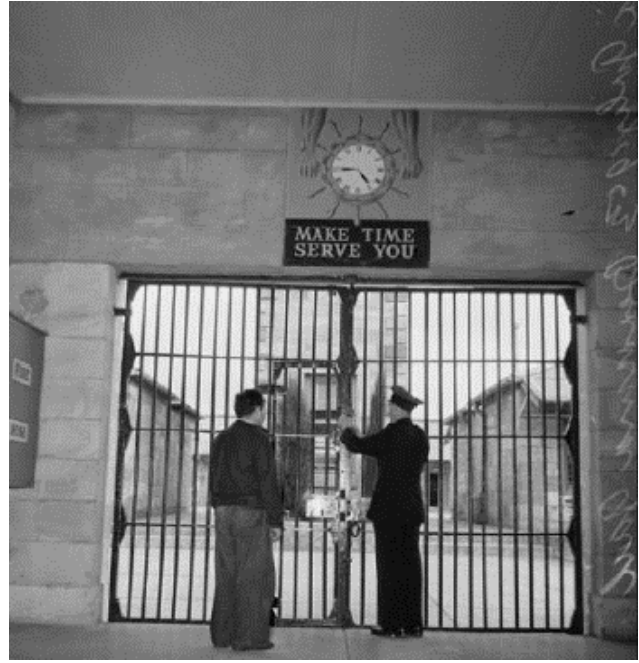


Figure 210 – Photograph, July 1953, by R. Donaldson, looking west from the 1830 entrance gate to the observation tower at Berrima Training Centre. Note the 'Make Time Serve You' motto at the top. Other mural depictions were later added to either side.

Source: State Library of NSW, 'Berrima Jail, July 1953', ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 211 – Entrance to the Berrima Training Centre, 1953.

Source: SLNSW "Berrima Jail, July 1953' ON388/Box 040/Item 013



Figure 212 – Landscaping outside Berrima Gaol, 1966.

Source: National Archives of Australia, A1200, L53649, 11775064

After the completion of the training centre in 1949, further buildings were erected on the subject site and additional land added to the south. Changes included the transformation of the former Governor's Residence into an arts & crafts shop and the former Deputy Governor's Residence (Warden's Cottage) became an officers' amenities building.

By September 1975, Architect C. P. Weatherburn prepared plans for additional buttresses on the interior face of the gaol wall near the south-western corner. These works comprised two new buttresses along the western gaol wall and three new buttresses along the southern gaol wall.

In 1981, Ralph Brading Associates (under Government Architect J. W. Thomson), an addition to the Science Block located in north-eastern corner of the site, comprising alterations to existing ground floor and addition of second floor, to facilitate a new classroom and workroom connected via new stair in existing science room was completed.

Further changes are outlined in the c.1993 survey below (Figure 222), comprising a carport and shed (as noted as 'to be demolished or altered') to its north, a brick shelter to the south-west of the gaol, and an aluminium shed (c.1986) with toilet adjacent to the west of the gaol, south of the Industries Building.

On 3 September 1992 the former Berrima Training Centre was renamed the Berrima Correctional Centre in an official proclamation under the *Correctional Centres Act 1952*.<sup>168</sup> In April 1999 it was announced that the Berrima Correctional Centre was placed on the NSW State Heritage Register.<sup>169</sup>

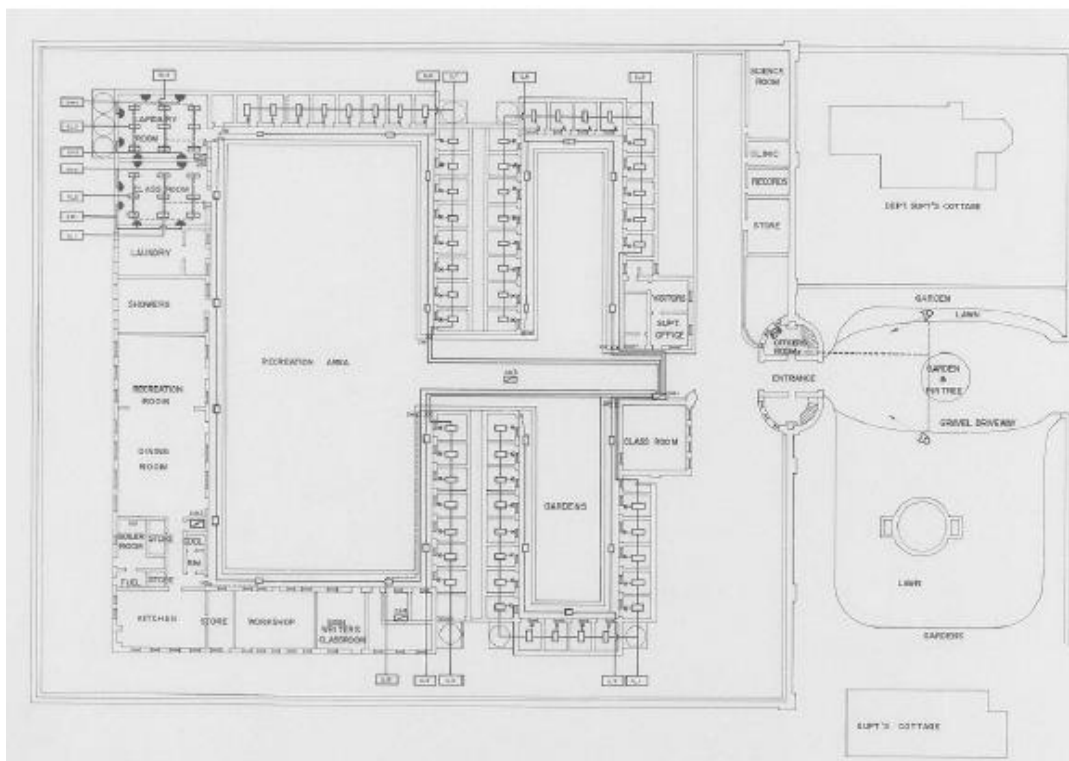


Figure 213 – October 1970 architectural drawing prepared by principal engineer, W. R. Bates, under Government Architect, E. H. (Ted) Farmer, for electrical installations, illustrating the various buildings and uses at the site.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/13-1, Berrima Correctional Centre – Electrical Installation

<sup>168</sup> 'Appointments', Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 2001), 11 September 1992, 6833, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article231913506>.

<sup>169</sup> 'Heritage Act, 1977', Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 2001), 14 May 1982, 2102, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article231367797>.

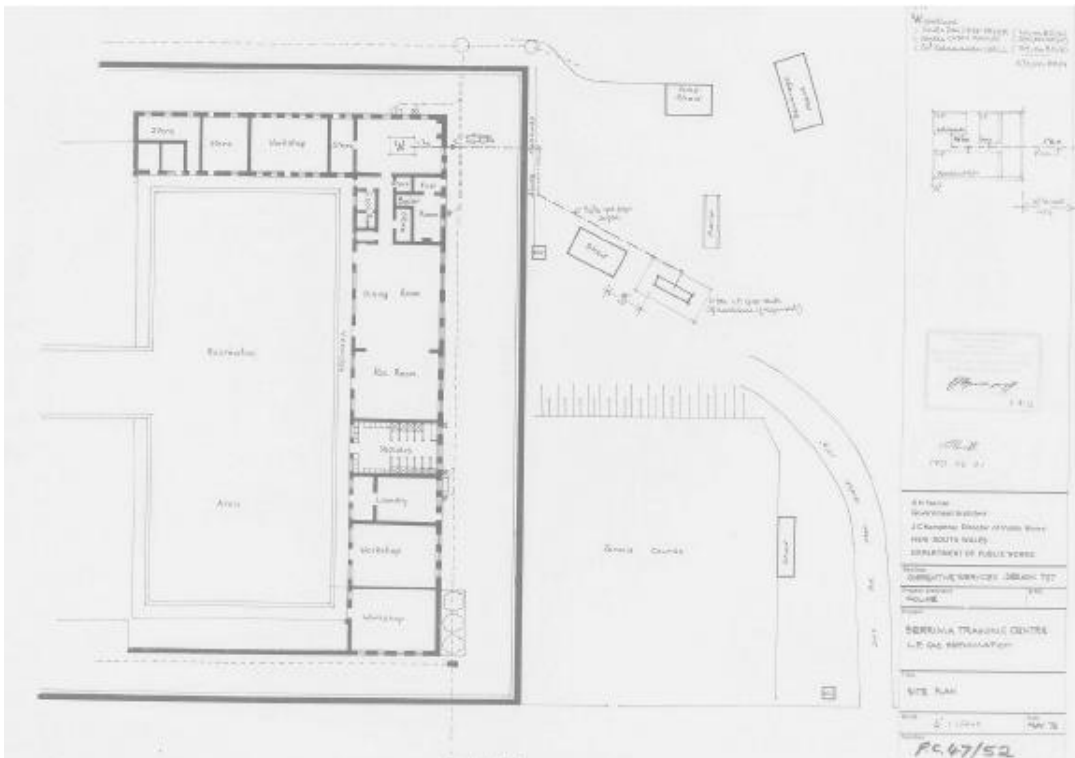


Figure 214 – May 1973 plan prepared by Project Architect Moline, under Government Architect, E. H. (Ted) Farmer, showing LP Gas Reticulation, noting the tennis court outside the gaol walls, near the north-western corner.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/52, Berrima Correctional Centre – LP Gas Reticulation

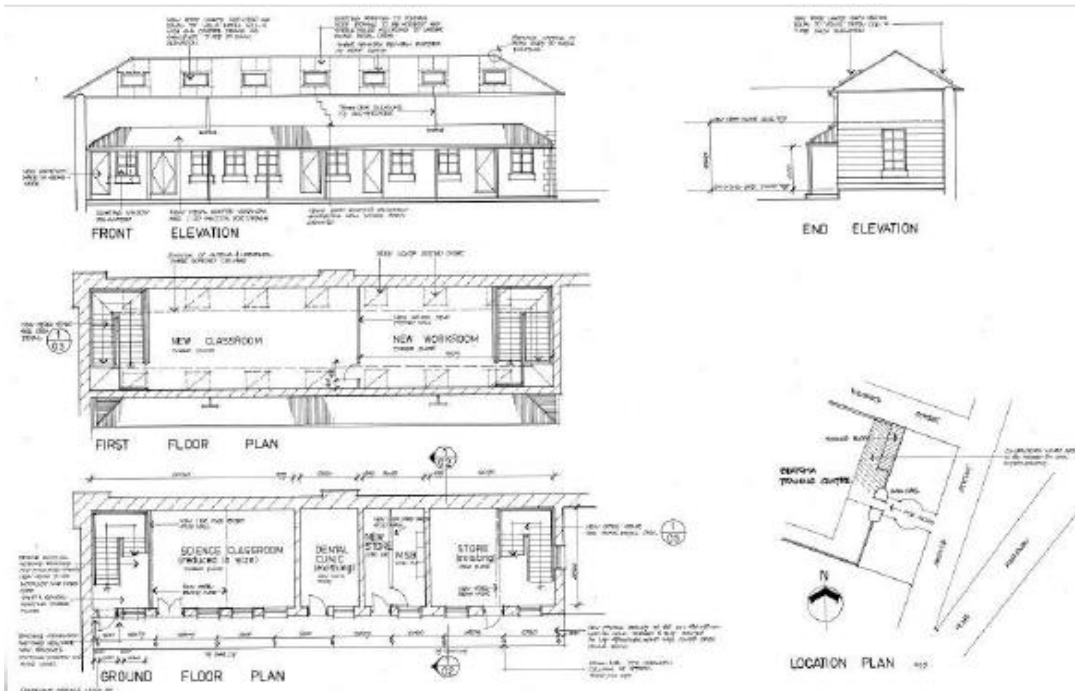


Figure 215 – Drawing prepared by consulting architect, Ralph Brading Associates, Bowral, for the Government Architect's Office under J.W. Thomson. Plans and elevations can be seen for the extension to the Science Block, comprising a second storey to the existing ground floor from the c.1950s.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC 47/36, Berrima Correctional Centre – Science Block Addition – Ground & First Floor Plan



Figure 216 – Landscaping outside the entrance gate, 1974.

Source: SLV 'Berrima Gaol Entrance' H.98.252/1506, 1700509, jc019827



Figure 217 – Berrima Gaol wall and landscaping outside the main entrance, 1975.

Source: BDHS 104397



Figure 218 – Governor's Residence, 1966. Note extant landscaping and pathways.

Source: National Archives of Australia, A1200, L53654, 1165965



Figure 219 – Governor's Residence, 1966. View from rear.

Source: National Archives of Australia, A1200, L53655, 11659866

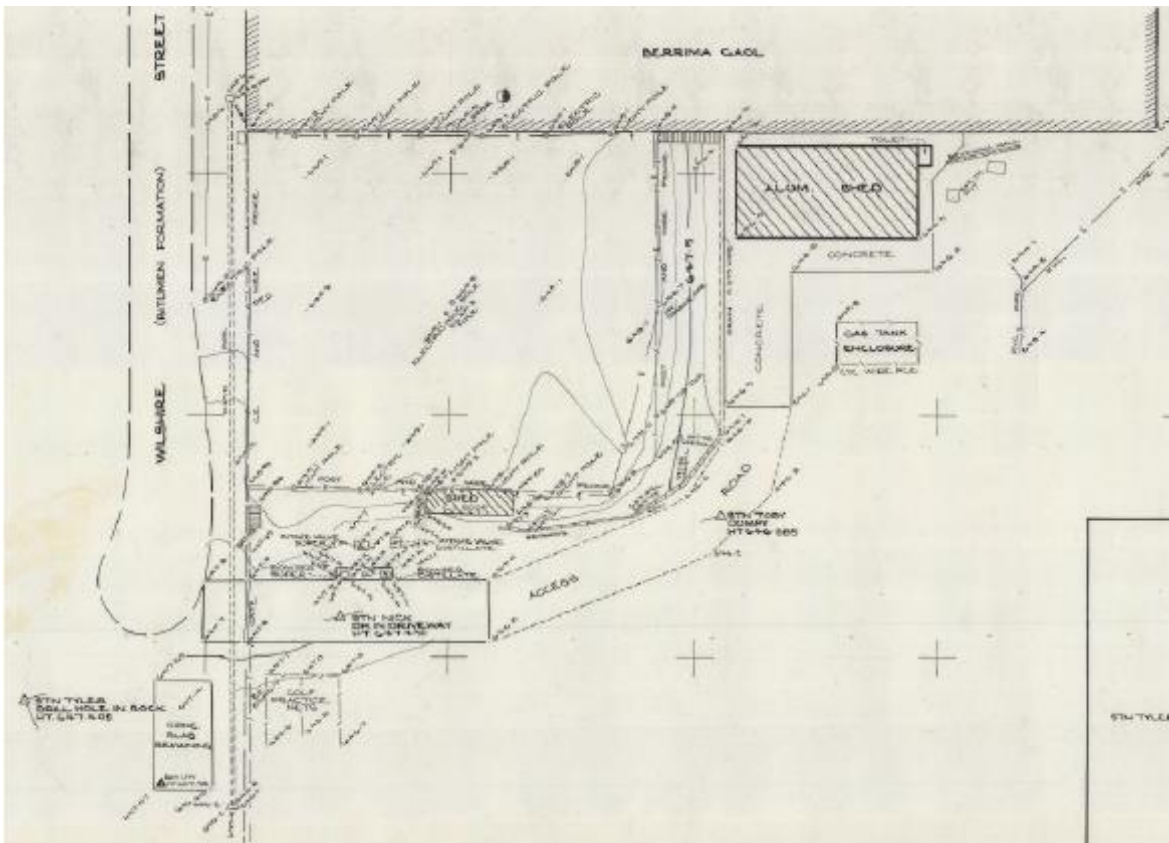


Figure 220 – 5 June 1990 site survey of the tennis court area outside the gaol walls, part of plans for the proposed Industries Building.

Source: NSW Plan Services, Plan18\_10874, Berrima Correctional Centre – Training Centre – Future Industries – Detail & Contour Plan

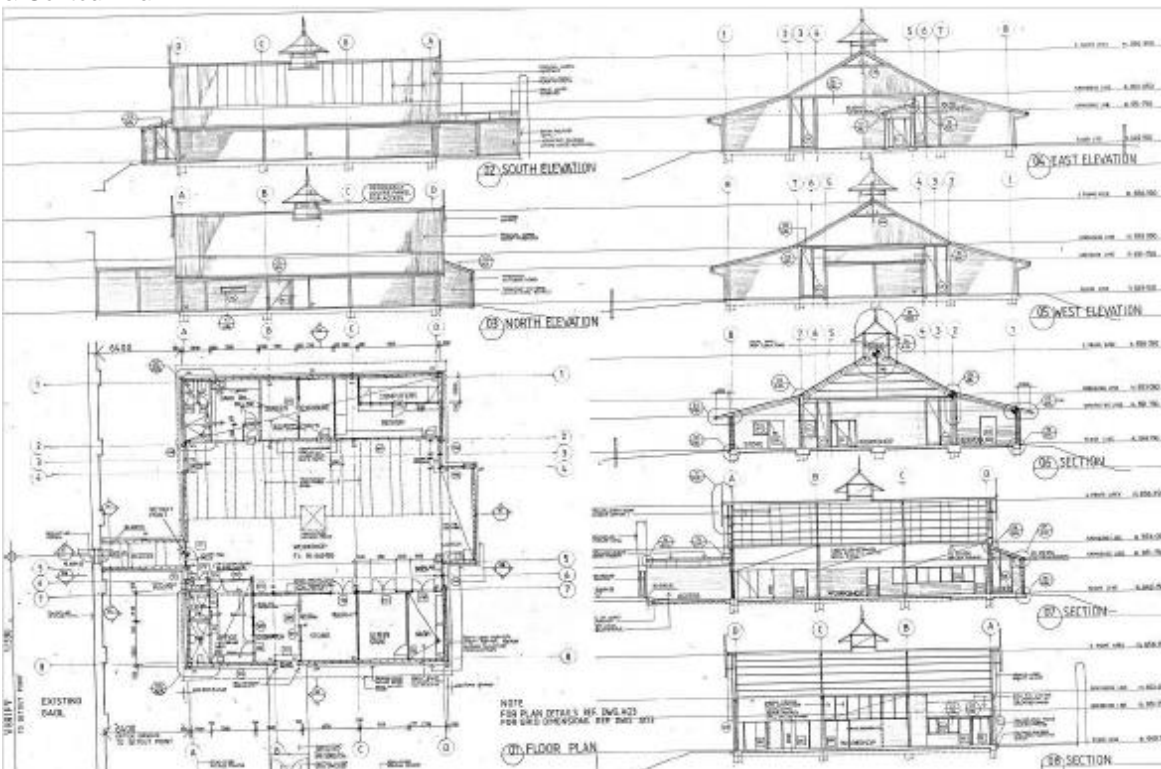


Figure 221 – 29 May 1990 drawing by consulting architect Ron Barrelle of Barrelle Partners Architects, Crow's Nest, amended on the 20 March 1991, by the Government Architect, L. D. Kelly.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/60A, Berrima Correctional Centre – Industries Building – Floor Plan – Elevations & Sections - Amended

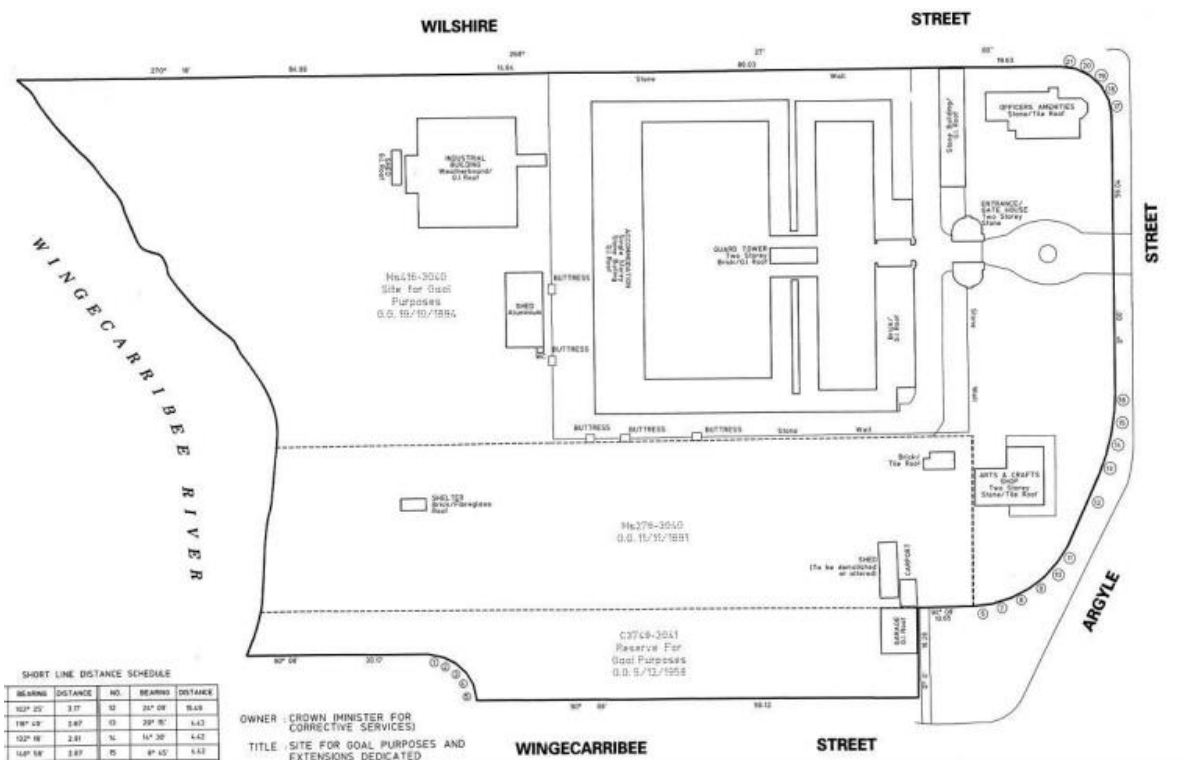


Figure 222 – 17 December 1993 survey plan of the Berrima Correctional Centre.

Source: NSW Plan Services, PC47/68, Berrima Correctional Centre – Building Inventory – Survey Inspection



Figure 223 – 1960s aerial photograph of the Berrima Training Centre, within the larger context of Berrima village. The subject site is indicated by the red arrow.

Source: Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Correctional Centre, Berrima NSW', 100439

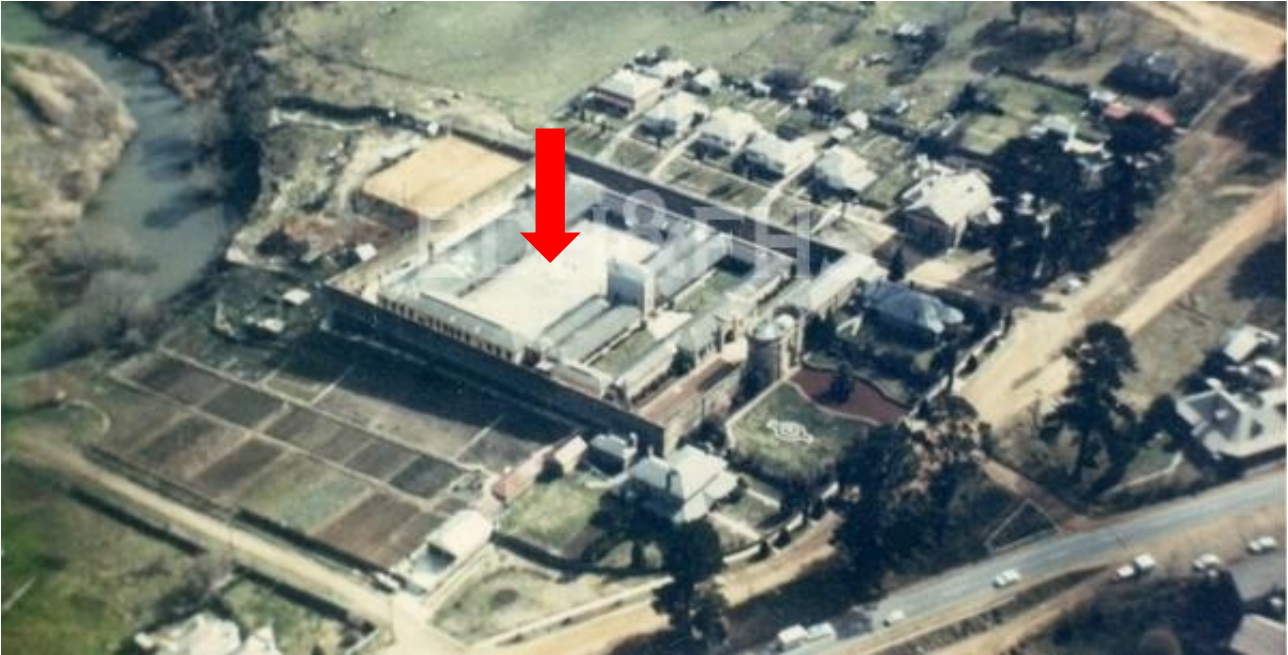


Figure 224 – 1980s aerial photograph of the Berrima Training Centre, illustrating the establishment of gardens. The subject site is indicated by the red arrow.

Source: *Berrima District Historical and Family History Society, Image Library, 'Berrima Correctional Centre, Berrima NSW', 103472*



Figure 225 – Aerial imagery of the subject site (outlined in red), 1963.

Source: *NSW LRS Historical Aerial Imagery Viewer*



Figure 226 – Aerial imagery of the subject site (outlined in red), 1982.

Source: *NSW LRS Historical Aerial Imagery Viewer*



Figure 227 – Aerial imagery of the subject site (outlined in red), 1990.

Source: NSW LRS Historic Aerial Imagery Viewer



Figure 228 – Aerial imagery of the subject site (outlined in red), 1994.

Source: NSW LRS Historic Aerial Imagery Viewer

### 3.7. BERRIMA CORRECTIONAL CENTRE – TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

In 2001, the site was reclassified as a medium security women's prison.<sup>170</sup> A survey indicated that by November 2004 a new building was erected at the north-eastern side of the eastern cell block, between approximately c.1994-2004.

The subject site remained a women's prison up until 6 September 2011, when the Treasurer declared its closure in a general statewide custodial reform. By November, Berrima Correctional Centre was closed with a transfer to the State Property Authority.<sup>171</sup>

The site remained under the maintenance of Correctional Services NSW and the local Berrima community.<sup>172</sup>

<sup>170</sup> Community Relations Division and NSW Department of Justice, 'Women Return to Berrima Correctional Centre' (Locked Bag 5111 Parramatta NSW 2124), accessed 14 November 2023, <https://www.justice.nsw.gov.au:443/Pages/media-news/mediareleases/2018/women-return-berrima-correctional-centre.aspx>; 'Australian Institute of Criminology - New South Wales Correctional Facilities', 24 March 2012.

<sup>171</sup> 'Historic Berrima Jail Has Finally Served Its Time'.

<sup>172</sup> 'Berrima Gaol Reopens: Photos and Videos', Southern Highland News, 27 September 2016, <https://www.southernhighlandnews.com.au/story/4192948/berrima-gaol-reopens-photos-and-videos/>.

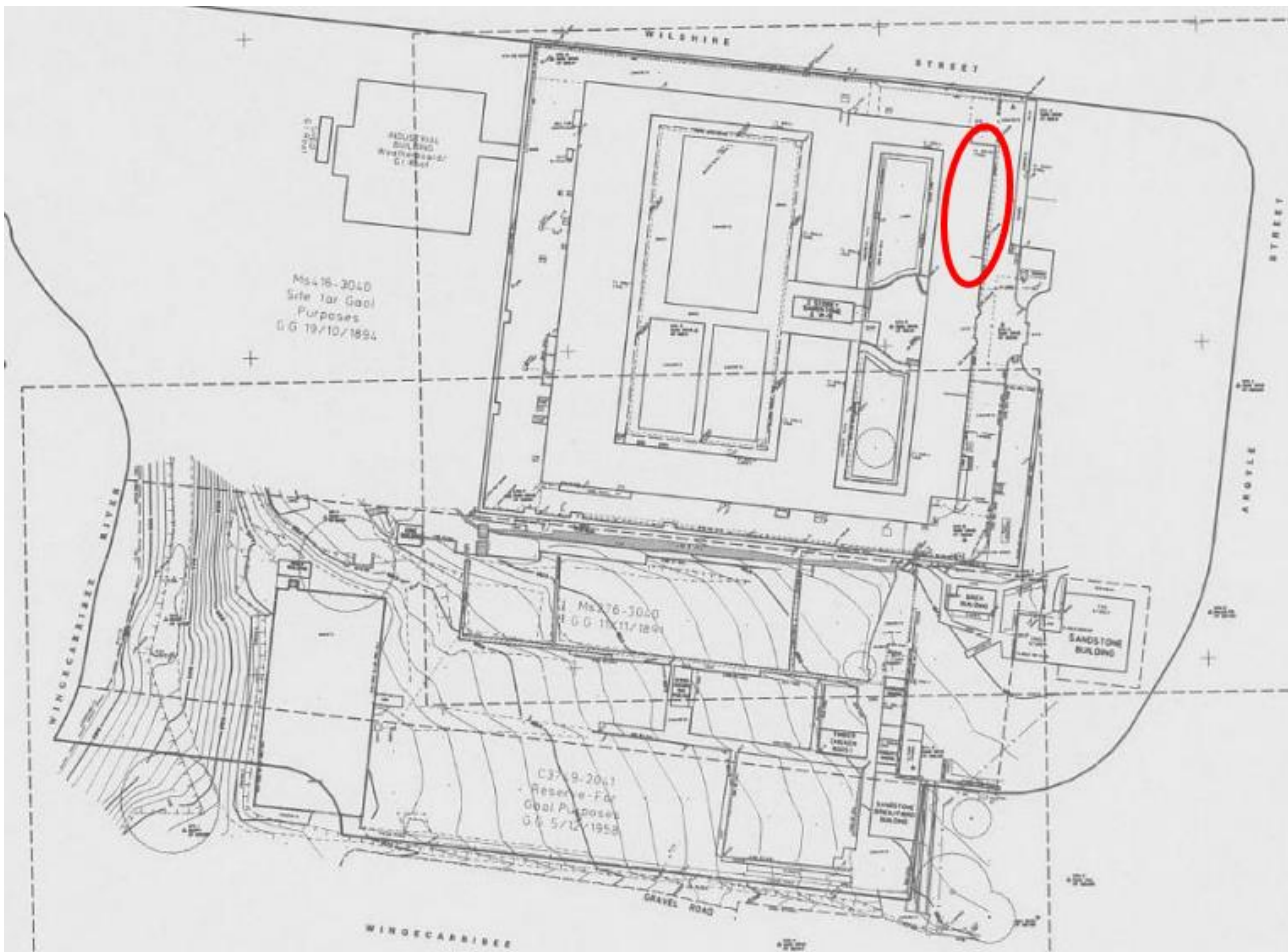


Figure 229 – November 2004 survey plan of the Berrima Correctional Centre outlining the erection of a new building added near the northeastern corner of the eastern cell block (approx. circled red), and some minor structures such as a timber chicken roost and chicken shelter in the garden area to the south (at bottom).

Source: NSW Plan Services, Plan 18\_21232, Berrima Correctional Centre – Compilation Plan – Design – Sheet 1

After some years of prison reform, the subject site reopened once again as a low risk male prison in September 2016. The subject site would contain approximately 75 minimum-security male offenders, offering additional beds to an overcrowded statewide prison system.<sup>173</sup> Prior to the reopening in September 2016, the Berrima Correctional Centre was refurbished through the assistance of fellow inmates from the South Coast.

During 2018 an increase in female inmates across NSW resulted in another change of use, with the complex reclassified as a low-security women's prison – the existing male population being dispersed amongst the existing statewide prisons.<sup>174</sup> Another refurbishment of the complex followed this announcement, comprising upgrades to the bathrooms and installing suitable female facilities and upgrades to cell blocks with new bunk beds.<sup>175</sup>

In April 2020, Berrima Gaol officially closed for the final time. While the complex remained technically operational during 2020 due to the state's COVID-19 flexibility policy, no inmates were housed there again. The site was officially divested by the State Government in 2022.

<sup>173</sup> 'NSW Prisons to See 1,400 Extra Beds, Old Jails Re-Opened', 10 August 2016, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-08-10/nswprisons-to-see-1400-extra-beds-old-jails-re-opened/7712570>.

<sup>174</sup> Community Relations Division and NSW Department of Justice, 'Women Return to Berrima Correctional Centre' (Locked Bag 5111 Parramatta NSW 2124), accessed 14 November 2023, <https://www.justice.nsw.gov.au:443/Pages/media-news/mediareleases/2018/women-return-berrima-correctional-centre.aspx>.

<sup>175</sup> Olivia Ralph, 'Women Return to Berrima Gaol', Southern Highland News, 24 July 2018, <https://www.southernhighlandnews.com.au/story/5543663/women-return-to-berrima-gaol/>

### 3.8. THE ARCHITECTS OF BERRIMA GAOL

The following summary is supplemented by detailed biographies of each architect, located in Appendix B.

## THE ARCHITECTS OF BERRIMA GAOL



#### **Mortimer Lewis (1796-1879)**

Mortimer Lewis was born in London and by age 19 was appointed surveyor in the London office of the Inspector General of Fortifications. Lewis arrived in Sydney in 1829 and worked under the Surveyor General Thomas Mitchell before becoming Colonial Architect in 1835, succeeding Ambrose Hallen.

Prominent buildings designed by Lewis as Colonial Architect include Gladesville Hospital, Darlinghurst Courthouse, Parramatta Courthouse, Berrima Courthouse, Sydney Hospital North Wing, Customs House. Lewis also supervised the construction of Government House, Sydney.



#### **Walter Liberty Vernon (1846-1914)**

Walter Liberty Vernon was born in England and after completing his training in England, he worked throughout the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium and Germany before moving to Sydney in 1883.

Vernon's first Australian commission was an earlier David Jones store on the corner of George and Barrack Streets, and he soon worked in partnership with William Wardell and James Barnet. He was appointed Government Architect in 1890 and designed the Registrar General's Building, Jenolan Caves House, Admiralty House, the Art Gallery of New South Wales, and the Treasury Building, Sydney.



#### **James Barnet (1827-1904)**

James Barnet was born in Arbroath, Scotland, son of builder Thomas Barnet. Barnet became an apprentice builder himself before later studying drawing, architecture and design under W. Dyce and C.J. Richardson. Barnet arrived in Sydney in 1854 and building clerk of works at the University of Sydney. In 1860 he joined the Colonial Architects Office and was appointed the Colonial Architect from 1865-1890.

Barnet designed defensive forts, courthouses, police stations, lock-ups, and post offices, in addition to notably sites such as the Macquarie Lighthouse, Australian Museum, Lands Building, Customs House and the General Post Office, Sydney.

Figure 230 - The architects of Berrima Gaol (Part 1 of 2).

# THE ARCHITECTS OF BERRIMA GAOL

## James Rattenbury (1808-1863)

James Rattenbury is a little known figure in the architectural world, and it is uncertain if he was ever trained as an architect.

Nevertheless, Rattenbury is credited with the design of many notable judicial and gaol buildings throughout Australia, including in Sydney and Melbourne. Rattenbury designed a temporary gaol in Melbourne, Geelong Customs House, Portland Court House, and Bourke Street Post Office (Melbourne).

## Cobden Parkes (1892-1978)

Cobden Parkes was a Sydney-born architect who was educated at Fort Street Model School and Rockdale College. In 1909 he joined the Department of Public Works as a cadet under Walter Liberty Vernon. After serving in World War I he returned to the Department of Public Works and was appointed Government Architect in 1935, the first architect to complete all of their training within the institution.

Figure 231 - The Architects of Berrima Gaol (Part 2 of 2).

## 3.9. PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

The following table contains an outline of key historical phases within the history of the subject site.

Table 4 - Phases of Development

Phase	Description	Date Range
Phase 1	Berrima Gaol (SIPD Model)	1834-1860
Phase 2	Re-Opening as a Separate System Prison Model	1860-1890
Phase 3	Prison Reform and Subsequent Alterations and Additions	1890-1909
Phase 4	Closure and De-Proclamation of Berrima Gaol – Non-Prison Years	1909-1914
Phase 5	German Internment Camp	1915-1919
Phase 6	Tourist Attraction	1919-1942
Phase 7	Berrima Training Centre	1942-2000
Phase 8	Berrima Correctional Centre	2001-2020

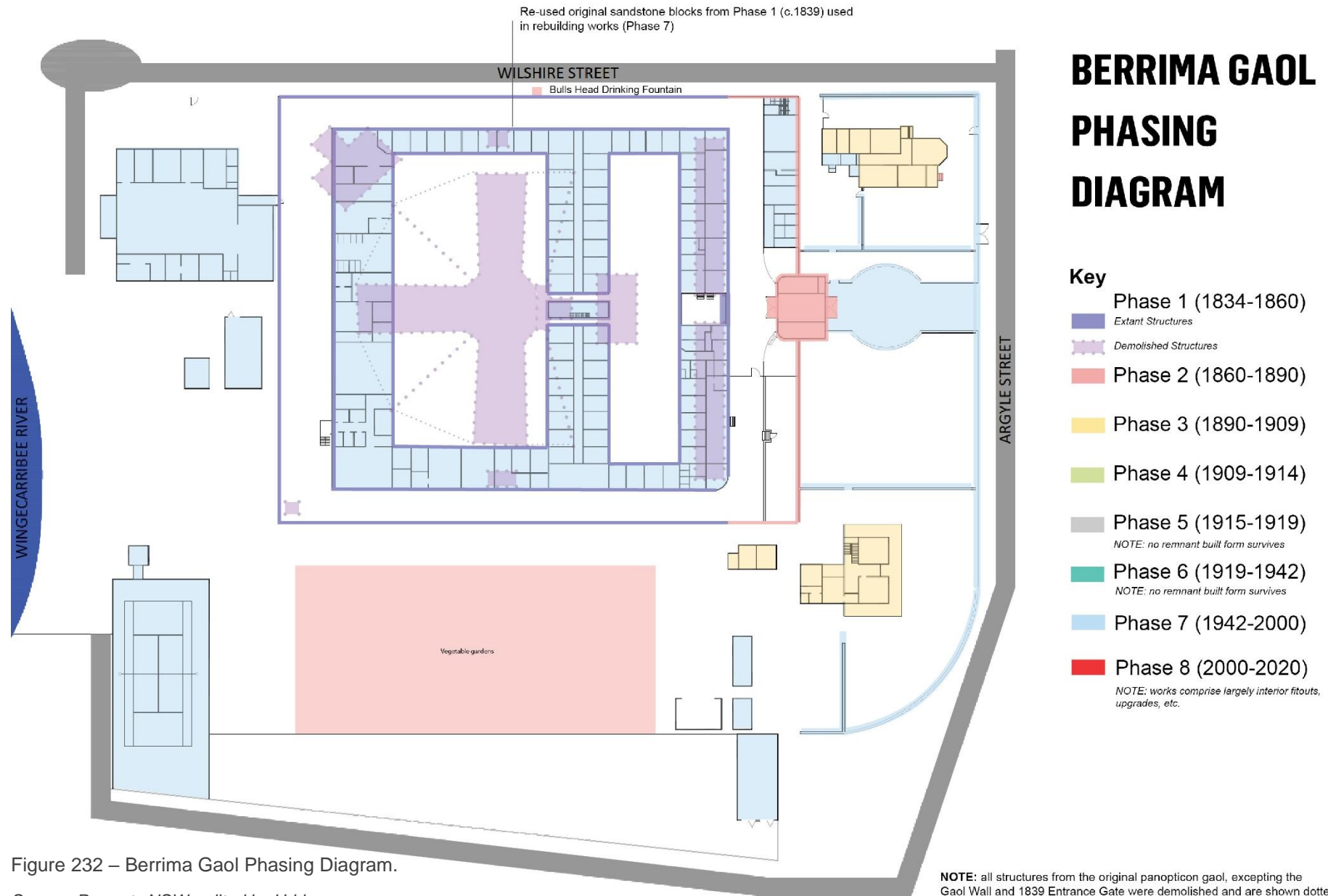


Figure 232 – Berrima Gaol Phasing Diagram.

Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

### 3.10. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Table 5 includes a summary of key historical events within the subject site.

Table 5 – Historical Overview

Date	Information
<b>Phase 1 –Berrima Gaol SIPD Model (1834-1860)</b>	
1834	Commissariat Office seeks tenders for willing workers to enter contract to erect a gaol and subsequent offices.
1836	Half of the gaol wall construction and foundation laid.
1839	May 1839, prisoners are lodged at Berrima Gaol.
1840-1860	Berrima served as a functioning gaol throughout this period.
<b>Phase 2 – Re-Opening as a Separate System Prison Model (1860-1890)</b>	
1865	Alterations carried out to strengthen the Separate Treatment System.
1866	Berrima Gaol enlarged and officially declared 'Model Prison' operating under Separate Treatment System.
1867	Berrima Gaol formally adopts Harold Maclean's new regulations, based on Sir Walter Crofton's Irish system.
1877	Bull's Head Fountain installed at exterior northern gaol wall, facing Wilshire Street.
1878	Reports of cruelty to inmates are publicised, subsequently resulting into an official Royal Commission inquiry into the governorship of William Small (gaoler).
	Reforms are made following the inquiry to allow patients to write and receive letter from relatives.
	Alterations and additions are constructed following drawings stamped 1867 and 1871 signed by James Barnet.
<b>Phase 3 – Prison Reform and Subsequent Alterations and Additions (1890-1909)</b>	
1891	November 1891, an additional area of 1 acre and 30 perches is dedicated to the extension of the gaol, located at the south side of the existing subject site, extending from Argyle Street in the east to the river in the west.
1892	Survey is undertaken for the purchase of additional parcels of land to the west and east of the subject site, extending by 3 acres, 3 rood and 3 perches.
1894	September 1894, tenders are drawn for the installation of electric light at the gaol by February 1895, new electric lighting is installed by Charles Highland under the supervision and to the design of Mr. Row from the Government Architect's office.
1896	November 1896, Captain Frederick William Neitenstein is appointed as the new Controller-General of Prisons. Neitenstein immediately implements an extensive prison system reform up until his retirement in 1909.

1897	Neitenstein introduces the 'restricted association system' and due to its success, the new system is subsequently incorporated within all prisons in NSW.  The new system allows for prisoner's employment in the tailoring and shoemaking workshops, supplying the Stores Department.
1897	The former governor's residence is relocated outside of the gaol walls.
1898	A new watch tower and residence for the deputy governor is applied for and recommended by the Controller-General by August, which has been planned since the 1870s.
1899	Tenders are drawn for additional cells, the former Deputy Governor's Residence, and other additional works.
1901	July 1901, a plan was drawn up for improvements to the prison cells, particularly the ground floor cells on the eastern side of the south and north cell blocks
1907	The gaol is fitted out with a sewerage and drainage system, new septic tanks and filter beds are added towards the southwestern corner outside of the subject site outside of the gaol walls.
1907	New storerooms are erected by this time, located adjacent to the east of the school/chapel rooms had been constructed adjacent to the east of the school room/chapel. Additionally garden plots are constructed in the location of the former governor's residence and kitchen within the gaol walls.
<b>Phase 4 – Closure and De-Proclamation of Berrima Gaol – Non Prison Years (1909-1914)</b>	
1909	April 1909, Berrima Gaol is closed due to financial constraints with the closure savings approximately £4000 per year. By May the gaol is decommissioned and emptied.
1913	After the gaol is vacant for over two years it is used as a rabbit processing works.
<b>Phase 5 – German Internment Camp (1915-1919)</b>	
1915	During World War I the gaol is utilised as a satellite concentration internment camp predominantly for German Prisoners.
1915	By March, 89 internees arrive at Berrima and walk on foot from Moss Vale train station to the subject site.
1915-1919	A theatre with a stage and orchestra pit is established, a barber shop located in the gaol courtyard, and the refractory prisoners' cell and yards are demolished.
1915-1919	The internees re-establish the vegetable garden inside the gaol walls and establish new plots on the riverbank, supplies are sold to the local community. Flower gardens are established within the gaol outside cell blocks.
1917	The internees and new guards' contribution to the Berrima township sees it double in population and a basic school is established in 1917.
1915-1919	The camp guards occupy the former Governor's Residence and the Glinz and Hurtzig families occupy the former deputy Governor's Residence.

<b>Phase 6 – Tourist Attraction (1919-1942)</b>	
1919	After the closure of the German Internment Camp in August 1919 a caretaker is appointed to transform the former gaol into a tourist attraction.
1928	December 1928, conversations begin regarding the proposition to demolish the former gaol. By September 1931 tenders are invited for a three-year lease of the building.
1928	Conversations regarding the conversion of former Governor's Residence into a Police Station take place.
1932	Cell blocks become severely dilapidated, however guided tours with tourists within the gaol continue.
1942	A fire destroys the internal buildings within the gaol walls and plans made to rebuild the gaol. It is notable that at this time, the gaol buildings were constructed to a new rectangular cellblock configuration, not to the panopticon form, however the original sandstone blocks were reused.
<b>Phase 7 – Berrima Training Centre (1942-2000)</b>	
1944	20 September, Berrima Gaol is proclaimed under the Prisons Act, 1899 as the 'Berrima Prison Camp'. Works including demolition, bricklaying, and carpentry, are undertaken for the reuse of the gaol.
1944-1949	Construction works to rebuild the gaol are commissioned and completed over a five year period. Architectural plans are marked by Cobden Parkes, dated 20 February 1945 and construction works comprise a cost of £18,000.
1946	Works continue and the Guard Tower is constructed re-using stone from the former observation gallery in the south-eastern corner of the gaol wall.
1946-onwards	Further changes to the original plans are made over the construction period, including the deletion of planned rooms west of the altered 1839 entrance, storerooms outside the eastern gaol wall. Additionally, trees from the front garden are removed and new landscaped gardens and lawns are established.
1958	5 December 1958, extension of site dedicated on as 'Reserve for Gaol Purposes' in Crown Plan 3749-2041.
1950s	Tennis Courts established outside the gaol walls, and ground floor of Science Block constructed in the north-eastern corner of the site, containing a science room, dental clinic, records room and storeroom.
1970	October 1970, electrical works undertaken, prepared in by principal engineer, W.R. Bates, under Government Architect, E. H. (Ted) Farmer.
1971	September 1971, alterations to main entrance gate doors, including wicket door, potentially involving like-for-like replacement of these doors.
1973	August 1973, heating to signwriting and printing rooms and carpenters' room undertaken by principal engineer, W. R. Bates, for the Government Architect, E. H. Farmer.
1975	October 1975, improvements to electrical services overseen and prepared by Government Architect, C. P. Weatherburn. Additionally, by September 1975, Architect, C. P. Weatherburn

	prepared addition of buttresses on the interior face of the gaol wall, near the south-western corner comprising two new buttresses along the western gaol wall and three new buttresses along the southern gaol wall. Additionally, rebuilding of corner buttress and the upper portion of the wall.
1980	September 1980, landscaping works, involving new brick paving to western courtyard, and new plantings to the eastern courtyard, prepared and arranged by Project Architect, R. Hale, under Government Architect, J. W. Thomson.
1981	Addition to the Science Block located in north-eastern corner of the site, comprising alterations to existing ground floor and addition of second floor, to facilitate new classroom and workroom, connected via new stair in existing science room. Prepared by consulting architect, Ralph Brading Associates, under Government Architect, J. W. Thomson.
1982	Heritage Order under Section 130 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> placed on Berrima Training Centre.
1986	November 1986, tenders invited for New Garage and Equipment Store.
1980s	New building (Visiting Complex) added to the south-east of the eastern cell block.
1990	Industries Building constructed at former tennis courts connected via a door opening within the gaol walls. New paling fence installed along the Wilshire Street frontage. Original tennis courts relocated to the south-western corner of the site.
1999	2 April 1999, Berrima Correctional Centre was placed on the NSW State Heritage Register.
<b>Phase 8 – Berrima Correctional Centre (2001-2020)</b>	
2001-2011	Berrima Correctional Centre becomes a medium security women's prison until 6 September 2011.
2004	A new building at the north-eastern cell block was constructed approximately between c.1994-2004.
2011	November 2001, the prison was closed and transferred to the State Property Authority.
2016	August 2016, it was announced that the site would reopen as a minimum-security prison for males, to accommodate the increase in the inmates within the state's prison population and providing beds for 75 inmates. The subject site was recommissioned and officially reopened in September.
2018	The subject site was reclassified as a women's prison due to a rise in female inmates across the state. Male inmates were moved into the wider state prison system by June.
2020	April 2020, the subject site was retired, and divestment processes commenced by the NSW State Government.
2022	Former Berrima Gaol purchased by current owner.

### 3.11. HISTORICAL THEMES

Historical themes can be used to understand the context of a place, such as what influences have shaped that place over time. The Heritage Council of NSW established 35 historical themes relevant to the State of New South Wales. These themes correlate with National and Local historical themes. Historical themes at each level that are relevant to the place are provided in the table below.

Table 6 - Historical Themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Themes	Discussion
2 <i>Peopling Australia</i>	<i>Convict</i>	<i>Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial ‘convict system’: use the theme of Law &amp; Order for such activities</i>	<p>The subject site demonstrates this theme through its historical connection to convict life in NSW and the broader Australian history. The extant fabric of the gaol from its original phase of construction in the 1830s, including the gaol walls and remaining former Entrance Gate c.1839 were constructed through the labour of convict chain gangs.</p> <p>Convicts were also integral in the quarrying of sandstone from the nearby quarry to help form the gaol.</p> <p>After the demolition of internal buildings within the gaol the original quarried sandstone by convicts was later readapted to form part of the new buildings that remain extant within the gaol.</p>
4 <i>Building settlement, towns and cities</i>	<i>Towns, suburbs and villages</i>	<i>Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages</i>	<p>The subject site is directly linked to the early development of the Berrima township, identified in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as a potential ‘Seat of Justice’. The subject site was one of the earliest constructions and remains a significant tangibly representative example of the township’s development.</p> <p>Following the use of the gaol as an Internment camp c.1919, the gaol transitioned into a popular tourist attraction within the township and has been used intermittently for multiple purposes since. The site remains today a prominent landmark in the town and the Southern Highlands as a whole.</p>

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Themes	Discussion
6 Educating	Education	<i>Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally</i>	<p>The subject site demonstrates the theme of the history of education in NSW through the extant buildings which remain embedded within the gaol walls. The extant internal building constructed as the Berrima Training Centre c.1944 symbolise a distinct phase of prison reform, founded on the principle of segregating “<i>young offenders and even older men who have been weak enough to be led – or over tempted to slip – into some criminal course of conduct</i>”<sup>176</sup></p> <p>The reform aimed to encourage social groups who co-exist through a shared sense of cooperation. Prisoners had the opportunity to choose from eighty correspondence courses formed by Sydney Tech. These courses included but were not limited to art, agriculture, carpentry, engineering and printing.<sup>177</sup></p>
7 Governing	Defence	<i>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</i>	The site has historical connections to WWI as a German Internment camp between c.1915-1919. The internal buildings which housed the internees are however no longer extant.
7 Governing	Law and order	<i>Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes</i>	The subject site which demonstrates the history of law and order in NSW and Australia has a strong associative link to the maintenance, promotion and implementation of criminal and civil legal processes involved with the law. The subject sites history illustrated the changing needs of correctional centres throughout time, after its multiple redevelopments and changing phases in regard and respect to its

<sup>176</sup> Berrima Training Centre.

<sup>177</sup> ‘Berrima Training Centre’, PIX, 9 January 1954, 37.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Themes	Discussion
			<p>use and the social context of the time. The subject site has a strong historical connection to the 'separate' prison system, originally being purpose-built under the specific design philosophy and principals in order to accommodate that system. Although the cell blocks and guard tower from that time no longer remain the overall historical context of the subject site and the extant fabric from its original construction hold representative value.</p>
<p><i>8 Developing Australia' cultural life</i></p>	<p><i>Creative endeavour</i></p>	<p><i>Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities</i></p>	<p>The 1866 Entrance Gate entrance of the subject site is representative of the creative endeavours of the architect James Barnet whose ovular design for the Entrance Gate incorporated characteristics from the Victorian Mannerist style to construct an imposing gao entrance gate. The entrance currently remains a landmark structure within the Berrima township and the Southern Highlands as a whole.</p>
<p><i>9 Marking the phases of life</i></p>	<p><i>Persons</i></p>	<p><i>Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups</i></p>	<p>The subject site has a strong associative link to several NSW Government Architects and prominent architects who worked for the Government Architects Office. These include Mortimer Lewis (1796-1879), James Rattenbury (1808-1863), James Barnet (1827-1904), Walter Liberty Vernon (1846-1914) and Cobden Parks (1892-1978) – see Appendix B for biographies.</p>

A black and white photograph of a river flowing through a wooded area with rocky banks. The river is the central focus, winding through the landscape. The banks are covered with dense trees and shrubs, and large rocks are visible in the foreground and along the river's edge. The overall scene is a natural, outdoor setting.

# **SECTION 4**

# **PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

# 4. PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL & HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

## 4.1. INTRODUCTION

This section presents a desktop based, preliminary assessment of Aboriginal and historical archaeological constraints for the subject site to determine if further archaeological assessment may be required as part of any future development. This assessment does not include a detailed potential and significance assessment, consultation with Aboriginal people and invasive, on-site investigation of potential archaeological resources and is intended only to inform the development of policies for the ongoing management of potential archaeological resources.

## 4.2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

### 4.2.1. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to undertake a preliminary assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential based on:

- A review of statutory heritage databases as a means of identifying registered Aboriginal sites and places within and near the subject site; and
- A review of the landscape context of the subject site, as it relates to the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) ('The Due Diligence Code'), as a means of identifying the potential for Aboriginal objects within the subject site.

This assessment has informed the development of policies for the ongoing management and protection of potential Aboriginal archaeological resources, as contained in Section 9.8.

Please note that this preliminary assessment does not constitute a Due Diligence Assessment (DDA) in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) or an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010) and the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011).

### 4.2.2. Registered Aboriginal Sites & Places

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW. A basic search of the AHIMS was carried out on 14 November 2023 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 839525) for an area of approximately 500m x 500m surrounding the subject site.

The search did not locate any registered Aboriginal sites or places within the subject site (Figure 233). Four Aboriginal sites were registered within the search, associated with the Wingecarribee River.

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) includes a list of Indigenous heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government. The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) contains general information about declared Aboriginal Places within NSW. A search of the CHL and SHI was undertaken on 14 November 2023, which confirmed that there are no registered Aboriginal Places located within or near the subject site.



Figure 233 – Basic AHIMS search results indicating the location of four registered Aboriginal sites within a 500m x 500m search area around the subject site (indicated with arrow).

Source: AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 254822.0 -255822.0, Northings : 6180037.0 - 6181037.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Meggan Walker on 14 November 2023

### 4.2.3. Potential Aboriginal Objects

The environmental context of an area is relevant to its potential for Aboriginal objects to be retained. Aboriginal objects are commonly associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. Landscape features that are considered indicative of archaeological potential include:<sup>178</sup>

- Areas within 200m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines.
- Areas located within a sand dune system.
- Areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland.
- Areas located within 200m below or above a cliff face.
- Areas within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

Conversely, disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use may reduce the potential for Aboriginal objects and places.

A preliminary analysis of the landscape within and near to the site, in view of the above list of sensitive features, is provided in Table 7 below.

<sup>178</sup> Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

Table 7 - Preliminary assessment of landscape context in accordance with the Due Diligence Code

Landscape Feature	Discussion
Hydrology	<p>The subject site is situated on the bank of the Wingecarribee River, which is, at its closest, approximately 6m west of the rear boundary of the site. This is within the 200-metre range which is stipulated by The Due Diligence Code.</p>
Topography and Geology	<p>The subject site is located upon a flat above the Wingecarribee river, which is deeply incised to the west of the subject site. The surrounding area slopes to the south and east. The site is not located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, within 200 m below or above a known cliff face, or within 20 m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.</p> <p>This information is formed on the basis of desktop assessment, however we note no site visit was undertaken to confirm this.</p>
Soil Landscape	<p>The subject site is within the Hilltop Soil Landscape, with soils characterised as brown and yellow kandosols (yellow earths) wit orthic tenosols (earthy sands and yellow sands) and yellow Kurosols (yellow podzolic soils) developed on steeper slopes). No information regarding depths was available. However, borehole information from a site on Greenhills Road to the north of the subject site and within the same landscape has identified that the A Horizon typically extents 0.00-0.30m containing sandy clay loam, over B Horizon medium clays 0.3-1m. Hilltop Landscape soils are characterised as erosional and therefore are highly susceptible to disturbance.</p>
Ground Disturbance	<p>The Historical Overview (see Section 3) has established that the earliest use of the subject site following vegetation clearance was for the construction of Berrima Gaol, beginning in 1834, with the Gaol opening in 1839. The site continued to operate as a correctional facility into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with various alterations and additions to the site across this time.</p> <p>The construction of the Gaol would likely have had a significant impact on the ground conditions at the site. At the former Darlinghurst Gaol, excavation and geotechnical investigations have indicated that this property was cleared of A2 Horizon soils to B Horizon clays for the construction of the Gaol, before fill was imported to raise to the existing level. Given the almost-contemporary construction period for Darlinghurst Gaol and Berrima Gaol, it is likely that a similar method of construction was employed at the current subject site.</p> <p>Many of the original Gaol structures have been demolished and it is determined likely that demolition would have further disrupted the soils present at the subject site, reducing potential. It is likely, therefore, that within the Gaol walls, construction has significantly disturbed potential artefact bearing soils, likely resulting in their total removal. To the rear of the site, however, outside of the gaol wall and towards the Wingecarribee River, disturbance is noted to be lesser and Aboriginal archaeological potential is subsequently retained.</p>

The landscape context of the subject site is indicative of Aboriginal archaeological potential under the Due Diligence Code, with particular reference to the hydrological context. However, the degree of historical ground disturbance across the majority of the subject site is assessed as high and is likely to have removed the natural soil profile within the Berrima Gaol walls. Outside of the Gaol walls towards the Wingecarribee River, disturbance is lesser and the potential for Aboriginal objects to occur is subsequently increased.

## 4.2.4. Conclusions & Recommendations

The preliminary Aboriginal archaeological assessment has established that:

- There are no known Aboriginal objects within or near the subject site.
- The landscape context of the subject site is indicative Aboriginal archaeological potential, specifically in relation to the proximity of water (Wingecarribee River approximately 6m west).
- The subject site is anticipated to be highly disturbed associated with historic land use activities within the Gaol walls, which will likely have resulted in the removal of the natural soil profile and introduction of fill. Outside of the Gaol walls and towards the Wingecarribee River, disturbance is anticipated to be reduced on the basis of historical evidence. As such, potential for Aboriginal objects to be retained is increased within these areas.
- Intangible Aboriginal cultural values are known to be important, both for the Berrima region but also for institutional sites such as Berrima Gaol.

The preliminary Aboriginal archaeological potential is visualised on Figure 234 below. On the basis of these observations, it is recommended that at a minimum, an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) be prepared to support any Development Application (DA) or Review of Environmental Factors (REF). It is, however, strongly recommended that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Cultural Values Assessment be undertaken, given the historic use of the subject site and the intangible cultural heritage values likely to be held in association with this use.

Please also note, changes to the requirements for assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW dictate that an Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) cannot be used in some circumstances, including:

- To support Planning Proposals and Major Projects.
- Where Aboriginal objects are present.

In these instances, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) must be undertaken.

Should an SSDA and EIS be applied under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act 1979 to the subject area, an ACHA should be prepared in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders.



Figure 234 – Preliminary Aboriginal archaeological potential. Note: this is a preliminary map of archaeological potential only, based on desktop research, and must not be the sole basis for future assessment. A full map of Aboriginal archaeological potential will be prepared as part of an ACHA process.

Source: Urbis, 2023

## 4.3. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

### 4.3.1. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to undertake a preliminary assessment of Historical archaeological potential based on:

- A review of heritage databases and relevant archaeological publications to establish the known Historical archaeological values of the site; and
- A review of the historical development of the subject site, as outlined in Section 3, to undertake a preliminary assessment of archaeological potential and significance.

This assessment has informed the development of policies for the ongoing management and protection of potential historical archaeological resources, as contained in Section 9.9. Please note that the following preliminary assessment does not constitute a formal Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) in accordance with the *Archaeological Assessments Guidelines* (Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

### 4.3.2. Heritage Registers & Publications

The following section contains a review of heritage databases and relevant archaeological publications to establish the known Historical archaeological values of the subject site. Urbis note that the subject site is listed on the State Heritage Register, with the archaeological potential indicated on the Inventory Sheet as “good”.

#### **Austral Archaeology, 2021. Berrima Gaol Historical Archaeological Assessment.**<sup>179</sup>

In 2021, Austral Archaeology prepared an Historical Archaeological Assessment. This assessment identified that the subject site held high potential for archaeological relics of State significance, including structural remains associated with the construction and use of Berrima Gaol, as well as adaptations and additions. Austral identified that the subject site is likely to retain this evidence, despite disturbance by later additions, in a subsurface capacity with potential also for archaeological deposits, associated with the gaol phase. Austral also concluded that the subject site holds potential for human remains associated with executed prisoners, although the likely location of burials has been subject to subsequent disturbance which may have removed or truncated the burials.

Associated with later phases of occupation, including the German Internment Camp (1909-1940s) and the meat curing factory, potential as also determined to be retained. This included potential for ephemeral remains associated with the burnt-down timber houses of German detainees, as well as evidence for food production.

Austral concluded that the archaeological resources which could occur at the Berrima Gaol would likely be of State significance, for their historic, aesthetic, associative and social value, as well as their research potential, rarity and representativeness. Austral zoned archaeological potential at the subject site, with their zoning plan included in Figure 235. They recommended management policies which included the preparation of further assessments to manage the archaeological potential of the subject site in relation to change, including proactive assessment and investigation such as ground-penetrating radar to identify subsurface features.

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<sup>179</sup> Austral, 2021. *Berrima Gaol Historical Archaeological Assessment*

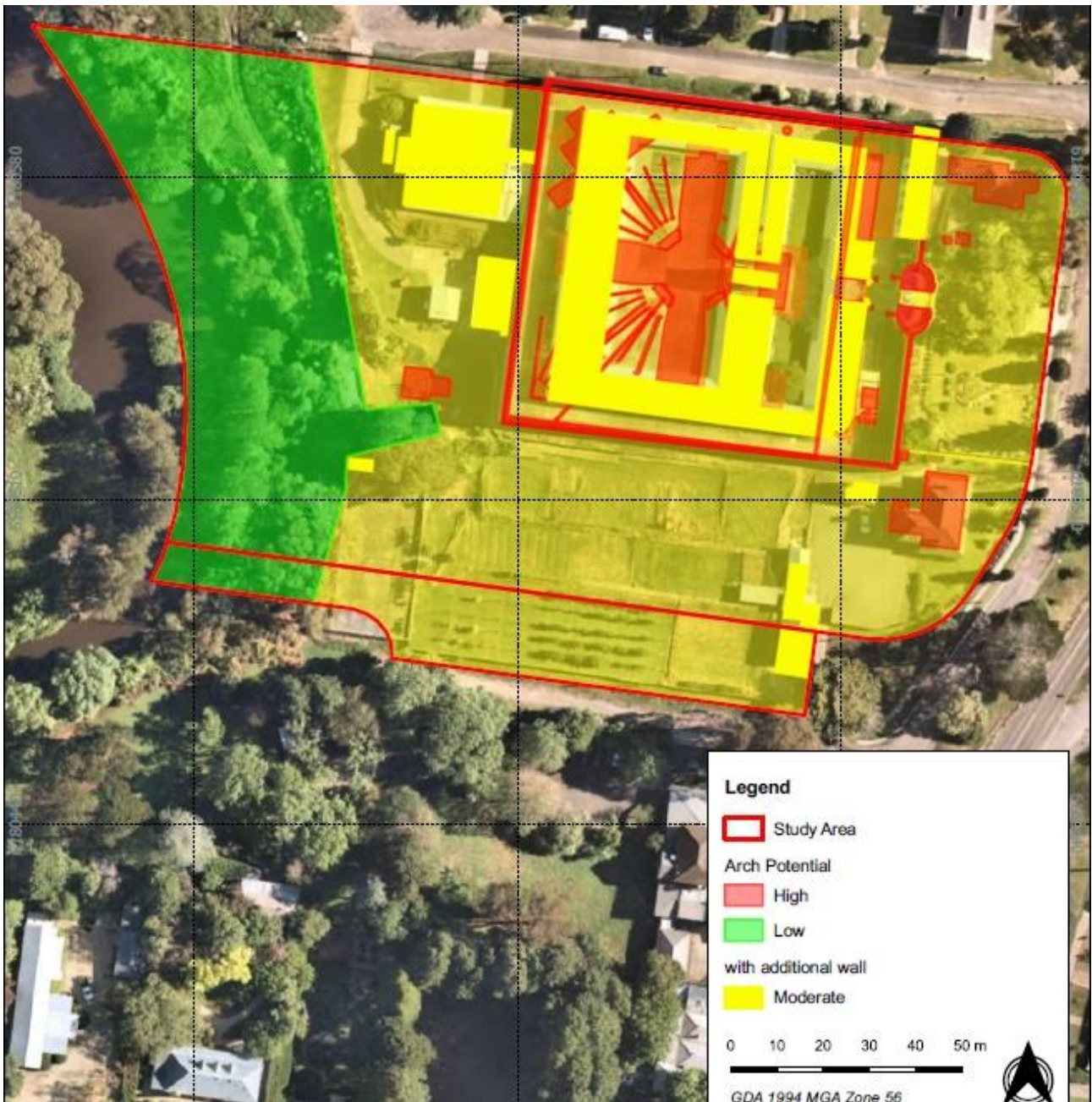


Figure 235 – Archaeological Zoning Plan for the subject site, as prepared by Austral Archaeology.

Source: Austral Archaeology, 2021, Page 65

### 4.3.3. Preliminary Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential

The following table provides a preliminary assessment of historical archaeological potential in relation to the historical phases as identified in Section 3.8.

Table 8 - Preliminary Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential	Historical Theme(s)	Significance
<p><b>Phase 1 Construction of Berrima Gaol, 1834-1839 &amp; first use of Berrima Gaol, 1839-1860s</b></p>	<p>Structural remains, deep features, archaeological deposits</p>	<p>It is anticipated that archaeological remains associated with the Phase 1 construction of Berrima Gaol would include structural remains of former radial designed panopticon Gaol. The original gaol was constructed using convict labour and as such structural remains could bear evidence of this association, through the presence of broad arrows or other such markings.</p> <p>The concurrent construction of the Gaol and the courthouse adjacent, alongside observations on contemporary sites with similar use, makes it likely that deep features such as tunnels connecting the two facilities or providing access around the site may occur. Such features would likely be in poor condition and may have experienced collapse associated with their disuse.</p> <p>Other deep features such as cesspits and wells are known to occur at the site, and will likely be only minorly disturbed associated with their decommissioning and subsequent construction activity at the site. A 1922 newspaper article references a square well within the gaol complex, approximately 12ft wide, depth unknown.<sup>180</sup> The well is likely the same that was recorded in 1907, approximately 2.8m south of the northern wall. It is likely that, despite first being noted in 1907, the well occurred on the site much earlier with water supply established in the last 1880s, and as such it is likely associated with this phase. The well is anticipated to be substantially intact below current fills, with some disruption to the top courses associated with demolition. Backfill deposits are likely to be associated with its post-1922 decommissioning.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>2 Peopling Australia – Convict 4 Building Settlement Towns and Cities – Utilities 7 Governing – Law and Order</p>	<p>State</p>

<sup>180</sup> The Sunday Times, 24 September 1922, *Inspecting Berrima Gaol*, pg.2

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential	Historical Theme(s)	Significance
	Human remains, structural remains, evidence of landscaping	<p>During the early use of Berrima Gaol, a number of executions are documented to have taken place. This is discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3.1 below. No evidence for the removal of human remains from site has been identified and it is subsequently concluded that it is likely that human remains could occur within the subject site boundary. The most likely location for this is identified as the area to the south-west of the Gaol walls, where subsequent service installation may have disrupted burials.</p> <p>During this phase additional construction activity also took place on the site. This includes the construction of buildings including the Hospital, Work Block, and Yards. These structures have since been demolished; however it is likely that footings associated with these buildings could occur or evidence of landscaping including former surfaces. Such remains would likely be minorly disturbed associated with their demolition, but could still retain a fair degree of integrity.</p>	High	<p>9 Marking the Phases of Life – Birth and Death</p> <p>7 Governing – Law and Order</p>	State
<b>Phase 2 Re-Opening as a Separate System Prison Model, 1860-1890s</b>	Structural remains, evidence of landscaping, artefactual deposits.	<p>During this period, a suite of additions were added to the gaol. This includes new yards and structures, such as the Gaolers Residence and bathhouse. Within the yards, sandstone was a common surface, with the remains of this flooring likely to be retained sub-surface below current asphalt yards.</p> <p>The Gaolers kitchen, constructed c.1867, has since been demolished and it is likely that footings of this structure could be retained subsurface. It was also in this period that water supply was established in the gaol, with the likelihood that cesspits fell out of use due to this. Artefact rich deposits within cesspits may be associated with this phase and the decommissioning of these services.</p>	High	7 Governing – Law and Order	State

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential	Historical Theme(s)	Significance
<p><b>Phase 3</b>  <b>Prison Reform</b>  <b>and</b>  <b>Subsequent</b>  <b>Alterations</b>  <b>and Additions,</b>  <b>1890s-1909</b></p>	<p>Structural remains, artefactual deposits.</p>	<p>During this phase, a number of new buildings were first recorded as present at the site, including workshops, chimney block, and the washhouse, although it is likely some of these facilities were established in pre-existing buildings or pre-date this due to necessity.</p> <p>The soil shaft and well are also first recorded as present during this period. It is likely, however, that the well pre-dates this period with its use being from the inception of the Gaol due to the lack of alternate water supply. The soil shafts may also have occurred earlier. Also noted as established in this period is the septic tanks, which supports the suggestion that cesspits which are likely to have occurred were decommissioned by this time. These deep features could all occur with a high degree of integrity for the most part, although it is likely that the top levels of such deep features would be disturbed through subsequent activity.</p>	<p>Moderate-High</p>	<p>7 Governing – Law and Order  4 Building Settlement Towns and Cities – Utilities</p>	<p>State/Local</p>

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential	Historical Theme(s)	Significance
<b>Phase 4 - 6 Closure and De- Proclamation of Berrima Gaol -Non- Prison Years, 1909-1940s</b>	Artefactual deposits, structural remains, ephemeral remains.	<p>During this period Berrima Gaol was closed and workshops utilised for various industrial purposes. This included the construction of farm buildings to the south-east, and dangerous goods store to the south of the south Gaol wall. Some evidence of these structures could be retained partially disturbed at the site.</p> <p>The subject site was utilised as a German Internment Camp during World War I and following the end of the war. A series of huts were constructed by and for the prisoners housed at the property outside of the Gaol walls, and hot water and electricity were established by the interned Germans to improve conditions. The huts were destroyed prior to the departure of the internees, with the final prisoner leaving in 1919. The huts were of simple construction and evidence associated is unlikely to survive.</p> <p>During WWII, Berrima Gaol was utilised as an arms and ammunition reparatory with military presence.</p> <p>The well known to occur at the site was in use until at least 1922, and was likely subsequently partially demolished and backfilled. Artefacts within the fill of the well are therefore likely associated with this phase.</p> <p>Many of the buildings of the site were destroyed in a 1942 fire, with the stone salvaged and used to construct new administrative buildings on site.</p>	Moderate-High	7 Governing – Defence 2 Peopling Australia – Ethnic Influences	State/Local
<b>Phase 7 Subsequent Alterations and Additions to Berrima Training Centre, 1940s- 2001</b>	Artefactual deposits	In this phase, Berrima Gaol took the form of the present site, with many of the extant structures built and adaptation to existing buildings and the walls, including the watchtower. This included the new cellblocks, farm buildings, and sheds. Many of these buildings remain extant and as such are not considered to hold potential. There is some potential for artefactual deposits indicative of general discard or intentional caching to be present on the site. However, this is generally considered unlikely due to the presence of hardstand and the nature of operations at the site.	Low	N/A	Local/Nil

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential	Historical Theme(s)	Significance
<b>Phase 8 Changes of Use, 2001-2020</b>	Artefactual deposits	There has been limited structural change to the subject site despite the changes of use over the 21 <sup>st</sup> century. There is some potential that artefactual deposits, in cached or discarded contexts, could occur associated with this later use. However, this is generally considered unlikely due to the presence of hardstand and the nature of operations at the site.	Low	N/A	Local/Nil

#### 4.3.3.1. Burials

In preparing this assessment, additional preliminary research into the likelihood for burials to occur at the site has been undertaken. This has found that no documentary evidence is apparent regarding the removal of persons from the site following execution, which is documented to occur at contemporary Gaols in Sydney. It is therefore reasonable to assume that burials of executed prisoners were likely to have occurred on site. The exact location of burials is not able to be discerned through historic research. However, potential areas where burials may occur have been identified based on the previous Austral assessment and additional research undertaken to inform this CMP.

This has determined that the locations as indicated on Figure 236 are determined to be most likely to contain burials. In alignment with policies to manage change (Section 9.6.2) Urbis recommend that ground penetrating radar investigation be undertaken in these areas to investigate the presence or absence of grave cuts and inform future assessment. It should be noted that further detailed research will need to be undertaken before any proposed impact within the subject site.



Figure 236 – Potential burial locations.

Source: Urbis, 2023

#### 4.3.4. Conclusions & Recommendations

The preliminary historical archaeological assessment has established that:

- The subject site has high potential for relics of State significance associated with the construction and early use of Berrima Gaol. This has been demonstrated both within the present report, and in the 2021 Austral Archaeology Historical Archaeological Assessment for the property.

- The below figure (Figure 237) zones historical archaeological potential within the subject site. This includes:
  - **High potential** for relics associated with the Panopticon Gaol and facilities within the extant yard walls.
  - **High potential** for burials to the south-west of the subject site.
  - **Moderate potential** for archaeological remains such as structural remains of former buildings and ephemeral evidence of landscaping and/or internment huts to the south and west of the site, outside of the Gaol walls.
- Archaeological relics could include structural remains, deep features with deposits, and evidence of former landscaping.
- The subject site also holds high potential for burials to occur associated with the early Berrima Gaol phases. Known prisoners who were executed or died on site are not recorded at the Berrima Cemetery (operational from 1833) and therefore were likely interred within the site, outside of the boundary walls.

On the basis of these observations, it is recommended that:

- In the event that there is a DA, SSDA or REF for ground impacting works within the subject site, an Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment (HAIA) and Archaeological Zoning Plan (AZP) should be prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:
  - *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).
  - *Archaeological Assessments* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).
  - *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, 2009).
  - *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Office of the Department of Planning, 2006).
- Any new Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment should also review the information from the Austral Archaeology Historical Archaeological Assessment (2021) and provide appropriate updates to identified archaeological potential and / or significance.
- If the Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment identifies that relics of Local or State significance are likely to be impacted, a Section 60 Works Application under the *Heritage Act 1977* will be required, supported by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and permit application.



Figure 237 – Preliminary historical archaeological potential.

Source: Urbis, 2023

A photograph of a stone wall under a cloudy sky. A vertical wooden plank is placed against the wall to mark a specific section. The wall is constructed from rectangular stone blocks with a textured surface. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The foreground shows a patch of green grass and a gravel path.

**SECTION 5**

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

# 5. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

## 5.1. INTRODUCTION

The following comparative analysis has evaluated the contribution and place of the former Berrima Gaol within the broader context of 19<sup>th</sup> century heritage-listed gaols within New South Wales, including both former and current operational gaols.

- The information contained within the tables below has been sourced from the relevant State Heritage Inventory records for other heritage items, or from other relevant online sources for comparable sites which are not listed as heritage items or have since been demolished.
- This comparative analysis provides an overview of the development of gaols in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in New South Wales and intends to better understand the heritage values of the former Berrima Gaol in the context of its typology. Consideration has been given to the historical context and socio-political influences which shaped the establishment of Berrima Gaol and similar gaols developed under the Society for Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) model. Further, this comparative analysis seeks to evaluate the rarity and significance of Berrima Gaol in comparison with similar institutions, and to comprehensively understand Berrima Gaol's role in incarceration within New South Wales.
- It is noted that gaols from the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries bear similarities to related site types in terms of planning, layout, and architecture, with institutional buildings governed by the same sociological and philosophical views. The broader theories and social beliefs surrounding institutionalism in the 1800s did not apply only to gaols and penitentiaries but extended to associated institutions such as female factories and asylums more broadly. It is noted that within New South Wales there are several other institutions from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At various times in history, institution management and design were influenced by rapidly changing beliefs and intentions, ranging from constant surveillance and 'self-regulation', reform through discipline and hard labour, through to moral therapy and humanitarian movements through to a focus on rehabilitation, treatment and improved conditions for patients or inmates. The link in history, philosophy and design between these institutions and gaols is acknowledged, however due to the considerable number of 19<sup>th</sup> century gaol sites in New South Wales other institutional sites such as asylums and female factories have been excluded from this comparative analysis.

## 5.2. OVERVIEW OF GAOLS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

As discussed in Section 3, the first gaols were not constructed in the NSW colony until 1796. The first purpose-built gaols were constructed of log, clay and thatch supplied by the colony's free population.

At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, gaols in NSW were designed and built on a plan common to army barracks. These were constructed of masonry and erected in Norfolk Island, Newcastle, Windsor, Parramatta and Liverpool. A wooden lock-up was constructed in 1796 in Sydney at the corner of Lower George Street and Essex Street within The Rocks. It burnt down in 1799 and was replaced by a more substantial sandstone building on the same site, known as Sydney Gaol. This building served as the main prison for Sydney until 1841.

Berrima is situated within the Southern Highlands region approximately 150 kilometres from the Sydney CBD and the historic colonial centre and is the only historic gaol in the region. Historically, other than the Sydney Gaol and the Darlinghurst Gaol, gaols in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were constructed in areas which were considered remote from the main town of Sydney. At the time of their construction, the Sydney Gaol and Darlinghurst Gaol themselves were considered at an adequate distance from the centre of town. As such, this comparative analysis includes gaols geographically situated throughout all regions of New South Wales. While mentioned above as an early gaol, Norfolk Island has been excluded from this comparative analysis as it is not located within the state of New South Wales.

Berrima Gaol itself features two key phases of 19<sup>th</sup> century development, being the first 'Panopticon' or radial gaol constructed in c.1839 and the current 'Second' gaol form which was constructed in the 1940s. As such, gaols constructed throughout the entirety of the 1800s have been considered, in order to reflect various phases in prison architecture, which were largely guided by early philosophy, psychology, sociology and ethics, seen in the drastic shift away from Bentham's Panopticon model.

All examples of gaols in this comparative analysis are listed on a statutory heritage register at a local or state level. No examples of extant gaols of the period were identified which are not afforded statutory heritage listing.

Several other examples of 19<sup>th</sup> century gaols were identified; however, have been demolished. These include Windsor Gaol (built 1859, demolished 1936) and Liverpool Gaol (constructed 1819, demolished/adapted to become the former Liverpool Courthouse in the mid-1800s). This also includes the former gaol at Norfolk Island, which while established as a satellite colony of New South Wales, is today an archaeological site. These gaols have subsequently been excluded from this comparative analysis. It is noted that the Newcastle Gaol is today known as Maitland Gaol.

The following tables give an overview of comparable gaols. The information on each gaol has been gathered from the State Heritage Inventory for each of the gaols.


### 5.3. COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES

Parramatta Correctional Centre	
<b>Address</b>	73 and 73A O'Connell Street, Parramatta
<b>Date</b>	1835 - 1842
<b>Architect</b>	George Barney and Mortimer Lewis
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i> NSW State Heritage Register, no. 00812</p> <p><i>Parramatta LEP 2011</i>, item no. I00812</p> <p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i>, S170</p> <p>NSW State agency heritage register</p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p><i>Up until its closure in 2011, the Parramatta Correctional Centre was the oldest gaol in original use in Australia. It is the most intact of the pre-1850's gaols of Australia. The constructional character and quality of the early buildings, in particular the stone slab floors, ashlar walls and timber roof trusses, are exceptional. It is significant in its physical and spatial quality as an enclosed complex. The fabric reflects the shifts in penal philosophy and changes in use from the 1830's to the construction of Long Bay in the early twentieth century.</i><sup>181</sup></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Parramatta Gaol is comparable to Berrima Gaol as an example of a prison which utilised a similar materiality.</p> <p>Both gaols began construction at the same time period, Parramatta Gaol closed in 2011 whilst the subject site remained in use until the 2020.</p> <p>Parramatta Gaol is the most intact gaol of the pre-1850s period prisons.</p> <p>Both sites were originally designed by the prominent government architect Mortimer Lewis.</p> <p>Parramatta Gaol originally utilised a panopticon design, influenced by Jeremy Bentham.</p> <p>Both sites have undergone modifications over time, and exemplify the changing approaches to incarceration over the years, including prison reform and changes of use.</p>




Source: Dictionary of Sydney:: [https://dictionaryofsydney.org/building/parramatta\\_gaol\\_1842](https://dictionaryofsydney.org/building/parramatta_gaol_1842)

<sup>181</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Parramatta Correctional Centre.' Accessed online: 24/10/2023: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2240657>

<b>Goulburn Correctional Centre Complex</b>	
<b>Address</b>	Maud Street (off), Goulburn
<b>Date</b>	1881-1884
<b>Architect</b>	William Coles and James Barnet
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i> NSW State Heritage Register, no. 00808</p> <p><i>Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009</i>, item no. 239</p> <p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i>, S170 NSW State agency heritage register</p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	 <p><i>Goulburn Correctional Centre is historically significant at a state level as one of two model prisons designed by the Colonial Architects Office in the late 1870s and early 1880s. It provides a clear indication of advances in penal architecture in the late nineteenth century, as well as changing philosophies in correctional services since the late 1800s. The site has been continually used as a gaol / correctional centre since it opened in 1883.</i></p> <p><i>Goulburn Correctional Centre is aesthetically significant at a state level for its form and character, as it was laid out using the radial panopticon principle, popular during the mid - late 19th century. The original character and layout of the site is distinctive and extant. The complex has a distinctive form and character, and general homogeneity of materials, form, scale and setting.</i></p> <p><i>At a local level, the Goulburn Correctional Centre is socially significant for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the late 19th century. The Gaol complex has an important historic and social link to the city of Goulburn.</i></p> <p><i>Goulburn Correctional Centre is rare for its distinctive layout, form and character, based on the radial panopticon principle, popular during the mid - late 19th century.<sup>182</sup></i></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>The Goulburn Correctional Centre is significant due to its 120 year history of penal use which is embodied in its physical fabric and documentary history.</p> <p>The gaol complex is substantially sandstone and brick with slate roofing. The use of sandstone relates to the subject sites materiality and presents as a key aesthetic material component to both sites.</p> <p>Although most of the original structures within Goulburn Correctional Centre remain in good condition and subsequent additions have not compromised their integrity, the interior buildings within the subject site have lower significance and were reconstructed c.1944 to 1949.</p> <p>Although Goulburn Correctional Centre was constructed at a later date to the subject site both sites present as continuations of the incarceration and surveillance philosophies that influenced the design of the pre-1900s gaols, while also demonstrating later alterations and redevelopment which reflects more modern approaches, such as prison reform.</p>

<sup>182</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Goulburn Correctional Centre complex.' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5000652>

Bathurst Correctional Centre	
<b>Address</b>	Browning Street, Bathurst
<b>Date</b>	1884-1888
<b>Architect</b>	James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i> NSW State Heritage Register, no. 00806</p> <p><i>Bathurst Regional LEP 2014</i>, item no. I181</p> <p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i>, S170 NSW State agency heritage register</p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	 <p><i>Bathurst Correctional Complex is significant at a State level as one of two model prisons designed by the NSW Colonial Architect's Office in the late 1870s and early 1880s. It was the site of executions before the abolition of the death penalty in NSW, and for a very brief period, a wartime internment camp.</i></p> <p><i>Bathurst's very prominent gateway, by James Barnet, is a key example of Victorian Mannerist design and has been a local tourist attraction and a symbol of local pride since the gaol's opening. The gaol's configuration as a radial gaol of four original 'ranges' with hospital is also significant.</i></p> <p><i>The riot which destroyed the interior of the gaol including a number of its buildings on 3–4 February 1974 catalysed the Nagle Royal Commission, an inquiry which fundamentally altered penal practices in NSW and Australia.</i></p> <p><i>Except for a brief period (1974–1982) when the damaged complex was repaired and reconstructed, the gaol has been in constant use as a prison since 1888, as a medium security prison, as a minimum security prison, and for 'previously convicted but hopeful cases'. It has been added-to and altered numerous times, demonstrating advances in penal practices and standards.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological resource includes areas within the main compound, including evidence of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century experience of the inmates and the twentieth century internal unrest that lead to the 1974 riots. In the open areas outside of the main compound there is archaeological potential associated with the agricultural activities of the inmates and potential cultural material deposited within the now filled in, former 1897 era dam.</i></p> <p><i>Influenced by the 'Pennsylvania System' of separate treatment, this radial prison layout is representative of the most up-to-date penal practices in the later decades of the 19th century.</i><sup>183</sup></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Bathurst Gaol is significant as an indication of advances in penal architecture in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and for its continued use as a gaol.</p> <p>The complex, however, similarly to the subject site has been substantially remodelled with the original chapel demolished.</p> <p>Bathurst Gaol is composed as a similar configuration to the subject site, with a square compound and Governor and Deputy Governors Residences located outside the main compound walls.</p>



Source: *The Point Magazine*

<sup>183</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Bathurst Correctional Centre.' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5012135>.

## Bathurst Correctional Centre

The gaol was built in 1888 at a later date to the subject site, but both had design input by the prominent architects James Barnett and Walter Liberty Vernon.

Both sites have undergone changes of use, including, being used as internment camps during the world wars for German and other 'enemy aliens', and the associated redesign due to changes in systematic structures through prison reforms and incarceration philosophies over the year.

## National Art School, Former Darlinghurst Gaol, Former East Sydney Technical College

<b>Address</b>	156 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst
<b>Date</b>	1821-1876
<b>Architect</b>	George Barney and Mortimer William Lewis
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<i>Heritage Act 1977</i> NSW State Heritage Register, no. 02048  <i>Sydney LEP 2012</i> , item no. I345



Source: National Art School, : <https://nas.edu.au/nas-archive-and-collection/>

**Statement of Significance**

*The National Art School Group, Former Darlinghurst Gaol, Former East Sydney Technical College is potentially state significant as the oldest surviving early gaol complex in Australia, with construction of the perimeter walls commenced in 1822 as a result of the Bigge Inquiry. The complex is recognisable as a fine example of a design based on the radial planning system championed by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) and retains many features of its earliest phase of construction in the 1840s. It also reflects, in its fabric and dynamic history of use, an almost continuous construction programme demonstrating aspects of the various approaches to penal discipline tried in NSW during the 19th century, including adaptations for varied schemes for classifying and separating prisoners, and adaptations to accommodate the engagement of prisoners in productive labour across eight decades.*

*The National Art School and former East Sydney Technical College is potentially state significant for historic values as a major central teaching institution for the arts in New South Wales, in continuous use on this site since 1922. It represents changing educational philosophies from an early focus on the working 'man' to encompass ever-more rounded education for men and women, through times of war and depression and international economic churn since the 1950s. Many major Australian artists, crafts-persons and practitioners taught and trained here, forging networks they used for their entire careers. Many returned here to teach, demonstrating the connection between its historic and social values. Overall, the site demonstrates a distinctive and homogenous architectural quality deriving from the relationship of the forms of the circular central chapel and surrounding buildings which date from the early penal period; and the unusual spaces created; the use of ashlar dressed sandstone walling and hipped roofs; the consistent design and*

## National Art School, Former Darlinghurst Gaol, Former East Sydney Technical College

*detailing of the individual buildings contributing to a unified complex; and the continuous landscaping works and the general sense of enclosure.*

*The former East Sydney Technical College cum National Art School has been at the centre of Sydney's art scene for almost a century and has expounded and nurtured the talents of generations of Australian artists who have studied and worked here. Its potential state significance is enhanced by the site and educational philosophy which has made the National Art School an exceptional institution, connecting students with professional artists to practice drawing, sculpture, and an extensive range of creative skills within the historically significant, distinctive walls. The adaptive use of the historic features like the cell blocks, chapel and prisoner workshops to satisfy the practical requirements required to accommodate studio based education demonstrates this significance.*

*The potential state significance is also vested in the sites association with people and organisations that have helped shaped its character and reputation across all phases of occupation. The moveable heritage collection curated on site provides a tangible connection to the National Art School. The range of significant historic figures and people associated with the site include the original convict quarriers and builders, inmates, wardens, and the many prominent people associated with law and order of the 19th and early 20th century. In the transition to an educational facility, this potential state significance continues with associations with many administrators, teachers, artists and visionaries that shaped and continue to shape the Australian art world. There is significant research potential associated with the historical, archaeological and architectural features of this unique site.<sup>184</sup>*

### Comparison

Similarly to the subject site, the National Art School Group, Former Darlinghurst Gaol, Former East Sydney Technical College was originally architecturally designed by Mortimer William Lewis.


Both gaol designs were based on a Society for Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) radial design.

Both gaols have undergone iterations of changes of use and subsequently alterations and additions to accommodate and facilitate these changes.

Both gaols hold historical and aesthetic significance to their locality as landmarks.

However, the subject site which was reconstructed c.1944 to 1949 has been highly modified and has lost the majority of its original fabric within the gaol walls, unlike National Art School Group, Former Darlinghurst Gaol, which has retained a greater degree of original fabric.

<sup>184</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'National Art School, Former Darlinghurst Gaol, Former East Sydney Technical College' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5055522>.

Cooma Gaol	
<b>Address</b>	1-5 Vale Street, Cooma
<b>Date</b>	1867-1872
<b>Architect</b>	James Barnet
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<i>Cooma-Monaro LEP 2013, item no. I144</i>
	 <p>Source: Urbis</p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p><i>Cooma Gaol, dating from 1872-73, is historically significant for being part of the burst of public building activity in the 1870s-1880s period in the town (eg Police barracks 1879, Post Office 1879, Courthouse 1887, Railway 1889), which reflects Cooma's development and the hectic level of Public Works Department activity in New South Wales generally at the time. Further, the various functions fulfilled by the Gaol over the years illustrate to some extent the changes that have occurred in the local community and region (Criterion A.4). The Gaol is built in the Victorian Classical Revival style (Criterion D.2).<sup>185</sup></i></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Cooma Gaol, designed in the Victorian Classical Revival style by James Barnet, who was also associated with the design of Berrima Gaol, has historical significance, similar to the subject site as a representative example of the early development of regional NSW townships.</p> <p>Cooma Gaol was constructed at a later period to the original construction of the subject site, however both sites retain an established connection to the development of their townships as early buildings providing public amenity, assisting in the discipline and order of the community and the larger NSW state prison system.</p> <p>The sites configuration follows a similar grid to the subject site with cell blocks lining the compound walls. Equally, the front entrance gate is similarly characterised by an arched timber door, with keystone above set within the sandstone blocks.</p>

<sup>185</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Cooma Gaol.' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1410242>.

<b>Tamworth Correctional Centre</b>	
<b>Address</b>	154 Johnston Street, Tamworth
<b>Date</b>	1879-1891
<b>Architect</b>	James Barnet and W Coles
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1977</i> NSW State Heritage Register, no. 01562</p> <p><i>Tamworth Regional LEP 2010</i> item no. I406</p> <p><i>Heritage Act 1977, S170</i> NSW State agency heritage register</p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p>The Entrance Gate and Visitors Building of Tamworth Correctional Centre is significant for being an integral part of a representative example of a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century regional gaol. The building is also significant as it is associated with the day to day running of the gaol. The building is distinctive for its form, character and detailing, and it is the most prominent aspect of the complex.<sup>186</sup></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Tamworth Correctional Centre is a medium security male prison currently in use.</p> <p>The site was designed in part by James Barnet, who contributed to the development of Berrima Gaol.</p> <p>The Entrance Gate and Visitors building are similarly listed to Berrima Gaol as a State significant item recognised for their representative value.</p> <p>As the site is operational the significance to the local community as a landmark site is gained through its representative value derived through the exterior presentation of the site.</p> <p>Additionally, the site has value similar to Berrima Gaol as contributing to understanding the local community's early history and the larger NSW state prison history.</p>




Source: <https://www.thelastgovernor.com.au/>

<sup>186</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Tamworth Correctional Centre.' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2470106>.

Hay Gaol	
<b>Address</b>	355 Church Street, Hay
<b>Date</b>	1879-1880
<b>Architect</b>	Unknown
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1977 NSW State Heritage Register, no. 01782</i></p> <p><i>Hay LEP 2011, item no. I6</i></p>
	 <p>Source: Visit Hay, <a href="https://www.visitHay.com.au/explore/location/hay-gaol-museum/">https://www.visitHay.com.au/explore/location/hay-gaol-museum/</a></p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p><i>The Hay Gaol is of State significance for its aesthetic, rarity and representative values as an example of James Barnet's Hay-type gaol design, and as an example of a Victorian-era country prison that combines foreboding design features (such as its entranceway, perimeter walls, cell block and isolation cell) with vernacular materials. It is furthermore of State significance for its variety of historical functions, associations and social values as a small-scale prison and detention centre. Built as a colonial gaol in 1880 it was later used as a detention and hospitalisation facility servicing Hay's World War II internment and prisoner of war camps (1940 - 1946) and then as a girls' institution run by the NSW Department of Child Welfare (1961 - 1974). Although official records remain unavailable, it is believed that a significant proportion of girls sent to Hay were indigenous 'Stolen Generation' children and many survivors from this era have begun visiting the site from all over Australia. It is probably the only building in Australia directly associated with the internment of the Dunera Boys and with the imprisonment of the Japanese prisoners of war (POWs) following the Cowra Breakout in 1944. The Hay Gaol is also of State significance for its research, archaeological and interpretive potential as a site or landscape of segregation, which capitalised on the already isolated geographic position of Hay to provide different forms of incarceration in different periods of history.</i></p> <p><i>The Hay Gaol is of local historical and social significance as one of several grand buildings that represent Hay's unfulfilled promise of becoming the capital of the Riverina, for its temporary roles as a maternity hospital (1920 to 1930) and as a site of emergency accommodation during the 1952 and 1956 floods and more recently for its museum collections relating to the social and pastoral history of Hay. As a substantial building complex sited near the centre of the township it is an iconic building in Hay. As one of a network of five vibrant and collaboratively managed museums supported by the Hay Shire Council, the Gaol along with Hay's other museums underpin cultural tourism development in the town and as such are important to supporting and diversifying the local economy.<sup>187</sup></i></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>The Hay Gaol is similarly listed to Berrima Gaol as a State significant item recognised for its aesthetic, rarity, and representative values.</p> <p>The gaol currently operates as a local tourist attraction.</p> <p>The gaol is listed for its variety of historical, associative, and social values as a small-scale prison and detention centre.</p>

<sup>187</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Hay Gaol.' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5054657>.

Hay Gaol	
	<p>Both gaols underwent changes of use over the years, including transforming into internment camps during the world wars.</p> <p>Although Hay Gaol aesthetically differs from the subject site, they both retain and contribute symbolic and tangible significance to their local communities as landmarks, representative of the early development of the townships and a central component in the living history of the place.</p>

Old Dubbo Gaol	
<b>Address</b>	90 Macquarie Street, Dubbo
<b>Date</b>	1847-1945
<b>Architect</b>	Colonial Architect's Office
<b>Heritage Listing</b>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1977 NSW State Heritage Register, no. 01689</i></p> <p><i>Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2011, item no. 1144</i></p>
	 <p>Source: NSW Sixmaps</p>
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p><i>Old Dubbo Gaol is of State, regional and local significance and is listed on the register of the National estate. The presence of the Gaol is a significant reminder of the unusual origins of the City of Dubbo as a regional centre for the judiciary before it became a location of commerce and habitation. Although no longer a working gaol, it served the area both as a Police and minor Gaol in the 95 years of operation as part of the facilities for the administration of justice across the region. It is a survivor of the 'Hay' type of Gaol typical of the New South Wales justice system. Most of these have now disappeared or are very much altered. It is associated with a James Barnet Court House within the precinct.</i></p> <p><i>Old Dubbo Gaol also has social significance as a major tourist attraction in the city and is also seen as an underutilised civic amenity. It is of social significance for the fact that it was saved from demolition by State government actions by a group of local citizens in 1974. The survival of the Gaol is due to their enthusiasm and energy. Its social significance is also extended to surviving inmates and their relatives and descendants, both of European and Aboriginal extract.</i></p> <p><i>The Old Dubbo Gaol has aesthetic significance as a group of well proportioned and well constructed buildings surrounded by grass lawns set within a brick walled compound. It is an oasis of peace and calm in the middle of a bustling modern city (nomination, 2002).<sup>188</sup></i></p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Old Dubbo Gaol is of State Significance as a historical, social and cultural landmark with a notable aesthetic integrity as a substantial compound situated within a garden setting.</p> <p>The prison is currently a local tourist attraction.</p> <p>Old Dubbo Gaol and Berrima Gaol are similarly characteristic representations of the early establishment of their townships, and contribution to the living history of the place.</p>

<sup>188</sup> Heritage NSW, n.d. 'Old Dubbo Gaol.' Accessed online: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5050315>.

## Old Dubbo Gaol

The prison is associated with the Courthouse designed by the prominent architect James Barnett who worked for the Colonial Government Architect's Office and contributed to the design of the subject site. Similarly, Berrima Gaol is associated with the adjacent courthouse constructed by Mortimer Lewis from the Colonial Government Architect's Office.

Aesthetically the gaol is similar to the subject site as a compound comprising multiple interior buildings constructed in sandstone.

## Maitland Gaol

**Address** John Street, East Maitland

**Date** 1826-1875

**Architect** Mortimer Lewis (1844-1848) and James Barnett (1951-1875)

**Heritage Listing** *Heritage Act 1977* NSW State Heritage Register, listing no. 01296



Source: Visit NSW:  
<https://www.visitnsw.com/destinations/hunter/hunter-valley/maitland/attractions/maitland-gaol>

**Statement of Significance** *Maitland Gaol is of considerable significance because it is the oldest substantially intact country gaol in NSW. It is Australia's oldest structure in continuous use as a gaol. It is the only surviving example of the group of "Inspector's Gaols" designed by the Colonial Architect in NSW and built during the 1840s. Together with the courthouse, it provides an elevated focal point at the north-west end of William Street, the grand axis of the 1829 town plan. In addition, Maitland Gaol was built of local stone and has a substantially homogenous character of a 19<sup>th</sup> century stone precinct. It is a showcase of stone, iron and timber work from the 1840s to the 1890s, much of it executed by local and prison artisans.<sup>189</sup>*

**Comparison** Maitland Gaol is a landmark complex situated within regional NSW.

The sandstone structure designed at an earlier period to the subject site, is characterised by its materiality, and was designed under the guidance of the same architect Mortimer Lewis.

Although the sites share notable characteristics such as their contribution to the early development of their townships, materiality, and architect they are aesthetically different.

Maitland Gaol comprises a dominant street entrance, where the subject site retains the majority of its buildings recessed from the street within the compound gaol walls and to the rear.

<sup>189</sup> NSW State Heritage Inventory, n.d. 'Maitland Correctional Centre.' Accessed online:  
<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5012147>.

## 5.4. DISCUSSION

Each of the gaols included within this comparative analysis were constructed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and represent the shifting perceptions around internment and gaol design. Berrima Gaol, historically, was initially developed in the 1840s during the SIPD period of prison design, representing Bentham's radial panopticon design that encouraged reform through 'constant' surveillance. The early date of initial construction is slightly later, but generally contemporaneous with Darlinghurst Gaol (1821) and Parramatta Gaol (1835), being the earliest two gaols included within this comparative analysis on account of their location in the two main settlements of Sydney and Parramatta. Berrima's initial phase of construction is likely early on account of its more central location to Sydney and other settlements than many of the other gaols included in this comparative analysis, which were in regional locations not settled until later into the 1800s. This early date of construction reflects the early settlement of Berrima and the Southern Highlands, and the need to establish a gaol within this region. While it is acknowledged that this first radial gaol was demolished by the mid-1940s and replaced with the existing gaol, the site of Berrima Gaol demonstrates 180 years of continuous judicial internment at the place. Much like Old Dubbo Gaol, Berrima Gaol was constructed directly opposite the courthouse, establishing a judicial centre on the outskirts of the district and contributes to a broader justice precinct within the town of Berrima.

Historically, Berrima Gaol has had many uses, encompassing its original use as a gaol in the 1800s. In 1909, Berrima Gaol temporarily closed and became a tourist attraction, gaining its place in the mythology of the town. It was reopened and used by the army during World War I as an internment camp, much the same as Darlinghurst Gaol, and during World War II as a depot and store. Between the wars, the gaol was opened for public inspection as a place of historic interest, and eventually was rebuilt as part of prison labour programs in the 1940s before reopening as a Correctional Centre, which it operated as until 2020, demonstrating exceptional longevity and authenticity as a gaol. This inconsistent historical use mirrors that seen at many of the other gaols included within this comparative analysis. Parramatta Gaol was temporarily closed from 1915-1927 due to decreases in inmates. Similarly, in the First World War, Hay and Bathurst Gaols ceased penal operations and temporarily operated as an internment camp for Germans. Many of the gaols within this analysis permanently ceased operation as gaols in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and were converted into historic places and museums, also receiving heritage listing. Berrima was one of the last gaols within this analysis to close permanently, closing in 2020. Comparatively, Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols continue to operate as correctional facilities today, however in the case of Goulburn, many operations take place in the contemporary maximum-security facility, constructed in 2001.

Berrima Gaol underwent alterations and additions, and reopened in c.1860 under the Separate System Prison (SSP) design. While representing the second phase of design and construction at Berrima, this predates many of the other Gaols included in this comparative analysis, notably Goulburn (1881), Bathurst (1884), Cooma (1867), Tamworth and Hay (each built in 1879). While largely remaining in use throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Berrima Gaol's role as the central gaol for the regions south of Sydney was somewhat diminished following the completion of the larger gaol at Goulburn. Upon the completion of Goulburn Gaol, Berrima was no longer the primary gaol for the regions, instead being converted to take sick and infirm prisoners from the other gaols. As such, Goulburn gradually became a maximum-security prison and the more remote location of Goulburn was also likely an advantage, especially as settlement in the Southern Highlands had increased around the turn of the century.

Each of the gaols included in this comparative analysis were designed by the Government Architect's Office, albeit with differing Colonial Architects dependant on the time period. The radial phase of Berrima Gaol was designed by Mortimer Lewis and George Barney while the current SSP design was designed by James Barnet. The Entrance Gate of Berrima Gaol, constructed c.1860, is an example of the works of the significant Colonial Architect James Barnet, who also designed Goulburn Gaol, Cooma Gaol, and Tamworth Gaols, all after Berrima. Alternatively, Parramatta and Darlinghurst Gaols demonstrate the work of George Barney and Mortimer Lewis. Generally, however, each gaol included within this analysis demonstrates ongoing association with the Government Architects Office and various Colonial Architects of comparable importance within New South Wales' architectural history, particularly in relation to institutional and judicial architecture.

Regarding design and overall aesthetic character, Berrima Gaol is significant and distinctive amongst the group of gaols included within this comparative analysis. While no longer extant (although it is noted that there may be archaeological potential), the original panopticon form of the Berrima Gaol was the only gaol in the Australian colonies to be completed to the cell wing type advocated by the SIPD's 1826 remarks on the construction of prisons. The design was adopted by the Governor, Richard Bourke, from the SIPD pamphlet. Built in 1835-1839 by convict labour, the compound was constructed of sandstone, probably quarried locally. While Darlinghurst and Parramatta Gaols are often regarded in higher esteem than Berrima on account of their age and the overall integrity of structures and fabric, Berrima's original form can be considered an

exemplar of the radial design, achieving what Darlinghurst Gaol attempted to achieve. However, being constructed after Darlinghurst, learnings from Darlinghurst could be incorporated into the design of Berrima to prepare a more successful and effective prison design. Regardless, the original radial form is no longer extant and therefore Parramatta and Darlinghurst Gaols are the only two extant gaols within the state of New South Wales to demonstrate the true panopticon form. Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols do feature some elements of the radial gaol, however this is demonstrated to a lesser extent and implemented under the Separate System rather than the SIPD model, each with only two buildings (and central Chapel at Goulburn) which allude to the panopticon form.

Each of the additional gaols within this comparative analysis were constructed under the Separate System, featuring various cellblock and operational buildings situated within outer walls. Some gaols feature central courtyards, such as Berrima, Maitland, Dubbo, Hay, and Cooma, while others feature separate exercise yards or little yard space due to smaller sites and later built structures.

Generally, all of the gaols included within this comparative analysis are constructed of sandstone and in some cases (for example, Darlinghurst, Berrima and Parramatta), this is known to be locally quarried where resources were available. This leads to a consistent architectural character across each of the gaols included in this comparative analysis, comprising solid structural forms in intimidating proportions which reinforced the institutional nature of the place. Substantial sandstone walls of considerable heights, central gates, and guardhouses would have visually characterised the gaols and created a sense of intimidation and surveillance for inmates. Overall, most of the gaols demonstrate the architectural character of Victorian Mannerist or Classical styles, characterised by solid materiality and proportions with little ornamentation. This style is particularly evident in the Entrance Gate at Berrima, designed by Barnett, which is also seen at Bathurst. Regarding size, Berrima was constructed to feature 34 cells, later increasing from facilities for 66 prisoners to 110 prisoners, however Berrima is a considerably smaller gaol than other examples such as Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Goulburn, or Bathurst, which featured 320 cells.

Parramatta Gaol features a similar large sandstone compound wall with sandstone structures of several wings, enclosed within the compound. The original entrance gate opens onto the small main courtyard and administration block which was initially the prison Governor's residence. However, the configuration of the gaol differs consisting of six two-storey cell blocks and to the rear are three semi-circular or rectangular two-storey prison blocks. Old Goulburn Gaol comprises sandstone and brick buildings with slate roofing. Most of the original structures within the complex remain in good condition and subsequent additions have not compromised their integrity, notably the 1980s additions and alterations. Bathurst Gaol comprises a square compound with an Entrance Gate and two watch towers located at the far corners. Similar to the subject site, the Governor and Deputy Governor's Residences are located outside the main compound walls. Internally the (now demolished) chapel formed the focus of the Bathurst Gaol. Four cell blocks and the cookhouse radiated out from the chapel. On one side of the chapel forecourt was the totally separated female compound. On the other side was the male hospital that was similar in plan to male hospital at Darlinghurst, although single storey. The site configuration of Cooma Gaol follows a similar grid layout to the subject site in its 1940s reconstructed state, with cell blocks lining the compound walls. Equally, the front entrance gate is similarly characterised by an arched timber door, with keystone above set within the sandstone blocks. Maitland Gaol demonstrates a similar plan and connection to the township, similar to Berrima and Cooma. Therefore, many of the gaols in this analysis do feature similar layout and design intent, despite reflecting gaols from various time periods and the division in the SIPD and SSP prisons.

As a result of many factors, each of the gaols in this comparative analysis have experienced ongoing alterations ranging from demolition of buildings, internal alterations, technological upgrades, in addition to closures, temporary or permanent. As outlined above in Section 5.2, changing philosophies regarding internment – both of 'criminals' and the 'insane' – led to frequent changes in architecture and building operations throughout the 1800s. Alternatively, building condition, functional needs, reduction or increase in inmates and therefore size, or economic reasons prompted demolition, alterations, and the construction of new buildings. While it is acknowledged that each of the prisons within this comparative analysis have reduced integrity and do not necessarily reflect their original configuration, Parramatta and Darlinghurst Gaols are rare and exceptional in their ability to represent the radial gaol formation, with Parramatta being the most intact of all the gaols within this analysis.

At Parramatta Gaol, between 1842 and 1861, several improvements were made, with major additions implemented in 1862 including extension of the original perimeter wall, demolition of some portions of the wall, and construction of various workshops, cookhouse, and extra cellblocks. Additional extensions of the walls were made in the late 1800s, including the extension of an exercise yard in 1899. Internally, cells were converted from associated cells to single cells by Controller General William Frederick Neitenstein. Similarly, Goulburn Gaol was initially built to a radial plan in a Victorian Classical style, centred around the chapel.

However, a new wing was added in 1893, a range in 1897-1899, and a bakery was constructed in 1916. During 1966-67 a new education block and auditorium were completed. In 1986-1988 a major redevelopment project included the construction of a high security segregation unit and the extension of the perimeter walls to form a new industrial and sport area.

From 1944 to 1949 the whole of Berrima Gaol was rebuilt by prison labour. Only the 1866 Entrance Gate and remnants of the former 1839 entrance were left standing within the walls. In contrast, Parramatta was used as a correctional centre until 2011 and was the oldest gaol to demonstrate authenticity of its original use in Australia. It is the most intact of the pre-1850s gaols of Australia.

As mentioned above, Berrima Gaol was rebuilt in the 1940s under a correctional training program, in which inmates from other vicinity prisons were sent to Berrima to participate in building works for training as part of their rehabilitation. Other gaols to have operated training or works programs for inmates as part of their rehabilitation include Bathurst Gaol, in which rural industries such as dairy, pig raising, market gardening, hay and fodder production were established during the First World War.

Amongst the gaols included in this comparative analysis, the site of Berrima Gaol is rare as the only example which featured a radial prison designed under the SIPD Principles, which later came to feature a Separate System Prison (SSP). However, the radial prison is no longer extant and may only be demonstrable through archaeological remains. Generally, this comparative analysis has demonstrated that 19<sup>th</sup> century gaols within New South Wales are not rare in terms of quantity, and perhaps excluding Parramatta, none can be considered rare in terms of integrity and representation of their original form, with all examples having demonstrated significant alterations, additions, and technological upgrades over their history.

Having experienced three key phases of construction (following two large-scale demolition phases), Berrima Gaol is not able to demonstrate significant phases of its historic gaol infrastructure or represent multiple phases of its history and therefore the continuity of its use. The entirety of the 1830s/1840s radial gaol was demolished, excluding the outer perimeter walls and remnant of the former entrance gate. Subsequently, much of the SSP was severely damaged, demolished, and rebuilt in the 1940s. Therefore, much of the structure and fabric associated with the two key phases of Berrima Gaol's history are not represented today in their original configuration. It is noted that the historic 1839 sandstone was reused for the 1940s reconstruction of Berrima Gaol, but that the stonework is not in situ, nor does the built form replicate the earlier configuration of the gaol. In contrast, other gaols such as Darlinghurst Gaol and Parramatta Gaol are excellent examples of radial gaols within New South Wales, which despite experiencing alterations and upgrades, and demonstrating modern cell interiors in some spaces, retain the overall configuration of the panopticon form in a legible state. Other examples, such as Goulburn, retain an intact historic centre which demonstrates the radial form, while other areas of the gaol demonstrate the various changes in gaol infrastructure, design, and philosophies around incarceration, all the way through to the contemporary maximum-security wings on the perimeter of the gaol. While the other gaols within this analysis do not necessarily demonstrate the radial/panopticon form, which is often of historical and academic interest, these gaols do demonstrate historical continuity and the broader history of gaols within New South Wales from the late 1800s.

As such, Berrima Gaol is a significant gaol within the broader collection of gaols from New South Wales. It demonstrates many similarities in design and architectural character to the other gaols in this analysis, forming a significant landmark within its locus and is distinctive in that it contributes to a broader judicial centre within the town of Berrima. Like the other gaols in this analysis, Berrima Gaol demonstrates association with the NSW Government Architects Office and various Colonial Architects of largely equal importance in the history of public architecture in NSW. Berrima Gaol demonstrates a higher degree of historical significance than many of the gaols in this analysis, predated only by Darlinghurst and Parramatta, and having featured a full (and model) SIPD radial prison design, albeit this phase is only interpreted in the archaeological record today. In terms of representativeness and aesthetic significance, due to the significant phases of alteration and reconstruction at Berrima, the gaol does not represent its history and the overall history of internment in NSW to the same extent as many of the other gaols in the analysis, demonstrating lesser integrity.



**SECTION 6**

**HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

## 6. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.1. WHAT IS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE?

Before making decisions to change a heritage item, an item within a heritage conservation area, or an item located in proximity to a heritage listed item, it is important to understand its values and the values of its context. This leads to decisions that will retain these values in the future. Statements of heritage significance summarise the heritage values of a place; why it is important and why a statutory listing was made to protect these values.

### 6.2. HERITAGE LISTINGS

#### 6.2.1. Subject Site Heritage Listings

The following heritage listings apply to the subject site.

Table 9 - Statutory Heritage Listings

Heritage List	Item Name	Item Number
NSW State Heritage Register under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	Berrima Correctional Centre	00807
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Superintendent's House	I107
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Berrima Correctional Centre Group	I109
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Berrima Gaol	I110
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Entrance Gate and Walls	I111
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Lambies Well	I234
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Stone Cottage	I236
<i>Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010, Schedule 5</i>	Berrima Correctional Centre – 1945 Section	I484
Heritage Conservation Area	Berrima Conservation Area	C148
NSW State Agency Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>  Directory of Correctional Services  *Note – site no longer under government ownership	Berrima Correction Centre Berrima Correctional Centre – Arts & Crafts Shop Berrima Correctional Centre – Dangerous Goods Store Berrima Correctional Centre – Farm Buildings Berrima Correctional Centre – Entrance Gate Berrima Correctional Centre – Officer Amenities	18

Heritage List	Item Name	Item Number
	Berrima Correctional Centre – Outer Wall	
Commonwealth Heritage List under the Cwlth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	N/A	-
Australia's National Heritage List under the Cwlth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	N/A	-
UNESCO World Heritage List (incl. Buffer Zones)	N/A	-

The subject site is listed on the following non-statutory heritage registers:

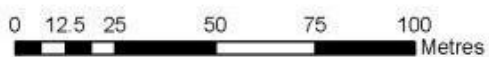
- *Berrima Training Centre Group (1561), Bull's Head Fountain on Outside Wall (1563) and Entrance Gate and Walls of Gaol (former) (1562)* Register of the National Estate (non-statutory)
- *Berrima Training Centre Group (comprising Entrance Gate and walls of former Gaol and Bull's Head Fountain on outside Wall) (Item 1430), Superintendent's House, Formerly Gaol Governor's Residence (1426), Bull's Head Fountain on Outside Wall (1428) and Entrance Gate and Walls of Former Gaol (1429),* Register of the National Trust of Australia (non-statutory).

The heritage context of the place is shown on the following heritage maps.



**State Heritage Register**

Gazettal Date: 02 April 1999



Scale: 1:1,500

Produced by: Michelle Galea

**Legend**

- SHR Curtilage
- Land Parcels
- LGA's
- Suburbs

Figure 238 – State heritage curtilage.

Source: NSW State Heritage Register Plan No.2506

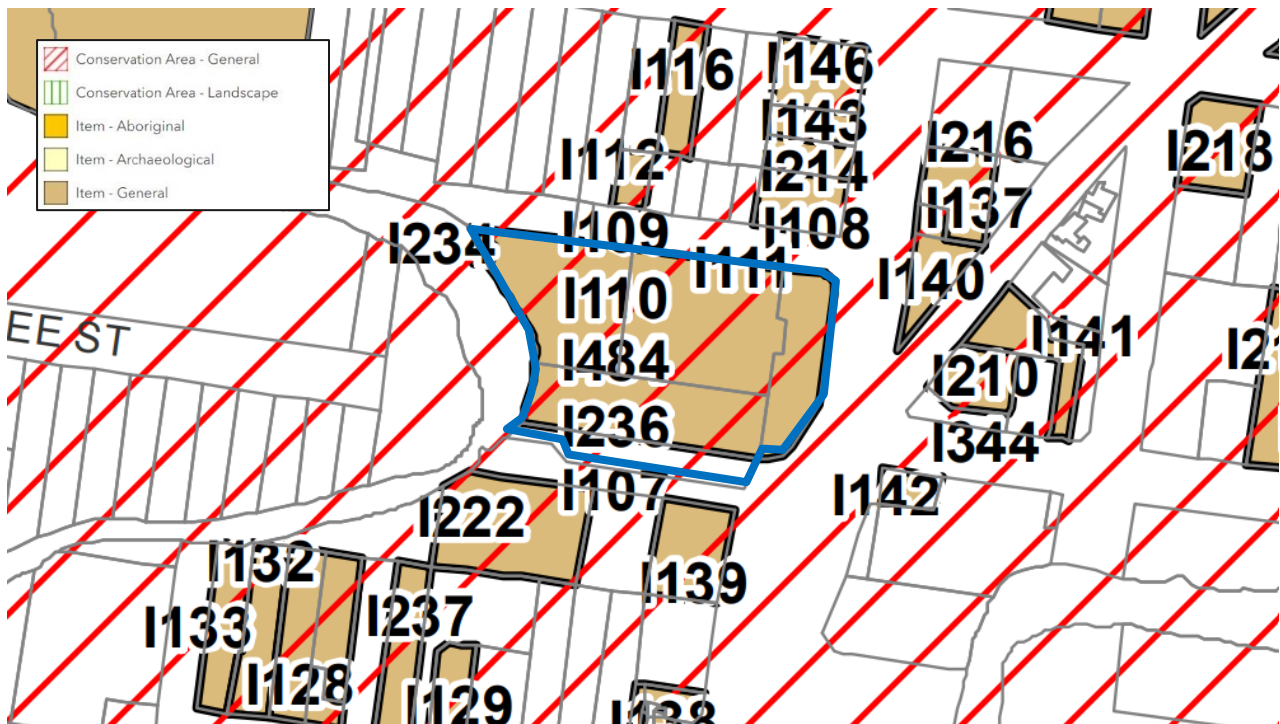


Figure 239 - Heritage map showing the subject site outlined in blue, with the heritage items identified shaded in brown and numbered.

Source: Wingecarribee LEP 2010, Heritage Map HER007A, with annotation by Urbis

### 6.3. BUILT HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

There are generally four levels of heritage significance used in Australia: local significance, state significance, national significance and world significance. The Heritage Council of NSW has developed a set of seven criteria for assessing heritage significance, which can be used to make decisions about the heritage value of a place or item. To be considered for heritage listing for local significance, an item must meet at least one of the seven assessment criteria. To be considered for heritage listing for state significance, an item must meet at least two of the seven assessment criteria, or be considered by the Heritage Council of NSW to be of such particular significance under one criterion to warrant listing.

The following assessment of heritage significance has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage NSW 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guidelines (2023) to determine whether the subject site meets the requisite threshold for heritage listing and at what significance level.

#### 6.3.1. Criterion A – Historic Significance

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Table 10 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion A – Historic Significance

Criterion A – Historic Significance	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
<input type="checkbox"/> Association with an event, or series of events, of historical, cultural or natural significance.	The former Berrima Gaol is historically significant at a state level, demonstrating close to two centuries of historical development in gaol infrastructure and as one of the earliest gaol complexes within the state of New South Wales. The site was first selected and developed in 1839 by the NSW colonial government, selected to
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstration of important periods or phases in history.	

## Criterion A – Historic Significance

### Significance Indicators

- Association with important cultural phases or movements.*
- Demonstration of important historical, natural or cultural processes or activities.*
- Symbolism and influence of place for its association with an important historical, natural or cultural event, period, phase or movement.*

### Significance Assessment

house prisoners and convicts within Sydney's southern districts. The decision to construct Berrima Gaol was paired with that of the Berrima Courthouse situated opposite. The development of the gaol demonstrates the historical requirements for gaols in the regions out of Sydney and changes to correctional facilities in Australia, which moved away from convict era labour and delegation to private citizens, into traditional internment in gaols.

Construction of the gaol commenced in 1837 in a radial plan inspired by Jeremy Bentham's panopticon. This was designed by the colonial architect Ambrose Hallen and completed by Mortimer Lewis in 1839. The initial construction of Berrima Gaol was aligned with the principles of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) and, able to take advantage of a decade of learnings from Darlinghurst Gaol, was considered to perfect and best exemplify the SIPD principles. The SIPD model was altered in 1866 to facilitate the new 'separate system', however the original external gaol wall and part of the original Entrance Gate was retained and remains extant today.

In 1866 Berrima Gaol was declared a model prison. The redesigned gaol interior encompassed single cells which allowed for full solitary confinement, described by Henry Parkes as the only prison in the colony which could successfully claim that. As such, Berrima continued to reflect the significant changes and phases of gaol philosophy over its history.

The gaol was closed in 1912, where it became a tourist attraction and gained a place in local mythology, becoming the centre of many urban legends and works of fiction. During the First World War the gaol was reopened as a German Internment Camp, one of few in the state. Following this, Berrima Gaol became dilapidated and eventually fell into disrepair following a fire. Inmates from another nearby gaol were sent to rebuild the gaol using reused original sandstone (however this did not include reconstruction of the former radial form) and established the gaol in its current form. At this time, the gaol operated as the Berrima Training Centre and, while there were some temporary closures, continued to function as the Berrima Correctional Facility for much of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Criterion A – Historic Significance	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
	<p>As such, Berrima Gaol is distinctive in its ability to represent almost two hundred years of incarceration history within the colony of New South Wales, ranging from a panopticon style prison design which operated under the SIPD and Separate System Principles, to a German internment camp, the Berrima Training Centre, and finally, as the Berrima Correctional Centre in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first phases of Berrima Gaol were constructed to reflect the SIPD system almost exactly, being at the forefront of prison infrastructure and operations at the time, representing the intended position of Berrima as a Seat of Justice within the southern districts. While the first phases of development, reflecting the radial form, may today only be legible through the archaeological record, this is not considered to detract from the historical significance of the place.</p> <p><b>Therefore, Berrima Gaol reaches the threshold of state significance under this criterion.</b></p>

### 6.3.2. Criterion B – Historical Association

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Table 11 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion B – Historical Association

Criterion B – Historical Association	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
<p><input type="checkbox"/> A key phase(s) in the establishment or subsequent development at the place or object was undertaken by, or directly influenced by, the important person(s) or organisation.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An event or series of events of place over an extended period historical importance occurring at the place or object were undertaken by, or directly influenced by, the important person(s) or organisation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more achievements for which the person(s) or organisation are considered important are directly linked to the place or object.</p>	<p>Berrima Gaol was designed, built, and operated by various iterations of the New South Wales colonial and state governments and therefore demonstrates close to two hundred years of ongoing association with various government personnel, bodies, and departments.</p> <p>Berrima Gaol was designed by the NSW Colonial Architect, a position which was held by many of the most prominent architects within NSW during the 1800s and therefore reflects broader characteristics of institutional architecture at the time in addition to the architectural language and expression of these various architects. The initial phases of Berrima Gaol, including the external gaol wall, were designed and constructed by the colonial architect Mortimer Lewis, James Rattenbury, and extended and repaired by Ambrose Hallen. Later iterations of the gaol wall were designed by James Barnet, notably the prominent Entrance Gate, designed</p>

Criterion B – Historical Association	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
	<p>in the Victorian Mannerist style. Later works were undertaken by Walter Liberty Vernon, including the construction of the Governor’s Residence.</p> <p>In addition to the significant architects outlined above, Berrima Gaol also demonstrates longstanding association with the NSW Department of Justice (and its various other names/iterations over the course of its history).</p> <p>Berrima Gaol also demonstrates some association with infamous convicts and criminals, some of whom were hanged at Berrima Gaol. However, the association with these historical figures is unlikely to be demonstrated tangibly in the fabric of the place.</p> <p><b>Therefore, Berrima Gaol reaches the threshold of state significance under this criterion.</b></p>

### 6.3.3. Criterion C – Aesthetic/Creative/Technical

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

Table 12 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion C – Aesthetic/Creative/Technical

Criterion C – Aesthetic/Creative/Technical	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Recognition as a landmark or distinctive aesthetic natural environment.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recognition of artistic or design excellence.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Represents a breakthrough or innovation in design, fabrication or construction technique, including design/technological responses to changing social conditions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Distinctiveness as a design solution, treatment or use of technology.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Adapts technology in a creative manner or extends the limits of available technology.</p>	<p>Berrima Gaol demonstrates aesthetic significance for its ability to represent various architectural styles, the works of significant Colonial Architects, and the architectural history of incarceration and prison architecture within the state of New South Wales.</p> <p>Berrima Gaol is an extensive gaol complex which comprises external sandstone gaol wall, cellblocks and amenity buildings within the walls, and additional residences and amenity buildings outside of the walls. Together, these buildings form a rich complex which demonstrates and interprets the architecture and operations of a gaol within the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The various structures within Berrima Gaol are constructed of sandstone blockwork with a variety of styles which contribute to the overall formality of the site and its character as institutional government buildings designed and operated by government departments. Berrima Gaol is a landmark within the region, contributing to a judicial town centre characterised by the gaol and</p>

## Criterion C – Aesthetic/Creative/Technical

### Significance Indicators

### Significance Assessment

the Berrima Courthouse opposite. On account of the scale and prominence of the main features visible to the public, being the gaol walls and Entrance Gate, the place is recognised as a landmark within Berrima, sited within the historic town centre and accessed through a large formal garden with significant mature tree plantings and central carriageway.

The gaol walls themselves are viewed in the round and characterise the gaol from the public domain. From three of the four elevations, the walls are built from convict picked and fluted margined stonework with rounded capping and interspersed with buttresses at regular intervals along the elevations. The courses of stone vary around the wall perimeter to reflect the changing topography of the setting. At the centre of the primary (east-facing) presentation is the 1866 Entrance Gate designed by James Barnet, which can be seen as the defining feature of the gaol exterior. The Entrance Gate is the primary access to the site, constructed in the Victorian Mannerist style and comprising a large central arched doorway with open transom, infilled with wrought iron grates. The domineering character and scale of the Entrance Gate and gaol wall contributes to the legibility of the place as a historic gaol. The character of the Entrance Gate demonstrates typical qualities of James Barnet's work, including modest design details.

The exterior character of the gaol is also characterised by the Governor's and Deputy Governor's Residences. These were designed by Walter Liberty Vernon in the Federation Arts and Crafts style and the Federation Queen Anne style. These two buildings create a pair of aesthetically pleasing, high quality residences which contribute to the overall character of the place and create a distinctive contrast between the architectural style and scale of the institutional architecture of the gaol wall, compared to the decorative detailing and picturesque landscaping of the outer residences. This is characterised by formal lawns, hedges and garden beds of roses and agapanthus.

The original radial form of the gaol would have been a significant and imposing structure which radiated out from the central watchhouse, comprising three wings of cellblocks with amenities. This structure was altered in the 1860s for the conversion of the gaol to the Separate System, however it appears that this largely included

Criterion C – Aesthetic/Creative/Technical	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
	<p>internal works and the construction of additional buildings at the rear of the site. Following a drastic fire in the 1940s, the gaol buildings were demolished with only the outer walls spared. As part of a training program for inmates, Berrima Gaol was rebuilt in its new configuration of two rectangular wings with central courtyards. The current gaol configuration reflects the 1940s building configuration, with interiors upgraded consistently throughout the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, and is of limited aesthetic significance. However, the rebuilding of the gaol in the 1940s reused sandstone blocks from the radial gaol form.</p> <p>While the main radial/panopticon form of Berrima Gaol is no longer extant or legible in the current form of the gaol, the setting and structures present at Berrima continue to interpret close to two centuries of internment at the site and remains legible as a historic gaol. The site is a significant and sizeable complex which contributes to the historic and judicial centre of Berrima and features a stark contrast between the institutional gaol walls and interior, against the more picturesque external residences and landscapes that occupy the curtilage of the site. These works, as well as the structures no longer extant, demonstrate the works of the Colonial Architect, including many of the most significant architects within the history of New South Wales, particularly James Barnet, Mortimer Lewis and Walter Liberty Vernon.</p> <p><b>Therefore, Berrima Gaol reaches the threshold of state significance under this criterion.</b></p>

### 6.3.4. Criterion D – Social, Cultural and Spiritual

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.

Table 13 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion D – Social, Cultural and Spiritual

Criterion D – Social, Cultural and Spiritual	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Highly regarded by a community as a key landmark (built feature, landscape or streetscape) within the physical environment.</i>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Important to the community as a landmark within social and political history.</i>	<p>Berrima Gaol is likely to reach the threshold of social significance at a local level, however further research, potentially including community survey, should be undertaken to better understand these values.</p>

## Criterion D – Social, Cultural and Spiritual

### Significance Indicators

- Important as a place of symbolic meaning and community identity.*
- Important as a place of public socialisation.*
- Important as a place of community service (including health, education, worship, pastoral care, communications, emergency services, museums).*
- Important in linking the past affectionately to the present.*

### Significance Assessment

Berrima Gaol has been at the centre of the township of Berrima since the early days of the township and has, in many ways, characterised the history of the town ever since. As such, Berrima Gaol is likely to be regarded by the community as a key landmark, which has contributed to the environment, history and community identity of Berrima and the Southern Highlands more generally.

Further, Berrima Gaol may be of significance to German communities within the region and New South Wales more broadly, as one of few internment camps used to imprison German residents of Australia during the World Wars.

Additionally, Berrima Gaol may have complex levels of social significance to inmates held at the place over the course of its history. However, it is likely that this significance is complex and may not necessarily be positive. As such, this should be further explored.

**Therefore, Berrima Gaol is likely to reach the threshold of local and/or state significance under this criterion.**

## 6.3.5. Criterion E – Research Potential

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Table 14 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion E – Research Potential

## Criterion E – Research Potential

### Significance Indicators

- Comparative analysis.*
- Potential to improve knowledge of a little-recorded aspect of an area’s past or to fill gaps in our existing knowledge of the past.*
- Potential to inform/confirm unproven historical concepts or research questions relevant to our past.*
- Potential to provide information about single or multiple periods of occupation or use.*
- Potential to yield site-specific information that would contribute to an understanding of significance against other criteria.*

### Significance Assessment

Berrima Gaol demonstrates research potential at a state level. With regard to archaeological remains, there is potential for Berrima Gaol to retain intact and in situ archaeological remains associated with the first configurations of Berrima Gaol, demonstrating the significant 1830s panopticon form which represented the SIPD model and was later converted to a model prison under the Separate System model. Further, there may be potential for additional archaeological remains such as artefact scatters/deposits and possible burials outside the walls, which would each demonstrate significant research potential and contribute to the understanding of the place.

Criterion E – Research Potential	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
	Therefore, Berrima Gaol reaches the threshold of state significance under this criterion.

### 6.3.6. Criterion F – Rare

An item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Table 15 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion F – Rare

Criterion F – Rare	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Rare surviving evidence of an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in an area's history that continues to be practised or is no longer practised.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Evidence of a rare historical activity that was considered distinctive, uncommon or unusual at the time it occurred.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Distinctiveness in demonstrating an unusual historical, natural, architectural, archaeological, scientific, social or technical attribute(s) that is of special interest.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Demonstrates an unusual composition of historical, natural, architectural, archaeological, scientific, social or technical attributes that are of greater importance or interest as a composition/collection.</i></p>	<p>Berrima Gaol demonstrates some rarity at a state level, however, is not generally rare as an example of a historic gaol within New South Wales, as there are many other examples of historic prisons within the state.</p> <p>The site itself demonstrates a rare history of a prison which was built in the 1830s and operated under both the principles of the SIPD as well as the Separate System, however this is not demonstrated in extant fabric. The extant gaol is a rare example of an 1830s wall, with the only additional gaols from this period being at Parramatta and Darlinghurst. Furthermore, Berrima Gaol is the only gaol within the sourced examples to have been converted into a temporary German Internment Camp during the World Wars, however this is demonstrative of the gaol's earlier closure and its position as the main gaol for the district being superseded by Goulburn Gaol.</p> <p>Berrima Gaol may be a rare example of a gaol with significant archaeological remains, however this is somewhat surpassed by the extant remains of similar structures at Darlinghurst and Parramatta Gaols, as well as partial radial gaols at Goulburn.</p> <p><b>Therefore, Berrima Gaol demonstrates some rarity at a local level.</b></p>

### 6.3.7. Criterion G – Representative

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

Table 16 - Assessment of Heritage Significance Criterion G – Representative

Criterion G – Representative	
Significance Indicators	Significance Assessment
<p><input type="checkbox"/> A class of places or objects that demonstrate an aesthetic composition, design, architectural style, applied finish or decoration of historical importance.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representative of a class of places that demonstrate a construction method, engineering design, technology, or use of materials, of historical importance.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representative of a class of places that demonstrate an historical land use, environment, function, or process, of historical importance.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representative of a class of places that demonstrates an ideology, custom or way of life of historical importance.</p>	<p>Berrima Gaol demonstrates some representativeness, however, has largely been altered and no longer demonstrates the original configuration of intent of the historic gaol centre.</p> <p>Externally and from the public domain, Berrima Gaol is able to represent the appearance of an 1800s gaol complex, featuring extensive and intact gaol walls with immense Victorian Mannerist Entrance Gate designed by James Barnet. The residences, designed by Walter Liberty Vernon, are picturesque Queen Anne and Arts &amp; Crafts residences accompanied by later landscaping which contributes to the overall setting of the gaol landscape and creates a respectful street presentation within the historic centre of Berrima. This represents the formal and picturesque residences and dramatic gaol walls, contrasted within the interiors of the gaol, not visible from the outside. Designed by the various Colonial Architects in the 1830s and 1860s, the gaol walls and Entrance Gate are representative of Victorian gaol infrastructure and architecture.</p> <p>Inside the gaol walls, little of the original gaol survives beyond the reused sandstone blocks, which were collected following demolition of the original structures in the 1940s and utilised to create the new gaol structures. This phase of disrepair, fire, demolition and rebuilding included the loss of the panopticon buildings which demonstrated the significant SIPD and Separate System model prison and is also of significant academic interest and research potential. The current courtyard configuration dates to the 1940s and represents ongoing modification and upgrades throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however the overall ability of the gaol buildings themselves to represent the key phases within the 1800s is diminished and may only be present within the archaeological record.</p> <p><b>Therefore, Berrima Gaol reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</b></p>

## 6.4. STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.4.1. Subject Site Statement of Significance

The subject site has been assessed against the Heritage Council of NSW's seven criteria for assessing heritage significance. The subject site has been assessed to meet the requisite threshold for state heritage listing.

The following Statement of Significance has been prepared by Urbis and supersedes and incorporates any established Statements of Significance for the place:

Berrima Gaol is of state significance, having been first established in 1839 to serve as the Seat of Justice for the Southern Highlands and has operated as a gaol for over 150 years until its closure in 2020. The place is historically significant at a state level as the first gaol to be constructed outside of the main two settlements of Sydney and Parramatta to house criminals from the southern districts, contributing to the judicial and historic centre of Berrima which comprised the gaol and courthouse. The original configuration of the gaol was constructed in a radial panopticon form, designed to the principles of the SIPD Model, the only gaol in the colony to have achieved this. In 1866, the gaol was later altered to suit the Separate System and was labelled a 'model prison'. Additionally, the gaol is historically significant for its role as an early tourist attraction, a German Internment Camp in the World Wars, its part in the reconstruction programs under the Berrima Training Camp, and for its operation as a correctional centre in the late 20th and early 21st century.

As an institutional building designed by the Colonial Architect and operated by various NSW justice departments, Berrima Gaol demonstrates historical association with many of Australia's most significant colonial architects and government departments. The Gaol was initially designed by Ambrose Hallen and Mortimer Lewis, altered in the 1860s by James Barnet, and includes later buildings, notably the Residences outside the gaol walls, designed by Walter Liberty Vernon. Further, Berrima Gaol demonstrates aesthetic significance for its association with these architects and the colonial government, representing many of the key characteristics of Victorian institutional architecture.

Berrima Gaol demonstrates aesthetic significance and representativeness for its ability to demonstrate close to two centuries of non-continuous use as a gaol, reflecting multiple time periods, gaol operation principles, architectural styles, and building uses. While the radial cell houses are no longer extant, having been demolished in the 1940s, the site of Berrima Gaol is able to represent the original 1830s construction of the gaol through the retention and integrity of the gaol walls, which are a dominant representation of the gaol from the public domain and make a significant contribution to its landmark status within the historic centre of Berrima. The Victorian style is enhanced by the intimidating scale of the walls and the central Entrance Gate, constructed in 1866 and designed by James Barnet in the Victorian Mannerist style typical of Barnet's work. Also making a substantial contribution to the external presentation of the gaol is the pair of residences constructed in the early 20th century by colonial architect Walter Liberty Vernon, designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts and Queen Anne styles, in garden settings, which contribute to the formality and institutional presence of the place. The picturesque, formal gardens and ornate residences contrast with the simple and undecorated institutional architecture of the gaol itself yet allow the exterior of the gaol to be presented as an effectively operated place of reform to the public.

Internally, the original configuration of Berrima Gaol is no longer legible, excluding the configuration of the gaol walls. Therefore, the gaol cannot tangibly represent its historical associations with the panopticon form, the SIPD principles, or the Separate System model, nor the buildings which were resided in by German internees while operating as the German Internment Camp. The current gaol configuration comprises of two rectangular cellblocks with central courtyards, distinctively constructed using the reused 1830s sandstone blocks, yet demonstrating the history of the gaol cells from the 1940s onwards, when they were reconstructed as part of the Berrima Training Centre and later utilised as the Berrima Correctional Centre until 2020. The overall configuration of Berrima Gaol, however, as exemplified by the gaol wall, 1866 Entrance Gate and external residences, is able to represent close to two centuries of gaol use – albeit diminished by the loss of the original radial building forms. With many other prison complexes dating to the 1800s present within NSW, Berrima

Gaol is not considered rare and many of other gaols do demonstrate greater integrity in fabric and structures from this period.

While the overall integrity of Berrima Gaol has been diminished by the demolition of the original radial gaol form, there is potential for state significant archaeological remains associated with the footings and foundations of the original gaol form to be present. Additionally, there may be some potential for other archaeological resources such as artefact deposits, as well as the potential for unmarked burials of executed prisoners, outside of the gaol walls.

Finally, Berrima Gaol is anticipated to have some level of social significance to the Berrima community, in addition to former inmates, staff and workers at the gaol, the Berrima Internment Camp, and their families, however this should be further explored through a formal qualitative process. It is anticipated that the Berrima Gaol would have social significance to the local Berrima community, having been a central part of the settlement of the town and its position as the Seat of Justice, forming a landmark of the community and town for close to two centuries. Additionally, Berrima Gaol is at the centre of a community of inmates (both criminal and associated with the German Internment Camp), as well as the members of the Berrima Training Camp who rebuilt the gaol in the 1940s. The gaol is likely to have a complex association for these groups who were interned at the site and may associate the place with mistreatment. It is acknowledged that the place was associated with the mistreatment of prisoners throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Berrima Gaol therefore is significant at a state level for its historical significance and representative values for close to two centuries of use as a gaol; associative and aesthetic significance for its significant architectural character and association with significant colonial architects such as Ambrose Hallen, James Barnet, Mortimer Lewis and Walter Liberty Vernon; social significance; and research potential.

## 6.4.2. Established Statements of Significance

### 6.4.2.1. State Heritage Register

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre:<sup>190</sup>

*The Berrima Correctional Centre is historically significant as it contains elements of the original Berrima Gaol, dating from the 1830s. Its original configuration was distinctive, employing a partial panopticon layout. Subsequent changes and uses reflect the changing philosophies, expectations and requirements for the incarceration of criminals in NSW, and penal architecture generally from the 1830s until the present day.*

*This complex and adjoining courthouse reflect the importance of Berrima as a regional centre in the early 19th century, and are directly linked to its subsequent development. Berrima Correctional Centre is aesthetically significant for its form and character; while the complex has a form and fabric from a range of periods, it retains a distinctive character through the consistent use of sandstone, dominant fence, Entrance Gate, adjoining stone & brick residences and landscaped setting.*

*At a local level, the Berrima Correctional Centre is socially significant for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Berrima Correctional Centre has technical / research significance and is rare at a national level as it contains elements of the original Berrima Gaol, dating from the 1830s. Furthermore, its original configuration was distinctive, employing a partial panopticon layout, and records and fabric relating to this earlier configuration are rare.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre – Entrance Gate:<sup>191</sup>

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<sup>190</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre, database no. 3360094.

<sup>191</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre – Entrance Gate, database no.3360095.

*The Entrance Gate of Berrima Correctional Centre is historically significant as it relates to the first major redevelopment of the prison in the 1860s and was designed by the Colonial Architect, James Barnet - it is one of the first of several neo-classical prison Entrance Gates he designed from the 1860s-1890s. Subsequent changes and uses of the complex reflect the changing philosophies, expectations and requirements for the incarceration of criminals in NSW, and penal architecture generally from the 1830s until the present day. The Entrance Gate is also important as is associated with the reception of prisoners and visitors and the daily management of the gaol.*

*The Entrance Gate of Berrima Correctional Centre has aesthetically significance at a state level as an impressive structure, elliptical in plan, constructed of finely worked sandstone, with a central arch and keystone in the form of a console bracket. The Entrance Gate is a distinctive local landmark and is perhaps the most defining component of the complex.*

*At a local level, the Entrance Gate at Berrima Correctional Centre is socially significant as part of the Correctional Centre, noted for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19th century.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre – Outer Wall:<sup>192</sup>

*The Outer Wall of Berrima Correctional Centre is historically significant at a state level as it is an integral extant element of the original Berrima Gaol, dating from the 1830s. It is one of the few surviving examples of a gaol compound dating from pre 1840 and was constructed using convict work gangs. This element has been continually in use since it was constructed.*

*The Outer Wall of Berrima Correctional Centre is aesthetically significant for its form and character, as an integral and extant element of the original Berrima Gaol, dating from the 1830s. The Outer Wall is also important as a distinctive landmark. At a local level, the Outer Wall of Berrima Correctional Centre is socially significant as part of the Correctional Centre, noted for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19th century.*

*The Outer Wall of Berrima Correctional Centre has technical / research significance as it is an important and extant element of the original Berrima Gaol, dating from the 1830s. It is rare as a convict-built structure. The original configuration of the Gaol was distinctive, employing a partial panopticon layout, and records and fabric relating to this earlier configuration are rare.*

*The Outer Wall of Berrima Correctional Centre is representative of a gaol compound wall, generally high masonry walls with limited openings, typically used in prison development to restrict access into and out of the complex.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Bull's Head Drinking Fountain:<sup>193</sup>

*The fountain is considered to be an excellent example of craft work of the Victorian period and is valued by the local community because it is an object of interest associated with the Berrima Training Centre Group from the period when it was enlarged as a 'model' prison.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre – Arts & Crafts Shop (formerly the Governor's residence):<sup>194</sup>

*The Arts and Crafts Shop at Berrima Correctional Centre is historically significant as it was constructed during the late 19th Century for use as the Governor's Residence. It's development and subsequent uses including as police station and arts and crafts shop reflects the changing philosophies, expectations and requirements for the incarceration of criminals in NSW, and penal architecture generally. The building is also indicative of the development of*

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<sup>192</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre – Outer Wall, database no.3360096.

<sup>193</sup> Heritage NSW, The Bull's Head Drinking Fountain, database no. 2680111.

<sup>194</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre – Arts & Crafts Shop (formerly the Governor's residence), database no. 3360098.

*Berrima generally. The Arts & Crafts Shop at Berrima Correctional Centre is aesthetically significant for its strong form, character, materials and details. It is a distinctive building, prominently located on the north-eastern corner of the gaol site, and retains an attractive landscaped setting. At a local level, the Arts & Crafts Shop at Berrima Correctional Centre is socially significant as part of the Correctional Centre, noted for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19th century.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre – Dangerous Goods Store (formerly the police cells associated with the former Governor’s residence’s later use as a police station):<sup>195</sup>

*The Dangerous Goods Store at the Berrima Correctional Centre is historically significant as the former isolation cells, an important part of the Correctional Centre as it shows the changing philosophies, expectations and requirements for the incarceration of criminals in NSW. The Dangerous Goods Store at Berrima Correctional Centre is socially significant as part of the Correctional Centre, noted for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19th century. Originally constructed as isolation cells, the Dangerous Goods Store at Berrima Correctional Centre has technical/research significance as part of the interesting complex of Berrima Gaol, dating from the 1830s. This building can provide further information on the changing management and use of the site from the early 20th century.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre – Officer Amenities (formerly the Deputy Governor’s residence):<sup>196</sup>

*The Officers Amenities Building at Berrima Correctional Centre has historic significance as it was built for use as the Deputy Governors Residence in 1900. It also has historic significance as part of the Berrima Correctional Centre, an important prison complex dating from the 1830s. The Officers Amenities Building at Berrima Correctional Centre is aesthetically significant for its form and character, materials, detailing and setting, typical of the work of Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect during the Federation period. The Officers Amenities is a significant element within the State heritage curtilage of the gaol complex, informing the early layout of the site and for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19th century.*

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Berrima Correctional Centre – Farm Buildings:<sup>197</sup>

*The Farm Buildings at Berrima Correctional Centre are historically significant as part of the Berrima Correctional centre, an important gaol dating from the 1830s. They provide evidence of how the prison was managed since the mid-late 19th century. At a local level, the Farm Buildings at Berrima Correctional Centre are socially significant as part of the Correctional Centre, noted for its role in law and order in the local area, as well as being an important local employer since the early 19th century. The Farm Buildings at Berrima Correctional Centre are rare as evidence of early rural industries associated with the correctional centre. The Farm Buildings at Berrima Correctional Centre are representative of mid-late 19th century rural vernacular buildings of the southern highlands.*

## **6.5. SIGNIFICANT VIEWS & VISTAS**

The table overleaf provides a summary of significant views to and from the subject. The significant views associated with the subject site are shown on the following figures.

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<sup>195</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre – Dangerous Goods Store (formerly the police cells associated with the former Governor’s residence’s later use as a police station), database no. 3360099.

<sup>196</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre – Officer Amenities (formerly the Deputy Governor’s residence) database no. 3360097.

<sup>197</sup> Heritage NSW, The Berrima Correctional Centre – Farm Buildings, database no. 3360100.

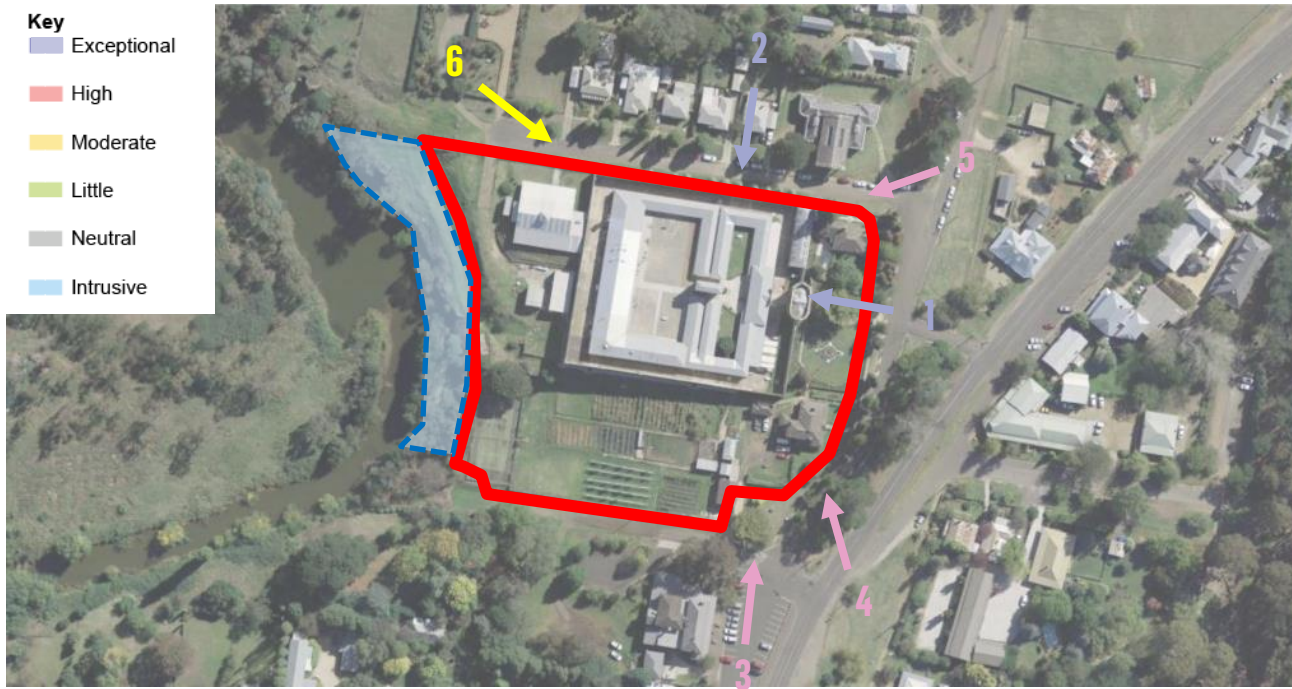














Figure 240 – Detailed views in close vicinity of the subject site.

Source: NSW Six Maps with annotation by Urbis

Table 17 – Significant Views

View	Location & Direction	Significance	Image	Historic View Comparison
1	Views facing west towards the main entrance and gaol wall.	<p><b>Exceptional</b></p> <p>Illustrative of the historic and aesthetic significance of the subject site. Views are unobstructed to fabric of exceptional significance. Represents the dominant character of the Gaol within the streetscape, and the historic connection between the subject site and the streetscape, situated within a prominent street of historical importance.</p>		
2	Views facing east from Wilshire Street	<p><b>Exceptional</b></p> <p>Key view of the historic fabric of the gaol wall, fountain and the Berrima Courthouse sitting adjacent to the northern side of Wilshire Street.</p>		

View	Location & Direction	Significance	Image	Historic View Comparison
3	Views facing north from the southern public carpark	<p><b>High</b></p> <p>Represents the historic relationship between the gaol walls and associated buildings of significance within the larger streetscape context.</p>		 <p>AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H117028</p>
4	Views facing north from the northern corner of the public carpark	<p><b>High</b></p> <p>Represents the historic connection between the Governor's Residence in relation to the gaol and larger streetscape context.</p>		

View	Location & Direction	Significance	Image	Historic View Comparison
5	Views from Argyle Street	<p><b>High</b></p> <p>Represents the historic connection between the former Berrima Gaol, the former Deputy Governor's Residence and Berrima Courthouse within the larger streetscape context.</p>		
6	Views facing east from Wilshire Street	<p><b>Moderate</b></p> <p>Represents the historic connection between the Gaol walls and contemporary streetscape context, as viewed from Wilshire Street showing the rear of the gaol wall.</p>		

## 6.6. SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### 6.6.1. Gradings of Significance

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four levels of heritage significance in NSW: Local, State, National and World. The level indicates the context in which a heritage place is important (for example, local heritage significance means the place is important to the local area or region). Heritage places that are rare, exceptional or outstanding beyond the local area or region may be of state or national significance.

In most cases, the level of heritage significance for a place has a corresponding statutory heritage listing and responsible authority for conserving them.

Different components of a place may contribute in different ways to its heritage value. The gradings of significance adopted for this CMP are based on those definitions as developed by the Heritage Council of NSW, with the inclusion of a 'Neutral' grading for those elements which do not make a defining contribution to significance but also do not detract from significance. The gradings applied are shown in the table below.

Table 18 - Gradings of Significance

Grading	Justification	Status
<b>Exceptional</b>	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to the place's overall heritage significance; they retain a high degree of integrity and intactness.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
<b>High</b>	Element has a high degree of original fabric and demonstrates a key element of the place's significance.	Fulfil criteria for local and/or state listing.
<b>Moderate</b>	Element is altered or modified; has little heritage value but contributes to the overall significance of the item. This includes repurposed original sandstone (1839, with convict picked and sparrow pecked finishes) that has been used in 1940s work.	May fulfil criteria for local listing.
<b>Little</b>	Element may be difficult to interpret or may have been substantially modified.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
<b>Neutral*</b>	Elements do not add or detract from the site's overall heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
<b>Intrusive</b>	Elements are damaging to the place's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.

\**Urbis addition*

Each element of the subject site has been graded having specific regard to its contribution to the overall significance of the place, its period of construction and its condition. The corresponding phase of development for elements is outlined in below.

Table 19 - Phases of Development

Phase	Description	Date Range
Phase 1	Berrima Gaol (SIPD Model)	1834-1860
Phase 2	Re-Opening as a Separate System Prison Model	1860s-1890s
Phase 3	Prison Reform and Subsequent Alterations and Additions	1890s-1909

Phase	Description	Date Range
Phase 4	Closure and De-Proclamation of Berrima Gaol – Non-Prison Years	1909-1913
Phase 5	German Internment Camp	1915-1919
Phase 6	Tourist Attraction	1919-1942
Phase 7	Berrima Training Centre	1942-2000
Phase 8	Berrima Correctional Centre	2001-2020

## 6.6.2. Schedule of Significant Elements

Various elements of the subject site have been graded below in relation to their contribution to the overall heritage significance of the place. Elements include buildings, structures and other elements that are located within the curtilage of the place. Detailed grading of elements has primarily been provided for spaces and elements that are of Moderate, High and Exceptional significance. Where elements have been identified as being of Little Significance, Neutral or Intrusive, this grading applies to all spaces and fabric, unless otherwise stated.

Table 20 -Schedule of Significant Elements

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
<b>Gaol Wall, Setting &amp; Frontage</b>			
Above Ground (including 1839 portion and 1860s addition)	Sandstone block construction and original buttresses	1, 2	E
Sub-surface within Gaol Walls	Sandstone	1	H
Buttresses	1975 sandstone buttresses	7	N
Bull's Head Drinking Fountain (North Elevation)	Cast iron drinking fountain with stone trough	2	H
Setting / Frontage	Formal central access only	2	M
	Rose garden, pathways and all other elements outside the central path (unless stated otherwise)	7/8	N
<b>1866 Entrance Gate</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			
External Walls, Passage & Form	Oval plan form, sandstone block construction including all decorative features	2	E

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
Doors & window openings	Original openings (all elevations)	2	E
Doors & window Joinery	Original profiles, some are original fabric, and some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 71.	2, 7/8	M
	Metal casement windows	2	H
Roof Form & Structure	Hipped roof with timber structure	2	H
Roof Cladding	Galvanised corrugated metal roofing	7/8	N
Rainwater Goods	Modern PVC downpipes	7/8	I
Services, etc.	Miscellaneous later services including air conditioning, hot water units, security cameras, etc.	7/8	I
<b>Internal Fabric</b>			
Internal layout	Original layout	2	M
Floors	Assumed timber boards with later covering	-	N
Walls	Sandstone, some overpainted	2	H
	Modern plasterboard walls	7/8	N
Joinery	Original timber joinery including skirting boards, timber stairs and the like	2	M
	1940s joinery (L2 stair, etc.)	7/8	N
Ceiling	Modern plasterboard	7/8	N
	Original timber board (south, L2 only)	2	M
Fitout	All later fitout including kitchen, benches, etc.	7/8	N
<b>1839 Former Entrance Gate</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			
External Walls & Form	Eastern Elevation only, form and sandstone block construction including all decorative features	1	E
Internal Passage (1940s)	Reused original sandstone blocks (1839)	1	M
	Contemporary sandstone blocks	7	N
	Strapwork Ceiling	7	N

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
Mural	Mural on western wall of internal passage	7/8	M
Openings & Joinery	All doors, windows, thresholds and other fabric constructed in Phase 8.	7/8	N
Services	All Services	7/8	I
<b>Flanking Wings (to 1839 former Entrance Gate) including Visitor Complex, 1980s-1990s</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			
External Walls	Reused original sandstone blocks (1839)	1	M
	Contemporary sandstone blocks	7	N
	Weatherboard Walls	7/8	N
External Form & Roof	Roof form, fabric, structure and cladding constructed in Phase 7	7	N
Openings & Joinery	All doors, windows, thresholds and other fabric constructed between Phase 7 – Phase 8	7/8	N
Services	All Services	7/8	I
<b>Internal Fabric</b>			
All internal fabric	-	7/8	N
<b>Cell Blocks (East &amp; West), c1944</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			
External Walls	Reused original sandstone blocks (1839)	1	M
	Contemporary sandstone blocks	7	N
External Form & Roof	Roof form, fabric, structure and cladding constructed in Phase 7	7	N
Openings & Joinery	All doors, windows, thresholds and other fabric constructed between Phase 7 – Phase 18	7/8	N
Services	All Services	7/8	I
<b>Internal Fabric</b>			
All internal fabric	-	7/8	N
<b>Guard Tower, c1944</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
External Walls	Reused original sandstone blocks (1839)	1	M
	Contemporary sandstone blocks	7	N
	Timber Weatherboard	7	N
External Form	Symbolic form and nature of guard tower including height of structure	7	M
Roof Fabric	Roof fabric, structure and cladding constructed in Phase 7	7	N
Openings & Joinery	All doors, windows, thresholds and other fabric constructed between Phase 7 – Phase 8	7/8	N
Services	All Services	7/8	I
<b>Internal Fabric</b>			
All internal fabric	-	7/8	N
<b>Science Block, c1950s</b>			
All Fabric	Interior and exterior, excl. gaol wall (east wall)	7/8	N
<b>Outside the Gaol Walls – Ancillary Structures</b>			
Vegetable Gardens	Former vegetable gardens	-	L
Tennis Courts	All fabric associated with tennis courts	7/8	N
Sheds (all)	All fabric (interior and exterior)	7/8	N
<b>Former Governor's Residence, 1898</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			
Form	Original external form (note phase 3 is original for this building)	3	H
External Walls	Sandstone block	3	H
Roof Form & Structure	Pitched roof form	3	H
Roof Cladding	Cement tile (originally slate with terracotta ridge and capping tiles – see Figure 150)	7/8	N
Chimneys	Sandstone block with rendered neck moulding	3	H
Rainwater Goods	Metal gutters and downpipes	7/8	N

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
Verandah	Timber board flooring	3	H
	Tessellated tiles (entry only)	3	H
	Timber board soffit, original profiles/detailing, some are original fabric, and some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 72.	3, 7/8	M
	Sandstone plinth	3	H
	Timber posts & brackets - original profiles and detailing are correct. Some elements are original fabric, and some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 72.	3, 7/8	M
Window & Door Openings	Original openings	3	H
Window & Door Joinery	Original profiles, most are original fabric, and some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 72.	3, 7/8	M
	Flyscreens, etc	7/8	I
Services	All services	7/8	I
Garden & Setting		3	L
Fence	Sandstone block fence with metal gate (original timber picket fence)	7/8	N
<b>Internal Fabric</b>			
Form / layout	Original layout	3	M
Ceilings & cornices	Modern plaster ceilings and cornices	7/8	N
	Early timber boards (pantry only)	3	L
Floors	Altered timber boards	7/8	L
	Original timber boards, (note has interventions and patches, GF front room, adjacent to stair etc).	3	M
	Concrete (rear section)	7/8	I
Timber Joinery	Timber joinery including internal doors and architraves, and skirting boards	3	M
	Timber Staircase including treads, balusters, handrail and newel posts	3	H
Fireplaces, etc.	Original openings and marble surrounds	3	M

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
	(note one is modified GF front room)		
Vents	Plaster wall vents	3	M
Services	Lighting, kitchens, bathrooms	6-8	N
<b>Police Cells, 1930s</b>			
Internal & External Fabric	-	6	M
<b>Former Deputy Governor's Residence, 1899</b>			
<b>External Fabric</b>			
Form	Original external form	3	H
	Rear verandah infill	7/8	I
Walls	Dichromatic brickwork with sandstone block base and dressings (window heads, sills, capping, etc)	3	H
Vents	Metal vents with crown motif	3	H
Porch & Verandah	Tessellated tile on concrete base (entry)	3	H
	Timber board (east elevation)	3	M
	Concrete Steps (east elevation)	7/8	I
	Timber board soffit - original profiles and detailing are correct. Some elements are original fabric, and some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 72.	3, 7/8	M
	Timber posts and bracketing - original profiles and detailing are correct. Some elements are original fabric, and some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 72.	3, 7/8	M
	Lattice infill	7/8	N
Roof Form & Structure	Hipped roof form with timber structure	3	H
Roof Cladding	Cement tile (originally slate)	7/8	N
Chimneys	Dichromatic brick with sandstone neck moulding and terracotta chimney pot	3	H
Rainwater Goods	Modern metal gutter and downpipes	7/8	N
Window & Door Openings	Original openings	3	H

Element	Description	Phase	Grading
<b>Phase 1: 1834-1860, Phase 2: 1860s-1890s, Phase 3: 1890s-1909 Phase 4: 1909-1913, Phase 5: 1915-1919, Phase 6: 1919-1942, Phase 7: 1942-2000, Phase 8: 2001-2020</b>			
Window & Door Joinery	Original profiles, most some are contemporary fabric. See Joinery Policy 72.	3, 7/8	M
	Flyscreens, etc	7/8	I
Services	All services	7/8	N
Boundary Wall	Sandstone block fence with metal gate	3	N
Garden & Setting	Crazy paving	7/8	N
	Concrete path	7/8	N
<b>Internal Fabric</b>			
Form / layout	Altered layout (including former bathroom)	3, 7/8	M
	Infilled rear verandah	7/8	I
Ceilings & cornices	Modern plaster and cornices	7/8	N
Floors	Timber boards (assumed)	3	M
	Later coverings	7/8	N
Timber	Altered timber joinery including internal doors, and architraves, picture rails and skirting boards	3	L
Wall Vents	Metal wall vents	3	M
Fireplaces, etc.	Original openings, cast iron fire boxes (with tiles) and marble surrounds	3	H
Services	Lighting, kitchens, bathrooms, later joinery	7/8	N
<b>Industries Building, 1991</b>			
Internal & External Fabric	-	7	I

### 6.6.3. Diagrams of Significant Elements

The following plans identify and grade the significant elements of the subject site. Please note the following diagrams of significant elements are to be read in conjunction with the Schedules of Significant Elements provided above. The gradings shown in the following diagrams refer to the overall form, structure, and spaces of the place. Individual elements of building fabric are graded in the schedules provided above in the previous section of this report.

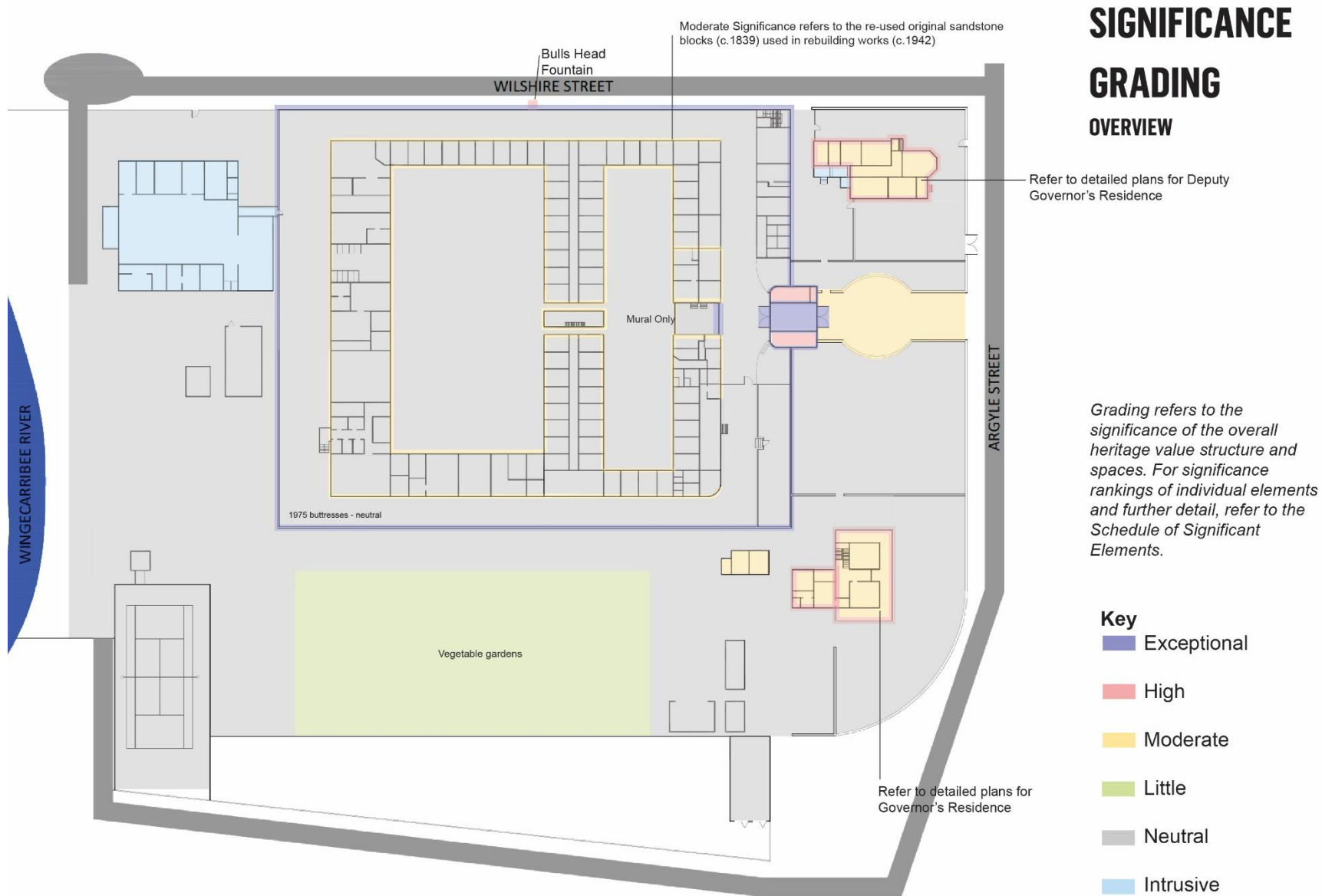


Figure 241 – Significance Mapping – Overview and Exteriors.

Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

# SIGNIFICANCE

## GRADING

### GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

#### EXTERIOR



*Grading refers to the significance of the overall heritage value structure and spaces. For significance rankings of individual elements and further detail, refer to the Schedule of Significant Elements.*

#### Key

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Neutral
- Intrusive

- \* Original window and door joinery is of moderate significance.  
Original window and door openings are of high significance.
- ++ Original roof form and structure is of high significance.  
Roof cladding is not original and is neutral.

Figure 242 – Significance Mapping – Governor's Residence exteriors.

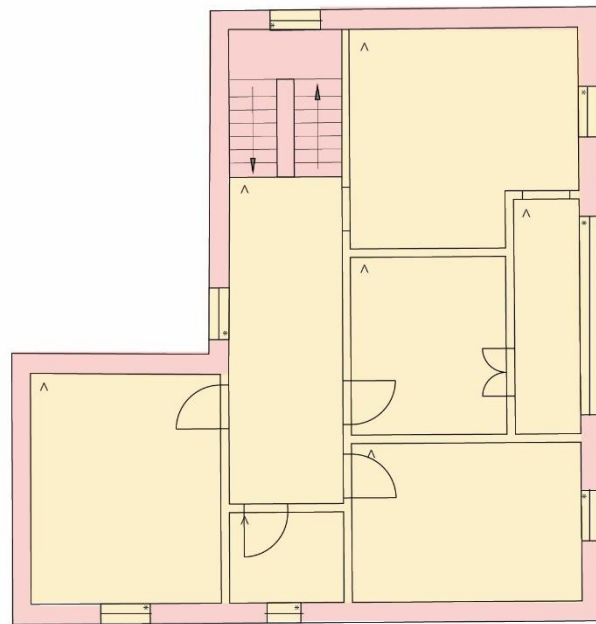
Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

# SIGNIFICANCE

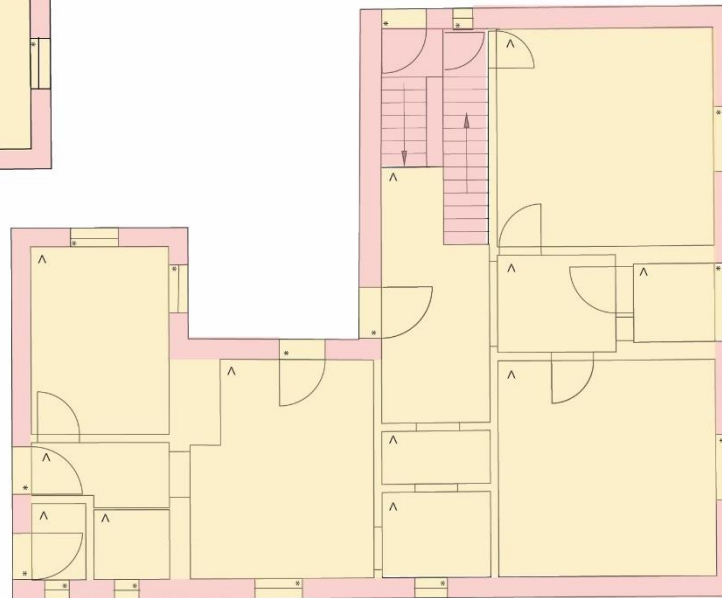
## GRADING

### GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

#### INTERIOR



First Floor



Ground Floor

\* Original window and door joinery is of moderate significance.  
Original window and door openings are of high significance.

^ Altered timber boards are of little significance.  
Original timber boards are of moderate significance.  
Concrete flooring in rear section, ground floor is intrusive.  
All original timber joinery including stair, internal doors, architraves and skirting boards are of moderate significance.  
Modern plaster ceilings and cornices and all later services are of neutral significance. Early timber board ceiling in pantry only is of little significance.

Grading refers to the significance of the overall heritage value structure and spaces. For significance rankings of individual elements and further detail, refer to the Schedule of Significant Elements.

#### Key

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Neutral
- Intrusive

Figure 243 – Significance Mapping – Governor's Residence interiors.

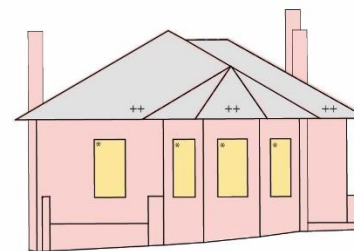
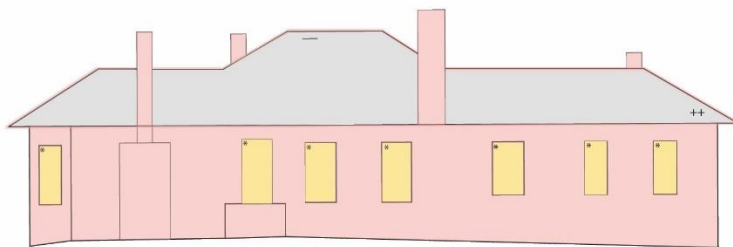
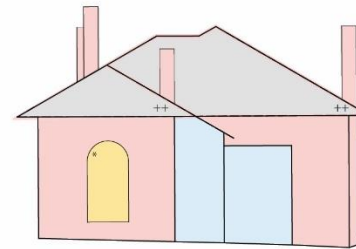
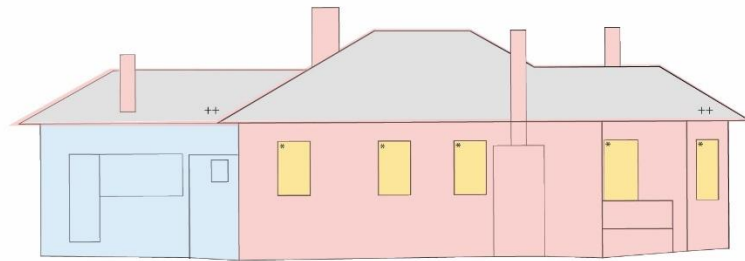
Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

# SIGNIFICANCE

## GRADING

### DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

#### EXTERIOR



\* Original window and door joinery is of moderate significance.  
 Original window and door openings are of high significance.  
 ++ Original roof form and structure is of high significance.  
 Roof cladding is not original and is neutral.

Grading refers to the significance of the overall heritage value structure and spaces. For significance rankings of individual elements and further detail, refer to the Schedule of Significant Elements.

#### Key

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Neutral
- Intrusive

Figure 244 – Significance Mapping – Deputy Governor's Residence exteriors.

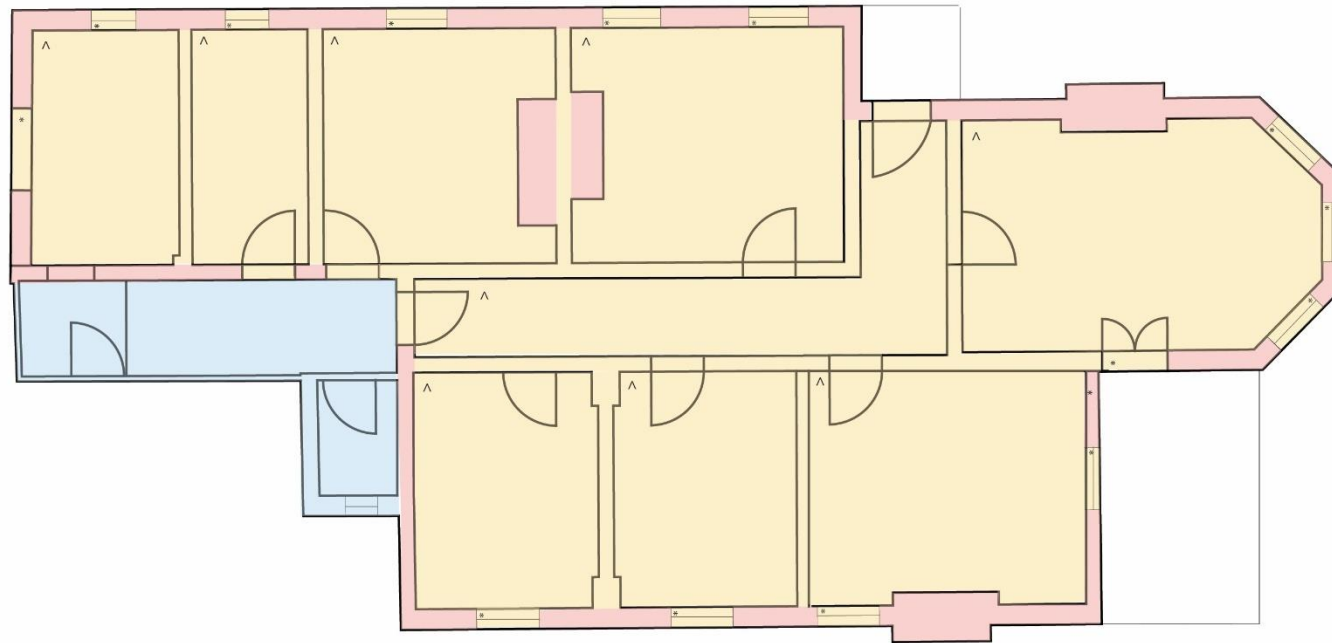
Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

# SIGNIFICANCE

## GRADING

DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

INTERIOR



Ground Floor

*Grading refers to the significance of the overall heritage value structure and spaces. For significance rankings of individual elements and further detail, refer to the Schedule of Significant Elements.*

### Key

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Neutral
- Intrusive

\* Original window and door joinery is of moderate significance.  
Original window and door openings are of high significance.

^ Later floor coverings are of neutral significance.  
Timber boards (assumed) under later floor coverings are of moderate significance.

Altered timber joinery including internal doors, architraves, picture rails and skirting boards are of little significance.

Modern plaster ceilings and cornices and all later services are of neutral significance.

Figure 245 – Significance Mapping – Deputy Governor's Residence interiors.

Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis

A black and white photograph of a stone archway leading to a barred cell. The archway is made of large, rough-hewn stone blocks. The cell beyond the archway has vertical metal bars. The lighting is dramatic, with strong shadows and highlights, creating a somber and institutional atmosphere. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# **SECTION 7**

# **STATUTORY & NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE OBLIGATIONS**

## 7. STATUTORY & NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE OBLIGATIONS

As an item on the State Heritage Register, there are a number of Commonwealth, State and Local statutory obligations associated with the place. These are outlined below.

### 7.1. COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION & POLICIES

#### 7.1.1. National Construction Code / Building Code of Australia

The National Construction Code (NCC), incorporating the Building Code of Australia (BCA), is a national set of building regulations with some state-specific variations. The performance requirements of the BCA are mandatory, although the introductory sections of the Code make clear that not all requirements will apply to a given case. The Code also includes 'deemed-to-satisfy' requirements which are accepted as meeting the performance requirements. However, the Code also makes provision for alternative solutions to meet the performance requirements, subject to satisfactory verification.

Under the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Regulation 2000*, all new building work must be carried out in accordance with the BCA. In the case of an existing building, there is generally no requirement to comply with the BCA unless works are being carried out. However, where works (in particular alterations or additions) are proposed to the place, the building will need to comply on completion with the relevant performance requirements of the BCA (EP&A Regulation Clause 145). In addition, where an existing building has a change of use, the structural capacity and fire safety of the building must be appropriate for the new use, while for a building which undergoes alterations without a change of use, the structural capacity and fire safety of the building must not be reduced by the work (EP&A Act Regulation Clause 143).

In certain circumstances, exemption can be obtained from the requirements of the BCA under Clause 187 of the EP&A Regulation. In most cases there will be an acceptable alternative solution to satisfy the performance requirements of the BCA. However, if an exemption application is contemplated, it should be sought at development application stage. The Fire, Access and Services Advisory Panel of the Heritage Council of NSW may be able to assist in resolving conflicts between heritage and regulatory requirements.

### 7.2. STATE GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION & POLICIES

#### 7.2.1. Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) governs strategic planning and development assessment processes undertaken by State and Local Government in NSW. Development approval for works may be required under the EP&A Act.

Six categories of development are defined by the new legislation: Exempt Development, Complying Development, Local Development, Integrated Development, Designated Development or State Significant Development (SSD). It is necessary in most cases to submit a development application to the relevant Local Council for permission to erect or alter a building, demolish a building or change the use of an existing building. This does not apply to a building proposal defined as an 'Exempt Development'.

Approval is required under this Act for alterations and additions to the subject site. A Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) is prepared in most instances to address relevant approvals and consultation requirements under the EP&A Act. Independent heritage advice or assessment may be required if works are likely to impact on the overall heritage significance of the place or elements identified in this report as being of exceptional or high significance. A Heritage Impact Statement is generally required to accompany development applications for works to a heritage item to assess the likely impact of the works on the heritage significance of the item.

#### 7.2.2. Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. This includes places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, social, aesthetic, scientific, archaeological, architectural, cultural or natural values.

The Heritage Act is administered by Heritage NSW, within the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) on behalf of the Heritage Council of NSW. The purpose of the Heritage Act is to ensure that cultural heritage in NSW is adequately identified and conserved.

### 7.2.2.1. NSW State Heritage Register

Items of significance to the State of NSW are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) under the Heritage Act. An item may be a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct. The Heritage Council of NSW has developed assessment criteria to help establish if something is of State significance. To be considered for listing on the SHR, the item must meet at least two of the seven assessment criteria outlined below:

- *an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history*
- *an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history*
- *an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW*
- *an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*
- *an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history*
- *an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history*
- *an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.*

If the item only meets one criterion, the Heritage Council must consider it to be of such particular significance that it should be listed.

**The subject site is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR No. 00807).**

### 7.2.2.2. Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair

Under Section 118 of the Heritage Act, the agency has the power to impose minimum standards with respect to the maintenance and repair of buildings, works and relics that are listed on the SHR or within a precinct that is listed on SHR. The minimum standards include the following requirements:

- Yearly Inspections by a suitably qualified person.
- Provision of Weather Protection.
- Fire Protection (and additional fire protection for unoccupied buildings).
- Security (and additional security for unoccupied buildings).
- Essential maintenance and repair.
- The preparation of a Conservation Management Plan.

A Conservation Management Plan can impose additional standards of maintenance and repair. These are site specific and generally provide an outline for implementation expectations.

### 7.2.2.3. Historical Archaeology

Under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, the Heritage Council approval is required to move, damage, or destroy a relic listed in the SHR, or to excavate or disturb land which is listed on the SHR and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed.

The *Heritage Act* defines a 'relic' as follows:

*relic* means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that—

(a) *relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Under section 139 of the Heritage Act, an excavation permit is required to disturb or excavate *land “knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed”*. This section of the Heritage Act identifies provisions for items /relics outside of those on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order (IHO).

#### 7.2.2.4. Approvals for Works under the Heritage Act 1977

For any proposed work or an activity to an item on the SHR, an application must be made to and approved by the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate in accordance with requirements under the Heritage Act. The delegate can be Heritage NSW or another Government agency which has been granted delegation powers under the Heritage Act (for example, Placemaking NSW for items within The Rocks and City of Sydney Council for most items and works within the Sydney LGA). Generally, works to items on the SHR require approval under both the *Heritage Act* and the EP&A Act.

The Heritage Act provides for a range of approval pathways for works to items on the SHR or places subject to an Interim Heritage Order (IHO), for works of different scales and impacts, as outlined below.

Table 21 - Heritage Act 1977 Typical Approvals

Approval Type	Assessment Timeframe	Discussion
Section 57 Exemptions	Self-assessed	<p>Exemptions are granted under Section 57 of the Heritage Act, and include both;</p> <p>Site Specific Exemptions; and</p> <p>Standard Exemptions.</p> <p>Site Specific Exemptions are exemptions which have been agreed with the Heritage Council of NSW for a particular site, and gazetted under the Heritage Act. Works which conform with the criteria of these Site Specific Exemptions do not require approval under the Heritage Act. This CMP proposes new Site-Specific Exemptions which should be discussed and agreed with HNSW – see Policy 10 and Appendix C.</p> <p>A suite of Standard Exemptions under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act was gazetted on 17 June 2022. These Standard Exemptions are ‘self-assessed’ meaning that no application to Heritage NSW is required. The works must strictly comply with the General Conditions, Specified Activities/Works and Relevant Standards outlined in the Standard Exemptions. Works should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to determine if they are applicable under the Standard Exemptions. There are recording keeping requirements for this pathway.</p>
Section 60 Approval	40 days (or 60 days if advertised)	<p>The standard section 60 works application is for works and activities that will have, or have the potential to have, a moderate or greater impact on the significance of a SHR listed item. A Heritage Impact Statement is required to be prepared to assess the potential impact of works, and submitted with the application.</p>
Fast Track Section 60 Approval	21 days	<p>A fast track section 60 approval provides a pathway for works that have, or have the potential to have, a minor impact on the significance of a SHR listed item. The fast track section 60 approval pathway is for works or activities:</p>

Approval Type	Assessment Timeframe	Discussion
		<i>that will have little or no adverse impact on the heritage significance of an item, in the opinion of the Heritage Council (or its delegate); and,</i>  <i>that have an estimated cost of up to \$150,000.</i>
Section 65A Modifications	21 days	A section 65A modification approval is required for works that seek to modify an existing section 60 approval.
Section 140 Permits	21 days	Excavation permits are granted under section 141 of the <i>Heritage Act</i> .  An excavation permit is to make sure archaeological relics are excavated under appropriate supervision and to avoid offences. An excavation permit is needed if your proposed activities or works will:  disturb or excavate land that is likely to contain archaeological relics of State heritage significance; and/or  have a major impact on relics of local heritage significance.
Section 170 notifications – local heritage items	14 days	Notifications to add or remove items from a State Agency’s Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register will be assessed by the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate, in accordance with the State Government Agency Heritage Asset Management Strategy.
Section 170 notifications – state heritage/SHR items	40 days	

### 7.2.2.5. State Significant Development Applications (SSDAs)

Should the works be the subject of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA), the relevant permits and approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977* do not apply. The development is instead assessed under Division 5.2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) must also be strictly adhered to.

The Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate becomes a referral authority for the works instead of a consent authority.

### 7.2.3. National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (the ‘NPW Act’) is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales. Heritage NSW, within the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEE), administers the NPW Act.

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects by making it illegal to harm Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places, and by providing two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

**Aboriginal object** means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

**Aboriginal place** means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84, which includes any place the Minister declares by order published in the Gazette that in the opinion

*of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.*

The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences—that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place — against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the ‘NPW Regulation’).

Section 87 of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under Section 86 (1), (2) or (4). The defences are as follows:

- An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) authorising the harm (s87(1)); and
- Exercising due diligence to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s87(2)).
- Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s87(3)).

## 7.2.4. State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) deal with issues to the state and people of New South Wales. Various SEPPs may apply to development at the site:

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021.

## 7.3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION & POLICIES

### 7.3.1. Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010

A Local Environmental Plan (LEP) is the principal legal document for controlling development and guiding planning decisions made by the relevant local Council. The subject site is located in the Local Government Area (LGA) of Wingecarribee and is subject to the *Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Wingecarribee LEP).

#### 7.3.1.1. Heritage Lists

**Schedule 5 Environmental heritage** of the standard instrument lists heritage items and heritage conservation areas within the LGA, as well as archaeological items if relevant.

**The subject site is listed under Part 1, Schedule 5 of the Wingecarribee LEP as follows:**

- *Superintendent’s House*, item no. I107
- *Berrima Correctional Centre Group*, item no. I109
- *Berrima Gaol*, item no. I110
- *Entrance Gate and Walls*, item no. I111
- *Lambies Well*, item no. I234
- *Stone Cottage*, item no. I236
- *Berrima Correctional Centre - 1945 Section*, item no. I484.

**The subject site is listed under Part 2, Schedule 5 of the Wingecarribee LEP as follows:**

- *Berrima Conservation Area*, item no. C148.

Heritage provisions for the Wingecarribee LEP area are incorporated under Part 5 Miscellaneous Provisions, Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation of the instrument. Clause 5.10(1) outlines the objectives of this Part as follows:

**(1) Objectives** *The objectives of this clause are as follows—*

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Wingecarribee*
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,*
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,*
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.*

### **7.3.1.2. Approvals for Works under the Wingecarribee LEP**

The Wingecarribee LEP requires consent for certain types of development (including development affecting heritage items) and the consent authority, in considering any proposed development, must have regard to the relevant aims, strategies and principles contained in the plan.

Clause 5.10(2) details the requirements for consent for works to heritage items and conservation areas listed in Schedule 5 as follows:

**(2) Requirement for consent** *Development consent is required for any of the following—*

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—*
  - (i) a heritage item,*
  - (ii) an Aboriginal object,*
  - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (e) erecting a building on land—*
  - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
  - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (f) subdividing land—*
  - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
  - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.*

Prior to granting approval for works to a heritage item identified on the Wingecarribee LEP, the consent authority must consider the potential impacts of the works in accordance with Clauses 5.10(4) and 5.10(5) as follows:

**(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance** *The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).*

**(5) Heritage assessment** *The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development—*

*(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or*

*(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or*

*(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),*

*require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.*

The consent authority may require the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan for the heritage item as part of the approval process, under Clause 5.10(6) as follows:

**(6) Heritage conservation management plans** *The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.*

In some circumstances, works to heritage items may not require development consent, if the works are determined to be 'of a minor nature or ... for the maintenance of the heritage item', and 'would not adversely affect the heritage significance', in accordance with Clause 5.10(3) below:

**(3) When consent not required** *However, development consent under this clause is not required if—*

*(a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development—*

*(i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and*

*(ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or*

*(b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development—*

*(i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and*

*(ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or*

*(c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or*

(d) *the development is exempt development.*

### 7.3.2. Berrima Development Control Plan 2021

A Development Control Plan is a non-statutory document that supports the LEP with more detailed planning and design guidelines. The subject site is located in the Local Government Area (LGA) of Wingecarribee and is subject to the Berrima Development Control Plan 2021 (Berrima DCP). The DCP has been made in accordance with Section 74C of the *EP&A Act* and must be read in conjunction with the provisions of relevant LEP.

Heritage provisions are considered in both Section 8 and Section 9 of the DCP. Section 8 provides for development within a heritage context. This information is also included in Section A9 of the DCP, which provides policies for the development of sites in a heritage context, with Section A9.9 providing policies for Heritage Items. Section 13 provides policies for the development of Heritage Precincts, with section A13.5 specifically related to the Gaol and Courthouse Precinct (No. 4). The precinct objectives are as follows:

#### **A13.5.2 Precinct Objectives**

*The objectives of the Gaol and Court House Precinct are:*

(a) *The Court House is to retain its present use as a museum and visitor information centre and together with the gaol, shall retain its significant visual dominance over the precinct and the town.*

(b) *The continued residential use of the remaining identified buildings in the precinct is to be retained and no new development is to occur which will adversely affect the streetscape qualities of these buildings.*

(c) *The existing vegetable growing area south of the gaol wall should be retained.*

(d) *The unformed section of Wilshire Street is to remain unformed.*

(e) *Any new building is to be single storey so that the dominance of the gaol and Court House is retained.*

(f) *The four warden's staff cottages between the Police Sergeant's residence and the Court House in Wilshire Street may be sympathetically refurbished (with timber weatherboards and timber framed double hung windows) but should retain their original cottage shapes.*

(g) *There should be no external alteration or development to the gaol.*

## 7.4. THE BURRA CHARTER

The Burra Charter (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance)<sup>198</sup> contains principles on conservation of significant places. The Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 2013 and establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance that help shape the policies and guidelines established by the Heritage Council of NSW. The Charter provides an underlying methodology for assessing works to heritage items of all levels of significance and provides the guidelines for the management of significance. Procedures for managing change and activities to the subject site should be in accordance with the recognised conservation methodology of The Burra Charter.

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<sup>198</sup> Australia ICOMOS 2013, *The Burra Charter*. <http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>.

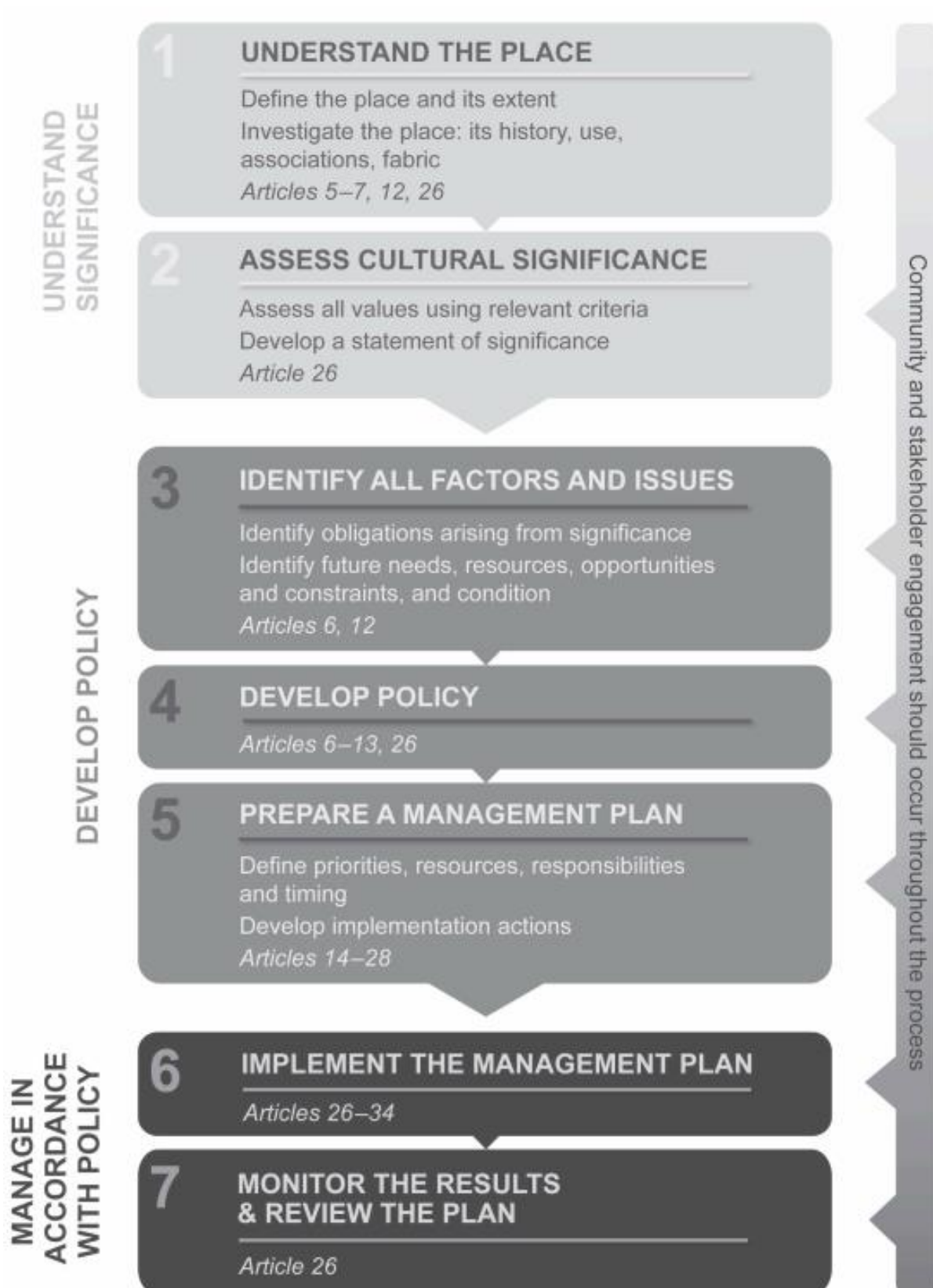


Figure 246 - The Burra Charter Process for managing significance.

Source: *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*

A photograph of a brick house with a chimney, surrounded by trees and a stone wall with plants in the foreground. The house has a dark tiled roof and a prominent brick chimney with a terracotta cap. The foreground features a stone wall and lush green plants. The background is filled with tall, bare trees under a cloudy sky.

# SECTION 8

# OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

## 8. OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

The conservation planning process established by The Burra Charter requires that relevant constraints be identified for developing conservation policies for places of heritage significance. These constraints include the following considerations:

- Opportunities and constraints arising from the cultural significance of the place.
- Obligations arising from the relevant statutory and non-statutory controls applicable to the place.
- Physical constraints of the place, including environmental factors and the physical condition of the fabric.
- Owner's needs, resources, economic drivers and other external factors.
- Obligations involved in undertaking research, maintaining records and communicating the heritage values of the place.

### 8.1. CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This CMP has provided a detailed assessment of the cultural significance of the place (refer Section 6). This places an obligation on the owners, occupiers and users of the place and any other stakeholders responsible for or involved in the maintenance and management of the place, to conserve this identified significance. This includes internal and external fabric, elements and structures as well as views and setting.

Any future proposed changes to the place must be undertaken in accordance with the relevant legislative framework, as well as The Burra Charter principles, and with reference to the policy recommendations of this CMP. Future change or reuse should seek to retain and enhance the significance and character of the place.

Specific policies for the treatment of individual fabric or spaces have been set out below in Section 9.6 and should be referred to in conjunction with any proposals for change. General constraints in relation to the management of significant elements, fabric and spaces include the following:

- The Statement of Significance embodies the core heritage values of the place. All future decisions and works to the place must be guided by the Statement of Significance and the significant spaces, fabric and elements identified in this CMP, together with any additional detailed research and assessment. The significance is defined in Section 6.4 of this report with a Schedule of Significant Elements provided at Section 6.6. Significant views and vistas are identified at Section 6.5. Fabric and spaces of Exceptional, High or Moderate significance should generally be retained and conserved, with consideration for policies herein.
- All future work to the place should be undertaken in accordance with the principles and articles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.
- Works to achieve compliance or environmental performance standards should be carefully considered in conjunction with heritage advice and deemed to comply. Performance-based solutions may be appropriate with consideration of impact.

### 8.2. STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTING

Section 6.2 of this report outlines the statutory heritage listings that apply to the subject site and Section 7 of this report outlines the statutory and non-statutory obligations for the place arising from the applicable heritage listing.

This legislative framework provides opportunities to undertake work and change to the subject site within the confines of the relevant plans, policies and guidelines. As outlined in Section 7 unless the works are minor in nature and are eligible for an exemption, they will require approval under both the Heritage Act (as the site is listed on the SHR) and under the EP&A Act.

Most applications for works to heritage items require a Heritage Impact Statement to be submitted. The report must document the significance of the place and include a detailed assessment of how the proposed works may impact this significance. It should also set out what alternatives to the proposed action have been considered and provide recommendations and strategies to mitigate or avoid heritage impacts. Guidelines for Heritage Impact Statements can be access on the Heritage NSW website.

Where new works are proposed, compliance with the Building Code of Australia / National Construction Code and Australian Standard AS1428 (Universal Access) may also be required. Any strategies or solutions to ensure that components of the subject site comply with the BCA/NCC or AS1428 should be driven by the cultural significance of the place.

Where necessary, alternative solutions and performance-based outcomes should be pursued to ensure the intent of the Code is met without adversely impacting on significant fabric. Professional advice should always be obtained by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner and BCA consultant. Due to the complex nature of heritage sites, 'deemed to comply' design performance solutions approved by BCA or access consultants may be used to satisfy the intent of the Standard.

### **8.3. USE, OWNER REQUIREMENTS & ECONOMIC DRIVERS**

Urbis has been engaged by Blue Sox Group to prepare this CMP for the Berrima Gaol to protect the identified heritage significance of the place, and to guide and inform future change to the site.

The preparation of this CMP is to both guide the conservation and management of the significant elements of the site, and to assist property owners and future lessees to manage conservation and maintenance into the future. Finally, it seeks to guide the future development or adaptive reuse of the place, to ensure its significance is maintained and enhanced. This CMP should be adopted by present and future owners and used as a guide for the management, conservation, maintenance, and development of the subject site and / or its components.

The former Berrima Gaol was divested by the NSW State Government in 2022, following its closure as a correctional facility in 2020, and it was sold as a site for adaptive reuse. The site has been used as a gaol or internment camp for the entirety of its 180+ year history, and in recent times has been vacant. The current owner of the site, Blue Sox Group, is working towards a long-term solution to both preserve the site's heritage value and provide for its ongoing future use.

The redevelopment and adaptive reuse of the site is being investigated to meet the above objectives. The intent for the site is as a precinct for tourism and hospitality uses. The vision for the project would facilitate the occupation of the site by a key tenant / head operator to provide greater community and heritage activation.

The consideration of any future uses of the site and its component parts must be mindful of the significant aspects of the former Gaol, including the form and fabric of the early buildings and external wall, and have an appreciation of its historic use and associated significance. A range of uses may be achievable, providing that such use does not negatively affect significant fabric or interpretation of heritage significance as identified in Section 6 of this CMP.

The following general principles should apply to the adaptation of the buildings within the Gaol site to new and different uses.

- Preferred new uses for the site are uses that will:
  - Actively enhance the appreciation of its values and significance through increased public access and interaction.
  - Ensure the conservation of the identified significant building elements, fabric and spaces, and context as a key component of the adaptive reuse.
  - Accommodate the activities, services and fittings which are essential to the new use without unreasonably impacting spaces, elements or fabric of exceptional or high significance.
- Future uses for the site may be considered compatible if the following criteria are met:
  - The cultural significance of the buildings and their significant extant elements must be retained;
  - Elements, fabric and spaces of exceptional and high significance are maintained; with minimal impact and
  - The services required (e.g. fire safety provisions, lift / access provisions, air conditioning, toilets, etc) for any potential new uses are to be carefully and sympathetically inserted and should not unreasonably damage, destroy or compromise the buildings or any interior spaces, elements and fabric of exceptional or high significance.

- Future uses should consider any required structural upgrades. Uses that require significant upgrades that affect significant fabric should be considered in conjunction with heritage advice and some interventions may not be considered appropriate. Sensitive or innovative solutions that are sympathetic to the original design and intent may need to be considered.

It is noted that lack of use and the consequent lack of future use and maintenance may be as equally damaging as the introduction of an incompatible use. Adaptive reuse of the heritage item enables the site to be accessed and appreciated by a larger audience and encourages appropriate maintenance in accordance with the *Minimum Standards and Orders* (under the Heritage Regulation 2012) by establishing a financially viable use. Proposed uses which achieve more of the conservation policies are preferred to those which necessitate greater change and intrusion to significant fabric. Again, it is reiterated that the degree of significant fabric that survives on the subject site is limited with large areas of the site containing later construction dating from the 1940s onwards (noting reuse of original stone blockwork). This is explored in Section 6.6.

Unique and creative solutions which embrace the significant values of the place and celebrate its setting and character should be considered to activate the former Berrima Gaol. Uses which encourage public access and interpretation should be prioritised. There is an important opportunity to adaptively reuse the former Berrima Gaol, which would allow for increased public engagement with the building and its setting. The types of occupants and uses should be selected on the basis that they constitute a sympathetic use of significant buildings within the site, moving forward. Adaptation which results in an inability to understand the significance of the buildings and site as a whole is generally unacceptable.

## 8.4. FABRIC & CONDITION

### 8.4.1. Opportunities

The former Berrima Gaol was divested by the NSW State Government in 2022, following its closure as a correctional facility in 2020, and it was sold as a site for adaptive reuse.

While a relatively high degree of early fabric remains from the initial phases of gaol use, there has also been extensive intervention and alteration across many aspects of the site – most notably in the rebuilding of the cell blocks and other associated structures that removed all above ground evidence of the original panopticon planning of the gaol. This change has diminished the significance of the Gaol, and – while notable in the history of the site – these reconstructed components are considered to be of neutral significance only (with the exception of the reused sandstone).

The robust, continuous boundary walls discourage access into the site – naturally, as the site was designed as a Gaol with limited to no public access. The historic use is no longer applicable, and today, the boundary wall directly contradicts the stated aims of adaptive reuse and public accessibility and needs to change. While these walls are crucial to an understanding of the history and significance of the place, there is an opportunity for the site to serve a new use and audience, and to open the place to visitors. There is an opportunity to sensitively incorporate new openings into the boundary wall to provide required access to the site for functions and circulation as part of any proposed new use. Sensitive new openings may enhance and improve the viability of the site for its anticipated adaptive reuse.

In addition, there will be a need for signage and wayfinding advising the public of the new use, with opportunity to encourage public accessibility to this important civic building. This is relevant to all proposed future activities and uses due to the change of use.

Other, general opportunities in relation to the elements, fabric and spaces are as follows:

- Revitalise a previously inaccessible site providing an ongoing, viable use for the place to assist in funding its ongoing conservation. The change of use resulting from the decommissioning of the correction centre represents a unique opportunity to adaptively reuse a local landmark with an engaging history, providing an attractive destination for the local community and wider region.
- Opportunity to remove non-original fabric, later additions and accretions to enhance and celebrate the key heritage values of the site.
- Opportunity to increase public interaction with, and access to, the site, and the opportunity for meaningful interpretation of its significant values and historical significance.

- Retaining and enhancing the connection to Berrima’s historic centre, the Berrima Courthouse, and the setting of the site in relation to the surrounding, historic context.

## 8.4.2. Obligations

Management and maintenance of the place should aim to conserve its heritage significance whilst facilitating appropriate ongoing use. In accordance with best practice, the place should be maintained according to the minimum standards of maintenance and repair under Section 118 of the Heritage Act and as specified in the *Heritage Regulations 2012*, and in accordance with the Cyclical Maintenance Plan included in Section 10 of this CMP.

This CMP provides an analysis of the significance of the Berrima Gaol in its present condition and form. It has been determined that the subject site is significant for its historic, associative, aesthetic and social values (refer to Section 6).

This places an obligation on the owners, occupiers and users of the place and any other stakeholders responsible for or involved in the maintenance and management of the place, to conserve this identified significance. This includes internal and external fabric, elements and structures of the place and views as identified in Section 6.

Any future changes to the place must be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage Act, the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and with reference to the policy recommendations of this CMP. Future change should seek to retain and enhance the significance and character of the place, as summarised in Section 6.4.

Specific policies for the treatment of fabric have been set out below in Section 9.6, and should be referred to in conjunction with any alterations and additions. However, general constraints in relation to the elements, fabric and spaces are set out below:

- All original fabric designated to be of Exceptional or High significance in this CMP should be retained in order to preserve the essential integrity of the heritage resource and preserve the cultural significance of the property. Fabric of Exceptional and High significance should be retained, conserved and maintained in accordance with the Burra Charter and the policies of this CMP, and sensitively adapted where required and appropriate to facilitate ongoing, compatible use.
- Any proposed redevelopment should consider context, setting, views and the current curtilage of the site. Respecting and enhancing heritage values should occur wherever possible through sensitive adaptation works, restoration and interpretation.
- Management and maintenance of the asset should aim to conserve its heritage significance whilst facilitating appropriate ongoing use. The place should be maintained in accordance with a site-specific Schedule of Conservation Works (SCW) and Heritage Maintenance Plan (HMP). The Cyclical Maintenance Plan included at Section 10.2 provides a high-level summary of maintenance required. If any future works are proposed, a SCW should be prepared.
- Works should be undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.
- Works to achieve compliance or environmental performance standards should be carefully considered in conjunction with heritage advice and deemed to comply solutions may be appropriate.

## 8.5. SITE ISSUES / SETTING

The drastic level change and cross-fall between the north east corner of the site, and the south west and western boundaries provides an opportunity to work with the fall of the land to conceal new built form towards the rear of the site.

Constraints in relation to the existing site include the high, external wall which limits visibility and access into the site, in accordance with its former use as a secure correctional facility. Whilst this is an important aspect of the site, and representative of its historic use, it is important to recognise that the use, and therefore the necessity of a secure external wall, will change – the site has been decommissioned and will not be used as a secure facility in the future. Given the opportunity presented by this to create a new, public facing use of the site, consideration should be given to opportunities to increase the activation and permeability of the site for the public, befitting a new use. This could include public, universal access and new connections between the site and the historic suburb of Berrima, undertaken in a sensitive and meaningful way that retains the significance and symbolic nature of the external wall in accordance with the Burra Charter and this CMP.

## 8.6. HERITAGE INTERPRETATION

There is an opportunity to recognise and celebrate the identified significance of the subject site through a holistic heritage interpretation program as part of any future use proposal. Suitable interpretative elements may include the exposure of significant features (such as archaeological relics), signage, digital media, participation in relevant heritage walk programs, public programs and open days, or inclusion in the Heritage NSW Blue Plaques Program. There may be additional interpretation opportunities related to former spaces within the Gaol, and as part of the use of these spaces – for example, the adaptive reuse of the former cell blocks. Future heritage interpretation should also consider the importance of any historic archaeology associated with the place and should also consider Aboriginal cultural significance.

Future development should incorporate interpretation into design development and should be guided by a Heritage Interpretation Strategy and Heritage Interpretation Plan prepared as part of any adaptive reuse proposal. Any future heritage interpretation should be guided by the relevant Heritage NSW Guidelines and the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

## 8.7. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES

The preliminary historical archaeological assessment within this CMP has identified low to high potential for archaeological resources within the subject site.

The historical archaeological relics anticipated to occur are both constraints and opportunities for any future development at the site. Constraints may arise from the presence of state significant archaeological relics with good integrity, that will warrant in situ retention and require design considerations from any future development. Opportunities include gaining a more detailed understanding of the history of the Gaol and additional resources for interpretation that can celebrate the layered history of the place and enhance the aim of attracting visitors to Berrima.

Any future development at the subject site should be assessed under the Heritage Act for potential and significance of historical archaeological resources. Further investigation should include detailed research, preparation of a Historical Heritage Impact Assessment and formulating management measures that can span from salvage to in-situ retention depending on the significance, extent, and integrity of the resource. Interpretation and educational aspects should always be considered.

## 8.8. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

The preliminary assessment within this CMP has identified low to high potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects (tangible cultural heritage resources), and high likelihood for intangible cultural heritage resources due to the close proximity of the Wingecarribee River and the early establishment of the Gaol.

As such, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist including detailed consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, prior to any future development application. This assessment should consider mitigation measures to avoid harm including redesign of proposals to reduce impact in areas of significant archaeological resource and to undertake consultation with the Aboriginal community. If significant Aboriginal archaeological resources are present within the subject site, removal may not be possible and must be managed with Aboriginal community consultation. In addition to the preparation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, the NSW Government Architect's Connecting With Country framework should be followed to embed Aboriginal cultural heritage values into the proposed design.

Opportunities include the detailed research of Aboriginal history in the area, enhanced by a cultural values assessment informed by meaningful consultation with Aboriginal knowledge holders to interpret cultural heritage values, both tangible and intangible, across the subject site.

## 8.9. SUMMARY GUIDELINES FOR ALTERATIONS

This section has been developed to assist in the appropriate management and provide indicative approvals pathways needed to undertake works to each of the **buildings** located on the former Berrima Gaol site, based on the significance of each of the buildings, structures and their fabric. Please note this refers to **built form only** – not open space, or the site as a whole, which may have other implications on future approvals (e.g. archaeology).

Section 6.6 provides the overall level significance of each of the buildings, elements and open spaces located on the site and a breakdown of the individual elements of significance. In order to provide easy to use guidelines on what is appropriate to be undertaken to each of the buildings (only) and when heritage advice must be sought, each of the buildings have been divided into categories to provide general guidelines on the treatment of their fabric.

The following table and diagram categorise each of the buildings into one of four categories for building alteration. Before any works are proposed to any of the buildings located on the site, reference to this table and diagram should be made. All guidelines provided in this table are general guidelines only and for further guidance, reference should be made to Section 6.6 as well as the relevant policies contained within Section 9 for additional parameters around each of the building (where noted) as well as heritage advice sought. Note this does not include any open spaces, including the front area of the site, or the former vegetable gardens, which may be subject to different requirements (e.g. archaeology).

Table 22 - Summary Guidelines for Alterations

Category	Phase / Significance	Buildings & Structures	Description & Guidelines
1	<b>Phase</b>	Gaol Wall	<p>Generally, all buildings and structures within this category date from Phase 1 and Phase 2 and have been ranked as being of Exceptional or High significance.</p> <p>Each of the buildings and structures retain a high degree of significant fabric externally and some internal fabric which dates to the Phase 1 and Phase 2. These elements include floor structures, staircases, joinery etc.</p> <p>Any proposed works to any of these buildings will need to seek heritage advice before any works are undertaken.</p> <p>Where are works would affect external or internal fabric of Exceptional, High and Moderate significance, approvals will be required (DA/Section 60 or IDA or SSDA).</p> <p>Where works would affect only internal fabric of Little and Neutral significance these may be able to be undertaken via Standard Exemptions, subject to heritage advice.</p>
	Phase 1 – SIPD Model	1839 former Entrance Gate	
	Phase 2 – Separate System Prison Model	1866 Entrance Gate	
	<b>Significance</b>		
	Exceptional		
	High		

Category	Phase / Significance	Buildings & Structures	Description & Guidelines
2	<b>Phase</b> Phase 3 – Reform & Alterations	Governor’s Residence & open setting (not fabric)  Deputy Governor’s Residence & open setting (not fabric)	Generally, all buildings and structures within this category date from Phase 3 and have been ranked as being of High and Moderate significance.  Each of the buildings and structures retain a high degree of significant fabric externally and some original internal fabric. Other elements including internal ceilings and floors have been altered or replaced and are of Little or Neutral significance.  Any proposed works to any of these buildings will need to seek heritage advice before any works are undertaken, however, there will be a greater degree of change permitted as all interiors are generally graded as either of Little or Neutral significance.  Where works would affect external or internal fabric of High and Moderate significance, approvals will be required (DA/Section 60 or IDA or SSDA).  Most works proposed internally to these buildings are likely to be able to be undertaken via Standard Exemptions, subject to heritage advice.
	<b>Significance</b>  High  Moderate		
3	<b>Phase</b> Phase 4 – Non-Prison Years  Phase 5 – German Internment Camp  Phase 6 – Tourist Attraction  Phase 7 – Berrima Training Centre	Visitor Complex  Cell Blocks  Guard Tower  Science Block  Sheds  Police Cells  Rose Garden & Frontage (excl. central access path to Entrance Gate)	This category dates from Phase 4 – Phase 7 and are graded as being of Moderate, Little or Neutral significance. This includes standalone buildings like the former Police Cells, as well as additions to earlier buildings and structures, and most structures within the gaol wall.  Any proposed works to these buildings will allow for a great degree of change, however, where they are connected with buildings or structures of Exceptional and High significance (predominately the gaol wall or 1839 former Entrance Gate) heritage advice should be sought before any works are proposed.  Consideration also needs to be given to reused original sandstone blocks (1839) and their salvage, reuse, and / or storage as part of any proposed works.

Category	Phase / Significance	Buildings & Structures	Description & Guidelines
4	<b>Significance</b> Little Neutral		<p>Where minor external works are proposed to these buildings that would have no detrimental impact to fabric or buildings of Exceptional, High and Moderate significance, these works may be able to be undertaken via Standard Exemptions, subject to heritage advice.</p> <p>Any major works to these buildings including major additions or demolition will require approvals (DA/Section 60 or IDA or SSDA).</p> <p>Most works proposed works internally to these buildings are likely to be able to be undertaken via Standard Exemptions, subject to heritage advice</p>
	<b>Phase</b> Phase 8 – Berrima Correctional Facility  <b>Significance</b> Intrusive	Industries Building	<p>This category includes additions and structures that detract from the significance of the site.</p> <p>Removal of these structures is encouraged, however will be subject to approvals (DA/Section 60 or IDA or SSDA).</p> <p>Any works proposed to the internal of these structures, that would have no detrimental impact to fabric or buildings of Exceptional, High and Moderate significance, these works should be able to be undertaken via Standard Exemptions, subject to heritage advice</p>



Figure 247 – Guidelines for Alterations Diagram.

Source: Property NSW, edited by Urbis



**SECTION 9**

**CONSERVATION POLICY**

# 9. CONSERVATION POLICY

## 9.1. WHAT IS A CONSERVATION POLICY?

A conservation policy explains the principles to be followed to retain, conserve, restore or reveal the heritage significance of a place, and how that significance can be enhanced and maintained. This relies on a full understanding of the significance of the place, and a review of the constraints and opportunities arising from that significance.

## 9.2. ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW & STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

### 9.2.1. Adoption of Conservation Management Plan

#### Policy

- Policy 1. This CMP should be adopted by present and future owners of the place. It should be used as a guide for management and conservation, and in conjunction with any proposals for future development or adaptive reuse of the place.
- Policy 2. A copy of this CMP should be provided to the building managers and tenants where relevant of the place and retained on-site at all times, for use by those responsible for the management and conservation of the place.
- Policy 3. A copy of this CMP should be submitted to Heritage NSW for reference purposes.
- Policy 4. All persons responsible for the management and maintenance of the place should be familiar with the significance of the place and the conservation policies in this CMP.
- Policy 5. The policies in this CMP are not to be read in isolation but rather in conjunction with any comprehensive guides to the conservation management of the place.
- Policy 6. This CMP should be reviewed and updated every 5-10 years or if substantial alterations and additions are proposed, to remain relevant to ongoing change, use of the place and statutory compliance. Irrespective of the requirement to review the document every 5-10 years, the most recent CMP should continue to be used for on-going heritage management until such reviews are completed.
- Policy 7. Reviews of the CMP should be undertaken by experienced heritage practitioners and be based on The Burra Charter and other guidelines by NSW's state heritage body (currently known as Heritage NSW). Reviews should also take into account any other relevant legislation, planning frameworks and widely recognised conservation practices and procedures.

### 9.2.2. Statutory Obligations

#### Background

Various legislation applies to the management of the site (refer to Section 7). The subject site is listed as an item of state heritage significance. Approvals required for the works to the heritage item and exemptions may be required for maintenance or minor works (with notifications and approval required in writing). Approval may also be required for works in the vicinity of the site.

Any works to the property should comply with appropriate legislation, policies and guidelines, as amended from time to time, including but not limited to, the *Heritage Act 1977*, the Building Code of Australia (including the National Construction Code), the Australia ICOMOS The Burra Charter (revised 2013) and *Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010* as outlined in Section 7 of this document. Reference should be made to these pieces of legislation and guidelines, as well as this CMP, to determine the appropriate approvals requires for any proposed works.

#### Policy

- Policy 8. Any future proposed changes to the site should be assessed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010*, the policies of this Conservation Management Plan, and the *Heritage Act 1977* and the *National Parks and Wildlife*

*Act 1974.* An archaeological assessment may be required to assess any subsurface works to the site in line with the policies in Section 9.8 and 9.9.

- Policy 9. This CMP should be submitted to the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEE) / Heritage NSW, as part of any application for new development. Where appropriate or requested, it should be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement that assesses the specific impacts of the proposal against relevant legislation and policies in this CMP.
- Policy 10. Site-Specific Exemptions (as per Appendix C) should be submitted to Heritage NSW for review and gazettal by the Minister as soon as practicable.

## 9.3. MANAGING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 9.3.1. Statement of Cultural Significance

#### Background

The Statement of Significance included at Section 6.4 embodies the core heritage values of the place. All future decisions and works to the property must be guided by the statement of cultural significance and the identified significant spaces, fabric, views, and built elements identified in this CMP, together with any additional detailed research and assessment.

#### Policy

- Policy 11. The Statement of Significance set out in this report is to be accepted as the basis for future conservation of the fabric and values of the place. All future works to the place should be cognisant of the significant built elements, fabric, spaces, views and archaeological resources identified in this CMP, together with any additional detailed research and assessment.
- Policy 12. Elements of **Exceptional** significance are rare or outstanding elements that directly contribute to the place's overall heritage significance; they retain a high degree of integrity and intactness in fabric or use; any change is to be minimal, for substantial public benefit, and retain the majority of significant values or fabric.
- Policy 13. Elements of **High** significance have a high degree of original fabric; they demonstrate a key aspect of the place's overall heritage significance and must be retained and conserved; retention should be considered in-situ; minor change is allowed so long as significant values and fabric are retained and conserved.
- Policy 14. Elements of **Moderate** significance have been altered or modified or do not demonstrate a key aspect of the significance of the place; they contribute to the place's overall heritage significance. Change is allowed so long as it does not adversely affect values and fabric of exceptional or high significance.
- Policy 15. Elements of **Little** significance do not substantially add to the significance of the place in a positive way, though neither do they detract from its overall significance. Elements of little significance may also reflect fabric that is reproduction or may have been substantially altered or modified. Changes are allowed so long as it does not adversely affect values and fabric of exceptional or high significance, subject to review by a Heritage Consultant and in accordance with the policies of this CMP.
- Elements identified as **Neutral** do not contribute or detract from significance. The attribution of 'neutral' typically applies to non-original, introduced new or utilitarian fabric. Removal is appropriate if desired, and changes are allowed so long as they do not impact on associated fabric of higher significance.
- Policy 16. **Intrusive** elements are damaging to the place's overall heritage significance; they should be considered for removal or alteration.
- Policy 17. A suitably qualified heritage consultant/architect should be engaged to provide advice to guide any proposed works to the place.
- Policy 18. All repair, conservation and reconstruction work to significant elements must be undertaken with appropriate supervision by a suitably qualified heritage specialist or relevant materials specialist

or conservator, with reference to historical documentation, and in accordance with any relevant legislative or statutory constraints and policies.

- Policy 19. Unless otherwise stated in these policies and/or where necessary to support a significant use, or major public benefit, surviving original and early elements and fabric identified as Exceptional or High should be retained and conserved.
- Policy 20. If changes to elements of exceptional or High significance are required, they should be carefully considered and the approach should be one of considered intervention and reversibility; as much as necessary, as little as possible. Openings may be considered to promote access where appropriate in the context of the anticipated adaptive reuse.
- Policy 21. Elements of Exceptional significance should not be obscured by new works, structures or services where possible.
- Policy 22. Where original elements of Exceptional or High significance have been damaged, they are to be repaired in preference to replacement. Significant elements should be repaired in-situ wherever possible.
- Policy 23. Removal of Neutral and Intrusive fabric and elements (as identified in this CMP) is encouraged.
- Policy 24. Any elements of significance proposed for demolition, removal or alteration, should be subject to archival photographic recording, copies of which should be retained on site and provided to the relevant consent authorities. This should include photography and / or measured drawings as deemed necessary. Archival recordings should be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage NSW Guidelines for *'Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture'*.

## **9.4. BEST PRACTICE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT (THE BURRA CHARTER)**

### **Background**

Article 3 of The Burra Charter (revised 2013) indicates that conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric of a place and should, therefore, involve the least possible physical intervention to prevent distortion of the evidence provided by the fabric. One of the key objectives of contemporary conservation practice is to retain as much of the significant original fabric as possible in order to preserve the essential integrity of the heritage resource.

### **Policy**

- Policy 25. The future conservation and management of the place should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.
- Policy 26. While recognising the need for change and the inevitability of adaptive reuse of the site, the approach to fabric of Exceptional and High significance should be a cautious one of considered intervention, where required for compliance or where it presents significant public benefit.
- Policy 27. New work should respect and enhance significance, rather than distort or obscure significance. Changes which reduce significance should ideally be reversible (The Burra Charter, Article 3).
- Policy 28. All contractors, consultants and project managers engaged to work on the place should have appropriate conservation skills, experience and techniques appropriate to the trade, fabric or services, and should work within the guidelines of this CMP.

## **9.5. USE**

### **Background**

The ongoing use of Berrima Gaol is important to the longevity of the buildings and site as a whole, and its retention as an important element of Berrima. This CMP acknowledges the former use of the site as a correctional facility, noting that this use ceased prior to the divestment of the site and purchase by the current site owner. Therefore, this CMP primarily considers the adaptive reuse of the site, and provides guidance for the implementation of alteration and additions to the site which may facilitate future uses. A range of uses may be permissible, providing that new uses do not negatively affect interpretation of the

identified significance of the place or impact on significant elements, spaces and legibility of the heritage fabric.

Ongoing sustainable and viable uses would encourage and facilitate the conservation and maintenance of the site, and may assist in its long-term viability. New uses should be considered with a goal to conserve and enhance the identified heritage values of the place whilst providing for those uses.

### **Policy**

- Policy 29. Conservation of the place should allow for a new use, or new suite of uses, that respect and utilise the current scale, form and significant internal configurations (where identified by this CMP) and respect identified significant fabric and spaces.
- Policy 30. The site is not currently in use as a gaol, nor is this historic use possible as it has been divested by the NSW State Government. Therefore, adaptive reuse is permitted and sought for the site. Potential uses that allow public access and appreciation are encouraged such as tourism, hotel use, retail, hospitality etc. Any proposed new use of the building should have regard to the heritage significance of the place. Uses that ensure the retention of significant fabric are encouraged. Uses that require extensive introduction of services and substantial interventions throughout the significant buildings of Exceptional and High Significance (rather than in identified service areas / areas of Neutral or Little significance) require careful consideration and assessment of impact.
- Policy 31. Any future adaptation of the interiors of the place to suit new/additional uses must be carefully considered in line with policies specific to the significance of fabric. Alterations should avoid extensive intervention to fabric of Exceptional and High fabric as identified in this CMP unless carefully considered and necessary for the continued ongoing use of the building, and as part of a thorough assessment.
- Policy 32. Uses should enhance the appreciation of the site's heritage values and significance, ensure the conservation of the identified significant building elements, fabric and setting and contribute to the wider community, Berrima and the Southern Highlands.
- Policy 33. The original uses of the significant buildings, and the site as a whole, where meaningfully apparent and accessible, should remain evident in any future use of the buildings and the grounds.
- Policy 34. New services (e.g. fire safety provisions, air conditioning, toilets etc) required for upgrades, compliance or new uses must be carefully considered where there are potential impacts to original fabric and particularly that identified as being of Exceptional and High significance as identified in this CMP. Any new services must be designed in consultation with a heritage consultant.

## **9.6. MANAGING CHANGE: ALTERATIONS, ADAPTATION & NEW WORK**

### **Background**

Any proposed modifications to the place must take into consideration its identified heritage significance and must have regard to the total resource. New works should ensure that its significance is not eroded but considers opportunities to reinstate and interpret lost elements and character. Section 6.6 of this report sets out the gradings of significance of the elements and fabric and should form the basis of the approach for future works.

### **9.6.1. Managing Change – Investigation & Recording**

#### **Further Investigation & Recording of Change**

- Policy 35. The results of further analysis and any new evidence uncovered during works to the place should be recorded to provide an on-going resource. This should be added to the existing archive on the place or incorporated into a report or addendum to this CMP, as appropriate.
- Policy 36. All changes to the place should be carefully recorded and/or incorporated as an addendum to this CMP or any updates, as appropriate.

## 9.6.2. Subsurface Works

### Background

The preliminary assessment included in Section 4 has identified that:

- There are no known Aboriginal objects within the curtilage of (or within proximity of) the subject site.
- There is low to high potential for unregistered Aboriginal objects within the subject site (Figure 234). This potential should be further assessed and investigated before any future development of the site.
- The historic use and nature of the subject site indicates low to high historical archaeological potential for relics of state significance.

### Policy:

Policy 37. Opportunities for proactive assessment of subsurface archaeological values, through the use of ground-penetrating radar or similar, should be considered to inform archaeological zoning and investigation at the site.

Policy 38. Should geotechnical investigations be proposed or required to manage change at the site, this should be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and Section 60 Works Approval. This should include archaeological advice in the placement of borehole locations to avoid relics of state significance and appropriate methodologies for the excavation of boreholes to prevent impact.

## 9.6.3. External Alterations & Additions

### Background

Sections 6.5 and 6.6 of this report set out the gradings of significance of the exterior and interior elements and fabric and should form the basis of the approach for future works.

Elements of Exceptional and High Significance at the former Berrima Gaol are to be retained, conserved and interpreted. The original character of the former Berrima Gaol is to be retained and conserved.

Unsympathetic alterations and additions that dominate the heritage character of the building or obscure the principal elevations of the 1839 and 1866 Entrance Gate, the Governor's Residence or Deputy Governor's Residence are discouraged. Removal of Intrusive and Neutral fabric (as identified in the CMP) is encouraged, as is restoration of missing or damaged elements.

Proposed alterations should consider the impact upon the surrounding context of the site, including the significant views to and from the site as previously identified in Section 6.5.

Modifications to Berrima Gaol are subject to approval under the *Heritage Act 1977* and will require the preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement in accordance with *Guidelines for Preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact* prepared by the (former) Department of Planning and Environment.

### Policy

#### 9.6.3.1. Principles for Proposed Change

Policy 39. Care must be taken to minimise adverse impacts on heritage significance.

Policy 40. Generally, proposed changes that impact on heritage significance should only be considered if change is necessary to maintain the asset in working order or to support a viable and sympathetic new use.

Policy 41. Changes should support the conservation and maintenance of elements that make a defining contribution to the place's heritage significance.

Policy 42. Change should enable the removal of Intrusive fabric.

Policy 43. New work should be of design excellence and should employ quality materials which are sympathetic to the significant fabric.

Policy 44. Where possible, change should facilitate public accessibility.

- Policy 45. Any change which adversely affects elements that make a defining contribution to the place's heritage significance should aim to be reversible.
- Policy 46. The future conservation and development of the place should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.
- Policy 47. New works should enhance the significance of the place, and its character through conservation works and sensitive adaptation.

### **9.6.3.2. New Additions & Structures**

- Policy 48. Any proposed additions should maintain the principal form of the Berrima Gaol and should be constructed in a manner that does not unreasonably damage fabric of Exceptional or High significance. Additions should be subservient to the external gaol wall.
- Policy 49. Additions to facilitate new use should be designed to ensure ongoing appreciation and interpretation of the exceptionally significant boundary wall and Entrance Gates of Berrima Gaol in particular. This should be sympathetic to the overall form and scale of these elements, and have regard for materials, setbacks and views as per Figure 248.
- Policy 50. The form, scale, general configuration and principal elevations of the place (east elevation wall, 1866 Entrance Gate, 1839 former Entrance Gate and both Residences) and significant views identified as Exceptional and High) should be retained. New additions and structures where required, should be carefully designed and subject to a Heritage Impact Statement.
- Policy 51. Buildings and structures identified as neutral or intrusive can be removed, and if replacement is proposed a more sympathetic alternative should be considered. Reuse of original (1839) sandstone blocks in new built form, landscape, repair or interpretation is encouraged.
- Policy 52. New built forms within the site curtilage as a whole, and within the Gaol walls themselves, may be permissible within the noted development zones as shown in Figure 248, and where appropriate separation and setbacks can be maintained between the Gaol wall, significant structures, and any new built form. Views and legibility of the original / early built form within the historic context should be retained. New built forms should respond to the significance of the subject site in terms of appropriate design, scale and materiality which complements the significant built form.
- Policy 53. Any proposed additions should be designed in conjunction with heritage consultant advice.



Figure 248 – Guide to Development Zones.

Source: *Property NSW, edited by Urbis.*

### 9.6.3.3. Gaol Wall

The external wall makes a defining contribution to the significance of the place and importantly creates a sense of enclosure, strongly indicating the original use of the place as gaol. It is recognised however that the site will no longer be acting in this use and increased permeability through the site will be required as part of a significant revitalisation and adaptive reuse project. Any new openings made to increase permeability are to form part of a holistic approach for this element. The treatment of the perimeter walls is to be subject to the policies set out below.

- Policy 54. New openings in the Gaol Wall are permissible if carefully considered and their need demonstrated but must maintain the overall presentation and ongoing interpretation of the original function of the wall.
- Policy 55. The openings should not be considered or planned in isolation, but in the context of the use of the whole site. Where new openings are required, these shall be located carefully and be of an exceptional quality and be identifiable as later penetrations by the public. Openings should minimise negative impact in consultation with a heritage consultant, and be assessed via a Heritage Impact Statement with mitigation methods identified.
- Policy 56. The design of any penetrations to the perimeter walls as part of a holistic strategy are to demonstrate that an appropriate balance of solid to void has been maintained, ensuring that the originally intended sense of enclosure is maintained through the retention of most of the walls as solid.

### 9.6.3.4. Entrance Gates

- Policy 57. The central access alignment to the 1866 Entrance Gate should be retained, and enhanced. While the forecourt and frontage (including rose gardens) have been changed over time, a central access alignment to the Entrance Gate has been a consistent feature of the site. Changes to plantings, borders, retaining walls, pathways and the like are permitted in consultation with the heritage consultant and / or arborist as required.
- Policy 58. Horizontal or vertical built form additions to the 1866 Entrance Gate are not appropriate.

- Policy 59. Restoration works to the 1866 Entrance Gate are encouraged. All works must be based on physical and documentary evidence, and in accordance with The Burra Charter. Suggested works are as follows:
- Policy 60. Reinstate paved or flagged floor (material to be determined in consultation with a heritage consultant), see Figure 125.
- Policy 61. The existing corrugated galvanised metal roof of the 1866 Entrance Gate is later fabric, and may be replaced on a like for like basis if required.
- Policy 62. All rainwater goods to the 1866 Entrance Gate are not original to the building and may be replaced to match historic detailing in consultation with the heritage consultant, as required.
- Policy 63. Works to the roof are to:
- Ensure the location and profile of new downpipes and rainwater heads are based on physical or documentary evidence including profiles typical of the relevant period; and must not chase into external sandstone without approval from the heritage consultant.
  - Materiality should match the original of the building unless otherwise approved by the heritage consultant. Consult heritage advice regarding any material changes to the roof.
  - Ensure metal compatibility/galvanic reaction between all materials, including existing. Take particular care with copper interacting with other metals.

ACCEPTABLE DRAINAGE FROM ONE SURFACE TO ANOTHER								
LOWER SURFACE	UPPER SURFACE							
	GAL	ZINCALUME	COLORBOND	S/STEEL	ALUMINIUM	COPPER	ZINC	LEAD
GAL	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	Y/NC
ZINCALUME	YES	YES	YES	Y/NC	YES	NO	YES	NO
COLORBOND	YES	YES	YES	Y/NC	YES	NO	YES	NO
S/STEEL	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC
ALUMINIUM	YES	YES	YES	Y/NC	YES	NO	YES	Y/NC
COPPER	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	YES	YES	YES	YES	Y/NC
ZINC	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	Y/NC
LEAD	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	Y/NC	YES
<b>NOTE :</b>	<b>YES</b>	CONTACT AND DRAINAGE ACCEPTABLE						
	<b>Y/NC</b>	DRAINAGE ACCEPTABLE BUT NOT DIRECT METAL CONTACT						
	<b>NO</b>	NO DRAINAGE ACCEPTABLE AND NO DIRECT METAL CONTACT						

Figure 249 – Galvanic Reaction Table.

### 9.6.3.5. Structures Inside the Gaol Wall

- Policy 64. All 1940s structures within the Gaol Wall (cell blocks, watch tower and the like) with the exception of the 1839 former Entrance Gate, may be altered or removed as required to facilitate new uses. These structures are not considered to be of significance to the site (with the exception of the reused original sandstone blocks) and can therefore be adapted as required.
- Policy 65. Any removal, alterations or adaptations of these structures must ensure all original 1839 sandstone blocks are carefully dismantled, salvaged and stored or reused on site. These may be used in new structures, for the repair of other sandstone structures on site (where appropriate and directed by the heritage consultant) or for interpretation in accordance with an Interpretation Plan or Strategy prepared for the site.
- Policy 66. The Mural (western wall of 1839 former Entrance Gate) is of historical and social interest, and may be relocated on site as required but must be retained. Consultation with the heritage consultant and consideration in any Interpretation Plan or Strategy is required prior to works.

Policy 67. The Guard Tower is of significance for its symbolic nature only as a tall, centralised structure that allowed surveillance over the site and inmates. The fabric itself is of neutral significance (with the exception of the reused original sandstone blocks) and can be altered or removed as required. The reinterpretation of this structure in any new work is encouraged, as a symbolic representation of the former use of the site.

#### **9.6.3.6. Governor's Residence & Deputy Governor's Residence**

Policy 68. Both the Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residences have undergone alteration over time. Restoration of both dwellings to replace missing or altered elements is strongly encouraged. All works must be based on physical and documentary evidence, and in accordance with the Burra Charter. Suggested works are as follows:

##### Governor's Residence (see Figure 150)

- Remove contemporary cement roof tiles and replace with slate with terracotta ridge and capping tiles to historic detail.
- Reinstate missing timber shutters and finial.
- Remove stone fence and metal gate, reinstate timber picket fence and gate.

##### Deputy Governor's Residence (see Figure 156 - Figure 158)

- Remove contemporary cement roof tiles and replace with slate and lead capping to historic detail.
- Remove rear verandah infill and reinstate open verandah detail.
- Remove stone fence and metal gate, reinstate timber picket fence and gate.

Policy 69. The presentation of both dwellings within an open, garden setting is to be maintained. No new structures are permitted within the front setback of either dwelling. All fabric within the front setback (pathways, garden structures, etc.) is of no significance and can be altered or replaced in consultation with the heritage consultant.

Policy 70. Sensitively designed rear additions to the Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence are permissible, and these should be of high architectural quality and be identifiable as later additions. New additions should be in line with the policies of this CMP, the development zones plan (Figure 248) and should minimise negative impact in consultation with a heritage consultant, and be assessed via a Heritage Impact Statement.

#### **9.6.3.7. Joinery**

Policy 71. Existing timber joinery to the 1866 Entrance Gate including windows and doors is mostly original, and where contemporary fabric, utilises original profiles and detailing. Repair of original elements is required. Repair or replacement of contemporary (non-original) elements like-for-like is acceptable, and must maintain original profile and detailing. If replacement is proposed, original elements need further analysis and a heritage consultant is to be consulted.

Policy 72. Existing timber joinery to the Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence including windows, doors, and all verandah detailing (soffit, posts, brackets, etc) is likely to be in part new fabric (using original profile and detailing), however some elements are original. Repair of original elements is required. Repair or replacement of contemporary (non-original) elements like-for-like is acceptable, and must maintain original profile and detailing. If replacement is proposed, original elements need further analysis and a heritage consultant is to be consulted.

#### **9.6.3.8. Services (Exterior)**

Policy 73. New services should be rationalised and sympathetically located to mitigate heritage impacts.

Policy 74. Reuse existing service runs where possible to minimise intervention into significant fabric. Where existing service runs are intrusive, opportunities to rationalise and improve should be utilised.

Policy 75. New services should avoid chasing into significant fabric where possible as identified in Section 6.6.2 and 6.6.3. If chasing is required, seek heritage advice and approval prior to undertaking works.

### 9.6.3.9. Security

Policy 76. Any proposed security measures to be installed to the building should be informed by a heritage professional to determine solutions that will minimise impact on significant fabric. Any new security measures should be reversible and involve little or no intervention to significance fabric.

### 9.6.3.10. Paint Schemes and Finishes

Policy 77. Existing unpainted surfaces of Exceptional and High significance should remain unpainted.

Policy 78. Where repainting is proposed it should be a sympathetic colour scheme and should consider investigation of original finishes through investigative sampling of historic layers.

## 9.6.4. Signage and Lighting

The site is visually obscured from the street by the original boundary walls which are directly associated with its original use as a gaol. Therefore, in the context of its proposed adaptive reuse, there is a need for appropriate signage which indicates the activities accommodated within the site and encourages public accessibility. However, it must be acknowledged that the fabric of the boundary walls and many of the external facades of the buildings within the site are graded as being of Exceptional or High significance. Therefore, signage must be designed sympathetically to protect the significance of this fabric, and the site as a whole.

The only signage which is appropriate to the sandstone walls/facades is minimal identification signage e.g. signage that is not likely to be replaced frequently or include substantial amounts of content. Due to the significance of the stone facades and the stone boundary walls, signage must be designed carefully. Irreversible impact on the significant stone is not appropriate and the aim should be to fix into mortar joints.

There is an opportunity to utilise new, independent signage structures and signpost the place from behind and in front of the boundary walls. This would ensure that there is no requirement to introduce a substantial number of fixings into the significant boundary walls or to use the walls to support excess signage. Specifically, in key areas of the site, large format signage behind the wall and/or banner signage could be introduced which can be seen from key public areas including Argyle Street. Design of signage is to have regard for the significance of the items behind, and the presentation of the eastern elevation of the site as a whole.

Significant precedents for well-designed banner signage on historic buildings that exemplify appropriate ways to promote art/cultural institutions are well established at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Louvre Museum in Paris, the National Gallery in London and locally at the Australian Museum, State Library of NSW and the Art Gallery of NSW. The design of new signage should be informed by the quality of these precedents and consideration should be given to incorporating artistic content relevant to the events being promoted.

Policy 79. Any proposed signage to Berrima Gaol should be developed as part of a holistic signage strategy that is sympathetic to the overall significance and existing use of the building. The strategy should have regard to the relevant signage guidelines under the Berrima DCP and related documents.

Policy 80. Original or early signs should be retained in situ where evidence survives, and supplemented by discreet interpretive signage.

Policy 81. Promotional signage should be appropriately utilised to promote public accessibility within the historic place and any proposed new use. Design of all promotional signage should be of high quality and should potentially incorporate artistic content relevant to the events being promoted.

Policy 82. Signage with substantial text or signage which requires periodic updating including promotional material, interpretation/information panels or wayfinding signage is not generally to be fixed directly to significant fabric. Such signage is to be fixed to signage structures of high design quality independent from significant fabric.

Policy 83. If signage is required to be fixed to original sandstone fabric, the following must be addressed:

Policy 84. Diameter of fixing point into stone is to be as small as possible and into pointing not stone.

Policy 85. Visually and harmoniously integrated with the architecture of the place and appropriately located. It should not obscure nor permanently damage any significant features or heritage fabric.

- Policy 86. Easily removable minimising damage to significant fabric.
- Policy 87. Of a superior standard of material, style and design with appropriate lettering.
- Policy 88. Major signage structures including banners are not to have an adverse impact on the legibility of highly significant elements.
- Policy 89. Lighting strategies should consider relevant lighting policy under the Berrima DCP and related documents. Contemporary external lighting should be inconspicuous and sympathetic to the heritage character of the elevations and reuse existing/original services, where possible. The qualities of the primary elevations should be emphasised through a co-ordinated lighting strategy.

## 9.6.5. Internal Alterations & Additions

### Background

Section 6.6 of this report provides a schedule of significant internal elements and fabric that should form the basis of approach for all works.

It is noted that limited significant internal elements and fabric remain across the Berrima Gaol site, with interiors discussed below limited to the **1866 Entrance Gate, Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence**. Where new works are proposed, the remnant character of the interiors should be preserved or reinstated where relevant, original fabric elements are to be retained, conserved and preferably visible.

Modifications to the building are subject to approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977* and may be subject to preparing a heritage impact statement in accordance with the former Office of Environment and Heritage Guidelines (refer to Section 7.2).

Works may be exempt in accordance with Standard Exemptions under the *Heritage Act 1977* and subject to heritage advice.

### Policy

#### General

- Policy 90. New work is to celebrate the character of the interiors, and surviving significant original fabric.
- Policy 91. New elements should not mimic or replicate original details, except where original spaces and elements are being reinstated and where informed by documentary evidence. New fabric should be readily identifiable as new upon close inspection.
- Policy 92. Intrusive or Neutral elements as identified in this CMP may obscure highly significant fabric. If so, these elements should preferably be removed to expose original fabric.
- Policy 93. Removal of internal walls of High significance is discouraged. Any new openings should be minimised whilst allowing the ongoing viable use for the individual building. In the event where part removal of a significant wall is required, it should be done so as to retain evidence of its former alignment and ideally should retain nibs and bulkheads as remnants of original layouts.
- Policy 94. Changes to non-significant internal fitout (Neutral significance or Intrusive) are appropriate.
- Policy 95. Any internal changes should be sensitivity designed and if detrimental impacts are identified, they should have a substantial amenity benefit such as achieving equitable access to justify the proposed intervention.
- Policy 96. When planning internal fitouts, consideration should be given to retaining the original internal character of the significant buildings where present (such as original floor structure and room layouts). Fitouts are to be designed in accordance with the guidelines of this CMP.

#### 1866 Entrance Gate

- Policy 97. The ground floor bathroom is a later addition. It is acceptable for the bathroom to be updated and modified as needed.
- Policy 98. The kitchen / former staff area (ground floor south) is a later fitout that can be removed or modified as required.

- Policy 99. Existing timber joinery is mostly original and should be retained and repaired. Where contemporary fabric, it utilises original profiles and detailing. Repair of original fabric is required. Repair or replacement of contemporary (non-original) elements like-for-like is acceptable, and should maintain original profile and detailing. If replacement is proposed, original elements need further analysis and a heritage consultant is to be consulted.
- Policy 100. 1940s timber joinery, including the first floor stair (south), is of no significance and can be repaired or replaced with a sympathetic alternative in consultation with the heritage consultant as required.
- Policy 101. Upgrades to existing original winding staircases within the Entrance Gate must be carefully managed to balance potential use of these spaces, and extant heritage fabric. Compliance issues should be addressed in a sensitive manner and should seek alternative solutions where possible. Removal to satisfy contemporary compliance standards is not appropriate. All changes to facilitate access to the upper floors should be considered in consultation with the heritage consultant.

### **Governor's Residence & Deputy Governor's Residence**

- Policy 102. Bathrooms within the Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence have been added and substantially altered. It is acceptable for the bathrooms to be updated and modified.
- Policy 103. Kitchens within both dwellings have been heavily modified and can be upgraded as required.
- Policy 104. If additional amenities are required across the buildings, they should generally be located in areas of lesser significance where possible and designed in consultation with the heritage consultant.
- Policy 105. Existing timber joinery, where contemporary fabric, utilises original profiles and detailing. ed and repaired. Where contemporary fabric, it utilises original profiles and detailing. Repair of original fabric is required. Repair or replacement of contemporary (non-original) elements like-for-like is acceptable, and should maintain original profile and detailing. If replacement is proposed, original elements need further analysis and a heritage consultant is to be consulted.
- Policy 106. Early marble fireplaces within both residences should be maintained and conserved. Consider reinstating missing elements and features in consultation with heritage consultant.
- Policy 107. The timber stairs to the Governor's Residence must be repaired on a like for like basis as required, and not replaced. Compliance issues (subject to future use) should be addressed in a sensitive manner and should seek alternative solutions where possible. Removal to satisfy contemporary compliance standards is not appropriate. All changes to facilitate access to the upper floors should be considered in consultation with the heritage consultant.

### **Services**

- Policy 108. The upgrading of services within the building is to comply with the following approach:
- Minimise impact on significant fabric, maximise visibility or original fabric.
  - New services including fire services, electrical, plant, ductwork, distribution boards etc. should be located in areas of lesser significance, in areas that are not visible, or have been previously modified or in the area of existing services where possible.

## **9.6.6. Compliance with Building Regulations**

### **Background**

In any major upgrade of the buildings, new works will need to comply with the BCA/ NCC and Australian Standards under Section 94 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2000*. To minimise adverse interventions and to assist in maximising the exposure of significant heritage fabric, alternate solutions to the deemed to satisfy provisions of the BCA should be derived from performance-based assessments particularly in relation to structural provisions, fire resistance and stability, fire separation, provisions for access and egress, sound transmission and isolation and energy efficiency. Professional advice should always be obtained. Should conflicts arise between compliance and cultural significance the Heritage Council of NSW is able to provide advice and assistance in seeking appropriate compliance solutions through its Technical Committee.

## Policy

- Policy 109. Any modification to significant fabric or spaces in the building for BCA/NCC compliance purposes may be subject to approvals and a Heritage Impact Statement in accordance with the former Office of Environment and Heritage Guidelines.
- Policy 110. To minimise adverse interventions and to assist in maximising the exposure of significant heritage fabric, alternative solutions deemed to satisfy provisions of the BCA/ NCC should be derived from performance-based assessments particularly in relation to structural provisions, fire safety, provisions for access and egress, sound transmission and isolation, and energy efficiency.
- Policy 111. Works to achieve sustainability outcomes should consider conservation objectives and may not be supported where required modifications might detrimentally impact on identified significant fabric or finishes.

## Equitable Access

The *Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act* (DDA) makes it unlawful to discriminate against people on the grounds of disability. Section 23 of the Act requires equal access to premises which the public, or a section of the public, is entitled or allowed to use.

- Policy 112. Means of installing equitable access should be developed with input from a heritage consultant.
- Policy 113. Prior to designing any new equitable access solutions, investigate best international practice solutions to improve the accessibility of the building for all, while retaining heritage significance in a manner that minimises impact.
- Policy 114. Alteration of fabric to facilitate universal access is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative strategies. Adaptation should be located in spaces of lower significance, minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.
- Policy 115. Where compliance with the DDA is likely to have an adverse heritage impact on significant fabric, formal advice on alternative means of compliance shall be sought from expert consultants. Site specific performance-based solutions may be appropriate. Where there is a conflict between the DDA and the heritage significance of the building (particularly the retention of Exceptional or High significance), alternative options to achieve compliance should be investigated and dispensation options explored prior to any intervention.

## Fire Separation

The National Construction Code (NCC), incorporating the Building Code of Australia (BCA) is a national set of building regulations with some state-specific variations. The performance requirements of the BCA are mandatory, although the introductory sections of the Code make clear that not all requirements will apply to a given case. The Code also includes 'deemed-to-satisfy' requirements which are accepted as meeting the performance requirements. However, the Code also makes provision for alternative solutions to meet the performance requirements, subject to satisfactory verification.

In certain circumstances, exemption can be obtained from the requirements of the BCA under Clause 187 of the EP&A Regulation. Because, in most cases, there will be an acceptable alternative solution to satisfy the performance requirements of the BCA, applications for exemption are sought rarely. If such an application is contemplated, it should be sought at development application stage. The Fire, Access and Services Advisory Panel of the Heritage Council of NSW may be able to assist in resolving conflicts between heritage and regulatory requirements. The building is not to be used for any purpose for which compliance with building regulations would adversely affect its significance. This policy is not intended to rule out, for example, the sympathetic installation of fire safety equipment to enable a building to continue to be used.

Compliance with building regulations is to be achieved using their objectives and performance requirements rather than deemed-to-satisfy provisions. The BCA permits alternatives to its deemed- to-satisfy requirements provided that these can be demonstrated to achieve at least the same level of compliance with its performance requirements.

- Policy 116. Fire services should be designed in consultation with a suitably qualified heritage consultant and specialist fire engineer with demonstrated experience in working with heritage items.

## 9.7. CONSERVATION & MAINTENANCE

### Background

Conservation and maintenance aims to conserve and enhance the identified heritage values of the asset wherever possible. Change should be considered with a goal of conserving and enhancing the identified heritage values of the asset, wherever possible, while accommodating its continued and ongoing use.

Berrima Gaol is currently in fair to good condition. Regular maintenance and scheduled conservation works are required to be implemented to conserve the heritage significance and identified significant fabric of the place. Ongoing maintenance should be undertaken in accordance with a Cyclical Maintenance Plan.

### Guidelines

#### Policy

Policy 117. Maintenance works and minor repairs are recommended to be undertaken in accordance with the minimum standards of maintenance and repair under Section 118 of the *Heritage Act 1977* as specified in the *Heritage Regulations 2012*.

Policy 118. A Cyclical Maintenance Plan should be adopted and implemented as part of the ongoing management and maintenance of the property.

Policy 119. The Schedules of Conservation Works should be undertaken as soon as possible to ensure the buildings conservation.

Policy 120. Any reconstruction or restoration works should be based on historical documentation rather than speculation.

Policy 121. Materials used for repair and reconstruction should preferably be traditional materials used in the construction of the place. Missing or damaged historic fabric will be replaced observing the 'like for like' principle.

#### Skills and Experience

Policy 122. Professional and trade skills with heritage experience appropriate to the site or building's fabric and significance are to be employed to carry out maintenance and conservation works. This is particularly pertinent for any maintenance and conservation works to elements identified to be of Exceptional or High significance (Sections 6.5 and 6.6), specifically stone. This is essential to ensure protection of heritage fabric and values as well as optimal use of funding to carry out works.

#### Sandstone and Masonry

Policy 123. Retain and maintain all original masonry ranked of exceptional and high significance. Unpainted sandstone and masonry must remain unpainted. Opportunities to remove paint from significant masonry should be prioritised.

Policy 124. Where repairs are required to sandstone elements, repair rather than replace, where possible. If new stone is required, use a durable sandstone of similar colour and texture. Do not use sealants on sandstone or brick that prevent the masonry from breathing.

Policy 125. Retain original mortar and pointing where possible, where replacement or repairs to mortar are required follow the advice of a qualified heritage consultant or specialist stonemason.

Policy 126. Where necessary to reduce rainwater penetration and prolong its life, stone and masonry features may be capped with lead. Advice from a heritage consultant should be sought.

#### Doors and Windows

Policy 127. Original doors and windows are to be retained and repaired in preference to removal and/or replacement. Where replacement is unavoidable, any new elements should be date stamped.

Policy 128. Reproduction timber windows and doors can be removed and replaced like for like.

Policy 129. Repaint timber windows and/or doors in accordance with Section 10.

Policy 130. Early window glass should be preserved wherever possible.

## Roofing & Rainwater Goods

Policy 131. Roof cladding to the Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence should be replaced with traditional original materials in line with Policy 68 (slate, terracotta capping, lead capping). Roof structure and profile to the 1866 Entrance Gate, Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence should be maintained and conserved.

Policy 132. Replace gutters, downpipes and rainwater heads using profiles, sizes and materials appropriate to the architectural style of the building where required by condition and based on documentary and on-site evidence.

## Floors & Floor Finishes

Policy 133. Proposed floor finishes throughout the 1866 Entrance Gate, Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence should conserve original floors and floor structures (where they survive).

Policy 134. Removal and replacement of later floor finishes is permitted.

# 9.8. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY

## Background

The preliminary assessment included in Section 4.2 has identified that:

- There are no known Aboriginal objects within the curtilage of (or within proximity of) the subject site.
- While the subject site contains landscape features indicative of archaeological potential, the anticipated natural shallow soil profile and extent of disturbance associated with the construction and use of Berrima Gaol is likely to have removed Aboriginal archaeological resources which could have occurred within the property.
- To the west outside of the current boundary of the site, Aboriginal archaeological potential is retained as high associated with the Wingecarribee River.
- Despite the low Aboriginal archaeological potential across the majority of the site, intangible Aboriginal cultural values are known to be important associated with both the pre- and post-colonial use of the area, and should be investigated to support future works on the property.

## Policy

Policy 135. As a minimum, an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) should be prepared to support any Development Application (DA) or Review of Environmental Factors (REF) within the subject site. Should the ADD identify that further investigation is warranted, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) will need to be undertaken.

Policy 136. In the event that the subject site is subject to a Planning Proposal or Major Project, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements for assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW.

Policy 137. Any substantial development within the subject site should include the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) due to the intangible cultural significance of the area, and include consultation with the local Aboriginal knowledge holders from its early stages and adopt the philosophy of the 'Connecting with Country' framework as detailed at <https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/projects/designing-with-country>

Policy 138. In the event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

- All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
- Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
- The find must be assessed by the NSW Police and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
- Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.

- Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

## 9.9. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

### Background

The preliminary assessment included in Section 4.3 has identified that:

- The subject site has high potential for relics of state significance associated with the construction and early use of Berrima Gaol. This has been demonstrated both within the present report, and in the 2021 Austral Archaeology Historical Archaeological Assessment for the property.
- Figure 237 zones historical archaeological potential within the subject site. This includes:
  - **High potential** for relics associated with the Panopticon Gaol and facilities within the extant yard walls.
  - **High potential** for burials to the south-west of the subject site.
  - **Moderate potential** for archaeological remains such as structural remains of former buildings and ephemeral evidence of landscaping and/or internment huts to the south and west of the site, outside of the Gaol walls.
- Archaeological relics could include structural remains, deep features with deposits, and evidence of former landscaping.
- The subject site also holds high potential for burials to occur associated with the early Berrima Gaol phases. Known prisoners who were executed or died on site are not recorded at the Berrima Cemetery (operational from 1833) and therefore were likely interred within the site, outside of the boundary walls.

Future options for the development of the site will need to consider the identified historical archaeological potential and significance.

### Policy

Policy 139. Prior to any works at the site which may impact the ground surface, an Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment (HAIA) and an Archaeological Zoning Plan (AZP) should be prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines (see Section 4.3.3.1) to further investigate the potential, nature, extent and significance of historical archaeological resources within the subject site.

Policy 140. If the Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment (HAIA) identifies that relics are likely to be impacted, a Section 60 Works Application under the *Heritage Act 1977* will be required. The location and extent of archaeological relics may be required to be confirmed through test excavation, which should be undertaken under a Section 60 Approval supported by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and only with the support of the Approval Authority. All excavation works should be recorded in line with the approved s60 permit and Archaeological Research Design.

Policy 141. Mitigation and management measures for relics, ranging from *in situ* retention and conservation to salvage and interpretation should be considered as part of the s60 approval and archaeological excavation results.

Policy 142. Should human remains be confirmed to occur within the subject site, either through invasive or non-invasive investigation, a procedure for their management should be prepared. This should be prepared in consultation with DPE and the NSW Police as required, and should include a methodology for investigation and exhumation if required. The human remains procedure applies:

- All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
- Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
- The find must be assessed by the NSW Police and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
- Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
- Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

## 9.10. CURTILAGE, SETTING & VIEWS

### Background

The Berrima Gaol are identified as a heritage item of state and local heritage listing under the *Heritage Act 1977*. For the purposes of this CMP, the curtilage of the Berrima Gaol is defined as the current site boundary.

In addition, significant views and vistas to and from the Berrima Gaol have been identified as contributing to its visual curtilage. The significant views and vistas are identified in Section 6.5.

Berrima Gaol occupies a prominent position within the Berrima Township. It stands out as a local landmark feature, representative of the development of the town itself. Views to Berrima Gaol are available from the surrounding streets, with significant views from the immediate vicinity and limited distant views.

No future works should be undertaken either at the place, or surrounding the place, which would have a substantial and detrimental impact on the identified significance of the place, views to and from Berrima Gaol identified as of Exceptional or High Significance, and the broader setting of the site.

### Policy

Policy 143. The significant facades, overall form and landmark quality of Berrima Gaol should be retained, conserved and enhanced.

Policy 144. The significant visual and associative relationship between Berrima Gaol and the Berrima Courthouse should be retained, conserved and interpreted.

Policy 145. Proposed alterations to Berrima Gaol should consider the potential impact on heritage items in the vicinity and the character of the surrounding significant areas.

Policy 146. All works to Berrima Gaol should enhance the setting of the site.

Policy 147. Alterations or additions, including any new built structures, within the permissible development area (outlined in Policy 49) should not detract from the significance and visual character of the former Berrima Gaol. Significant views should be considered as part of any future proposal and should be supported with visual assessment and renders which ensure these are retained.

Policy 148. Any new built form or alterations and additions to the character of the exceptionally significant eastern elevation (including setting) and this may not be obscured by new works. New work should be strategically situated in areas and view lines of lesser significance.

Policy 149. The significant views, as identified in Section 6.5 should be maintained and conserved.

## 9.11. INTERPRETATION & FURTHER INVESTIGATION

### Background

Interpretation is an essential part of the conservation process. A variety of methods may be used to interpret the significant values and associations of the Berrima Gaol, identified in the Historical Themes and Assessment of Significance section of this CMP (Sections 3.11 and 6.3). Methods of interpretation may include conserving original features and fabric, reconstructing missing or damaged elements based on documentary and/or archaeological evidence, introducing interpretative devices (such as discreet labelling), the use of historic photographs, preserving evidence of original finished and fabric (e.g., a cleaned patch of original wall colour), facilitating access for specialist study and/or presentation in publications and websites.

The heritage values of the building should be interpreted for public education and understanding. The history, as outlined in this report, and the significant features, as identified in Sections 6.5 and 6.6 should form the basis of this interpretation.

### Policy

Policy 150. A Heritage Interpretation Strategy and / or Plan should be prepared for Berrima Gaol in tandem with any major changes to the site including adaptive reuse.

Policy 151. The preparation of a detailed social history, including oral interviews with former staff, inmates, and the like, and assessment of social significance should form part of any Heritage Interpretation Strategy and / or Plan.

Policy 152. The highest form of interpretation is the retention and conservation of significant fabric, spaces and relationships and accordingly, significant elements should be retained and interpreted in accordance with their grading of significance.

Policy 153. Conservation, restoration and where required reconstruction of key significant elements, areas and fabric are the preferred method of interpreting important attributes and associations of the place. Where adaptation is part of the conservation work, measures should be incorporated to show the location, character and/or role of removed or altered elements, where appropriate.

Policy 154. Appropriate measures to interpret the history and significance of the site as a whole should be incorporated into any new work. Interpretation measures may include the conservation and restoration of significant fabric which contributes to the interpretation of the place, as well as signage incorporating historic photographs and historical accounts.

Policy 155. Archaeological remains should be retained in situ where possible, to assist in interpreting the chronology of the site and the significant values. Any display or storage of archaeological material should be subject to further advice or be in conjunction with future archaeological assessment.

Policy 156. Should access to Corrective Services NSW Archives become available or further research be undertaken to the site in future, additional or supplementary interpretation should be provided.

## 9.12. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The following table lists strategies for implementing the conservation policies for the place. The strategies have been cross-referenced to conservation policies above and prioritised as follows:

- High priority works should be undertaken within the next twelve months.
- Medium priority works should be undertaken within the next two to four years.
- Low priority works should be undertaken within the next five years.

Table 23 - Implementation Strategies for Conservation Policies

Strategy	Conservation Policy	Priority
Adopt CMP to guide management of the place	Policy 1	High – From finalisation of report
Implement the Cyclical Maintenance Plan & undertake conservation works as per Schedules	Policy 118 and Policy 119	High – Ongoing and regular process.
Provide copies of the CMP to the consent authorities	Policy 3	High – Upon finalisation of CMP or as part of a major adaptive reuse proposal.
Prepare and implement Heritage Interpretation Plan	Policy 150	Medium – prepare part of a major adaptive reuse proposal.
Undertake CMP review	Policy 7	Low – Within 10 years or subsequent to major adaptive reuse development.
Heritage advice should be obtained from appropriately qualified and experienced conservation consultants for decisions affecting the significant fabric of the site.	Policy 17	High – ongoing.

A photograph of a single-story brick house with a prominent octagonal bay window. The house has a tiled roof and two chimneys. In the foreground, there is a low stone wall made of large, irregular grey stones. The background is filled with lush green trees and a clear blue sky. The text 'SECTION 10' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the upper left quadrant.

**SECTION 10**

**SITE WIDE CYCLICAL  
MAINTENANCE PLAN**

# 10. SITE WIDE CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE PLAN

This section provides a high-level outline of heritage actions and maintenance policies for the former Berrima Gaol to be included in a formal Cyclical Maintenance Plan to be approved and adopted for the site. It presents a prioritised plan for implementing strategies outlined in the conservation policy, prioritised repairs outlined in the conservation works schedule, and an outline, site-wide cyclical maintenance plan based on observations on site.

It is noted that a Schedule of Conservation Works (SCW) and Heritage Maintenance Plan (HMP) are being prepared for the site, and once finalised and approved these two documents shall take precedence over the below. Please refer to these documents for detailed works required.

## 10.1. CONSERVATION WORKS SCHEDULE

The following conservation works schedule outlines a list of recommended repairs to be undertaken. This schedule has been based on observations while on site in October 2023 and best practice guidelines.

Justification for prioritisation of works is as follows:

- Urgent works should be undertaken immediately.
- High priority works should be undertaken within the next twelve months.
- Medium priority works should be undertaken within the next two years.
- Low priority works should be undertaken within the next five years.

In overall terms, the site is in generally good to very good condition.

Table 24 – Schedule of Conservation Works

Heritage Element or Conservation Issue	Description	Priority
<b>Gaol Walls &amp; Entrance Gates</b>		
Sandstone – Cracking	Predominately to external wall. To be reviewed by Structural Engineer. Repairs to be determined in consultation with heritage consultant.	High
Sandstone – Cementitious Patching / Pointing	Cementitious pointing and patching to Gaol Wall and 1866 Entrance Gate should be removed and replaced with lime-based mortar to match original.  Cementitious base course to external wall (part east, part north, part south) should be removed and replaced with lime mortar fillet. Refer SCW for detail.	Medium
Sandstone – Delaminating, spalling and surface loss	Areas of delaminating, spalling and surface loss to sandstone across the external wall and 1866, and 1839 former Entrance Gate.  Refer to SCW for details.	Medium

Heritage Element or Conservation Issue	Description	Priority
Sandstone – Desalinate	Desalination required to a number of sandstone blocks across the external wall and 1866 Entrance Gate.  Refer to SCW for details.	Medium
<b>Governor’s Residence</b>		
Sandstone – Cementitious Patching / Pointing	Cementitious pointing and patching across building should ideally be removed and replaced with lime-based mortar to match original.  Refer SCW for detail.	Medium
Gutters, DP and RWG	Replace all later PVC downpipes, gutters and RWG.  Refer to SCW for detail.	Medium
<b>Deputy Governor’s Residence</b>		
Gutters, DP and RWG	Leaking indicated. Check over all elements, refit and reseal where required and / or replace in accordance with SCW.	High
Timber	Many timber elements showing signs of degradation and rot.  Undertake works in accordance with SCW	Medium
Sandstone (base course)	Areas of delaminating, spalling and surface loss to sandstone base course across the building.  Refer to SCW for details.	Medium

## 10.2. MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

This Cyclical Maintenance Plan should inform an ongoing plan of maintenance for the place which should be implemented by a nominated manager to maintain the condition of the building. The responsibilities of a nominated manager are outlined as below:

- Ensure the continuous protective care of the place is carried out in accordance with the cyclical maintenance plan.
- Ensure responsible and competent trades people experienced in heritage work and traditional materials and methods carry out maintenance on the site.
- Maintain an up-to-date trade person register.

- Ensure all maintenance work carried out, including description of the work, date of completion, estimated and actual cost, contractor and warranties have been properly recorded in a "Maintenance Logbook".
- Record reported defects, emergency corrective maintenance and expenses.
- Ensure all periodic inspection surveys have been done in accordance with the Maintenance Plan.
- Ensure all work to be carried out does not detrimentally affect the significant fabric of the place.
- Program and coordinate maintenance work involving a number of interrelated works to be carried out in appropriate order and working hours.
- Ensure maintenance works to be carried out do not disturb and/or conflict with the requirements of the occupants and the users of the building. Note that some work may need to be carried out "out of hours".
- Ensure documentation (e.g. drawings and samples of workmanship, materials or components) of the maintenance and repair works, as appropriate for the job, have been done by specialists where necessary.
- Maintain samples for future identification and usage as reference.

### **10.2.1. Types of Maintenance**

Maintenance actions can be categorised according to why and when they occur, and include works, which should be undertaken on a regular basis (daily or urgent), cyclical or preventative maintenance, or condition-based (planned) maintenance works.

#### **10.2.1.1. Emergency / Urgent Maintenance**

This work is necessitated by unforeseen breakdown or damage. This work should be attended to immediately. It includes treatment and repair of vandalism, graffiti attacks and damage caused by storms. Delays in repairs could lead to further deterioration or damage.

#### **10.2.1.2. Cyclical or Preventative Maintenance**

This is work undertaken to prevent failure to fabric, fittings and services. It involves regular, cyclical investigation and subsequent work to roofing, masonry, painting, plumbing, hardware, windows and doors, as well as building services.

Preventative maintenance is part of cyclical maintenance, and is work carried out to retain an item in a specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection and to prevent failure. Preventative maintenance includes simple tasks such as cleaning out gutters.

#### **10.2.1.3. Planned Maintenance**

This is work carried out to restore a detail or fabric to an acceptable standard. This work should not be necessary if the other forms of maintenance (i.e. daily / urgent and cyclic / preventative) are carried out. This work should only be required in the short term as a once only project. It is usually required due to lack of a cyclic maintenance in the past to repair faulty details and weathered fabric.

Section 10.1 provides Conservation Works that should be undertaken to the place to ensure that the buildings are brought to a good condition. Following these works, the Cyclical Maintenance Plan should be enacted.

### **10.2.2. Prioritising & Programming**

The frequency of inspection for each type of building element is identified in the Cyclical Maintenance Plan. It is recommended that the following guidelines be noted when programming the maintenance works.

- Attend to building repair work regularly to keep the building fabric condition at a level that will carry it through from one repair cycle to the next.
- Minor defects should be attended to promptly, thereby avoiding further deterioration/damage and potential increase in repair cost.

- Except for urgent or immediate repairs, all cyclical maintenance should be grouped and performed as a unified operation. This should reduce any disruption to the normal functioning of the buildings and reduce the cost of site establishment.
- Inspections have been identified yearly, every 2, every 5 and every 10 years, according to the fabric /deterioration type.

### 10.2.3. Maintenance Records

The following records should be kept by the Building Manager as evidence of ongoing maintenance.

#### 10.2.3.1. Day Logbook or Diary

The property manager should maintain a Day Logbook or Diary. This document should include reported defects, injuries and day-to-day management of the place.

#### 10.2.3.2. Maintenance Logbook

This document records all maintenance work undertaken on site. It should include a description of the work, date of completion, estimated and actual cost, contractors used, warranty and product information, and any other relevant information.

#### 10.2.3.3. Periodic Inspection Survey

The periodic inspections, as required under the Cyclical Maintenance Plan, should be recorded in a periodic inspection survey. The survey should record the items condition, any deterioration and required maintenance works. Photographs should be included in the survey to monitor ongoing conditions, and any changes in the performance of the repair.

## 10.3. FUTURE EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS

Emergency maintenance and repairs due to accidental, unforeseen or storm damage should be repaired as soon as possible to prevent further damage or degradation to the item. Any short-term emergency, temporary or short-term repairs should be reversible and not damage or remove significant fabric.

Table 25 – Schedule of Emergency Works

Item	Frequency
Blocked or broken stormwater or sewer lines	Repair as they occur / as soon as possible
Clearing of blocked gutters or downpipes	Repair as they occur
Broken water supply lines	Repair as they occur / as soon as possible
Damaged or defective light fittings	Repair as soon as possible
Vandalism that allows access to the building Repair immediately with temporary measure e.g. screw fixed ply sheeting to broken window. Repair to match existing as soon as possible	Repair as they occur / as soon as possible
Storm damage to external fabric	Repair as they occur / as soon as possible
Breaking of defective security including locks latches and alarms	Repair as soon as possible

## 10.4. CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE PLAN

This high-level Cyclical Maintenance Plan has been prepared to provide guidance for the ongoing maintenance and management of heritage fabric at the property. Minimum standards of maintenance and

repair under Section 118 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and as specified in the *Heritage Regulations 2012*, should be used as a guide to ensure the long-term conservation of the place. The minimum standards refer to water tightness, fire protection, security and essential maintenance, to ensure that the good condition of the property is maintained.

This Cyclical Maintenance Plan outlines the following information:

- Required ongoing maintenance.
- Monitoring and maintenance requirements and recording.

Table 26 – Site Wide Cyclical Maintenance Plan

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
<b>External</b>					
Generally Pest Control		Termite inspection and report by suitably qualified pest inspector.			
Paint Generally External			Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.  Inspection including; flaking or chalking that may indicate damp.	Previously painted surfaces. Prepare and paint in approved colours.	
Timber joinery External  Windows, doors, verandah elements, etc.			Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.  Inspection including rotting, damage, lose or damaged mouldings, parting beads and stop beads, binding sashes, weather tight door fit, cracked or broken glass, weathered sills, decay, hardware, and locks are in working order.	Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.	

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
			Previously painted surfaces. Prepare and paint in approved colours		
Steel Windows			Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel. Inspection including: corrosion and deformation	Previously painted surfaces. Prepare and paint in approved colours if required, or schedule within the next 2 years for completion.	
Masonry (stone and brickwork)  Walls, sills, lintels, quoins, parapets, footings		Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel as soon as possible.  Inspection including; vegetation growth, cracking, delamination, crumbling, missing or flaking pointing, evidence of surface salt, damp proof courses and water egress and shedding.		Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.	Clean as necessary. Determine appropriate cleaning method in consultation with the heritage consultant to avoid damage to masonry. Abrasive methods must be avoided.  Do not apply any surface treatments unless required to solve specific issues.  Determine treatments in consultation with heritage consultants and manufacturer.

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
					<p>Where necessary, repair or replace deteriorated material with new material that matches the original. Determine appropriate material in consultation with heritage consultant.</p> <p>If repointing is required, only repoint joints where there is evidence of deterioration. Determine appropriate composition, colour and striking in consultation with the heritage consultant.</p>
<p>Rainwater goods</p> <p>Gutters, rainwater heads, downpipes, support bracket etc.</p>	<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Gutter and downpipes:</p> <p>Inspect gutters and downpipes clear any debris and ensure they are free flowing.</p>		<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including; damage, weathering, deterioration, corrosion, blockages, water ingress, fall of gutters, brackets downpipes, sumps and rainwater heads.</p>	<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.</p>	

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
	Check brackets are all secure and are draining effectively.				
Roofing Roof sheeting, roof tiles, ridge capping, vents, fixings etc.		Check for critical water ingress issues that require immediate rectification.	Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.  Inspection including; Damage, weathering, rust stains around fixings, deterioration, corrosion, dissimilar metals, capping.  Tiles that have slipped, cracked, broken or become porous.	Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.	
Roofing Flashing and cappings			Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel. Inspection including; Loose, raised, lifted, slipped deteriorated lifting and missing flashings. Also check bedding is secure/check for dissimilar metals.		

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
Glass	Surface cleaning using water and detergent (as required).				<p>If replacement glazing is required match the new glazing to the existing glazing in the respective window/door.</p> <p>Determine appropriate type in consultation with the heritage consultant.</p> <p>Do not use reflective films over glass.</p>
Structure (general)			<p>Investigate structural members and systems for weakened points.</p> <p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including;</p> <p>Sub-floor, walls and roof structure, unapproved penetrations, sagging and subsidence.</p> <p>Termite &amp; Pest Inspection and Report by Specialist</p>		

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
Security	Inspect walls, roof and other building elements, doors, windows and other closures, glazing, locking and latching mechanisms. Inspect electronic surveillance and alarm systems and any other security components				
<b>Internal</b>					
Paint Generally		<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including; flaking or chalking that may indicate damp.</p>		<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.</p> <p>Previously painted surfaces. Prepare and paint in approved colours</p>	
Walls	Surface clean with damp cloth		<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including checking for cracks indicating structural</p>	<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.</p>	

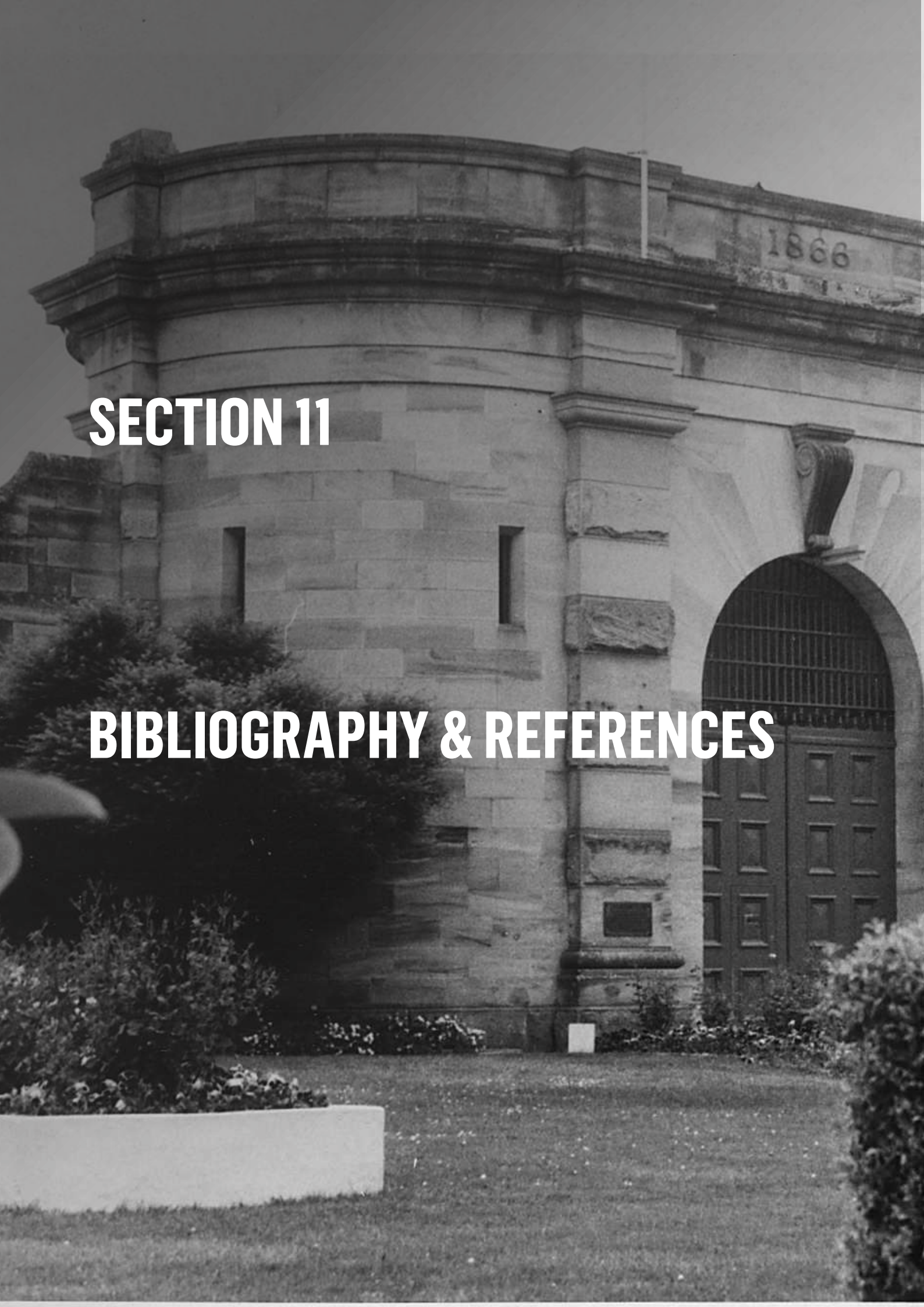
Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
			<p>movement (if substantial structural engineer to inspect); plaster and tiled surfaces and finishes for cracking, drummy and failing plaster, evidence of rising or falling damp.</p> <p>Repair to match existing as required.</p>	Previously painted surfaces. Prepare and paint in approved colours	
<p>Floors (general)</p> <p>Timber, tile and carpet</p>	<p>Vacuum as required</p> <p>Clean spillages as they occur.</p>		<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including pest reporting for timber floors</p>		
<p>Timber joinery</p> <p>Internal</p> <p>Windows, doors, mouldings, etc.</p>			<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel. Repairs as required in report.</p> <p>Inspection including rotting, damage, lose or damaged mouldings, parting beads and stop beads, binding sashes, weather tight door fit, cracked or broken glass,</p>	<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.</p> <p>If previously painted, prepare and paint in approved colours. If previously/originally polish, refinish to match. Alternate</p>	

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
			<p>weathered sills, decay, hardware, and locks are in working order.</p> <p>Inspect condition of surface finish for defective or failing finish. If repainting or refinishing is required within the next five years schedule.</p>	<p>finishes: Inspect for condition and refinish if required.</p>	
Ceilings			<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel. Inspection including; checking for cracks indicating structural roof movement, sagging ceilings and water damage (if substantial structural engineer to inspect)</p> <p>Repair to match existing as required.</p>	<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.</p> <p>Prepare and paint in approved colours</p>	
Marble (Fireplaces)			<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare</p>		<p>Works to be undertaken by tradesperson with appropriate experience in marble conservation.</p>

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
			repair and maintenance report.		Do not used chemical cleaning products or abrasive brushes. Do not apply any glues.  Avoid placing heavy items directly onto marble
<b>Ventilation</b>					
Sub Floor		<p>Check sub floor ventilation is clear of obstructions and debris and functioning correctly.</p> <p>Check sub floor for signs of damp and sub floor walls for signs of rising damp.</p>		<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.</p> <p>Complete unscheduled maintenance and conservation repairs as required in report.</p>	
<b>Services</b>					
Services Fire services	<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including; fire services and fixtures</p>			<p>Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and fire consultant and prepare</p>	

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
	including sprinkler and hydrant line, exits signs, smoke detectors and controls, fire control room, fire doors etc. in accordance with Australian Standards and regulations.			repair and maintenance report.	
Services Stormwater, water and sewage	<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including drains and sumps for blockages, internal and external taps for leaks and drips.</p>			Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.	
Services Electricity	<p>Inspection, condition &amp; repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel.</p> <p>Inspection including; all electrical appliances and systems are in safe working order approved by a qualified electrician.</p>			Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate personnel and prepare repair and maintenance report.	
Services Air Conditioning	Inspection, condition & repair/maintenance report by appropriate personnel			Detailed inspection by heritage consultant / architect with appropriate	

Item	Frequency				Further Comments
	12 Months	2 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
	and air conditioning contractor.  Repairs as required in report			personnel and air conditioning specialist and prepare repair and maintenance report.	

A black and white photograph of a classical building facade. The building features a prominent curved section on the left and a large arched doorway on the right. The archway is filled with a dark metal grille. Above the arch, the year '1866' is inscribed in the stone. The building is constructed from large, rectangular stone blocks. In the foreground, there is a grassy area with some bushes and a low concrete wall on the left.

1866

# **SECTION 11**

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES**

# 11. BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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[Note: Some government departments have changed their names over time and the above publications state the name at the time of publication.]

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**APPENDIX A**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF BERRIMA  
GAOL**

## **A.1 INTRODUCTION**

The following section contains all available photographic images (at time of writing) for Berrima Gaol from the Berrima Historical Society, the State Libraries of NSW and Victoria, the National Library of Australia the Australian War Memorial and other online repositories as cited. It does not include plans and drawings of the site.

The captions included are taken directly from the relevant source, and no editing has been undertaken.

## PHASE 1: BERRIMA GAOL (SIPD MODEL) 1834 – 1860

N/A

## PHASE 2: RE-OPENING AS A SEPARATE SYSTEM PRISON MODEL 1860 – 1890

N/A

## PHASE 3: PRISON REFORM AND SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS 1890 – 1909



Figure A- 1 - Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW 1884. The white roof with 2 chimneys just inside the wall is thought to be the early hospital.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105596*

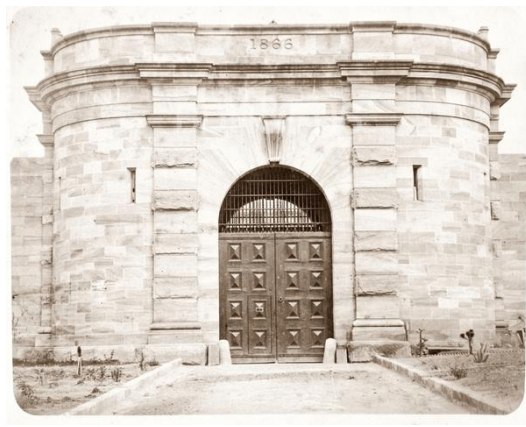


Figure A- 2 – Berrima Gaol Entrance, c.1884.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105487*



Figure A- 3 - Berrima Gaol old governor's quarters with cell block and central tower behind, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102892, also 102884*



Figure A- 4 - View of Berrima looking north, with gaol in background, c.1896.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 104836 and Image 103487*



Figure A- 5 - Berrima gaol looking from inside towards outer entrance gate, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102891*



Figure A- 6 - Berrima gaol, immediately inside entrance to wing showing a gate, staircase, clock and cupboard, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102890*



Figure A- 7 - Berrima gaol No 6 post sentry box in left foreground, hospital behind sentry box, stable at right front and wing at right rear, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102889*



Figure A- 8 - Berrima gaol No 5 post sentry box in left foreground, wash shed in centre and large wing building, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102888*



Figure A- 9 - Berrima gaol refractory cell with passage between yards leading to wing and ends of separate exercise yards, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102887*



Figure A- 10 - Berrima gaol woodheap, No 8 post sentry box, rear right wing and paint shop, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102886*



Figure A- 11 - Inside second yard of gaol between service building and Governor's Residence. Entrance gate at centre, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102885*



Figure A- 12 - Berrima Gaol rear left wing, No 7 post (platform), special yards and stone cell for refractory prisoners, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102883*



Figure A- 13 - Looking over north-east corner of gaol buildings and outer wall towards Berrima Courthouse. Areas as numbered: 1. Courthouse, 2. No 5 post, 3. Lamproom, 4. Library, 5. Church and schoolroom, 6. General store, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102882*



Figure A- 14 – View from tower, section of Berrima Gaol, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102879*



Figure A- 15 - View taken from gaol wall of Berrima with old barracks in background, 1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102600*



Figure A- 16 – Berrima Gaol No 7 post overlooking exercise yards, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102342*



Figure A- 17 - View from Berrima Gaol with part of the gaol wall in the foreground, c.1897.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102340*



Figure A- 18 – Berrima Gaol, c.1890s. Surveyor General Inn on the left with the Gaol in the background and Gaol Governor's residence in the centre, at the right of the gaol walls.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100946*



Figure A- 19 - Part of Berrima Gaol building including wing entrance steps, c.1897.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102877



Figure A- 20 – View from tower, section of Berrima Gaol, c.1897.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102879

## PHASE 4: NON-PRISON YEARS 1909 – 1914



Figure A- 21 - Surveyor General Inn looking towards the walls of Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 106643



Figure A- 22 - View from the Post Office corner looking north towards Berrima Gaol, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 105261



Figure A- 23 - View of Berrima from the Hume Highway at the Post Office corner, looking north towards the gaol, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 105260



Figure A- 24 - Two men inside entrance gates at Berrima Gaol, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102915



Figure A- 25 - View of Berrima Gaol showing south wall, catwalk, Governor's Residence and a part of the front gatehouse, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 105245



Figure A- 26 - The driveway and front gate of the gaol showing the inner gate and central tower of the old gaol, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 104996, also Image 102870



Figure A- 27 - View over Berrima taken from Oldbury Road area south of Wingecarribee River looking north, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 104837



Figure A- 28 - View of Berrima looking north from Post Office corner with Governor's Residence on left, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 104835



Figure A- 29 - View of the Berrima Court House taken from Berrima Gaol, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102424

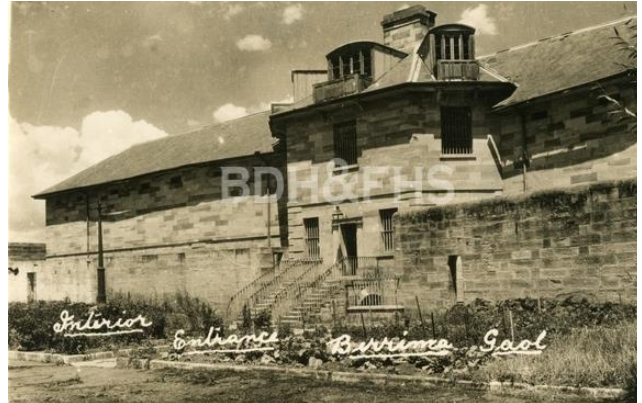


Figure A- 30 - View of the entrance to the Gaol taken from inside the Gaol, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102419



Figure A- 31 - View of the old cells at Berrima Gaol showing the original cell doors, c.1910.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102413

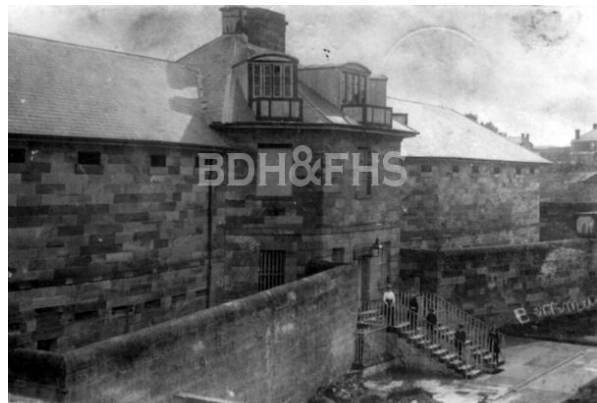


Figure A- 32 - Interior photo of the central tower of Berrima Gaol, c.1913.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100452

## PHASE 5: GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMP 1915 – 1919



Figure A- 33 – Berrima Gaol Guard's Quarters (Governor's Residence), c.1915-1919.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102907



Figure A- 34 – View of southern side showing the old wing, catwalk and Governor's Residence, Berrima Gaol c.1918.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 105246



Figure A- 35 – Berrima Gaol, Starlight's Cell, c.1910-1914.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102901



Figure A- 36 – View of the Governor's Residence at Berrima Gaol, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102305

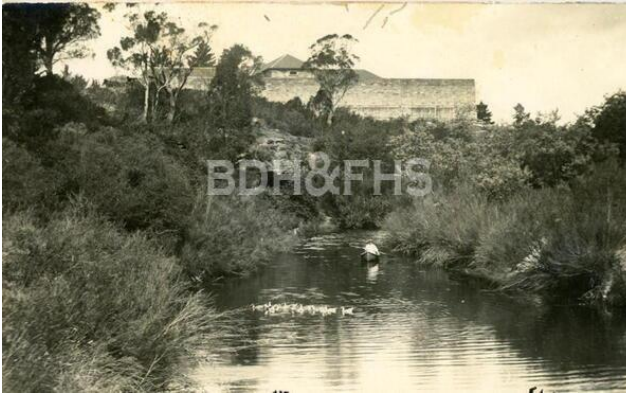


Figure A- 37 - Berrima Gaol, the German Internment Camp during World War I, above a river scene of a canoe and flock of ducks, c.1917.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102868



Figure A- 38 - German internees pictured on the banks of the Wingecarribee River, Berrima. Berrima Gaol can be seen in the distance, 1918.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102867



Figure A- 39 - Interior of internee cell, c.1916-1918.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102315



Figure A- 40 - Interior of internment cell, c.1918.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102310



Figure A- 41 - View of Berrima Gaol taken from near the Surveyor General Hotel, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102302*



Figure A- 42 - German internees from Berrima Gaol assemble in front of the Governor's Residence at gaol ready to leave Berrima, 1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102299*

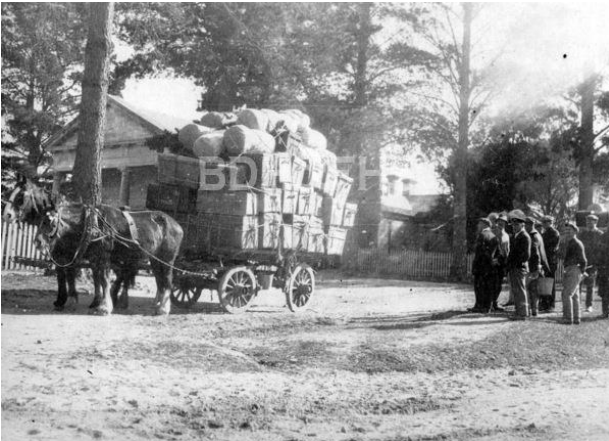


Figure A- 43 - A wagon loaded with the belongings of German internees ready to leave Berrima Gaol, c.1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102814*



Figure A- 44 - The typical interior of a cell, usually shared by two internees at Berrima Gaol, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102811*



Figure A- 45 - The bandstand erected in the corner of the main assembly yard where the south wing of the cell block, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102810*



Figure A- 46 - Panoramic view of the Berrima village, including the gaol top left, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102803*



Figure A- 47 - Berrima Governor's Residence with Major Baxter's granddaughter and great-granddaughter, c.1915-1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102791*



Figure A- 48 - Berrima Governor's Residence verandah with Major Baxter's family, c.1915-1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102790*



Figure A- 49 - An assembly of internees, guards and visitors (possibly locals) outside the walls of the Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102783*



Figure A- 50 - Unidentified guardsmen at Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102777*



Figure A- 51 - The notice nailed to a tree outside the entrance to Berrima Internment camp, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102603*



Figure A- 52 - Berrima Gaol in the distance when looking through the bush, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102753*



Figure A- 53 - Gaol entrance during its time as an internment camp, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102599*



Figure A- 54 - The Emden Hut. Constructed in Spring 1916, showing location at the first bend of the Wingecarribee River, downstream from Berrima gaol.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102593*

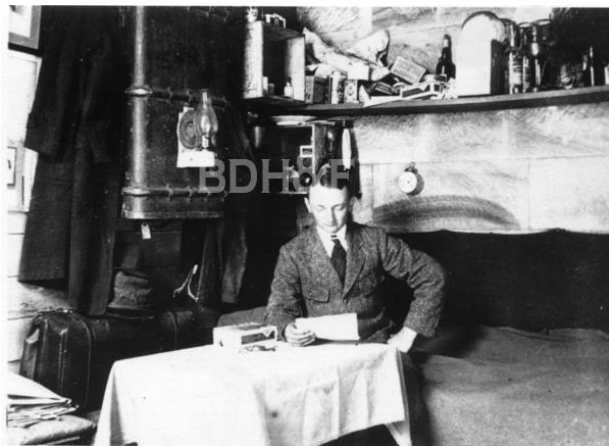


Figure A- 55- German internee Henry Reinecke at Berrima Gaol, 1915-1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102588*



Figure A- 56 - 21st Berrima Guard of German Internment Camp, Berrima NSW in front of Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102561*



Figure A- 57 - View over the north-east corner of Berrima Gaol towards services building and Courthouse, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102541*



Figure A- 58 – Governor's Residence as guard quarters during internment camp period, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102540*



Figure A- 59 - View over the north-east corner of Berrima Gaol towards services building and Courthouse, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102541



Figure A- 60 – View of the Gaol taken from outside the Surveyor General Hotel, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102417



Figure A- 61 - Wingecarribee River with Berrima Gaol in the background with Internee's huts on both banks, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102535



Figure A- 62 - The cell block Berrima Gaol with some German Internees gathered on the steps, 1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102534



Figure A- 63 - Evening roll call of the German internees within the Berrima Gaol, 1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102533



Figure A- 64 - Looking upstream at Wingecarribee River with Berrima Gaol in background before the arrival of the German internees, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102532



Figure A- 65 - Gaol entrance Berrima, c.1915.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102523*



Figure A- 66 - German internees mingling in the courtyard at Berrima Gaol, c.1915-1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102520*



Figure A- 67 - Overlooking the courtyard interior of Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102518*



Figure A- 68 - Members of the Berrima Guard at the Governor's Residence, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102516*



Figure A- 69 - The 26th Berrima Guard in gaol garden, 1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102514*



Figure A- 70 - 26 members of the 23rd Berrima Guard photographed outside the Governor's Residence, 1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102513*



Figure A- 71 - 25 soldiers of the 21st Berrima Guard photographed outside the gaol wall, c.1915-1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102512



Figure A- 72 - Berrima gaol courtyard, 1918.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102392



Figure A- 73 - Permanent guardsmen in front of Berrima Gaol entrance gate, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102498



Figure A- 74 - The Hurtzig Family outside the Deputy Governor's Residence, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102491



Figure A- 75 - Berrima Gaol Internee Captains at entrance gate, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102480



Figure A- 76 - Two internees tend plots in one of the larger gardens at Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102475



Figure A- 77 - The occupants of this cell at Berrima Internment Gaol, are the Chief Engineer of SMS Emden and Otto Monkedeck, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102474



Figure A- 78 - Yurt hut on Wingecarribee River, with gaol in background, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102297



Figure A- 79 - Four guards and the internees' band lead the march from Berrima Gaol NSW to Moss Vale Railway Station, 1919.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102465



Figure A- 80 - Baggage wagons being loaded with the luggage of German POWs interned at Berrima Gaol, 1919.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102464



Figure A- 81 - View from Emden Hut looking upstream past several internees' hand-built huts towards Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102463



Figure A- 82 - Herr Reisener standing at hut door, outside the Berrima gaol wall, 1919.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102440



Figure A- 83 - German internees from Berrima Gaol assemble in front of the Governor's Residence at gaol ready to leave Berrima, 1919.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102299*



Figure A- 84 - View of Berrima Gaol from the southwest, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102286*

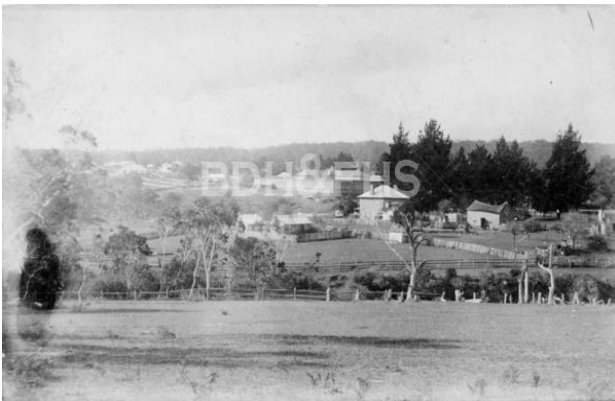


Figure A- 85 - View towards Berrima Gaol from the southern side of the Wingecarribee River, looking to the north, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102272*



Figure A- 86 - View of Berrima houses showing vegetable gardens in the foreground. Possibly taken from the gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102270*



Figure A- 87 - Inside Berrima gaol cellblock, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102265*



Figure A- 88 - Lieutenant with four NCOs of the Berrima Guard, German Internment Camp, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102550*



Figure A- 89 - View upstream of the Wingecarribee River, showing jetties built by German Internees on the right and Berrima Gaol in the background, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100783*



Figure A- 90 - German internees launching "Nelly" on the Wingecarribee River, with the gaol in the background, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100778*



Figure A- 91 - German internees launching "Nelly" on the Wingecarribee River, with the gaol in the background, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100776*



Figure A- 92 - German internees outside the cell block at Berrima Gaol and showing the services yard, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100790*

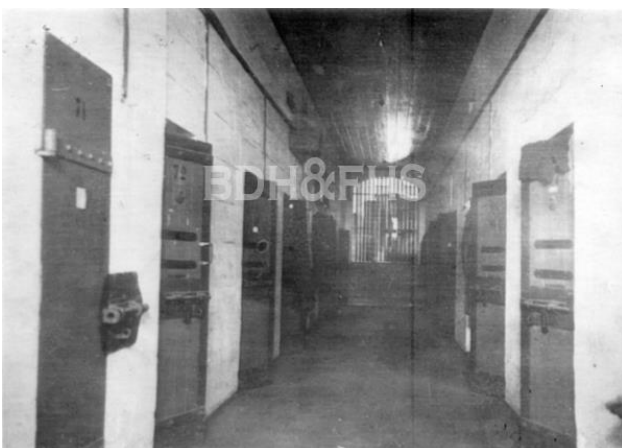


Figure A- 93 - A corridor of one of the prison wings showing heavy cell doorways, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100451, also 100425*



Figure A- 94 - Side wall featuring catwalk and guard's watch tower behind the service centre, c.1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100410*



Figure A- 95 - Members of Berrima Guard of the German Internment Camp at the entrance of Berrima Gaol, c.1916-1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103514*



Figure A- 96 - Members of Berrima Guard of the German Internment Camp at the entrance of Berrima Gaol, c.1916-1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103513*



Figure A- 97 - Members of Berrima Guard of the German Internment Camp at the entrance of Berrima Gaol, c.1916-1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103512*



Figure A- 98 - Members of Berrima Guard of the German Internment Camp at the entrance of Berrima Gaol, c.1916-1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103511*



Figure A- 99 - Detainees, Berrima Internment Camp, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102799*



Figure A- 100 - 41st Berrima Guard at the German Internment Camp, Berrima, c.1918. Posed outside the Governor's Residence.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102762*

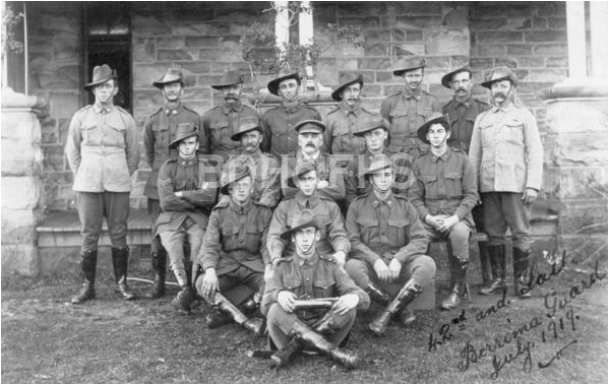


Figure A- 101 – 42<sup>nd</sup> Berrima Guard at the German Internment Camp, Berrima, c.1918. Posed outside the Governor’s Residence.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102738, also 100445 (without writing)*



Figure A- 102 - German Internment camp Berrima, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102633*



Figure A- 103 - View of small courtyard in Berrima Internment Camp between the entrance tower and the services building, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102539*



Figure A- 104 - Officers and guards outside the Governor’s Residence, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102495*



Figure A- 105 - Berrima Internment Camp Guardsmen gardening in front of their quarters (Governor’s Residence), c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102317*



Figure A- 106 - Exterior view of the southern wall of Berrima Internment Camp, c.1915.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100734*

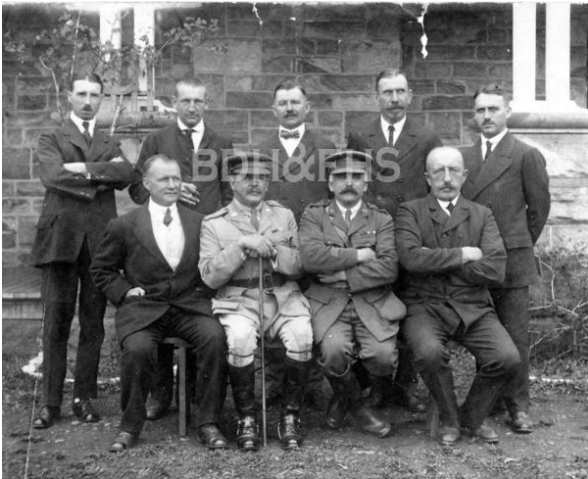


Figure A- 107 - Management Committee at Berrima Internment Camp, outside of Governor's Residence, c.1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100524*



Figure A- 108 - Mess Parade at Berrima Internment Camp, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100523*



Figure A- 109 - Group of men from the Berrima Guard at the German Internment Camp in Berrima, c.1916-1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102319*

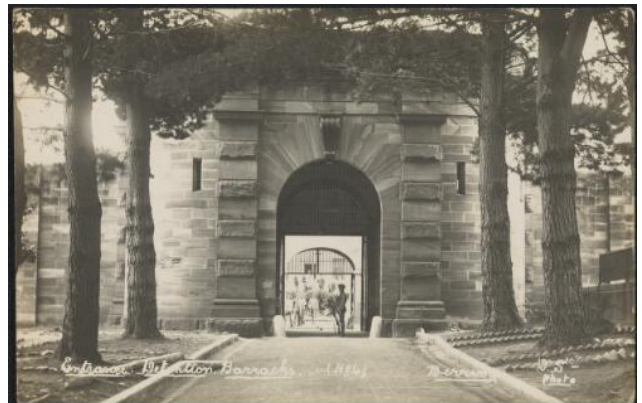


Figure A- 110 - Entrance to the Berrima Internment Camp, New South Wales, probably 1917.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 6448930*



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H176

Figure A- 111 - Berrima, New South Wales. A section of Berrima gaol, as seen from the banks of the nearby Berrima River, during its role as a German prisoner of war camp in WWI, c.1915-1918.

Source: *Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17633*



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H17343

Figure A- 112 - Berrima, New South Wales. c.1917. A section of the detention camp can be seen in the background.

Source: *Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17343*



Figure A- 113 - An exterior view of one of the buildings at the internment camp, c.1916.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H11702B



Figure A- 114 - The exterior of the prison area of the German Concentration Camp, c.1915-1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H12171

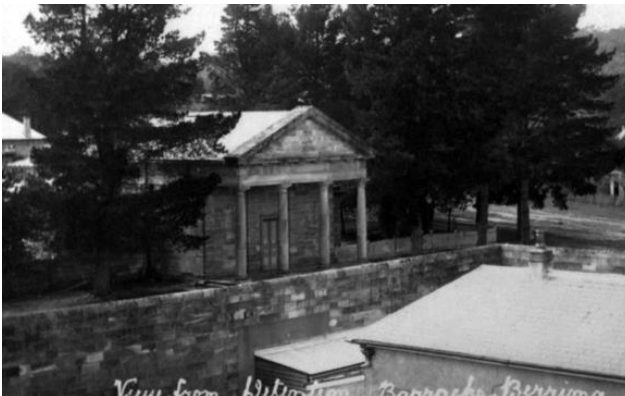


Figure A- 115 - A view from the detention barracks at the German internment camp, c.1916.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H12132/33



Figure A- 116 - The rear wall of Berrima gaol during its time as a German POW camp in WWI, c.1915-1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17631



Figure A- 117 - One of the tennis courts at the German internment camp, c.1917.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17345



Figure A- 118 - A mealtime at Berrima gaol with German POW internees, c.1915-1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17634



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Figure A- 119 - The costumed cast of a stage play put on by German members of the internment camp, c.1917.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17347

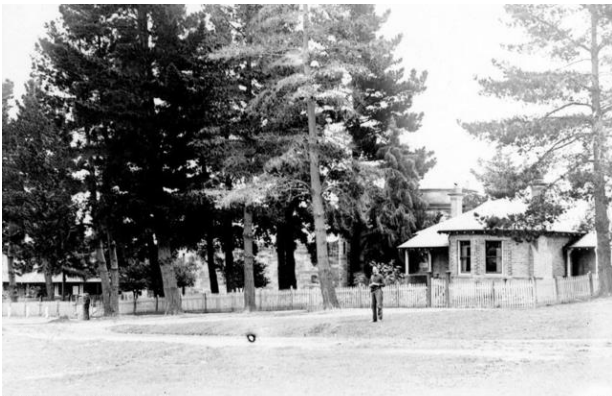


AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H17326

Figure A- 120 – Berrima POW camp gardens, c.1915-1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17326



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H17630

Figure A- 121 - A portion of the front of Berrima Gaol and Deputy Governor's Residence, c.1915-1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17630



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Figure A- 122 - The view from a side wall of Berrima gaol showing a section of a main building, a courtyard, c.1915-1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17632

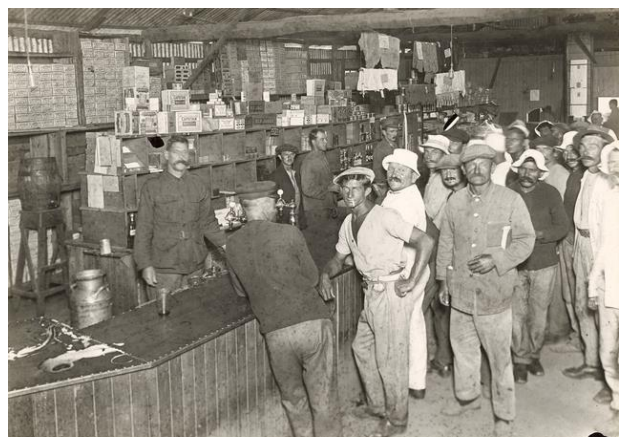


AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P11292.002

Figure A- 123 - Group portrait of unidentified members of the 20th Berrima Guard, 1916.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P11292.002



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H17373

Figure A- 124 - A group of internees in the canteen at the German (internment) camp, 1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17373



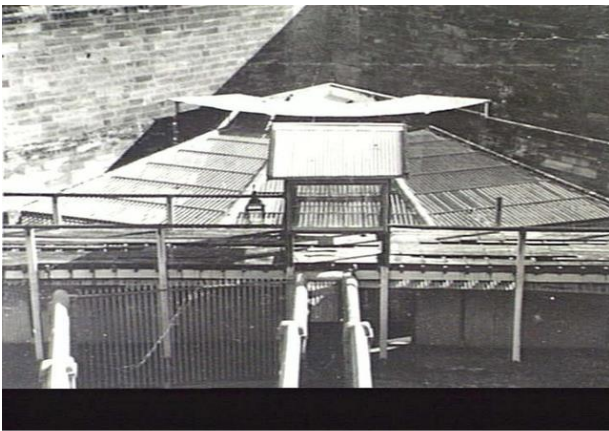
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P00595.140  
 Figure A- 125 - Berrima Internment Camp, c.1915.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P00595.140



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P00595.136  
 Figure A- 126 - Berrima Internment Camp, 1915.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P00595.136



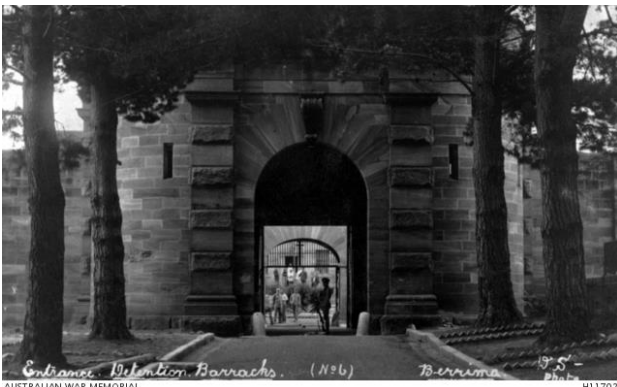
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P00595.137  
 Figure A- 127 - The catwalk, sentry lookout and lookout post, c.1915.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P00595.137



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P00595.138  
 Figure A- 128 - Berrima Internment Camp, c.1915.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P00595.138



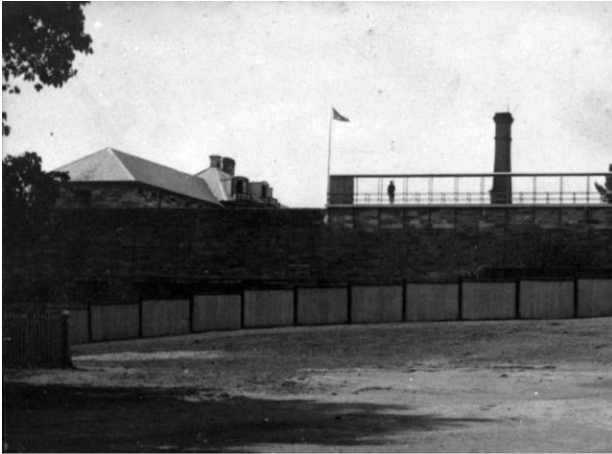
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H11702  
 Figure A- 129 - The entrance to the internees' detention barracks in the town, c.1915.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H11702



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H11814A  
 Figure A- 130 - A general view of the exterior of the detention barracks, c.1916.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H11814A



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H11814

Figure A- 131 - Exterior view of a section of the detention barracks, c.1916.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H11814



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Figure A- 132 - A section of the internee camp, c.1917.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H11702A



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P02835.026

Figure A- 133 - Unidentified signallers of 1st Cavalry Division lined up in the courtyard of Berrima Gaol, 1938.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P02835.026



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P02835.027

Figure A- 134 - Unidentified signallers of 1st Cavalry Division and civilian women gathered at the gate at the entrance to Berrima Gaol, 1938.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P02835.027

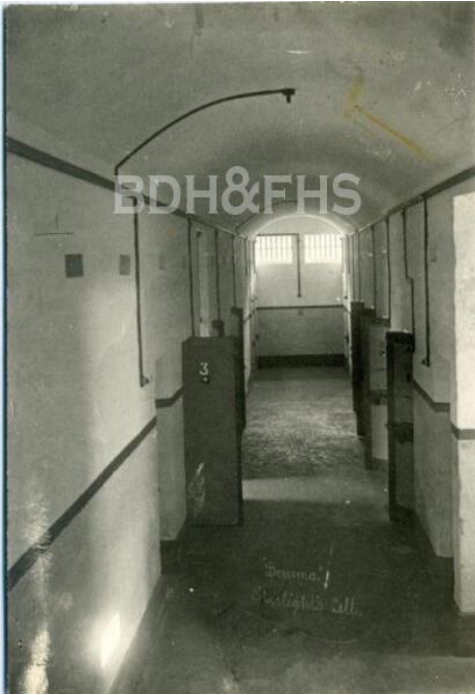


Figure A- 135 - Berrima Gaol, Starlight's Cell, c.1910-1914.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102901*



Figure A- 136 - Members of the Berrima Guard, Berrima, NSW 1915.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105256*



Figure A- 137 - Private Piers, Guard at Berrima Gaol on catwalk inside courtyard, 1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102776*

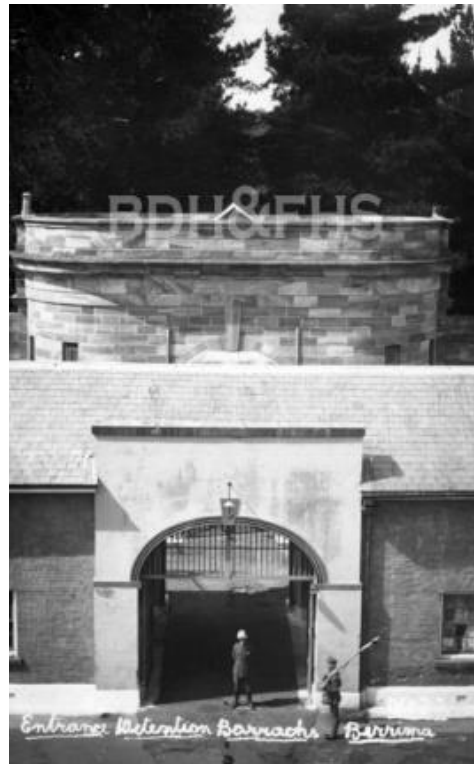


Figure A- 138 - Looking from the cell block through, and over, the services building at the outer wall and upper part of the entrance tower of Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102537*



Figure A- 139 - Guard at Berrima Gaol on catwalk inside courtyard, 1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102776*



Figure A- 140 - An unidentified guard standing at the entrance to Berrima gaol, c.1915.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102511*



Figure A- 141 - An internee dressed as a "femme fatale" for a theatrical production in Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102427*



Figure A- 142 - A copy of a lithograph in the Ludekin collection. It appears to show the Wingecarribee River, Berrima in flood, c.1915-1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102471*

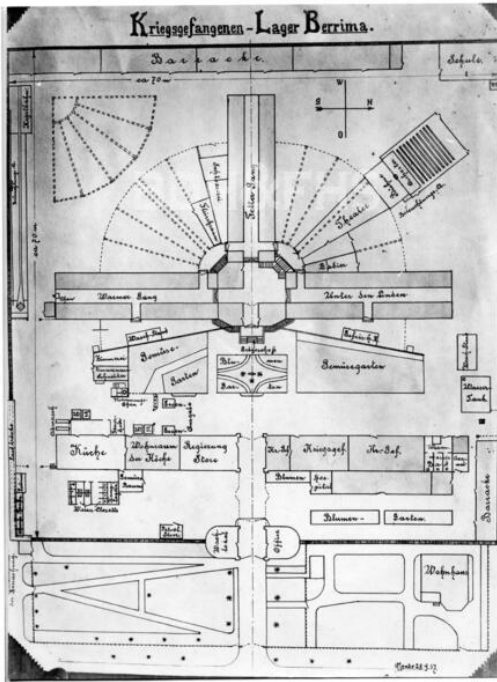


Figure A- 143 - Plan of Berrima Gaol as it was when used as a prisoner of war camp for German internees during World War I, c.1917.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102405

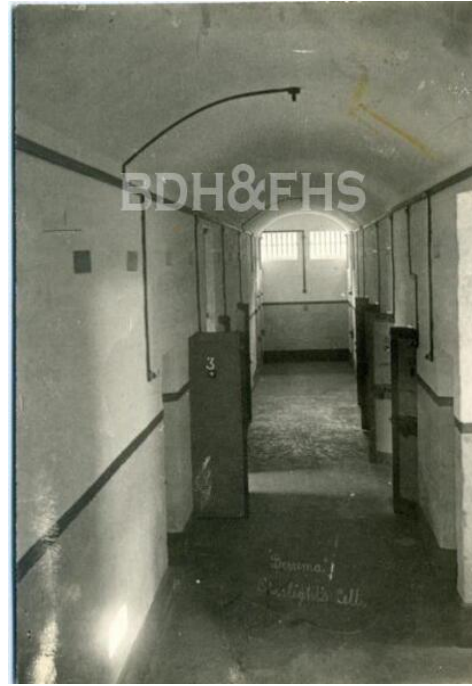


Figure A- 144 - Berrima Gaol, Starlight's Cell, c.1910-1915.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102903, also Image 102902



Figure A- 145 - Observation Post (Crow's Nest) built in a tree on top of 'Nobbys' by German Internees near the Detention Barracks at Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102284



Figure A- 146 - Members of Berrima Guard of the German Internment Camp at the entrance of Berrima Gaol, c.1916-1918.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 103510



Figure A- 147 - Alan S. Hanson, a guard, possibly at Berrima Gaol, 1918.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100015*



Figure A- 148 - Lieutenant Cuthbert Edwin Rouse at Berrima Gaol, 1915-1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 107308*



Figure A- 149 - Two internees with their pet wombat at the Berrima Internment Camp, c.1917.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102275*



Figure A- 150 - Officers at Governor's Residence, c.1916.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102544*



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL P04365.002

Figure A- 151 - Outdoor portrait of two German internees at Berrima during WWI, c.1917.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number P04365.002



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H12154

Figure A- 152 - Berrima, New South Wales, c.1916. A member of a concert party at the German internment camp.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H12154



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H17346

Figure A- 153 - Berrima, NSW, c.1917. Two internees in the German concentration camp in costume for one of the stage plays.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, accession number H17346



Figure A- 154 - Interior entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1916.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 2281163

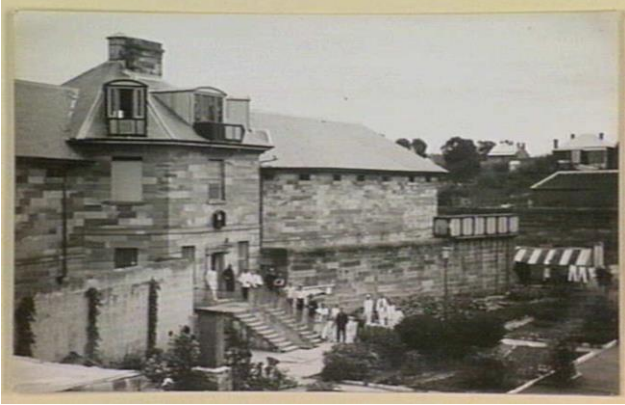


Figure A- 155 – Berrima Gaol yard showing Germans, c.1916-1919.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688410

## PHASE 6: TOURIST ATTRACTION 1919 – 1942

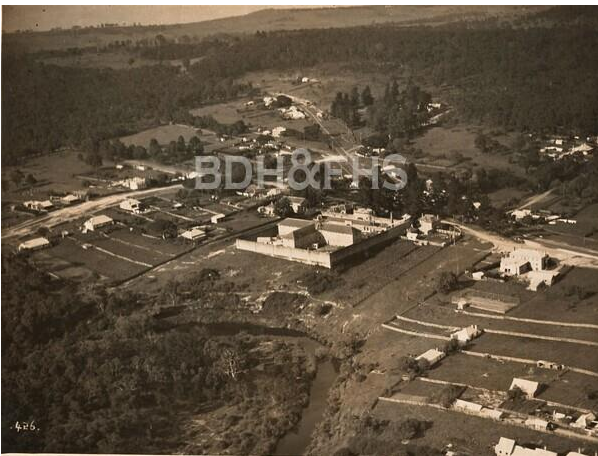


Figure A- 156 - Aerial view of Berrima, NSW c. 1930.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 107016



Figure A- 157 - Butcher Roy Taylor on his delivery cart outside Berrima Gaol, c.1925.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 106468



Figure A- 158 - View of the interior of Berrima Gaol from the catwalk, looking towards Berrima Court House, c.1920s.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 106389



Figure A- 159 - View of the interior of Berrima Gaol looking towards the catwalk and the outer walls, c.1920s.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 106387



Figure A- 160 – View of the side of Berrima Gaol from Wilshire Street, 1937.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 106146*



Figure A- 161 – Clarke family members at Berrima Gaol, Berrima, c.1930s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105606*



Figure A- 162 - Deputy Superintendent's Residence or Strone Cottage to the north of the gaol gatehouse and across Wilshire Street from the Courthouse, 1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105268*



Figure A- 163 – Governor's Residence / Guards Quarters, Berrima Gaol, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105267*



Figure A- 164 - Front of the gaol cells showing the central tower, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105259, also Image 102904*



Figure A- 165 - Entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 106386*



Figure A- 166 – View of south west corner and walls of Berrima Gaol, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 105254*



Figure A- 167 – Gaol buildings showing the Governor's Residence outside the walls, 1936.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 104642*



Figure A- 168 – Internal courtyard of Berrima Gaol during the period it was unoccupied after it ceased to be a World War I internment camp, 1923.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 104306*



Figure A- 169 – Berrima Gaol as viewed from the south, c.1921.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103617*



Figure A- 170 – Guard tower of Berrima Gaol during the period it was unoccupied after it ceased to be a World War I internment camp, 1923.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 104305*



Figure A- 171 - Guard tower of Berrima Gaol, c.1930s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 104100*



Figure A- 172 - An inside view of the abandoned Gaol at Berrima, showing a prisoners' wing, sentry platform and part of the outer wall, c.1921.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103580*



Figure A- 173 - Berrima Court House viewed from inside Berrima Gaol, c.1921.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103579*



Figure A- 174 - Chevrolet car outside Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102913*



Figure A- 175 - Car with puncture outside Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102914*



Figure A- 176 - View of houses and the Market Place from Berrima Gaol tower, 1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102912*



Figure A- 177 - Tourists at Berrima Gaol, 1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102911*



Figure A- 178 - Interior of Berrima Gaol after the German World War 1 internees left the gaol, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102906, also 102871, 102510, 100427*



Figure A- 179 - View of Berrima from the gaol, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100446*



Figure A- 180 - Berrima township taken from the wall of the old gaol, looking south towards the Market Place, c.1930.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102897*



Figure A- 181 - Berrima gaol outbuilding in left foreground with dilapidated roof and a large brick chimney at the side, c.1930.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102896*



Figure A- 182 - Berrima Gaol interiors during the period it was not occupied, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102895, also Image 102880*



Figure A- 183 - Berrima gaol building during the period it was not occupied, c.1920s. Shows entrance steps to wing, gas lamp and garden.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102894*

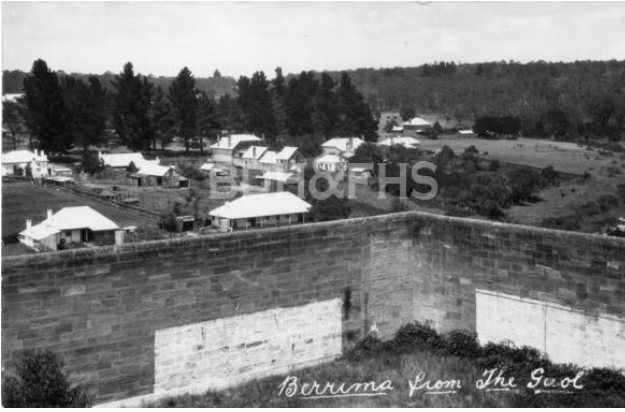


Figure A- 184 - View of Berrima from Gaol looking south showing houses and buildings in the background, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102878, also 102869*

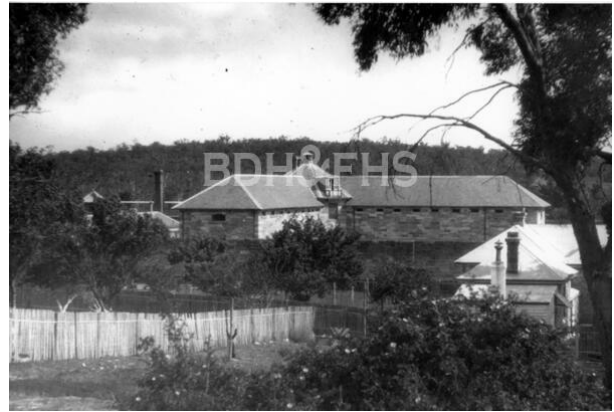


Figure A- 185 - Berrima Gaol viewed from Wilshire Street, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100499*



Figure A- 186 - Visitors to Berrima Gaol, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102750*



Figure A- 187 - Visitors to Berrima Gaol at the internee-built stage, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102749*



Figure A- 188 – Overgrown grounds at Berrima Gaol, 1928.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102615*

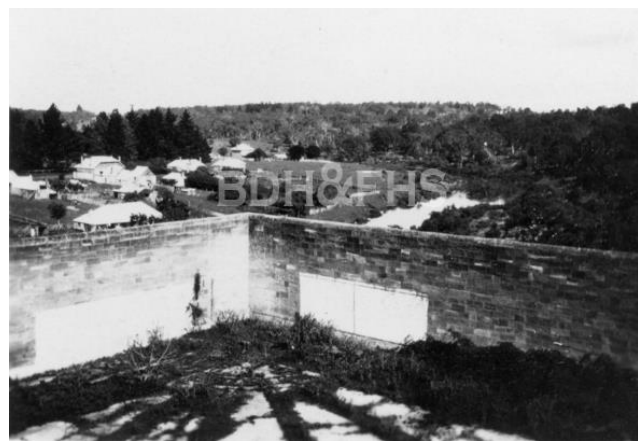


Figure A- 189 - View from Berrima gaol overlooking river and town of Berrima, 1928.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102613*



Figure A- 190 - Interior of the gaol at Berrima taken after it had been abandoned as an internment camp during World War I, 1928.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102612*



Figure A- 191 - Portion of Berrima gaol showing catwalk, 1928.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102610*

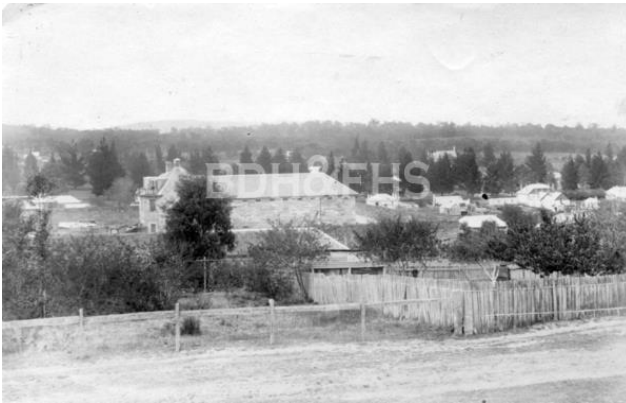


Figure A- 192 - This view of the gaol looks down from Oxley Street into the courtyard between the Services building and the cell block, c.1920. The roof rafters of the internees' new theatre can be seen.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102606*



Figure A- 193 - Condemned cell at Berrima, 1928.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102604*



Figure A- 194 - South eastern exterior wall of Berrima Gaol, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100536*



Figure A- 195 - An inside view of the south east of Berrima Gaol, undated. Service building shown on right.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100530*



Figure A- 196 - Berrima Gaol viewed from Church Hill, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100498*



Figure A- 197 - Front entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100453*



Figure A- 198 - Group of people standing in front of the guard's watch tower at Berrima Gaol, c.1920.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100411*



Figure A- 199 - Front entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100453*



Figure A- 200 - Berrima Gaol gate house and Governor's residence covered in snow, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100406*



Figure A- 201 - Building at the Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, 15 May 1932.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 6255876*



Figure A- 202 - Catwalk at the Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, 15 May 1932.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 6255874



Figure A- 203 - Catwalk at the Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, 15 May 1932.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 6255875



Figure A- 204 - Aerial view of Berrima Gaol, c.1930s.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YezvraV9



Figure A- 205 - Aerial view of Berrima Gaol and surrounding area, c.1930s.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier nX6laAMY



Figure A- 206 - The old gaol at Berrima, c.1925.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 16AQJxVn

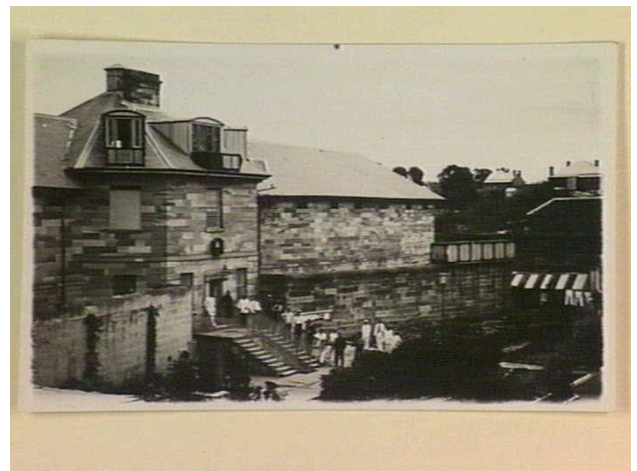


Figure A- 207 - Berrima Gaol within the Walls, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image No: a09112



Figure A- 208 - Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.  
 Source: State Library of Victoria, Image No: a09122



Figure A- 209 - The Entrance Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.  
 Source: State Library of Victoria, Image No: a09129

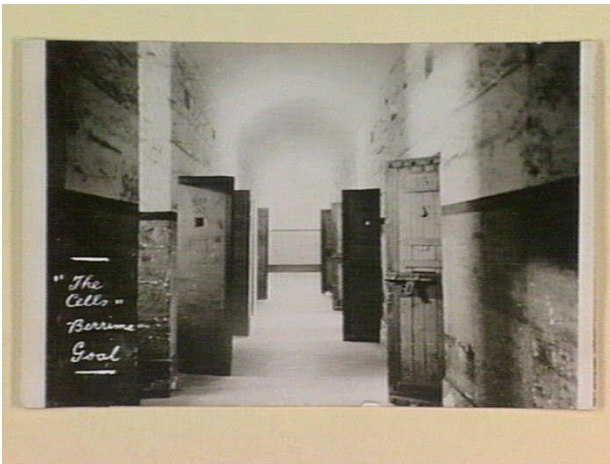


Figure A- 210 - "The Cells" Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941  
 Source: State Library of Victoria, Image No: a09135



Figure A- 211 - Bowral identities, Berrima Gaol, April 1928.  
 Source: State Library of South Australia, PRG 682/16/99



Figure A- 212 – Berrima Gaol, NSW, between 1875 and 1938. John Henry Harvey.  
 Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 2282746



Figure A- 213 – Old Berrima Gaol, c.1910-1930. Ruth Hollick.  
 Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1750689



Figure A- 214 - View of the Wingecarribee River looking upstream towards the back of Berrima Gaol, c.1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 106390*



Figure A- 215 - The cells in one of the wings of Berrima Gaol, c.1930s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 106384*



Figure A- 216 - Phyllis Brodziak standing at the water trough located on a side wall of Berrima Gaol, c.1921.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 103609*



Figure A- 217 - Tourists posing inside abandoned Berrima Gaol, 1920s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102909*

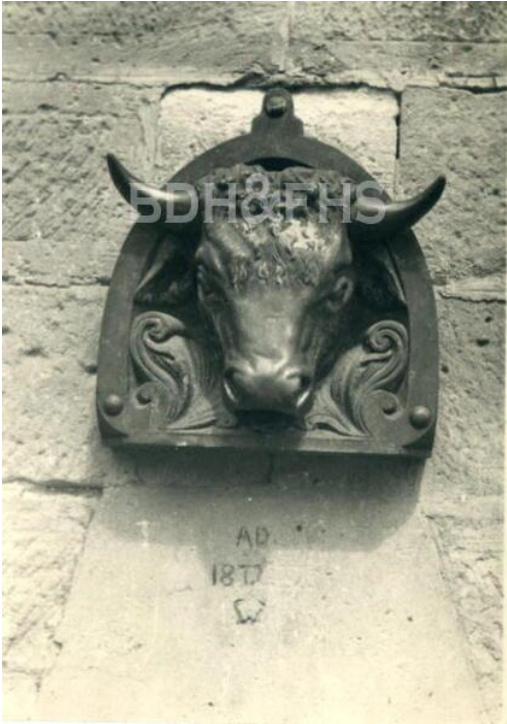


Figure A- 218 - The Bull's Head Fountain, Berrima Gaol Wall, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102905*



Figure A- 219 - Berrima Gaol, Starlight's Cell, c.1910-1915.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100559*



Figure A- 220 - Interior view of Gaol courtyard prior to renovation for the Berrima Training Centre, c.1930s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100503*



Figure A- 221 - Interior view of Gaol courtyard prior to renovation for the Berrima Training Centre, c.1930s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100501*



Figure A- 222 - Sandstone wall and watch tower at Berrima Gaol, c.1930s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100438*

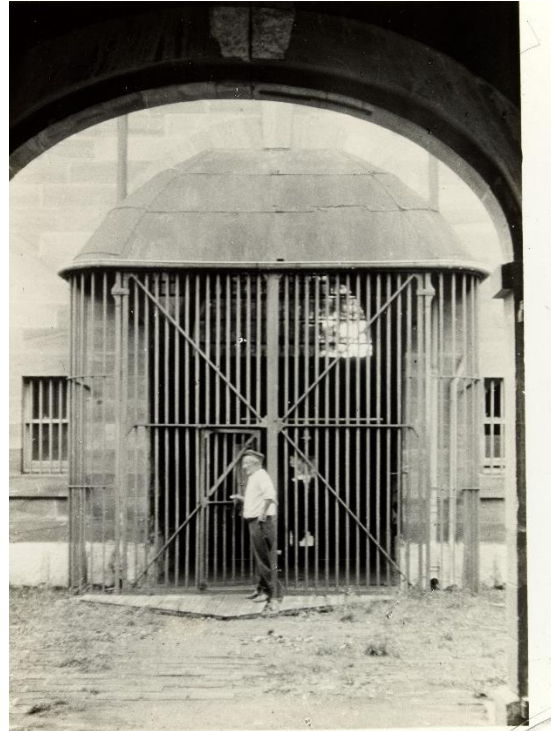


Figure A- 223 - Old Berrima Gaol, c.1910-1930. Ruth Hollick.

Source: *State Library of Victoria, Image Number cg003868*



Figure A- 224 – Old Berrima Gaol entrance, c.1910-1930. Ruth Hollick.

Source: *State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1750689*



Figure A- 225 – Old Berrima Gaol entrance, c.1910-1930. Ruth Hollick.

Source: *State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1750687*



Figure A- 226 – Rowing on the Wingecarribee River outside Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688419

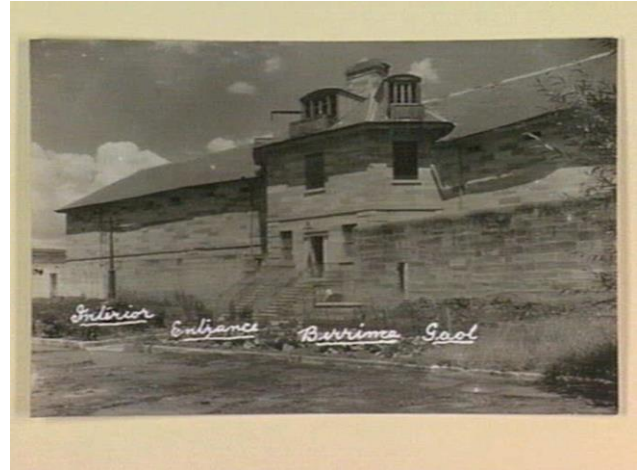


Figure A- 227 – Interior entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688445

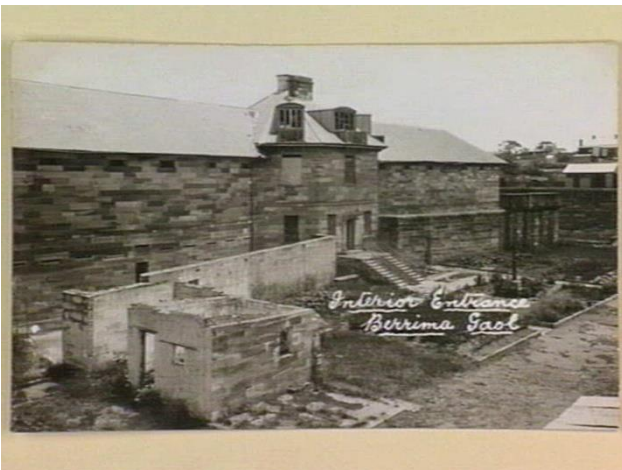


Figure A- 228 – Interior entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688417

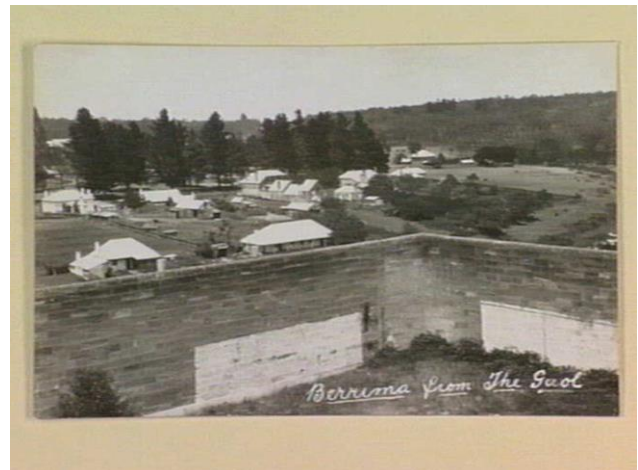


Figure A- 229 – View of Berrima from the Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688439

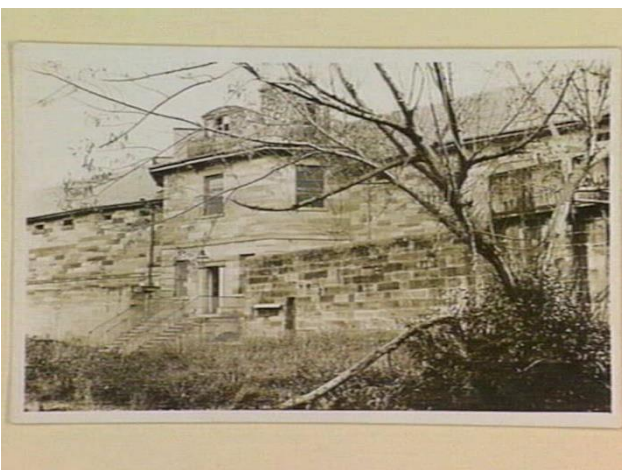


Figure A- 230 – Interior entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688408

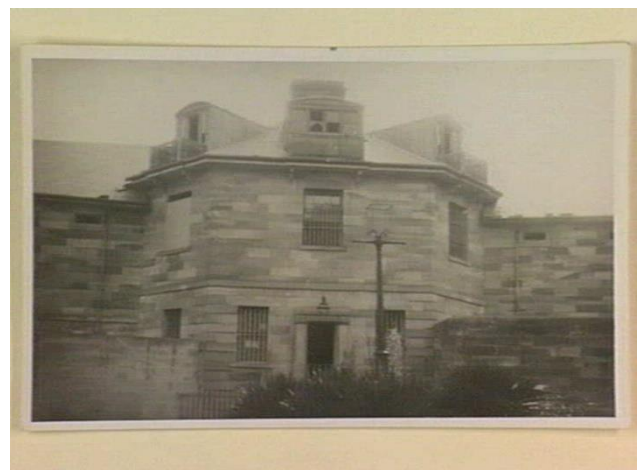


Figure A- 231 – The Gaol at Berrima, c.1914-1941.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688398

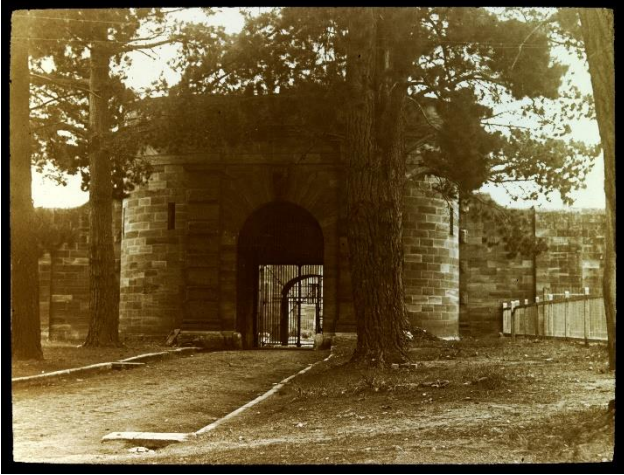


Figure A- 232 – Interior entrance to Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: *State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688408*

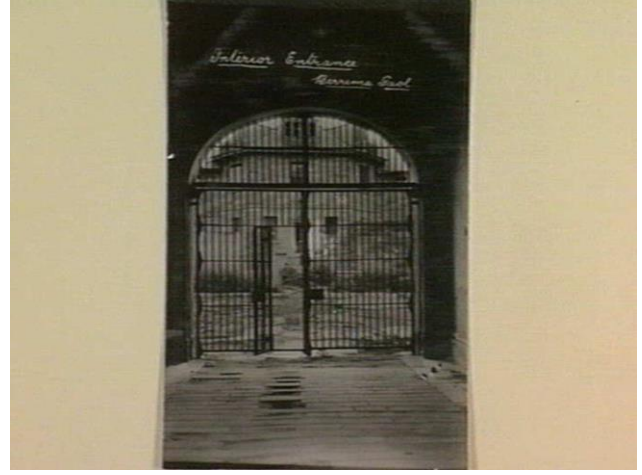


Figure A- 233 – Interior entrance at Berrima Gaol, c.1914-1941.

Source: *State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1688438*



Figure A- 234 – Old Berrima Gaol entrance, c.1910-1930. Ruth Hollick.

Source: *State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1750690*

## PHASE 7: BERRIMA TRAINING CENTRE 1942 – 2000

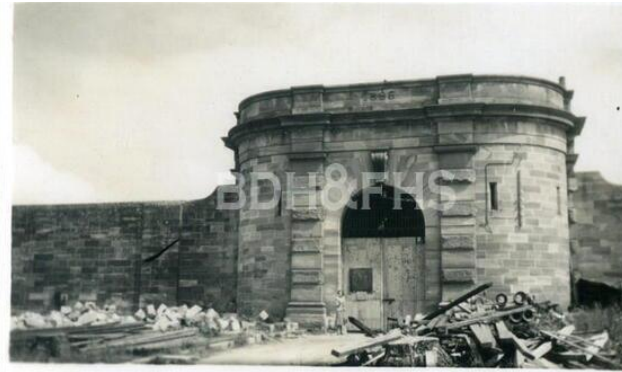


Figure A- 235 - Reconstruction work at Berrima Gaol prior to its opening as Berrima Training Centre, March 1948.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102921

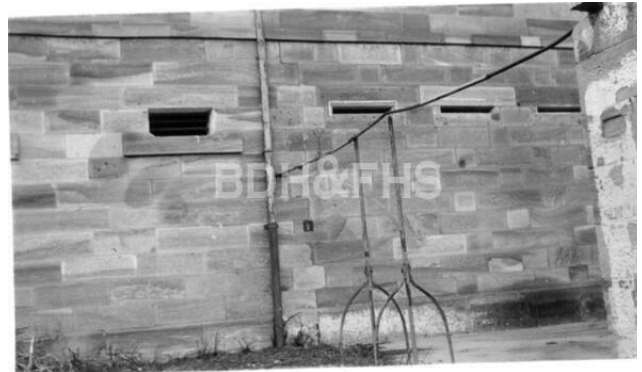


Figure A- 236 - Section of a wing of Berrima Gaol, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102919



Figure A- 237 - Front view of Berrima Gaol, Berrima NSW, 1952.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102918



Figure A- 238 - Stone from footings Berrima Gaol found during alterations, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100926



Figure A- 239 - Entrance to Berrima Gaol, 1950.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100940

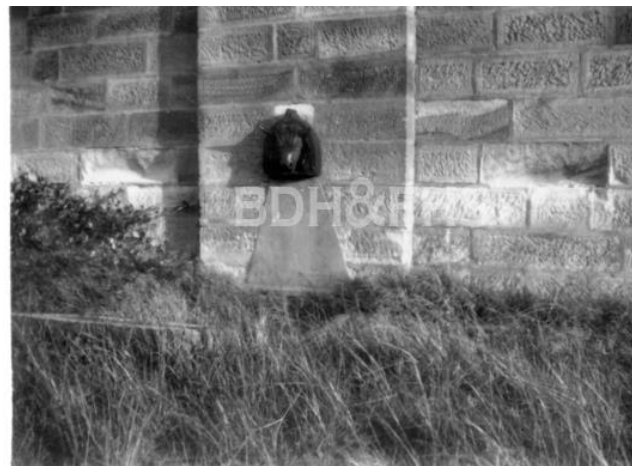


Figure A- 240 - Bull's Head Fountain on wall of Berrima Gaol, 1952.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100908



Figure A- 241 - Main gate to the Berrima Correctional Centre, 1992.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100912*



Figure A- 242 - Berrima Training Centre float depicting gaol's history, c.1950s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100899*



Figure A- 243 - Aerial view of Berrima, c.1960s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100439*



Figure A- 244 - Governor's Residence, 1980s.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100407*



Figure A- 245 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo shows one of the buildings inside the gaol in a state of disrepair prior to work to establish the Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100273*



Figure A- 246 - Berrima Gaol after its establishment as the Berrima Training Centre, 1950. Pine trees have been removed.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100272*



Figure A- 247 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo shows the building behind the main gate in a state of disrepair prior to work to establish the Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100273*



Figure A- 248 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo shows the doorway into one of the buildings inside the gaol. Prior to work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100272*



Figure A- 249 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo of the Main Gate looking through into the gaol with a man standing to the left of the gate. Prior to work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100267*



Figure A- 250 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo inside the gaol showing the state of disrepair of some of the buildings prior to work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100264*



Figure A- 251 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo shows one of the cell blocks in a state of disrepair and the yard very overgrown prior to work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100147*



Figure A- 252 - Berrima Training Centre Official Opening, 1949.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100082*



Figure A- 253 - Berrima Gaol, July 1953. R. Donaldson.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YolgDBQ9



Figure A- 254 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier nGm34kaY



Figure A- 255 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier nmQWdaon



Figure A- 256 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YzObg3d9



Figure A- 257 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier n883Elvn



Figure A- 258 - Berrima Gaol, July 1953. R. Donaldson.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YolgDBQ9

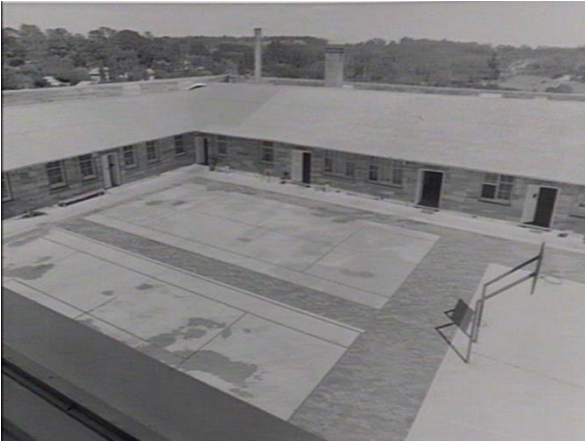


Figure A- 259 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YEGXm7kn



Figure A- 260 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YK54QeMn



Figure A- 261 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Berrima Bull's Head Fountain. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 16AOJwzn



Figure A- 262 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Berrima entrance gate. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9O4Koy4n



Figure A- 263 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier n7o3VRIn



Figure A- 264 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Berrima entrance gate. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier nvgW8w51



Figure A- 265 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Berrima entrance gate. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 1wNW23Pn



Figure A- 266 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9WZDM0aY



Figure A- 267 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Berrima entrance gate. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9Bv37ED9



Figure A- 268 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Berrima Governor's Residence. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier Yoledbv9



Figure A- 269 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9NaKA62Y



Figure A- 270 - Gaols at Goulburn, Berrima, Cooma. Assumed Berrima. 1983.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9qoWQVZ1



Figure A- 271 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 16A0OvQn



Figure A- 272 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YK54OZxn



Figure A- 273 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol entrance, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9O4KrQm



Figure A- 274 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol entrance, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier n5I0MGA9



Figure A- 275 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 1Jk4MQVY



Figure A- 276 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol entrance gate, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 94R5qaj1



Figure A- 277 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol entrance gate, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier nZN4ZQmn



Figure A- 278 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 1wNWvxkn



Figure A- 279 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 9WZDo6LY



Figure A- 280 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier nX6y87VY



Figure A- 281 - Prison scene outside Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 1Lj4L6G9



Figure A- 282 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier 93QdNm71



Figure A- 283 - Prison scene in Berrima Gaol vegetable garden, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YzObGLO9



Figure A- 284 - Prison scene at Berrima Gaol, 1977.

Source: State Library of New South Wales, Record Identifier YdmarNR9



Figure A- 285 - Bull's Head Fountain on the exterior of the northern wall of Berrima Gaol, 1984.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102098



Figure A- 286 - Aerial view of the gaol, c.1980s.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 103472



Figure A- 287 - Bull's Head Fountain on the exterior of the northern wall of Berrima Gaol, 1984.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 102096



Figure A- 288 - Reproduction stocks outside Gaol Visitors Centre (formerly Governor's Residence), 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100988



Figure A- 289 - Berrima Training Centre nameplate, undated. The nameplate is mounted on the left-hand gate post at the entrance leading to the Berrima Gaol main entrance.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100987



Figure A- 290 - Portal above main entrance to Berrima Gaol, 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100983



Figure A- 291 - Noticeboard outside Berrima Gaol giving a brief history of Berrima Gaol, 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100981



Figure A- 292 - Tablet commemorating the opening of Berrima Training Centre in 1949, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100979



Figure A- 293 - Stocks Outside Gaol Visitors Centre (former Governor's Residence), 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100977



Figure A- 294 - View of Gaol Visitors Centre (formerly Governor's Residence) from the south, 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100975



Figure A- 295 - View of the south wall of the Gaol and the Gaol Visitors Centre (formerly Governor's Residence), 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100971



Figure A- 296 - View of Gaol Visitors Centre (formerly Governor's Residence), 1992.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100965



Figure A- 297 - Entrance gates to Berrima Gaol, Berrima, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 4654210



Figure A- 298 - Interior of Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 4654089



Figure A- 299 - Entrance to Old Gaol Berrima undated. Frank Hurley.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 110517



Figure A- 300 - Gaol gate, Berrima, New South Wales, c.1970. Wes Stacey.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 5215169



Figure A- 301 - Bulls Head fountain on exterior of gaol wall, October 1994. Reg Alder.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 759869*



Figure A- 302 - Gaol wall and courthouse at a distance, Berrima, New South Wales, c.1970. Wes Stacey.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 5215175*



Figure A- 303 - Gatehouse and Walls of Gaol (former), November 1965.

Source: *Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, barcode rt07891*



Figure A- 304 - Berrima Training Centre Group, November 1965.

Source: *Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, barcode rt07892*



Figure A- 305 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo of the Main Gate looking into the gaol with a man standing to the right of the gate. Prior to work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100265*



Figure A- 306 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo inside the gaol showing the state of disrepair of some of the buildings prior to work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100263*



Figure A- 307 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo shows the doorway into one of the buildings inside the gaol.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100269*



Figure A- 308 - Berrima Gaol, 1944. Photo shows the back of the main gate and entrance into the gaol.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100268*



Figure A- 309 - Berrima Gaol. 1944. Photo shows the back of the main gate and entrance into the gaol prior to renovation work to establish Berrima Training Centre.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 100127*

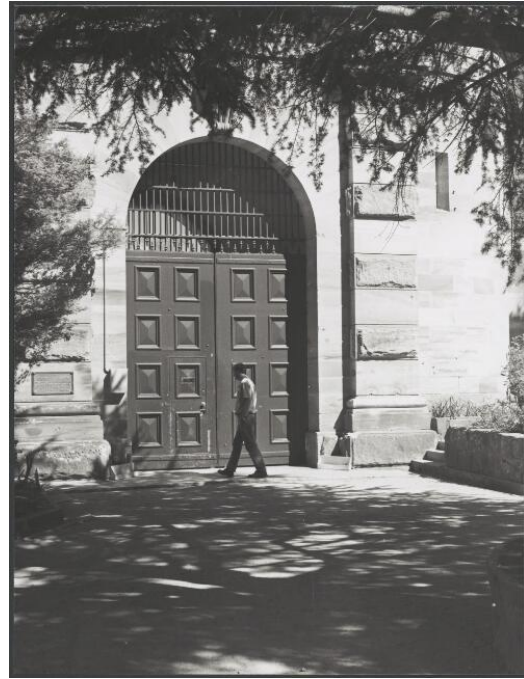


Figure A- 310 - Berrima Gaol Entrance, October 1994. Reg Alder.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 759287*



Figure A- 311 - Entrance to Berrima Gaol, Berrima, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 4654087*

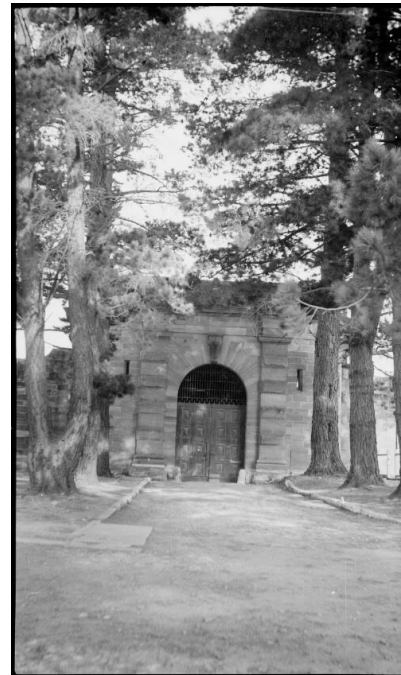


Figure A- 312 - Entrance to Berrima Gaol, Berrima, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: *National Library of Australia, Bib ID 4654088*



Figure A- 313 - Exterior of Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 4654091



Figure A- 314 - Starlight's cell, Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 4655084



Figure A- 315 - Dumping trough, a metal bull's head in a wall, Berrima Gaol, New South Wales, c.1945. Searle, E. W.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 4654092



Figure A- 316 - The drinking trough outside the walls of the gaol, Berrima, New South Wales, c.1970. Wes Stacey.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 5215176

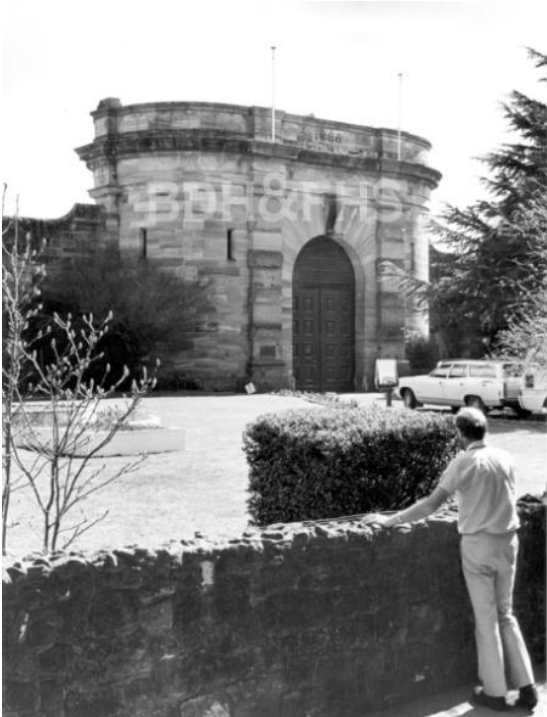


Figure A- 317 – Berrima Gaol sandstone entrance gate, c.1975.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 104397*



Figure A- 318 - Berrima Gaol Wing from the inside yard, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102920*



Figure A- 319 - Damaged section of Berrima Gaol, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102917*



Figure A- 320 - Section of wing at Berrima Gaol, undated.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102916*



Figure A- 321 - Bull's Head Fountain on the exterior of the northern wall of Berrima Gaol, 1984.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102100*



Figure A- 322 - Bull's Head Fountain on the exterior of the northern wall of Berrima Gaol, 1984.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102099*



Figure A- 323 - Bull's Head Fountain on the exterior of the northern wall of Berrima Gaol, 1984.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102096*



Figure A- 324 - Bull's Head Fountain on the exterior of the northern wall of Berrima Gaol, 1984.

Source: *Berrima Historical Society, Image 102097*



Figure A- 325 - Berrima gaol, main entrance gate, undated.

Source: Berrima Historical Society, Image 100278

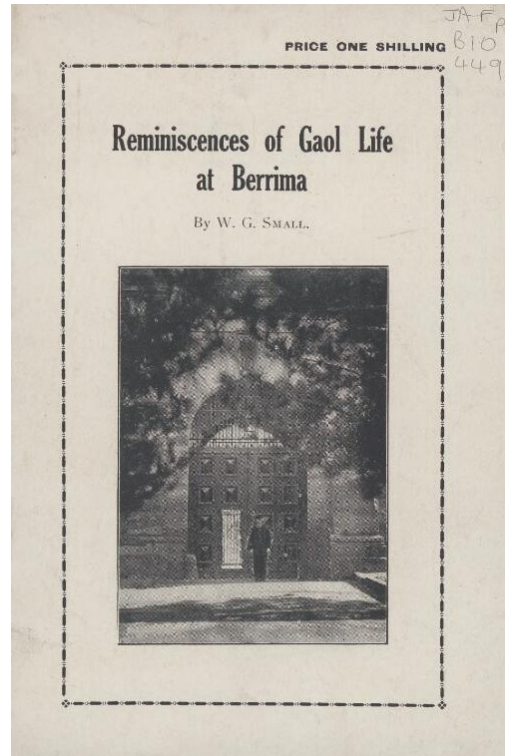


Figure A- 326 - Reminiscences of gaol life at Berrima, undated.

Source: National Library of Australia, Bib ID 2381120



Figure A- 327 - The massive stone entrance to Berrima Gaol, which is now the Berrima Training Centre, undated.

Source: National Archives of Australia, barcode 11776130

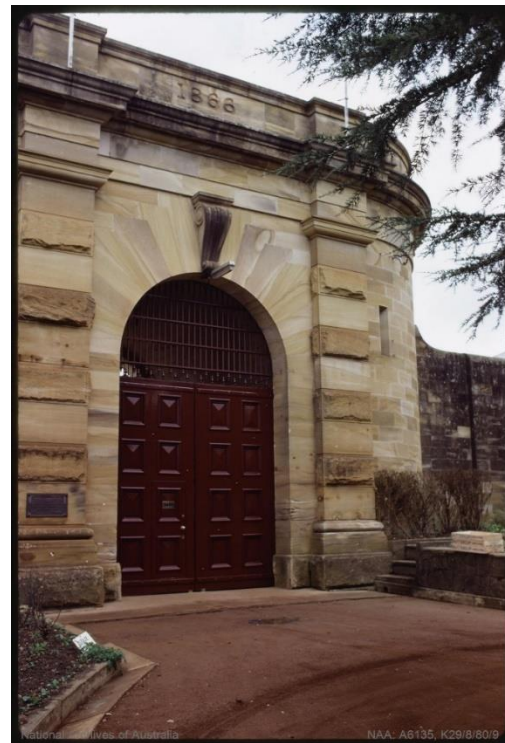


Figure A- 328 - The massive stone entrance to Berrima Gaol, which is now the Berrima Training Centre, undated.

Source: National Archives of Australia, barcode 117761060



Figure A- 329 - Berrima 'Oberon' (Beside Gaol)  
Argyle Street, 1974. John T. Collins.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1700518

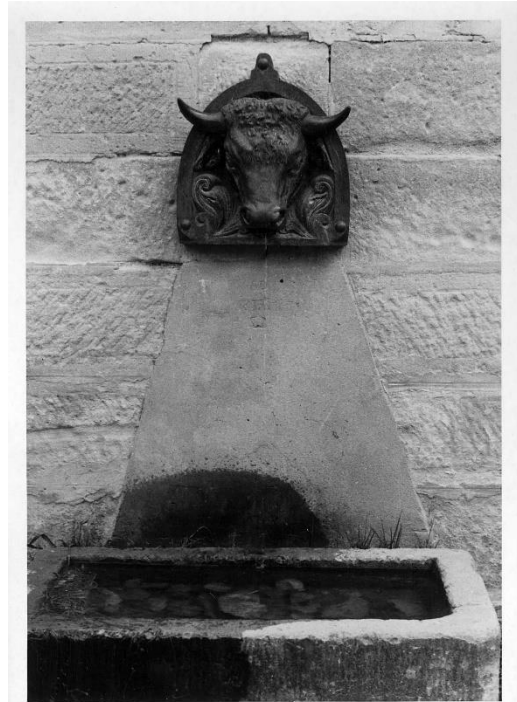


Figure A- 330 - Fountain in Gaol Walls, Wiltshire  
Street, 1974. John T. Collins.

Source: State Library of Victoria, Image Number 1700264

## **PHASE 8: BERRIMA CORRECTIONAL CENTRE 2001 – 2020**

N/A

**APPENDIX B**

**ARCHITECTS INVOLVED IN BERRIMA  
GAOL**

## B.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section provides a short biography of the architects involved with Berrima Gaol.

## B.2 MORTIMER LEWIS

The following historical account has been reproduced from the Australian Dictionary of Biography:

*Mortimer William Lewis (1796-1879), surveyor and architect, was born in London, the son of Thomas Arundel Lewis and his wife Caroline, née Derby. At 19 he was appointed surveyor and draftsman in the London office of the inspector-general of fortifications, and later as a private practitioner he spent eight years in surveying and building. He then received an appointment as assistant surveyor in the office of the surveyor-general of New South Wales.*

*Lewis left London in the Dunvegan Castle in September 1829 and arrived in Sydney next March with his wife Elizabeth, née Clements, whom he had married in 1819, three sons and one daughter. Another son was born in Sydney. Under the surveyor-general, (Sir) Thomas Mitchell, Lewis mapped the Dividing Range west of Sydney. Mitchell later appointed him town surveyor and in 1835 colonial architect in succession to Ambrose Hallen. Lewis held this post for fifteen years. His first design for the government was a lunatic asylum, which a century later was still part of the Gladesville hospital. More major works followed in 1837: the court-houses of Darlinghurst, Hartley, Berrima and Parramatta. The Darlinghurst court-house is an important example of the Greek revival style which Lewis favoured and used in many buildings. He was a prolific architect. After Government House, Sydney, was designed in London, he supervised its erection in 1838, and designed five gaols, three watchhouses, two police stations, three court-houses, a school, a customs house at Port Phillip and twelve churches, most of them in the Hunter River valley. As well as his buildings, many of Lewis's design drawings remain. They reveal him as a most competent and tasteful draftsman, meticulous in both the structural and pictorial aspects of his work.*

*The colonial architect's office was in a building, since vanished, attached to the eastern side of the Hyde Park barracks which now serve as the district courts, Queen's Square, Sydney. Lewis lived on the premises. Later he bought an estate at Bronte, where he began building a house which he sold half-finished to Robert Lowe. Soon afterwards Lewis lived at Adelaide Place, Darling Point.*

*He altered and added to the north wing of the hospital in Macquarie Street, Sydney, when it was converted into the Legislative Council chambers, but his work has since been vastly altered. His customs house at Circular Quay, Sydney, finished in 1844, is now so surrounded and embedded in the modern building that only vestiges can be discerned. Although Lewis was the leading designer in the Greek revival style in Australia, he was quite adept at Gothic revival, in which his most important building was the church of St John the Evangelist, Camden, consecrated on 7 June 1849. Its success is partly accidental, for its loveliest feature is the colourful brickwork of the walls which Lewis intended to plaster but was prevented by lack of funds. The spire is unusual in that it is brickwork, but its plastering over was essential. In the late 1840s he designed Sydney's first museum. Although estimated to cost £3000, some £5800 was spent before the roof was put on. Lewis came under attack from press and government and some legislative councillors wanted to abandon the whole project. Although enough money was granted to complete the museum, an official inquiry fixed the blame on Lewis and he resigned as colonial architect, an unfortunate end to a fruitful career. He was by no means ruined, for in 1850 he built himself a large house facing the Domain and called it Richmond Villa. It still exists as a part of the Parliament House installations, but the decadence of its Gothic revival design contrasts with the excellence of his previous work. He was fortunate that his activities coincided with the best period of Australia's colonial architecture, for by 1850 architectural taste was beginning to decay. It was also fortunate for his reputation that so many of his designs were of public buildings, which made their preservation more likely.*

After twenty-nine years in retirement, Lewis contracted a kidney complaint and after an illness of two weeks died on 9 March 1879. He was buried in South Head cemetery, Sydney.<sup>199</sup>

### B.3 JAMES RATTENBURY

The following record has been reproduced from the Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture:<sup>200</sup>

*James Rattenbury (1808-1863), of whom little is known, was possibly an architecture, though it is not certain. He was appointed Colonial Clerk of Works by William Lonsdale on 1 July 1839 following Robert Russell's suspension. While in this post, he is known to have prepared a plan for a temporary gaol (1839) in the fledgling settlement of Melbourne. He was responsible for an early customs house in Geelong (1845), a stone structure of utilitarian character and austere in style, that was later replaced when Geelong's importance as a port increased dramatically once gold was discovered in Vic. The design for the bluestone Portland Court House (1843-5), a rare example of the Regency style in Vic., is also attributed to Rattenbury. It is believed that Rattenbury was responsible for a post office in Bourke Street, Melbourne on the site of the current General Post Office. Upon Separation from NSW in 1851, Rattenbury was succeeded by Henry Ginn, who became Colonial Architect of the new Colony of Victoria. By 1851 Rattenbury was practicing privately from Collingwood, and he called tenders for two houses in Collingwood that year. Little is known of his later life or work.*

### B.4 JAMES JOHNSTONE BARNET

The following historical account has been reproduced from the Australian Dictionary of Biography:<sup>201</sup>

*James Johnstone Barnet (1827-1904), architect, was born at Almericlose, Arbroath, Scotland, son of Thomas Barnet, builder, and his wife Mary, née McKay. After education at the local high school he went to London in 1843 and was apprenticed to a builder. He then studied drawing and design under W. Dyce, R.A. and architecture with C. J. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., and became clerk of works to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. On 22 July 1854 he married Amy, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gosling; they sailed for Sydney and arrived in December. He engaged in building operations before he became clerk of works at the University of Sydney. In 1860 he joined the Colonial Architect's Office; two years later he became its acting head and in 1865 colonial architect; he held the position until 1890 when the office was reorganized.*

*Barnet was responsible for the building of defence works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Newcastle, court-houses, lock-ups, police stations and post offices throughout New South Wales and several lighthouses including the Macquarie Lighthouse on South Head, which replaced an earlier one designed by Francis Greenway. In Sydney he designed and supervised the construction of several important public buildings: a new wing to the Australian Museum, the General Post Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Public Works and Lands Buildings, Customs House, Public Library, the Medical School at the University of Sydney and the Callan Park Lunatic Asylum. He was also responsible for additions to the Tarban Creek Asylum and the maintenance of other public buildings. The total cost of public works carried out or in progress under his direction to 1881 was £3,598,568 for 1490 projects.*

*When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Sydney in 1868 Barnet was given charge of arrangements for the royal reception and in 1879 was responsible for the design and erection of the Sydney International Exhibition building on five acres of the Botanical Gardens. The design was*

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<sup>199</sup> Morton Herman, 'Lewis, Mortimer William (1796–1879)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lewis-mortimer-william-2355/text3081>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 1 December 2023.

<sup>200</sup> Goad, Philip, and Julie Willis. 2012. *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*. Port Melbourne, Vic.: Cambridge University Press, p.583.

<sup>201</sup> D. I. McDonald, 'Barnet, James Johnstone (1827–1904)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/barnet-james-johnstone-2939/text4257>, published first in hardcopy 1969, accessed online 1 December 2023.

prepared and the work completed in nine months with the aid of night shifts using the first electric light in Sydney. Preparation of 412 drawings and of all accounts and payment of moneys as well as oversight of the work were part of Barnet's responsibility. Whilst the work was in progress he was continually attacked in parliament and in the press. As an indication of its censure parliament disallowed his forage allowance in 1879. A sum of £50,000 had been voted for the project but the final cost was £184,570. Barnet explained the increased cost as the result of hurried planning and the use of more durable material than originally intended. The building 'took the public taste' and when the exhibition ended he was paid a gratuity of £500, an amount he considered totally inadequate.

The new wing for the Australian Museum was intended for a museum of natural history and a sculpture gallery. In 1873 the management of Gerard Krefft as curator was considered by the trustees to be highly unsatisfactory and on 24 February 1874 a select committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to investigate. Despite Barnet's denials it reported that the old building was satisfactory although in poor repair, but the new wing was 'extremely defective' with 'abundant evidence of the architect's desire to subordinate utility to ornament'; in no circumstances should the colonial architect be permitted to continue his mistakes in the uncompleted work. In spite of the committee's findings Barnet was soon acclaimed as an architect of skill and imagination. On 1 September at the official opening of the General Post Office the postmaster-general, (Sir) Saul Samuel, paid a glowing tribute to his work. The first contracts for the foundation and basement had been let in February 1866 but were delayed by negotiations for extending the site and the needs of urgent defence work. To make the most of the narrow site an extra storey was added, mezzanine galleries were built above the ground floor and the main building extended over an arcade built above the footpath. Pymont sandstone, in blocks 'of a magnitude never before attempted in these colonies', was used and fireproof concrete 'of original composition' formed the vaulted dome ceilings.

For decoration of the Pitt Street frontage Barnet planned carvings which would portray selected arts, sciences, and customs of the day. In 1883 these came under criticism from the postmaster-general, William Trickett. The inevitable board of inquiry commended Barnet's intention but complained that the carvings were not a faithful record, approaching 'far more to the unnatural and burlesque than ... to the real', an opinion which made Barnet doubt the artistic taste of his judges. The subject was dropped although occasional notices in the press referred to the entertainment of visitors by the 'grotesque' carvings.

In addition to other official duties, Barnet sat on the commission set up in 1870 to plan the colony's defence. More defence works were recommended for Port Jackson and Barnet was directed to build new batteries and barracks. His work, without 'any technical professional aid', was highly praised by Sir William Jervois and (Sir) Peter Scratchley in 1877. On 16 July 1889 the defence work was removed from Barnet's control and a military works branch of the Public Works Department was created with Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. de Wolski as director. The earlier close relationship between the military and Barnet deteriorated rapidly, partly because of de Wolski's outspoken condemnation of Barnet's ability and partly because of his persistence on tactical delay in handing over plans and documents for defence work. For some time work at Bare Island battery, Botany Bay, had been criticized and rumours of incompetence and dishonest workmanship persisted. On 1 July 1890 a royal commission was appointed to investigate the letting of contracts and to report on the work already completed. The commissioners found that much of the construction was below standard: the colonial architect's supervision had not been adequate, specifications were altered without approval and expenditure insufficiently controlled. Barnet's evidence contradicted that of his subordinates which the commission accepted more readily than his own. Whatever deficiencies had occurred, and there were plenty, were Barnet's sole responsibility; he was found guilty of gross indifference towards his duties and of insubordination to the minister for public works.

Although the minister saved Barnet from further punishment, the commission's censure was a regrettable end to a distinguished career. For his part Barnet thought that the commissioners' report was an 'unseemly, cruel, and spiteful exhibition of silly persecution and injustice' and believed that he could have made a satisfactory explanation if given the opportunity; he was also convinced that the commission had been influenced by de Wolski who by invitation had attended many of its meetings and been permitted to comment on the evidence.

*In his architectural work Barnet had been strongly influenced by the Italian Renaissance, but some of his buildings were on poor sites. He had no sympathy for new styles of architecture which were becoming fashionable in Sydney at the end of the century and tended to ape American trends. He was equally critical of domestic architecture cluttered with useless ornamentation and 'surmounted with blazing red tiles from France'. As colonial architect for twenty-five years he had an important influence on colonial architecture; his public buildings were well built and well designed and stood as a memorial to his ability. References to his work are sprinkled throughout the Sydney Morning Herald in 1863-1904. In 1899 he published Architectural Work in Sydney, New South Wales, 1788-1899.*

*Barnet died on 16 December 1904 and was buried in the Presbyterian section at Rookwood cemetery where his wife had been interred about 1890. He was survived by four daughters and three sons, two of whom practised their father's profession.*

## **B.5 WALTER LIBERTY VERNON (1846-1914)**

The following historical account has been reproduced from Dictionary of Biography by Peter Reynolds.<sup>202</sup>

*Walter Liberty Vernon (1846-1914), architect and soldier, was born on 11 August 1846 at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, eldest son of Robert Vernon, banker's clerk, and his wife Margaret, née Liberty. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, and at Windsor, Walter was articled in 1862 to the London architect W. G. Habershon; he attended Sir Robert Smirke's lectures at the Royal Academy of Arts and went at night to the South Kensington School of Art.*

*On completing his articles, Vernon worked for Habershon & Pite and from 1869 took charge of their branch office in Wales. On 11 August 1870 in the Dock Street Chapel at Newport, Monmouthshire, he married Margaret Anne Jones (d.1919). He then ran an office for the London architect Charles Moreing at Hastings where he set up his own practice in 1872.*

*Vernon went on sketching trips through Holland, Belgium and Germany, and carried provisions across the Prussian lines during the siege of Paris. Suffering from bronchial asthma, he spent a year recuperating at Malta. A member (fellow, 1883) of the Surveyors' Institution from March 1880, he opened an office in Great George Street, London, while retaining his practice at Hastings. When his asthma recurred in 1883, he was advised to leave England: the family sailed in the Ballarat, reaching Sydney on 3 November.*

*Commissioned to build a department store for David Jones Ltd (George and Barrack streets, 1885), Vernon designed his own home, Penshurst, at Neutral Bay in 1884. He bought adjoining land where he designed and built several villas. From 1 October that year until February 1889 he was in partnership with W. W. Wardell. Vernon assisted with works already in progress, designed buildings and supervised Wardell's Melbourne projects in 1884-85.*

*Vernon was an alderman on East St Leonards Municipal Council in 1885-90. Elected a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1885, he joined the (Royal) Art Society of New South Wales in 1884, (Sir) John Sulman's Palladian Club and the Institute of Architects of New South Wales in 1887, and the Sydney Architectural Association in 1891.*

*On 1 August 1890 Vernon had been appointed government architect in the new branch of the Department of Public Works which had been created to allow private architects to compete for the design of all public buildings estimated to cost over £5000.*

*The government architect was to supervise the construction, with a commission paid to the selected architect. For new work below £5000 and for all alterations and maintenance, Vernon was required to make do with the remnants of James Barnet's staff (73 in 1890, reduced to 44 by 1893). Of three competitions held, only one resulted in a completed building (Grafton gaol,*

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<sup>202</sup> Peter Reynolds, 'Vernon, Walter Liberty (1846–1914)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/vernon-walter-liberty-8916/text15667>, published first in hardcopy 1990, accessed online 1 December 2023.

1891). By the end of 1894 Vernon showed that the new system cost twice as much as designs from his own office: competitions were never reinstated during his tenure.

When building revived in the mid-1890s, he was permitted more staff. Unlike his predecessor, Vernon saw major city public buildings as 'monuments to Art', large in scale and finely wrought in stone (the main facade of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales, 1904-06); suburban buildings took on the scale and character of their surroundings (Darlinghurst fire station, Federation Free Style, 1910); and country buildings were designed with cross-ventilation, shady verandahs and sheltered courtyards (Bourke Court House, Federation Free Style, 1900).

In running the branch, Vernon insisted on the highest quality of design, the use of improved materials and construction methods, and the application of business-like procedures. Reserving the right to approve designs, he delegated project responsibility to capable officers. This sound basis allowed flexibility for such tasks as providing illuminations and decorations for the Commonwealth celebrations and supervising statutory by-laws like the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908.

From 1901 Vernon had executed many site studies for the future Federal capital and later maintained that his most important duty had been his part in contributing to the eventual choice of Canberra. He was appointed in 1909 to the Federal Capital Advisory Board which negotiated with the New South Wales government for the transfer of land and formulated the conditions for a competition to design the city.

Believing that Australians possessed insufficient knowledge of town planning to be able to do justice to the great possibilities, he advocated a world-wide competition. He supported Walter Burley Griffin in Building on 12 June 1913 when a departmental scheme, largely drawn up by C. R. Scrivener, was substituted for Griffin's winning plan.

As well as serving on many government boards and inquiries, including the royal commission on the Sydney water supply (1902), Vernon belonged to the Australian Club (from 1884), United Service Institution of New South Wales (1889) and Aerial League of Australia (1909); he was president of the Broughton Club (1910-12) and of the architecture and engineering section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science (1913); he was also a commissioner for the Franco-British Exhibition, London (1908), a trustee of the Australian Museum, Sydney (1909), vice-president of the Millions Club (1913) and a councillor of the Town Planning Association of New South Wales (1913).

A man of military stamp, Vernon was consumed by his interests in architecture and soldiering. In England he had served in the 4th Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He joined the New South Wales Lancers in January 1885 and was commissioned in March next year.

Promoted captain (1893), he commanded the New South Wales Lancers contingent at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee (1897) and was promoted major (1899). As lieutenant-colonel, Vernon commanded the 1st Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Lancers) in 1903-07 and, as colonel, the 2nd Light Horse Brigade in 1907-10; he was awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration in 1905.

By August 1911, when he retired, his staff numbered 152 and the government architectural office for New South Wales was an efficient public service machine. Vernon resumed private practice and found time for gardening, as well as for collecting furniture, pictures, armour and weapons.

Since 1895 he had lived at Wendover, Normanhurst. Survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters, he died at Darlinghurst on 17 January 1914 of septicaemia and gangrene after the amputation of his leg, and was buried in the Anglican section of Gore Hill cemetery. The Vernon lectures in town planning, instituted at the University of Sydney in 1916, were endowed in his honour.

*His elder son Hugh Venables (1877-1935) was born on 20 February 1877 at St Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Sussex, England. Known as Venables (often Ven), he was educated at the Grammar School, Scone.*

*On 1 November 1897 he joined the New South Wales Lancers as a trooper. He went to South Africa in November 1899 and took part in operations in Cape Colony, in the relief of Kimberley and in the Orange Free State. Awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with three clasps, he contracted enteric fever in March 1900; he was commissioned in 1903.*

*Vernon trained as an architect, probably under Howard Joseland with whom he was in partnership in 1903-14. On 31 January 1907 at St Mark's Anglican Church, Darling Point, Vernon married Mary Stephens (d.1966).*

*A major in the 1st Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force, he embarked in October 1914, commanded the regiment when it was dispatched to Gallipoli on 8 May 1915 and was mentioned in dispatches.*

*Transferred to the 4th Division Ammunition Column in April 1916 at the invitation of (Major General Sir) Charles Rosenthal, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and took the unit to France in June 1916. After the battle of Fromelles he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and was again mentioned in dispatches. He came home in December 1918.*

*Returning to civilian life and to architectural practice, Vernon resumed militia service (1921-26) and was awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration in 1924. Active in several South African War veterans' associations, he was State president and a trustee of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia, a member of the Soldiers' Children Education Board, a director of the United Service Insurance Co. Ltd, a foundation member of the Legacy Club of Sydney, and a councillor and fellow of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales.*

*Vernon's practice was mainly in domestic architecture in Sydney and Canberra. Survived by his wife, daughter and two sons, he died of chronic nephritis on 3 July 1935 at Warrawee and was buried beside his father.*

*Walter's younger son Geoffrey Hampden (1882-1946) was born on 16 December 1882 at Hastings, Sussex. Educated at Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore), he studied medicine at the University of Sydney (M.B., Ch.M., 1905). He was appointed captain in the 4th Light Horse Field Ambulance, Australian Imperial Force, on 4 March 1915, and served in the Middle East as regimental medical officer of the 11th Light Horse; he was awarded the Military Cross for 'gallantry and devotion to duty' under heavy fire on 8 August 1916 near the Hod el Beheir oasis, Sinai; promoted major in January 1917, he was wounded in action in November at Tel el Sheria and returned to Australia in August 1918.*

*He lowered his age by eight years and enlisted in the Australian Army Medical Corps in 1942. As a captain, he served in Papua-New Guinea as medical officer with the 39th Australian Infantry Battalion on the Kokoda Track, becoming a legend among Australian troops and a hero to the Papuans. 'Doc' Vernon died on 16 May 1946 and was buried on Logea Island, Papua.*

## **B.6 COBDEN PARKES**

The following historical account has been reproduced from the Australian Dictionary of Biography<sup>203</sup>:

*Cobden Parkes (1892-1978), architect, public servant and soldier, was born on 2 August 1892 at Hampton Villa, Balmain, Sydney, youngest of five children of English-born parents Sir Henry Parkes, politician, and his second wife Eleanor, née Dixon (d.1895). Raised by his stepmother, Cobden was educated at Fort Street Model School and Rockdale College. He entered the*

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<sup>203</sup> Peter Reynolds, 'Parkes, Cobden (1892–1978)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/parkes-cobden-11342/text20257>, published first in hardcopy 2000, accessed online 1 December 2023.

*Department of Public Works in 1909 as a cadet in the office of the government architect W. L. Vernon and studied at night at Sydney Technical College.*

*Enlisting in the Australian Imperial Force on 27 August 1914, Parkes embarked for Egypt with the 1st Battalion. At Gallipoli, he was promoted lance sergeant in June 1915 and commissioned two months later. On 4 September he was wounded in both hands: his left index finger was severely lacerated and three fingers of his right hand were amputated—a critical impairment for a draughtsman. He was invalided to Australia where his A.I.F. appointment terminated in April 1916. After serving in the Militia, he gained a new commission in the A.I.F. in February 1918. Sailing via Egypt to England, he joined the 34th Battalion on the Western Front in October. His second appointment terminated in Sydney on 4 September 1919.*

*Parkes rejoined the Department of Public Works in 1920 and had extended periods in country offices. On 19 November 1921 he married Victoria Lenore Lillyman at St Philip's Anglican Church, Sydney. He returned to head office in 1929. Appointed designing architect in charge of the drawing office on 1 February 1930, he succeeded Edwin Evan Smith on 4 October 1935 as government architect, the first to be fully trained within the office. His duties included preparations for the sesquicentenary celebrations in 1938.*

*Essentially 'a man of considerable stature as an administrator and organiser', Parkes continued the conservative architecture of his predecessors in projects (1939-41) such as the portico and great reading room of the New South Wales Public Library (designed by Samuel Coleman). He recognized the skills of his staff architect E. H. Rembert and gave him carte blanche to produce buildings such as the Newcastle Technical College (from 1936) and the Hoskins block at Sydney Technical College (1938), both inspired by the Dutch modernist W. M. Dudok.*

*In 1939 Parkes accompanied the minister for health on a visit to inspect hospitals in England and North America. He returned to Sydney after World War II began and chaired the technical committee of the National Emergency Services. Following Japan's entry into the war in 1941, he provided support for the Air Raid Precautions and New South Wales Camouflage committees. In the 1950s, as the building trade recovered from postwar shortages of materials and manpower, one of Parkes's innovative measures was to develop co-operative arrangements with private architects to alleviate staff shortages. He also encouraged university training of cadets, who were given office experience on specialized projects in Rembert's 'Design Room' during vacations and on graduating.*

*Parkes retired on 1 August 1958 and was appointed (full-time) officer-in-charge of building, planning and development at the University of New South Wales, and a member of the planning and co-ordination committees of the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry hospitals. As councillor, honorary architect, president, vice-president or fund-raiser of such organizations as the Women's Hospital, Crown Street, the Nielsen-Vaucluse Park Trust, the Legacy Club of Sydney and the State division of the Australian Red Cross Society, he was regarded as a legend. He was a man of character, charm, dignity, understanding and humanity who inspired 'affection in all who knew him'.*

*A member (from 1924) of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, Parkes was a foundation member (1929), fellow (1936) and life fellow (1958) of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; he was president (1942-44) of the State chapter, and a national councillor (1947-54) and president (1950-52). He was also a member (from 1942) and chairman (1949-63) of the Board of Architects of New South Wales, and a member of the Board of Architectural Education. Elected a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1951), he received the Florence Taylor award (1955) from the Master Builders' Association of New South Wales. The U.N.S.W. conferred on him a D.Sc. (honoris causa) in 1958, the year in which he was appointed C.B.E. In 1964 he received the gold medal of the R.A.I.A. He belonged to the Imperial Service Club.*

*Survived by his son and two daughters, Parkes died on 15 August 1978 at Blakehurst and was cremated.*

**APPENDIX C**

**PROPOSED SITE-SPECIFIC  
EXEMPTIONS**

## C.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section has been prepared in order to propose Site Specific Exemptions under s57(2) of the Heritage Act for Berrima Gaol.

**NOTE:** these are not approved and gazetted and therefore cannot be used to undertake works via a s57(2) approval process. The proposal should be submitted to and discussed with Heritage NSW as soon as practicable, with a view to gazettal by the Minister and inclusion in the listing for the place.

## C.2 PROPOSED SITE-SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS

- (i) All standard exemptions as set out under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW).
- (ii) Minor activities with no adverse impact fabric of High or Exceptional Significance, where assessed by a qualified heritage professional.
- (iii) Replacement of existing kitchen and bathroom facilities in their entirety, including replacement and redesign within the existing space, where there is no change to penetrations.
- (iv) Minor works for the ongoing repair, maintenance and conservation of the place including to original or early fabric, where assessed by a qualified heritage professional and undertaken on a like for like basis.
- (v) Any proposed work to fabric identified as little, neutral or intrusive as listed in this CMP (including, but not limited to, replacement of later fabric (plasterboard ceilings, and the like), fitouts, service runs, wiring, upgrade of facilities / services / lighting / signage, etc. and removal of fabric).
- (vi) Erection of temporary hoardings (up to 12 months) and scaffolding associated with maintenance or conservation of facades, windows and roof sheeting and drainage where no physical impact to heritage fabric occurs.
- (vii) Installation and removal of temporary (up to 3 months) non-illuminated external event and holiday livery and associated decorations, promotional signs and decorations, such as flags, rigging, banners, merchandising, providing these elements do not penetrate fabric of High or Exceptional Significance, and that the signs and decoration are not elements remaining from the significant periods of the site's history.
- (viii) Replacement of permanent non-illuminated external signs and decorations, such as flags, rigging, banners, merchandising, where the size, scale and impact of the new items is the same or does not exceed that being replaced, do not necessitate additional penetrations into fabric of High or Exceptional Significance, and providing that the signs and decoration are not elements remaining from the significant periods of the site's history.
- (ix) Installation of temporary and reversible lightweight structures for the operation of special events and activities lasting less than (3) month duration (i.e. for markets, art shows, filming). Structures are to be weighted not fixed into significant fabric.
- (x) Installation of temporary and reversible structures (including substantial structures, for example shipping containers or marquees) for the operation of special events and activities (i.e. for markets, art shows, filming). Structures are to be weighted not fixed into significant fabric.
- (xi) Any minor modifications or works to contemporary approved forms (post 2024) on the site, including built form and landscaping, are exempt as long as there is no change to height, bulk and scale.

The above is to be accompanied by detailed schedules of significant elements and archaeological sensitivities mapping (adopted from this CMP) which should be included in the inventory sheet.

